on the great advantages to be derived from cultivating the friendship of the Federal Government. The idea forced itself on my mind when listening to the windy declaimer that great circumstances brought out great men—revolutions produced men of heroic mould, and that a Demosthenes had suddenly sprung from the counter into the political arena. Saloon life has also its devotees, its amusements, and let me add the sequel—its pains, perhaps, neither are the decorations wonderful; perhaps on the walls may be seen a highly coloured print of the "Battle of the Boyne," in which the hook nosed Dutchman is curveting on a white horse with a vast and voluminous tail, somewhat in keeping with William's ringlets, who has just the appearance of having stepped out of some fashionable *perruquiers*; the general appearance of the battle-field the artist has considerately left to the imagination.

SLANDER—this is a subject of such a scorching description that it is dangerous to mention it, but in every village of limited associations the reptile crawls over the fairest, purest and best—the craving of depraved minds is ever on the watch to drag down to their own level all superiors. The woman has to be pitied indeed, whom circumstances may have thrown into the society of any of our Canadian villages without a natural protector, or when she has been endowed with a mind original enough to disregard the petty hedges which deceit and hypocrisy has fenced around her. In this particular, Rivington is as free as the average of country villages, but still there are sprigs of this dread Upas tree which at intervals sheds its baneful poison abroad, leaving its taint in unmistakeable characters, although suffered in secret. All the sermons ever uttered by a Spurgeon would be inadequate to arrest the devastating influence of slander—the only cure is habits of industry, accompanied by the injunction to mind your own business."

Ere [illegible] all Christendom will be joining in one [illegible]versal anthem on the return of our Saviour's natal day, and with it how many happy domestic gatherings. Those who have not met for years will mingle again in the rejoicings of the period, and friendships which had cooled through intervening time and distance will be strengthened under the holy auspices of the hallowed day.

A. F.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

LETTER FIFTH.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—In the Law passed in 1853 already quoted, it was provided that there should be a "Surplus fund", to be appropriated for the support of the other colleges after the ordinary expenses of the university or university college had been met; such no doubt was the intention of the framers of the existing law. In corroboration of this view we have the speech of the Hon. M. Cameron in the house, where he said: "that he was a member of the Government at the time that act was passed, and that he so understood it. The object of the Endowment he said was not to dazzle by the display of costly and magnificent buildings; but to benefit the country by the endowment of superior education. The act provided that a sufficient portion of the University fund might be expended in necessary repairs to the then erected buildings, and for such improvements to them as might be required for the legitimate uses of the institution; but the erection of such a structure as had been produced was never contemplated and he had no hesitation in saying that it was a gross waste and mismanagement to have done so. No doubt the city of Toronto was very proud of such splendid buildings, and of the affair generally, and it was precisely such a monopoly as large cities always coveted; but he maintained that the comfort of the students, or the welfare of the Canadian youth had not been consulted."

That such was the intention, cannot be doubted, but, was there good reason for expecting a "surplus fund" to assist other colleges? Was there in prospect or in possession anything of a surplus?

The Bursar was called before the committee and questioned, to the great amusement of four members of the Legal profession who were on the committee. His printed reports showed that for years the actual yearly receipts had far exceeded the yearly estimates of income.

Estimated Income for 1852	$38,928	Receipts 1852, $67,842.
1853	$47,358	
1855	$52,240	
1856	$63,936	
1857	$68,008	

During those years the income received exceeded the estimate made. In the presence of these figures a surplus might well be expected, and with due economy there would have been a surplus sufficient to have supported the other colleges, thereby rendering unnecessary the annual grants from the provincial chest to which all parties have such decided objections, and which are sources of evil to the givers as well as the receivers. [illegible] surplus fund would have been amp[illegible] [illegible]se colleges, and have lesse[illegible] [illegible]he taxes of the people.

It is only as we judge of the present in the light of the past that we can form a correct estimate of what is necessary to carry on such an institution. Xenophon said: "History is philosophy teaching by examples." Cicero said: "History is the evidence of ages, the light of truth, the life of manners, and the school of life." We may learn from the past.

In 1845 expenses King's College,		$10,256
1850	" " "	$13,400
1854 under new managers,		$40,866
1857 Mr. Bursar, Ques. 155, how much do you report your expen.?		$61,431

Let the astonished reader remember that in 1845 King's College spent $10,256 on the three faculties, Law, Medicine and Divinity, and in 1857 $61,431 are spent on only one faculty!! Is not that extravagance? During these years the standard had been lowered and the number of students diminished while the current expenditure was increased from 10 to 61 thousand dollars.

Mr. Bursar was further questioned by Rev. Mr. Poole, Ques. 145, Was there any surplus in 1853, 54, 55, 56, and 57? Ans.

In 1853 bal. carried to surplus fund		$12,148.26c
1854	" "	13,475.72c
1855	" "	696.99c
1856	" "	1,370.98c
		$27,691.95c

Ques. 146. Where is the money? Ans It is *supposed* to be lying in the Bank of Upper Canada.

Ques. 147. Hon. Mr. Foley (now the prospective leader of the opposition) was in the chair and he did not like that word *supposed*, and he asked the witness, What do you mean by *supposed* to be lying in the Bank of Upper Canada, state the thing as it is? After a few cross questions it was admitted that the surplus had disappeared in 1857. It had been "used up."

Ques. 170. What would have been the balance carried to the surplus fund in 1853 had there been no expenses for objects not sanctioned in law. The answer to this question shows that instead of having a surplus of $12,148 in 1853 there would have been $26,889 and that in after years the amount must have increased as the income arising from the Endowment increased. The Law says the surplus shall be appropriated from time to time for academical Education in U. C. The managers of the University therefore, without law, nay, in opposition to Law, expended that money on unauthorized buildings, abandoning the former building which cost $56,000, erecting a new one at a cost of $408,000 not only absorbing the surplus fund but greatly diminishing the income for all time to come. How truthful and appropriate the remark of the Hon. M. Cameron in the speech alluded to, "Canadian youth have asked bread and they are given a stone."

It a new building was deemed necessary there is abundant evidence to show that university buildings could have been erected equally large and commodious for one-fourth of the money. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson in his defence before the committee, says: "That between 1849 and 1853 under Mr. B's Administrations, an estimate was made, a plan adopted, and tenders given in for university buildings, at the expense not of one or two hundred thousand pounds, but just twenty thousand pounds. But if the authority of Mr. Baldwin's government is of no weight, let the example of the Imperial Government speak. That Government by the liberality of Parliament, has established and erected the buildings for three Queen's Colleges in Ireland. The splendid and spacious buildings of those colleges cost, the one at Belfast, $137,428; the other at Cork $131,596; the third at Galway $130,972. And yet in each of these colleges accommodations were provided for the faculties of Law, at well as of Medicine, in addition to the faculty of Arts, and for the residence of both the Principal and vice-Principal." If in an old and rich country, buildings large and commodious enough to accommodate three faculties could be erected for the sums here named, we may judge of our Toronto economists who spend $408,000 on a building to accommodate one faculty and furnish rooms for the examination of the Uuiversity. The expense here incurred was not so much in furnishing spacious halls, as in ornamenting and beautifying the exterior. The rooms have been already pronounced by good judges to be too contracted for the purposes for which they were designed. It was on stone imported from France—in corbels and mosaics and such useless ornaments, that the funds were frittered away.

The building designed by the Baldwin administration and estimated and tendered for, would have accommodated as many students, for less than one fifth of the expense.

In giving a parting glance at this item in the charge of extravagance, we may see the spirit of the managers in the quantity of spirits used at the laying of the top stone, one of the students described the occasion as a "grand spree." The Bursar says it cost the treasury $1580—a handsome sum to spend for champagne and its accompaniments. In this way the surplus fund was exhausted. The ex-vice-Chancellor was asked in committee if he did not think that an extravagant outlay. He mustered a good deal of courage and answered in the negative. Judging from the style and cost of the building and the spirit of the presiding geniuses your readers will be on the lookout for developments that are yet to come.

Dec. 10th 1861. W.

(*To be continued.*)

MARY ANN MANSELL.

The subject of this brief notice was born in Ramsay, July 13th 1845. She was early instructed in religious truth, and from early years, was greatly addicted to the reading of good and useful literature. Her mind was well stored with useful knowledge and from childhoood she knew the Scriptures which are able to make wise unto salvation. In a life so brief as hers it could not be expected that great acquisitions either of knowledge or experience could be attained, but some live to more purpose in a few years, than others in a long life. Miss Mansell from the time of her conversion to God, which was at a protracted meeting, held at Almonte, in November 1860, was a burning and shining light. Her career, although brief was resplendent with the radiance of christian purity and devotion. She departed this life August the 6th, 1861, aged 16 years and 22 days.

To say that she died in peace would not express the whole truth—her end was most triumphant—a glorious victory! Never have I seen a christian die, whose end was more instructive and encouraging. When informed by the physician that she could not live, instead of expressions of alarm, she began to praise God with utterances of the most profound confidence and joyous exultation, repeating frequently, during several days previous to her death, "Glory to God," I'm going home to die no more, to die no more." Her last words were, "Glory to God, I'm going to possess the mansions Jesus has prepared for me."

G. BEYNON.

Carleton Place, Dec. 9th, 1861.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRODUCE.

This morning we have a change in weather, which is now clear and cold. There has been a fair amount of business done through the past week, in flour, butter and grain.—Our latest advices from England are by the "North American," which report wheat and flour firm, with sales in some cases at a marked advance on the previous week. The wants of France are confirmed as large, and the general feeling is, that a remunerative shipping business will be done without over speculation.

Flour.—Single Extra, 5,80 to $5,90; Fancy $5.50: No. 1 Superfine, 5,12½ to $5,15; No. 2, 4,85 to $4,90; the two last grades and commoner qualities meet with ready sale.

Wheat.—Market quiet for two or three days past. U. C. Spring saleable at 1,06 to $1,07. White Winter, 1,15 to $1,17.

Oatmeal,—Light supply, and good demand at 4,30 to $4,50 per bbl.

Peas.—Steady, without much business at 67½c. to 72½c. per 66 lb.

Barley.—Dull, price nominally 1c per lb.

Corn.—Dull. sales of small lots at 48c per 50 lb.

Oats.—Nothing doing from country east of us. Arrivals from Upper Canada light. Foreign markets are steady.

Butter.—Prime qualities continue to be in request. English markets appear to be full of ordinary and inferior grades, which sell slowly and at low prices. Our market is bare at present of fair or good lots. Our own sales are large at 11c to 12½c for good store; 10½c for inferior store; 13c to 15c for medium dairy; choice dairy 17c. and scarce.

Cheese—Very dull, with more sellers than buyers, at 5c to 7c, the latter price for small lots of very good.

Pork has suffered slightly in price since we last wrote, the weather has been very unfavorable for Green Hogs, and most of the arrivals in the last two or three days, are of Hogs that were shipped during cold weather and arrived in the rain. These are selling at 4,25 to $4,75. Well conditioned Hogs worth $5,00.

Barrelled Pork quiet, views of holders being beyond buyers offers, and a feeling that prices cannot go much lower. The few sales that are made, are at $9 for Prime, and 10 to $11 for Prime Mess. No Mess offering. We may say to our friends, wishing us to pack for them, that our experience of this Market is that "Prime," "Thin Mess" and "Mess" are the most saleable grades as far as practicable.

Ashes firm and advancing. English advices strong and buoyant Pots, 6,30 to $6,40. Pearls 6,35 to $6,45.

W. & T. LEEMING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
28 *St. Nicholas Street.*

Montreal, Dec. 12th 1861.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The weather during the past few days has been very remarkable. Friday morning was frosty but dull, with a gentle thaw at noon; during the night thaw continued, carrying off the snow rapidly. Saturday was a beautiful, mild day, with a good deal of rain at night. Sabbath and Monday were very fine; last night there was a slight shower, and this morning was damp and dull; barom., at 7½ a. m., 29:95; therm., at same hour, 37° above zero; at noon, 40° above; barom., 29:95; afternoon beautiful.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.—Milward's Circular of Dec. 3, says:—The weather has continued favorable for packing during the past week, and most of the houses been in full work. The receipts have been tolerably large, but are absorbed daily at full prices. The packers have been the largest purchasers, but shippers have also bought freely. The decline in Cincinnati, and the Eastern markets, had some effect on ours, but not to a corresponding extent.—Our Eastern Railroads have made most desirable arrangements, to afford hitherto much needed facilities to shippers for receiving and storing dressed Hogs. The packing thus far for the season sums up 58,000 head.

The chief demand for Pork products still runs on English Middles, and contracts have been entered into during the week to a considerable extent at 4½c to 4¾c for cumberland cut, 5c for Long, 5½ to 5¾ for Long Boneless, 5½c for Shorts, and 5¾c for Short Boneless. Most of the Houses now cutting are engaged in this manufacture. For Mess Pork there has been a moderately active demand for shipment to Canada, and several sales have been made at $9,75 to $10, the market closing dull at the inside quotation, operators expressing their intention of not paying over $9,50. In Cut Meats there has been but little doing. Hams are a perfect drug, being slow of sale even at 3½ cts., though some curers have found courage to invest in them at this price. The nominal price of Shoulders is 2c., but transactions are rare; most of the packers being willing either to take the chances of such an investment, or turning the joints at once into the tanks to render into lard. Green Sides have been sold to some extent at 4½c. The demand for Lard early in the week was active—there were many orders in the market for prime parcels at the then existing prices 7c to 7½c—an advance to 8c was subsequently established, at which most of all the orders were filled, and many of the others being subsequently withdrawn, the market again declined and closes dull at 7c to 7½c for prime, 6½c for No, 1, and 4½ to 5c for Yellow and White Grease.

Mess Beef, in consequence of the advance in the price of Cooperage, is held at $8,50, and Extra Mess at $9,50. Prime Tallow is dull at 7½ to 8c per lb.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour—Pollards, $2,50 to $3; Middlings $3,25 to 3,50 Fine, $4 to $4,20; Superfine, No. 2, 4,80 to 4,90; Superfine, 5,10 to 5,15; Fancy, 5,40 to 5,60; Extra, 5,80 to 5,90; Double Extra, $6 to 6,20.

Superfine Flour has been in active demand for three or four days, and sales have been effected at various prices, ranging from 5 07 to 5,17, according to brand and terms. To-day good brands are taken freely at 5,10 to 5,12 at the Point.

Wheat—Car loads $1,06 to 1,07 for Spring, and 1,16 to 1,18 for Fall.

Wheat has been dull for a few days; and it is doubted if the outside figures could be had to-day.

Oatmeal per bl., of 200 lbs—$4,25 to 4.30 Scarce.

Barley,—48 to 50c per 50 lbs. Very dull.

Corn per 56 lbs—52c to 55c. Nominal.

Oats,—No wholesale transactions.

Peas per 66 lbs—65c to 72c.

Ashes,—Pots, $6,25 to 6,30; Pearls, 6,-30 to 6,35 per 122 lbs.

Butter,—Choice dairy 15 to 17c. Good dairy and choice store-packed, 13 to 14c.—Good store-packed 12c. Poor grades 10 to 11c. Grease 7 to 8c.

Pork,—Prime $9, Prime Mess $10; Thin Mess $13; Mess 14.—the latter is for old, there being no new Mess in market.—Dealers ask 50 cents to a dollar advance on the above rates. Tallow 9c to 9½c; Lard 9c to 9½c.

Dressed Hogs,—$4,50 to $5.

The weather is unfavorable, and good lots have been offered at $4,75.

White Fish,—Gld, 4 to $5.

Cheese—5 to 7 cents.

Leather,—There is no quotable change in prices:—

Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 best brands per lb. 24c to 25c.

Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 2 21c to 22c.

do do No. 1, ordinary, 23c to 24c.

do do No. 2, 20c to 21c

Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 22 to 24c.

do No. 2, 20 to 21½c.

Waxed Upper, light and medium 33c to 36c

do do heavy 31c to 33c.

Grained do 35c to 40c.

Splits, do large 20c to 23c.

do do small 15c to 17c.

Kips, No. 1, City Slaughter whole 37c to 42c.

do ordinary in sides 30 to 35c.

Calfskin, 27 to 36 lbs. per doz 62c to 70c.

do 18 to 26 lbs per doz 55 to 62c.

Harness, 21c to 24c.

Skirting, 27 to 30c.

Cordovan, per foot 12c to 16c.

Enamelled Cow do 16c to 17c.

Patent Cow do 17c to 18c.

Buffed, per do 12c to 14c.

Hemlock Sole,—During the past week the market has been moderately active; the amount of business done being fair for the season. In prime stock the market is now better supplied than it has been for several months past, and much of the Leather offered is of a quality well adapted to meet the wants of the country trade. Prices rather favor the buyer.

Slaughter Sole,—There is a better inquiry; the transactions, however, are still quite limited.

Harness,—The market has become more active of late, but no advance in prices has yet been obtained.

Upper continues in good demand at steady rates with light stocks.

Calfskins are in moderate request at unchanged prices. Receipts are limited.

Kips are in fair request, light having the best inquiry.

Large Splits are still required for without supply.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1861.

PROVISION CIRCULAR.

PORK.—The best way to forward Hogs to market is either live, or, when the weather is cold, in the carcase, dressed. The reason of this is obvious. Many of the carcases are sold fresh by butchers or bought by families. The hams and shoulders are cut here by the butchers or packers who buy carcasses, in the neatest manner, and cured in the best way, so that they command a high price, whereas when attempted to be cured in the country, they are almost always of a rough appearance and inferior quality. Then, again, the packing is done here by the Inspectors, so that subsequent inspection is unnecessary, involving as it does, besides the Inspector's charge, loss of salt, cooperage, &c. And lastly, salt is cheaper here, and the carriage of it into the interior and back is saved.

PACKING.—If it is preferred to pack, the following rules should be observed:—After the animal heat is entirely out of the carcase, split it in two halves, and cut off the snout, ears and feet; cut the ribs full length leaving about three in each piece, which should weigh from 8 to 10 lbs. The hams and shoulders should be cut for packing into 4 to 6 lb. pieces.

MESS PORK.—The side pieces only are used of Hogs weighing at least 200 lbs., dressed. The fat must be thick or otherwise it will only pass for "Thin Mess."

PRIME MESS is supposed to be made of a Hog weighing 200 lbs., and must not have more coarse pieces than appertain to one animal, say, 2 hams, 2 shoulders, 2 half-heads and 2 half-necks.

PRIME PORK is supposed to be made from one and a-half carcases, weighing 150 lbs. or thereby, and must not contain more than three of each of the above coarse pieces.

If the packed Pork is to be sent forward to market immediately, it will not be necessary to put much salt on it. The pickle is sufficient to keep it for a few days in cool weather, and as it must be inspected at any rate, the Inspector will supply the necessary salt; but if it is to be kept over winter before being inspected, it should be well salted with layers of coarse Liverpool salt between the meat. Rock salt is preferable, but is not commonly kept by country merchants.—The pickle should be made as strong as possible by dissolving 4 bushels of salt in a puncheon of water. If the pickle be weak, it dissolves the salt between the layers of meat, and the whole mass becomes rusty or tainted. Great loss has occurred in this way. At the very latest Pork should be sent forward in Spring, before the hot weather sets in, to be inspected and re-packed with Rock Salt.

CURING.—The cutting and curing of Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, &c., for sale should only be attempted by experienced parties.

BEEF.—It is not worth while packing lean cattle, as they will scarcely bring the cost of the barrels, salt, and freight. No grade lower than Prime Mess is saleable.—Prime Mess is made from good fat grass-fed cattle, weighing not less than 200 lbs. to the side after the neck and shank have been cut off. This side should be divided into three, by being cut across the ribs twice, and then divided into pieces weighing not less than 8 lbs. each. The flank should, in all cases, be put in whole as a cap to the barrel. The side of 200 lbs make a barrel. A tierce will commonly sell for twice as much as a barrel, on account of the superior quality of the Beef.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

Mr. Samuel Watt of the county of Northumberland, died the 28th ult. from the effects of hydrophobia. Some weeks previously Mr. Watt was bitten by a small dog, which having been caught between the rails of a fence he went to release it from its agony. The animal turned out to be rabid.

Parties who have arrived down from the shore of Lake Huron, report a large quantity of grain, such as barley and wheat, as having washed ashore this side of Point au Barques. In some places it is strewed along from six to eight inches deep.

The Seneca Knitting Mills, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. State, employs between three and four thousand men and women, and the company are now adding to the capacity of the mill at least one-third.

One of the most extraordinary salt wells on record, perhaps, is now in operation at Wellsville, Ohio. The well was sunk in anticipation of finding oil; but the boring has developed a very strong vein of salt water, which yields a barrel of salt per hour.

Lieut. Barstow, of Gen. Dix's staff, arrived at Washington on Saturday with a sword of one of the Japanese embassy, which was stolen on the occasion of their stay in Baltimore. It was delivered to President Lincoln, and will be forwarded to Japan.

During the past twelve months the living freight of eight slavers, captured by American cruisers, numbering upwards of four thousand five hundred souls, from the Congo country in Western Africa, have been landed in Liberia. Most of them are young persons—a large number ranging between the years of eight and fourteen.

Col. Mulligan gave it as his opinion in a speech at Cincinnati, that "the Missouri Home Guards are generally invincible in peace and invisible in war."

The Haytian movement is vigorously pushed, and it is daily increasing in favor with the class whom it is exclusively designed to benefit. Large colonies of colored people are formed in Michigan, Southern Ohio, Western Canada, and Pennsylvania, for embarkation in the course of the coming winter and next spring.

It appears that the captivity of Messrs. Mason and Slidell is cheered considerably by the kindness of the very first families of Boston. Game, jellies, confections—everything, indeed, that can indicate consideration and please the palate, has been sent in such abundance that the surgeon at Fort Warren has to refuse further gifts.

The New York *Tribune* says:—"The war is now costing the Government about two millions of dollars a day. When the people make up their minds to strike at the root and source of the war, at Slavery, this enormous expenditure will soon come to an end. Then the preservation of the national integrity will also be assured." The opposition to the Administration on the slavery question is daily strengthening, and looks ominous.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial lately paid a visit to ex-President Buchanan. In the course of conversation reference was made to the arrest of Mason and Slidell; on which subject the "old public functionary" is reported to have declared himself thus:

"He expressed a prompt regret that the Administration should be embarrassed by a new difficulty, now when everything seemed to be going along so favorably towards the overthrow of the rebellion. He hesitated not to say that the prisoners would of course be given up as soon as the facts came officially before the government. The ground of this opinion was the same that has been taken by others, viz.: that the British flag was the same in its responsibilities on the sea that it is on the soil of England. The man under it were entitled to its protection."

CROWN LAND POLICY.

(*From the Globe.*)

The old saying that a "King's word must be kept," whatever the consequence, has descended in most constitonally governed countries to those who have taken the place of kings in the administration of affairs. What governments promise they generally perform, whether in making a bargain, in conferring a benefit, or in exacting a penalty. If a private individual violates a pledge it is considered graceful, and how much worse is such an act on the part of a great and powerful government, which ought to be above human weakness and errors. Britain has always been famed for the inviolability which she has thrown around every pledge or assurance of her ruling powers. As our affairs have been lately carried on, it is impossible to say what the Ministry will do or what they will refuse. A little Parliamentary pressure suffices to induce them to alter or reverse their most deliberate acts. When the Imperial Government says that a thing shall be done, we know that it will be done to the very letter whoever interposes. When our Government agree that something shall be done, we must first enquire whether one or more of their Paliamentary supporters do not desire another arrangement.

The lands in the County of Bruce and a large portion of the Counties of Grey, Wellington Perth and Huron, were sold by the Government with actual settlement conditions attached. Within a certain number of years each purchaser was required to clear a portion of the land, and to erect a house. As our readers are aware, this arrangement was designed to prevent the lands falling into the hands of speculators, and the settlement of the country being retarded, by territory remaining unoccupied, and roads unopen, and all other ills resulting from a widely scattered population. Relying, however upon the notorious laxity of our government in carrying out its rules, many speculators, not settlers nor intending ing to be so, purchased lands and now hold them, defying the regulations of the department, and seeking to influence the Government to violate it obligations to the people who have settled on their lands.

Nevertheless, speculators relied upon the impressibility of the Government, and boldly purchased the lands. Their confidence was not misplaced, as the result has proved. A notice from the Crown Land Department intimates that Government has resolved to relieve the speculators from the actual settlement conditions so solemnly laid down for them when the land was sold. In lieu of performing settlement duties. They are to pay an additional amount to the Department on taking out their deeds. So far as the interests of the Government are concerned the addition to the price may be considered a proper kind of recompence, though whether the fine is sufficiently heavy we have but slight means of judging. But, for the wrong suffered by the poor settler who is left solitary in the woods without neighbors to join in church or school, or to provide roads to market, there is no redress. The government ignores him and his wrong altogether. There can be no doubt that this is an act of the grossest injustice disgraceful to the Government which authorized it. It is not recommended by any considerations of propriety and or right. The speculators are wealthy and influential. They hold enormous quantities of land, and have a great stake in the question. They are able to influence men in authority, and they get what they want. The poor settler is unherd in the purlieus of the Crown Land Department, while the wealthy speculators are admitted behind the screen. It is the old voice of despotic governments revived in this free country.

The evils of absentee landlordism in Ireland, great as they are, are slight in comparison with the bad effects of absentee ownership in Canada. In Ireland, the lands are cultivated after a fashion. In this country they remain uncleared, untilled, the owners waiting till the labors of a few adventurous persons have made the lands valuable and enable them to sell with a profit. There are many counties in Canada, whose progress has been retarded for a generation by this pratice. When Grey and Bruce were opened or settlement, the government of the day resolved that no absenteeism should be allooed, and carefully framed their regulations ijwh that view. Their labors have been rendered naught by the act of their successor. The actual settlement regulations are made a dead letter, and the country left a prey to the speculator, but this is not all. The Government is still now endeavoring to sel other tracts with actual settlement conditions in Bruce and Grey will not be forgoton. The rules of the department will be disregarded speculators will purchase as of old, and actual settlers will be discouraged by a knowledge that the promise of the Government that every lot shall be cleared is not worth a groat.

The action of the department will excite deep indignation in the localities affected.—*Globe.*

WILL THE UNION BE RESTORED?—Mr. Russell, in the most recently published of his letters to the London *Times*, describes in no doubtful or unassured terms, a state of anxiety in the Cabinet of the United States, verging on distraction, respecting the prospects of the war and the relations of the United States with foreign powers. "The President and his Cabinet are indisposed to a peaceful arbitration"—of this he is certain; and he regards it "as not unlikely that the propriety of accepting or asking for the intervention of a great European potentate may be under consideration." They who have regularly perused this celebrated series of letters must admit how accurate have been the views of what is actually going on, and how prophetic has been his insight into the futurity of the contest. It is, we think, unlikely that he was in error in making the foregoing intimation; but it is possible that a change has come over the spirit of the Cabinet, and that it is now determined to conduct the contest *a l'outrance*. Mr. President Lincoln says, emphatically, in his Message to Congress, "*the Union must be preserved;*" and he points to the strength of the army and navy, and to the national wealth and resources of the country, as sufficient to accomplish his object. If Mr. Russell was not wrong in his belief of an inclination towards a compromise, the expressed determination of the President to sustain the Union inviolate must either have grown out of more recent events, or have been uttered to inspire additional spirit and confidence amongst the Northern people, and consequent terror in the South. Certainly nothing has occurred in the field or on the wave during the last month to change the aspect of the contest; and if, on the one hand, the army at Washington have attained a higher amount of discipline; on the other, the season for an onward march, and an active campaign, is rapidly verging to a close. May it not be that the movements of the last month are little more than demonstrations of strength to assist negotiation? Time will show: in the meantime, it is apparent to every one that a feeling of distrust, something akin to that which prevailed last summer, and led to the illstarred and injudiciously conducted expedition which terminated in the disgraceful flight at Bull's Run, is diffused very widely, and occasionally finds vent in the public journals. —*Montreal Transcript.*

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.

In accordance with the notice through the columns of the *Herald* last week, the friends of temperance had a thorough jubilee in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening last. The motive of the Soiree was we are informed for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society in this village, and we are happy to state that the meeting was a success. Mr. Bell was in the chair, and opened the proceedings of the evening by a few pointed remarks on the subject of temperance. He was followed by the Revd's Beynon, Holcroft and McKinnon. Refreshments were served round to the assembly at 8 o'clock, and were of the choicest description, while Mr. Docherty and his choir, reaped "golden opinions" by the style and taste with which they performed the pieces of Music in the programme. The meeting was a success in every sense of the word, being composed of the beauty of the place, and we were happy to observe the apparent deep interest which the young ladies took in the movement; let them throw their influence in the scale and an improvement in the habits of the population will soon be observable. At the close of the meeting, about 60 persons joined the newly-formed Society.

PETTY THIEVING.—Our village has frequently been disgraced, of late, by a system of petty thieving which has been carried on at intervals, but so slyly as to avoid detection. Justice, however, has at length asserted its rights, and some of the parties, at least, have been found out. Miss Downes was committed to the county jail last week for shoplifting, she having taken a cape from the store of Mr. Sumner. And a young man named William Thompson, on whom suspicion has rested for several months, was very nearly being sent with her, on a charge of extracting sundry articles of confectionary through a light in the window of a grocery kept by Mrs. Beck. The evidence was not sufficient to convict him of breaking the window; but, with due deference to the judgment of the magistrates, we think he ought to have been committed, as *accessory* to the fact it being clearly proved that on the night of the robbery, he asked the other boys to go to the window, and was seen, as a witness named Houston, from Ashton, expressed it, "picking" at the glass. We can only hope he may profit by the very excellent and pointed address given him by Mr. Bell, on discharging him from court, and that it may be the means of saving him from the Penitentiary or the gallows. There are also a few individuals in our village who do not work, have no visible means of support, and are frequently seen prowling about at night seeking what they may lay their hands on. They ought to be watched and brought to justice.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 13.

A telegraph dispatch to the Norfolk *Day Book*, to-day, from Charleston, S. C. states that a fire broke out in that place on Wednesday night, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. At the date of the last despatch (five o'clock Thursday afternoon) the fire was still raging.—The theatre on Broad steeet, the South Carolina Institute and other public buildings were destroyed. The fire swept across Bond street. Assistance was sent from Augusta.

One report of the fire at Charleston says that it broke out in a sash factory, and that engines were sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta, to subdue it, but arrived too late to stay the conflagation.

Capt. Chase, a passenger from Havana, says the schooner Break of Day, from New Orleans, arrived at Havanna on the 28th of November with a cargo of Turpentine and Rosin, flying the Confederate flag, and when the steamer City of Baltimore passed out with the American ensign flying at her mizen peak, she dipped her ensign three times to the Confederate flag, blew her whistle and passed on.

Capt. Briggs, of brig Joseph Parker, reports that he was overhauled by the privateer Sumpter, which had the American flag flying in lat. 5 North, lon. 43 West, when he was ordered to leave to, and an officer came aboard saying the brig was a prize to the Sumpter. At the same time the privateer ran up his proper flag, hauling down the United States ensign.

The barn and stables of Mr. Hiram Dunning, of the Township of Cumberland, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th instant. In the stables were ten horses, one yoke of oxen and nineteen sheep, some harness, sleghs, &c. All were consumed.

Two hundred men of the 30th Regiment, on Monday last commenced the erection at Toronto, of a new ten gun battery, on the south side of the barracks. The men receive extra pay for this work, and a new detachment goes to work each day. The battery will be armed with nine 68-pounders, and one large Armstrong. The carriages and platforms are on the spot, and the guns on their way.

It is currently stated and believed among the Washington secessionists that John C. Beckinridge and R. M. T. Hunter have already been selected by President Davis to go aboard as Ambassadors, in place of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and that they are intended to secretly cross through Canada and sail from Halifax.

The Cleveland *Herald* announces the death of three children of James and Martha Cottrell, all the children of the family, who died upon the three consecutive days, of that children's scourge, diptheria. The father who follows the lakes returned to his home on the morning of the 27th ult., ignorant that three lifeless bodies lay in his house and going to his home met his wife and asked for the children.—The mother could not speak. Is one of them dead?" "Yes," she said "all of them," and the poor father fell to the floor.

L. O. L. No. 624, PORT ELMSLEY

The following officers were elected for this Lodge took place on Thursday the 5th inst.

W. Master.....John Elliott.
Deputy Master.....Thos. Beveridge.
Tecretary.....Johnston Kells.
Treasurer.....John Beveridge.

L. O. L. No. 448, LANARK VILLAGE.

Master.....Noble Bennett.
Deputy Master.....W. J. King.
Tecretary.....Adam Douglas.
Treasurer.....John Jackson.
Committee—Abram Jackson, James Kenny, John Charles, jun., Jacob Gallinger, Andrew Graham.

A highly important bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, virtually disfranchising Secessionists. It requires a challenged voter to not only swear allegiance to the United States and subordinate to the State, but also that he has not born arms against the United States or Kentucky, nor given aid and comfort in any way to the

It is understood that the underwriters of Boston have decided to charge an extra premium of two per cent on vessels leaving that port for Europe, and from three to five per cent on those already in Europe bound home, to be regulated according to the chances of being overhauled by the Nashville.

BIRTH.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. A. Brooks, Engineer, and Superintendant of the B. & O. R. R., of a daughter.

DIED.

At Brockville, on the 30th Nov., 1861, Richard, second son of Mr. Wm. Hazlewood, aged 3 years.

On the 21st ult., at Centerville, C. W., at Residence of her Son-in-Law, Rev. Mr. Taggart, in in the 72nd year of her age, Magdalen McNab, Widow of the late Mr. Wm. Bilton, Newboro, C. W.

In Cumberland, on the 29th ult., aged 27 years and 7 months, Eliza Dunning, wife of Mr. William Heron, after a long and lingering illness which she bore with christian resignation, sustained by the blessed hope of a more glorious life above.

On Monday, the 2nd of Dec., Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Jamieson, of Walpole Island, C. W.

In Beckwith, on the 17th inst., Mary Doherty, wife of William Doherty, senr., aged 80 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Township of McNab Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society, for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will take place at the Town Hall (near Balmer's Island Bridge) on FRIDAY the 10th day of January next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M.

ERIC HARRINGTON,
Secry. and Treasy.

Arnprior, 16th Dec., 1861. 15.

LOST.

ON Tuesday, the 3d of December inst., a FUR VICTORINE. It was supposed to have been dropped on the road between Carleton Place and the Ramsay Lead Mines. Any person returning the same to Mr. Oatey, at the Mines, will be rewarded.

December 13, 1861. 15

Notice to Debtors.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned, are hereby requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of January next, as all accounts unpaid at that date will be handed in to the clerk of the Court for collection.

HUGH McLEOD.

Carleton Place, Dec. 14. 14

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late J. B. BUSKEY are hereby informed that unless immediate payment be made, their accounts will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection.

NATHANIEL MCNEELY,
HUGH MCLEOD,
Attornies of the late J. B. Buskey.

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL..... £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by,

RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.

December 13, 1861.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class School Male Teacher wanted for School Section No. 5, Ross. Apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WARNOCK,
THOS. SMITH, } *Trustees.*
15-tf JAMES MCLAREN,

ORANGE SOIREE!

THE usual Orange Soiree will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Balderson's Corners, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th Dec., 1861. ADDRESSES will be delivered by a number of Rev. and other gentlemen. Suitable Music will be provided for the occasion.

DOORS open at 6 o'clock, p. m. CHAIR to be taken at 6½. REFRESHMENTS served round at 7.

TICKETS—1s 3d.; to be had at the Toll House, Balderson's Corners, the *Expositor* Office, Perth, and at the door.

Dec. 4th, 1861. 15.

Brockville & Ottawa Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Dec. 9, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

MAIN LINE. — GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth,				7.15 a.m.
"	Carleton Place	do	do	7.45 "
"	Franktown	do	do	8.20 "
"	Smith's Falls for Brockville			9.10 "
"	Irish Creek	do		9.40 "
"	Bellamy's	do		10.25 "
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction				11.00 "
Arrive at Brockville				11.15 "

GOING NORTH.

Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth,