Ingersoll Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866.

Negro Suffrage in the South.

After a good deal of discussion the lower branch of Congress has adopted by more than a two-thirds vote, a Bill conferring the franchise upon the colored people of the District of Columbia. The Bill simply abolishes all distinctions based upon color, and applies the laws hitherto regulating the franchise of the whites in the District to the blacks as well. Some of those who voted for the Bill would have preferred a modified Bill which should make reading a test of the suffrage, but by a manoeuvre of the opponents of the measure, the vote was had squarely upon the Bill, and it passed without amendment. It has now to go to the Senate, but the prospect is pretty clear that it will pass there. If so, Congress will have fully affirmed the principle of negro suffrage. In the District of Columbia the matter is not of such great consequence, for the reason that the people only vote for municipal officers at best. For the rest the community is entirely under the control of Congress.

But the affirmation of the principle is essential. A man who thinks negro suffrage right in the District of Columbia, must, to be consistent, think it right in the rest of the Union. The only difficulty remaining in the way is the constitutional one of the right of the States to regulate the suffrage, each one for itself. Whether it is the purpose of the majority in Congress to keep the Southern members out, until some method is found of overcoming that difficulty, remains to be seen. At all events the recent vote must seem ominous to Southern chivalry.

The Reciprocity Negociations.

Beyond the announcement of their interviews with officials, we have not much news from our Commissioners at Washington. At last accounts, we believe, they were waiting for a report from the U. S. Internal Revenue Commission, which is sitting in New York, and to which the question of reciprocity was some time since referred by the American Government. Meantime, some papers, which are supposed to be "inspired" by the Government, are beginning to write as though the task of securing a continuance of reciprocity was a very difficult one. Whether this means that Ministers do not expect to make a bargain, or simply that the editors in question have their doubts upon the subject, we will not undertake to decide. We pointed out six month since that apparently our neighbors were not in the mood most favorable for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and warned our readers that it would be well to take into the account the possibility of its termination in March next. Of course, the unfriendly temper shown by the Americans may only have meant that they intended, if possible, to drive a hard bargain with us, and that view is favored by the circumstance that while the American Government is preparing to negociate with our Commissioners, its special organ, the New York *Times*, is thundering away against the treaty in the bitterest and most unfair terms. It is not likely the *Times* would write so, unless it were in accordance with the policy at Washington, and as the Washington authorities are ready to negociate, the inference is fair that the editorials in New York are chiefly intended to frighten us into making a bargain that shall give all the advantages to the Americans. Possibly, however, they mean that unless the United States get much the better side of the bargain, no treaty will be made. In either case we trust our ministers will not be frightened into any improper concessions.

An article in the Montreal *Trade Review* repeats a rumor to the effect that the difference between Mr Brown and his colleagues was the determination of the latter to consent to the raising of our tariff to the American standard, in order to induce the Americans to continue reciprocity. The object, of course, which the Americans would have in asking this, would be the prevention of the smuggling which now takes place upon the frontier. We can understand that this would please the Americans very much, but we are sure that such a policy, or any approach to it, would be very unpopular in Canada. If we could trust the tone of the press, we might safely say that no section of the Government had assented to any such policy; for all kinds of journals, both Liberal and Conservative, are speaking out strongly against the policy which the *Review* attributes to ministers. We have some extracts from Tory journals which read as though the editors could hardly keep their temper while writing upon the subject, and Liberal papers are also most decided in their hostility to such a proposition. The only journals which seem at all "weak" in the matter, are those which last summer were leaning towards annexation. Having at that time convinced themselves of our dependence upon the United States, they are perhaps consistent now in thinking that we are at the mercy of the Americans, and bound to regulate our tariff in accordance with their demands. It is not our purpose to attack the Government, as though the statement in the *Review* were admitted to be correct. We are willing to wait until there is an authentic statement upon the subject—saying in the meantime that, should the *Review* story prove approximately correct, there is trouble ahead for our Government, strong as it is. We think that the twenty per cent. customs duties which we now pay upon a large portion of our taxable imports a very heavy burden. Our people would deem sixty per cent., which is about the American figure, a horrible imposition. There would be such an outcry against it as has not been heard upon any subject since constitutional government was granted to us. The almost unanimous verdict of the country would be that it were far better to be without reciprocity than to purchase it at such a price.

We do not believe, moreover, the Imperial Government would sanction such an arrangement, as the virtual exclusion of English goods from our market. Besides, the effect would be most unfavorable to the Confederation scheme. One great bugbear with which the anti-Confederationists have sought to frighten the people of the Maritime Provinces, has been the high Canadian tariff, and if they have been able to make a powerful argument out of our present tariff, what would they not be able to do, were we to adopt a tariff three times as heavy. That would frighten the tax-fearing blue noses out of their sits, and postpone Confederation for a score of years. But we prefer to hope that we shall never be troubled to discuss such a tariff. We hope that if our Ministers cannot make a fair bargain at Washington, they will come home without making one at all. If the Americans shut us out from their markets, as they shut out the rest of the world, we can stand it quite as well as they can. We should much prefer that alternative to one which would bring Ministers home with an apology [illegible]

concessions to the Americans. That event would certainly divide the friends of the Government and of Confederation, and whether the Government failed or succeeded, would be likely to defer our British American union for years. Even if the concessions to the United States were much less objectionable than the *Trade Review* rumor makes them, they would evoke strong opposition. The benefits of Reciprocity have been mutual, and our representatives must take care that the next treaty, if there be any, shall be a fair one too. Our people have not blustered about the matter after the manner of some American journals, but they are none the less independent enough to reject any one-sided bargain that may be offered for their acceptance.

Correspondence.

☞ We wish it to be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents—our columns being open to the free discussion of all subjects of public interest, provided these are treated with a proper spirit—our rule being to hear both sides, and leave our readers to judge for themselves.—ED. CHRONICLE.

A Reply to "Rate-payer."

To the Editor of the Chronicle:—

SIR,—"A Rate Payer" writing in the last issue of your paper complains of the manner in which the Council disposed of certain accounts, and animadverts in severe terms on the course pursued by Mr Noxon in reference to them. One would naturally infer from his remarks that Mr Noxon is the embodiment of the whole Council, and deals with or rules the other nine intelligent men, at his mere whim or caprice. Now, I am sure Mr Noxon disclaims any such power, and it will be very difficult indeed for a "Rate Payer" to make your readers believe that he possesses it. That he does not shrink his individual responsibility for the part he takes in the proceedings of the Council, I think "A Rate-Payer" will admit, but it is asking a little too much that the public shall believe him alone responsible for the whole catalogue of their shortcomings or misdoings. Let us examine the justice of the charges made against him. It is complained that an account was paid Mr Higgins, who, as Town Solicitor had been called on by the License Inspector to assist him in prosecuting a violation of the License Law, without having authority so to employ him. The License Inspector, in addition to its being his duty as Inspector, was expressly authorised by the Council to prosecute this case in which the Solicitor took a part, and that authority carried with it the power to employ all proper and necessary means to secure the ends of justice. The whole responsibility of the prosecution was thrown on him, and if, in his judgment, the assistance of the Solicitor was necessary to secure a conviction he should be commended instead of condemned for calling to his aid the service of the Legal Officer of the corporation. It would be an outrage against society if the officer appointed to enforce the law were to be prevented from giving it its full force and power in bringing to justice those who openly set it at defiance. I believe I shall be borne out in this view by every law loving and law abiding citizen amongst us, and further that the "Rate Payer" will as fully justify the payment of this particular account, incurred in the interest of public morality, as of that of any that may be paid by the Council the present year. "A Rate-Payer" objects to pay unauthorized accounts. I sustain him in the objection, and at once apply it to Mr Garnett's bill for printing 1500 state-of-the-poll tickets. Who authorized the printing of them? The Mayor. Who authorized the Mayor? Not the Council, and he has no authority to incur debts against the corporation except what he derives from them. Then on what grounds would "a Rate Payer" urge it, that it was necessary and should form a fair and legitimate charge against the corporation? When was the Council ever asked to pay a similar bill? These tickets have been printed at nearly every election for a number of years past, and if they are considered so fair and reasonable a charge against the Council, why have they not been presented for payment? The fact is they have never paid such a bill, and "A Rate-Payer" should not have made the statement that they had, without being prepared with the proof. Let him produce it. But to improve the position of "A Rate Payer" we will say these tickets were necessary, and that they were required by the Council, then by the terms of his contract Mr Garnett is bound to do them without extra compensation. In substance, "A Rate-Payer" complains that the Council has paid a just and reasonable account incurred by the regularly appointed officers of the corporation in their endeavours to maintain the laws, at the same time he condemns them for not paying for these paltry tickets, printed without their authority, and for which they could not pay without violating the law. This consistent "rate-payer," to whom the truth seems so precious that he is very loth to make use of it, might have told the public, what he could easily have known, that Mr Noxon at a time when he was not aware of the precise duties of the lessee of the Market, did tell the Market Clerk that the Lock-up was in a wretchedly filthy condition, totally unfit to receive even the meanest criminal, that it should be cleaned and the council would pay for it; but when the account was presented for payment and the duties of Market Clerk read, it was found that by the terms of his bond he was bound to do this service without fee or reward; and yet this "Rate Payer" of tender honor, of unspecked virtue, has the effrontery to hold Mr Noxon up to public odium because forsooth he would not insist that a servant of the corporation should be paid for a neglect of duty. It is only to be hoped Mr Noxon may ever as clearly see and as fearlessly pursue the right as he did on that occasion, resting assured that so long as he does a "Rate Payer" may continue to howl at his heels, giving vent to his venom and spleen, without in the least diminishing him in the estimation of good and sensible men.

Yours truly,

JUSTICE.

Ingersoll, Jan. 24, 1866.

Letter from "A Dereham Rate-payer."

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR,—Having noticed in a late *Chronicle*, a communication signed "Borax," containing some remarks on the municipal matters of this Township, I am induced to ask the privilege to offer a few brief remarks.

I cannot perceive, sir, why the Council deprives your subscribers in this municipality of a privilege so freely accorded to the readers of the Tilsonburg *Observer*. For some time past the publication of the financial reports have been confined to the columns of that paper, thus affording an opportunity to its readers of obtaining a knowledge of the state and working of our municipal finances; while a large portion of the rate-payers are left to console themselves with the light reflected from the minutes of Council which you freely insert without pay. Now, I do not come out as a wild or fanciful enthusiast, or an agitator of impracticabilities, neither do I wish to be understood as an exposer of intricacies. But I cannot see the justice or propriety of handing over the monopoly of the Township printing, especially the Auditors' reports, to the Tilsonburg paper. The law obliges the Council to have the Auditors' report published in some local newspaper, and it is obvious that the true spirit of the act is that such paper should be the one supposed to enjoy the largest circulation in the municipality, that the rate-payers might have a favorable opportunity of ascertaining the true state of the municipal budget. Is it not unjust, therefore, that the readers in this Township of the *Chronicle*, who are unquestionably more numerous than those of any other local paper, should be denied a privilege so freely granted to a minor number, the expence of which is in part borne by your readers?

As to the general management of [illegible] sided course pursued by the gentlemen who compose the Council. If I could see the necessity or propriety of bestowing favors on the Tilsonburg paper at the expence and inconvenience of the north half of this Township especially, I would freely absolve the Council, but until then I will hold them guilty of exercising narrow minded, unjust and illiberal conduct.

Yours truly,

A DEREHAM RATEPAYER.

Dereham, Jan. 24, 1866.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Fusileers are to proceed from Gibraltar to Canada next summer.

A son of ex-President Polk gets a dollar and a quarter per diem for looking after mules at Nashville.

Heavy gales, we learn, have prevailed on the British coast, doing great damage to American and British shipping.

An Italian girl in Parma, lately committed suicide because her lover declared that he felt more affection for her mother than herself.

Receivers have been distributed by the Kingston police.

Father Chiniqui preached in the Rev. Mr Scott's church, London, on Sunday last.

One little village in Michigan made $90,000 worth of peppermint last year.

A woman in Chicago, who is not yet sixteen, was married and divorced in eight days.

The Illinois Central railroad will this year pay the State a tax of half a million.

There are on an average twelve accidents per day in the streets of Paris.

A man in Hartford, Conn., found a human finger in his Bologna sausage the other day.

The religious revivals in the West are extensive and vigorous.

Carpenters in St. Louis are getting $12 per hour for repairing boats injured by the ice.

The last of a series of successful religious anniversaries was held in Kingston on Friday night.

The policies of a bogus insurance compery in New York are described as binding as a dose of salts.

A man in Unity, N.H., recently separated from his wife because she cooked a pound of tea a week.

Some of the women of Kansas have memorialized the legislature for the right of suffrage.

In Quebec last year the police arrested 2,132 males and 1,185 females, making a total of 3,317.

The Provincial Company's line of telegraph is now completed to Ottawa. We also learn that the Bothwell office is now open for business.

One fourth of the troops stationed at Hong Kong, China, died in eight months for want of proper sanitary arrangements.

If Southern reports are true, the number of deaths among the blacks for the year past has been two to one over the births.

The freedmen of Columbus, Miss., are giving concerts and tableaux. White people are admitted at half-price and front seats reserved for their benefit.

The N. Y. hide importers have had to swear that the cattle from which their hides were taken did not die of the cattle disease.

Rats are now killed by electricity in Paris. Bits of meats and sugar are placed on wires in connection with an electric battery; the rats nibble and are forthwith killed.

"Muzzling" has succeeded garrotting; the victim's nose and mouth are compressed while he is plundered. Of the two garrotting is said to be less unpleasant.

Chief Baron Pollock, of England, carries with him on his circuit a movable card table and relieves the tedium of the railway journey with whist.

Crewe Hall, the residence of Lord Crewe, and one of the finest Elizabethan buildings in England, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £120,000 sterling.

Mr Alexander Ramsay, long a resident and highly esteemed citizen of Montreal, died Saturday from the bursting of a blood vessel.

War medals, for the actions at Detroit and Crysler's farm, still remain in the Adjutant-General's office. A list of twenty-three names entitled to them is published in the *Gazette*.

The St. Louis *Republican* estimates the loss by the destruction of shipping during the ice break at $697,500. Thirty-nine steamers and other boats, owned in that city, were sunk.

The Prince well, at Bothwell, was again tested last week, by a committee appointed for the purpose, and the report states the yield to be 160 barrels per day.

The Sarnia *Observer* denies the story circulated the other day by the London *Free Press* that a highwayman was shot at Oil Springs by a Mr Peter Taylor. The whole statement is without foundation.

A thief attempted to steal a tombstone on Saturday night at Ottawa, but detective O'Neil seeing him with it he dropped it and decamped. It was three feet long, two broad, and six inches thick.

Mr Wm. Gibbons, an *employe* of the Grand Trunk at Goderich, was seriously injured by accident on Thursday. He was coupling two cars when one of them struck him and cut him badly in the thigh.

The Quebec street railway are losing about $30 per day in running the winter cars. It will no doubt take the profit of the summer's business to pay up for the losses occasioned during the winter.

The following paragraph, from the London *Times'* notices of births, illustrates what may be called an unnecessary adjective:—"On the 2nd October, at Roorkee, East Indies, the wife of Lieutenant Gilbert Clayton, Royal Indian Engineers, of a *little* girl."

Heavy Armstrong guns have lately been conveyed in charge of working parties of the Royal Artillery from the Queen's stores, Lower Town, Quebec, to various parts of the works in the Upper Town.

Two men named James and George Cook, father and son, are in custody at Kingston for stealing a dressing case from the residence of Professor Murray, Queen's College. Two girls of the same family have also been arrested as accomplices.

The opposition journals of New Brunswick are making grave charges of Crown land jobbery against the government, one journal going so far as to say that they perpetrated no less than one hundred and thirty two jobs of this kind since they entered office.

On Friday morning last a man named Solomon Halliday, a resident of the township of Ops, was choked by a piece of meat getting into his throat while he was eating his breakfast. A doctor was sent for, but the man was dead long before he arrived.

The grist mill and saw mill belonging to Mr. Robert Vanston, of Escott village, and formerly known as Trickey's mill, were on the 3rd inst. burned to the ground with the contents. There was no insurance on the mills or stock, and the loss will be about $2,500 or $3,000.

Crime is rampant in Indianapolis. The courts are doing a land office business in the way of sending scoundrels of every grade to the State prison. But something more is evidently needed to be done, and a vigilance committee is seriously talked of.

The wealthiest congregation in New York city, perhaps in the whole Union, is that of the Church of the Ascension, (Episcopal), in the Fifth avenue. Their aggregate income last year are shown by the official returns to have been nearly eighteen millions of dollars.

Under the title of the *Question of Women*, a fortnightly magazine, is to be published in St. Petersburg to advocate female education and other rights of the sex. A free school for girls, a reading room and workshop are to be connected with the magazine.

The Pope received the congratulations of the French army on the 1st inst. He returned thanks, and said it would probably be the last time he could bestow his blessings on them. He feared the enemies of the church would go to Rome after the departure of the French troops.

You don't say so, said Mrs Partington as she read from the paper the words "[illegible] Bill in Congress." "Well, I declared the old lady, if Bill was always gamey [illegible]

The London "Economist" on Reciprocity.

We need not remind our readers that the London *Economist* is one of ablest and most reliable commercial papers published in England. By the last mail we have the latest number of the *Economist*, and from its leading article we make the following extract—which we commend to the attention of all our readers:—

"The Washington politicians seem to have expected that, under the alarm of loosing the Treaty, Canada would consent to adopt as high a tariff as the States. They are entirely and almost ridiculously mistaken. In real truth, the abrogation of the Treaty by the sole action of the States confers a great advantage on Canada. If, under present circumstances, the Treaty was worth anything to either side, it is was worth far more to the community on the south than to that on the north of the British frontier. A river, lake and land line of a thousand miles is obviously indefensible against smuggling. High import and excise duties in Maine and Michigan, and low import and exercise duties in Canada and New Brunswick mean, of course, that some very large proportion of the dutiable articles in the States will be imported into or produced in Canada and smuggled southward. The harbours of Quebec and Montreal will be filled with ships bringing tea, sugar, spices, silks, and luxuries for Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati; and the Canadian traders will grow rich, and the Canadian revenue will prosper prodigiously out of the war taxation of their neighbours. Extra custom-houses are silly. They only add to the expense of the Government, and render the smugglers more ingenious.

"Now, if Canada of its own motion had stepped forward to annul the treaty, the selfish motive would have been so plain as to justify forcible remonstrance on the part of the States. The Americans would have said, with great reason, "we accuse you, our nearest and weakest neighbour, of taking advantage of the protection of Great Britain to inflict upon us great wrong. A civil war has compelled us to tax our people heavily, and you immediately place yourself in the position of growing rich out of our misfortunes. We will not endure it." The insane folly of the Morrill faction has saved Canada from this difficulty. Like the besotted carpenter on the sign board in Hogarth's picture, they have deliberately sawn in two the only prop which sustained them.

"The policy of Canada, with its hands now set completely free by the course of policy pursued at Washington, is abundantly plain. Import and excise duties should be cut down in all possible directions, and the deficiency made up by a house duty and by a scheme of stamp and license duties. Further, confederation with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should be urged forward, so that the whole of British North America may practically adopt the same tariff and the same principles of fiscal policy. With confederation would be secured the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec—that is to say, Canada would obtain in Halifax a port of the first class on the Atlantic, open all the year to vessels of the largest size.

"The refusal of the States to renew the Reciprocity Treaty is one of the greatest chances ever presented to the people of our North American dependencies, and, if they fail to take advantage of this choice opportunity in a shrewd and sagacious spirit, they will do far more to alienate the good will and respect of this country than all the efforts of all the preachers of the doctrine of colonial abandonment."

Terrible Ravages of the Cholera in the West Indies.

From the Bermuda Gazette, Dec. 27.

By the royal mail steamer Alpha, Captain Hunter from St. Thomas, we are in possession of our customary files of West India and Demerara papers of the latest dates.

The frightful ordeal which Gandaloupe is passing through from that fell disease, the Asiatic cholera, is naturally causing much dread in the other West India Islands and Demerara, and quarantine restrictions on all vessels coming from infected ports, and sanitary regulations are being by all acted on to provide against, as far as practicable, the introduction and spread of this formidable disease. From Guadaloupe we learn that from the 19th to the 23rd of November, both days inclusive, the number of deaths, in a population of ten thousand, was 375, and at Point-a-Pitre between the 19th and 22nd, the number of deaths was 142. Stringent regulations are enforced at Martinique to prevent communication with Dominica, the Saints, Guadaloupe, &c. The Governor of Guadaloupe most humanely officially informed the authorities of all the neighbouring islands of the outbreak of the pestilence in that island. The doctors of Guadaloupe are, it seems, divided in opinion concerning the plague, some denying that it is cholera. If it is not cholera, it is a plague more intractable and more deadly than the Asiatic ravager. If it is cholera, its character is more virulent and malignant than usual. Between these there is little choice, but the urgency of the call to prepare is intensified. The mail steamers will neither receive nor land passengers at Guadaloupe. The mail bags are brought near the ship in a shore boat; and are met by a boat from the steamer with the doctor, who fumigates them thoroughly, and they undergo the same process on reaching the ship. The boats that come off for the letters are obliged to keep to leeward, and the bags are thrown on board from the latest report from Guadaloupe gives the deaths as averaging one hundred and thirty one per day.

NO CHOLERA IN GRANADA.

We learn, orally, from the island, that it was perfectly healthy. We mention this fact, as it was reported soon after the mail boat arrived on Saturday that the cholera had reached there from Guadaloupe. As in the other islands, every care is being taken to prevent its introduction, and in addition to the usual quarantine precautions, boats are kept cruising at night off the island to intercept any vessel or boat attempting communication with the shore until visited by the Health Officer.

HOW THE PLAGUE REACHED GUADALOUPE.

We are told by the editor of the Barbadoes *West Indian*, that it was in this way the sickness was introduced into Guadaloupe and broke out at Point-a-Pitre, soon after the arrival of a vessel from Marseilles, on board of which during the voyage, two persons died of cholera. The captain told the pilot of the circumstances, who neglected to warn the authorities. The clothes of the deceased were sent to shore to be washed, and the washerwoman and her whole family died immediately. On account of the suddenness of these deaths, and there existing no suspicion of cholera or any other infectious disease, many persons went to see her and her family, took the disease and died likewise. The authorities becoming alarmed made inquiry into the circumstances, and tracing them back to the vessel, arrested the pilot who brought her in and threw him into prison, where he remained awaiting trial for negligence of his duty. They further ordered that the houses of all who had died should be burned with their clothes and furniture.

Part of the G. W. R. at Longwoods Burned!

Intelligence reached this city at ten o'clock last night that the water tank and woodhouse at Longwoods Station of the Great Western Railway were on fire, and rapidly burning. The Superintendent, Mr. Wallace, immediately despatched a special train bearing the railway fire engine, and all the buckets available to the scene. Before it arrived, however, the flames had necessarily made great headway, though what extent of damage had been done it was impossible for us to ascertain at the hour we went to press.—*Free Press of yesterday.*

"CROSS HARS.—Whence did the cross-bar fashion come, that has of late set in, of wearing birds on women's hats, impaled upon a pin? The practice is profoundly vulgar, between myself and you, to murder thus a male black bird, and very cruel too. A single feather once sufficed to deck a jaunty bonnet; then next a wing—the whole bird now must be set upon it. I met a damsel in the street, my soul began to quake. A glorious blackbird was stuck upon her—wide awake. Says I, [illegible] Holeless and wealth, [illegible] the world [illegible]

A Career of Crime.

The trial of Poncet, the presumed murderer of M. Lavergne, who held a high situation under the English Government in the Mauritius, and whose acquaintance he had formed in a railway carriage on his journey from London to Paris, is to take place in a few days at Versailles. The previous character of the individual accused of the murder, as well as the circumstances attending it, are calculated to excite great interest. Poncet is of rather a prepossessing appearance, and under thirty years of age. He passed the early part of his life among horses, and from eight to fifteen years of age was groom to baron de Spaur. He then entered the service of the Marquis de Carayan Latour in the same capacity, but some property belonging to his master's coachman having been stolen, Poncet fled. He was shortly afterwards arrested as a vagabond, and was sentenced by the police court to be confined in a reformatory during five years. In March, 1858, he was again arrested in the act of uttering a counterfeit piece of two francs. He bribed the commissionary of police, and on the 4th of April he was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 years, for insulting a magistrate in the discharge of his duty. When the period of his imprisonment expired, in 1861, he obtained a situation in M. Leblanc's riding school in Paris, and a month later he was admitted as groom in Prince Napoleon's stables, but he remained there for only a short time. He next renewed an acquaintance with a person named Marjotte, who had been convicted three times of robbery. Poncet retained the livery of his late master, and by that means obtained admission into several respectable houses, where, with the aid of Marjotte, he committed various robberies. The two thieves were tried before the Assize Court in March, 1862, and sentenced to hard labour for eight years. Poncet formed the acquaintance of Giraud, the celebrated forger of bank notes, at the prison of La Roquette, and arranged with him a plan to escape from Cayenne when they should arrive there. Poncet arrived there first, and when he was joined by Giraud they both fled on a small raft. They met with difficulties which they had not provided for, and Giraud, unused to such privations as they were forced to endure, shortly died. Poncet then resolved to return to Cayenne, but he again escaped in six months afterwards. He succeeded in reaching an American vessel, and arrived in New York, where he enlisted. He could not, however, resist the desire of revisiting his native country, and obtained a passage to London. M. Lavergne was then about to return to the Mauritius through Paris. Poncet entered the same railway carriage, insinuated himself into the good graces of the old gentleman by several acts of civility, and on arriving in France he affected to be travelling with M. Lavergne as his companion. By that means he evaded the examination of the police, and arrived in Paris. Two days afterwards the dead body of M. Lavergne was discovered shockingly mutilated in the wood near Argenteuil. Poncet was arrested, and he immediately wrote to M. Leon Barthelemy, the barrister, to request the aid of his distinguished talent. Poncet recollected that M. Barthelemy had defended him with great effect in 1862. The reports current in Versailles of Poncet's extraordinary coolness, and the ingenious system of defence he has arranged for himself, have given the affair additional interest.

Another Burglar Caught!

ARREST OF THE NOTED THIEF JACK MOORE, *alias* BILL SEARLES, *alias* BUFFALO BILL.

As Detective Harris was walking on James street on Tuesday evening, about half past nine o'clock, he saw a man emerge from a dark alley with something concealed under his coat. The manner of the man excited suspicion in the detective's mind, and on following him until he could examine his features by the light of a lamp, he discovered it was a noted character named Bill Searles, who has been "wanted" for some time. On searching the prisoner a cash box was found which from its weight might be imagined to contain an immense sum of money, but on examination it was found filled with nickel American cents, which are not now current in this country. On the lid of the cash box was the name of Mr Parkes, Grocer, and a Constable was immediately despatched to his residence, when it was discovered that the counting-room had been entered by means of a back window and the cash-box stolen. The thief was taking away the stolen property when apprehended.

The vigilance of our Police under their able Chief, if fast weeding from our city all the celebrated burglars and thieves, whose boast it has so long been that either through the connivance or inefficiency of the Police they have escaped detection.—*Spectator.*

A Scene in the Italian Chamber.

From an Italian paper.

To-day was the great fight in the Chamber, which satisfied its ardent longing to "oust" Ministers and put them on their mettle. Pretext was taken of an interpellation by Nisco, directed against the Royal decree granting the service of the Treasury to the Bank, a grave question indeed, and which assumed frightful proportions. Borgio, Crispi, Valerio, all against Ministers; even Devincenzi, the upholder of the Government, breaking out against the official bench. In defence of the poor Cabinet, Borgio alone stood up proposing a certain suspensive question—an anchor of salvation cast out to the dying. The Chamber laughed. Mancini pressed upon the Ministry, and alluded to certain intentions of dissolving the Chamber. La Marmora got furious and cried out that, if necessary, he had courage enough to decree the dissolution.—Furious in its turn, the Chamber stormed horribly. The President was obliged to quit his chair and put on his hat. Crispi shouted "Go to school Signor La Marmora!" "Go there yourself!" retorted the General. The two sides of the Chamber shook their fists at each other, and the left exclaimed: "Bismark! Bismark!" and treated La Marmora as a corporal, and inquired if Florence was in Prussia. General La Marmora tried to explain and extenuate his words, and said that if the Chamber were to be dissolved it would be done in a constitutional manner. This seemed rather to add fuel to the flame, by confirming the idea that a dissolution really was intended.—Amid great agitation Borgio's suspensive motion was rejected, and Valerio's, which forbade the carrying out of the decree relating to the Treasury, voted by an immense majority. Gen. La Marmora left the Palazzo Vecchio in company with Baron Malaret. It is well known that with the present Chamber no Ministry is possible. For this state of things thanks are due to the sagacity of Baron Natoli. The affair of the Treasury was a mere pretext. Henceforward we know how things stand, and parties have no longer any motive for hesitation and uncertainty.

Some days ago a woman was found in the streets of New York handcuffed; she was taken to the station and her husband sent for. The husband appeared and stated that he kept the handcuffs because his wife was an "ungovernable creature," and having had a disagreement in the morning he had put them on her. The wife was released from the station and the cuffs.

A curious, and startling if true, story of a young girl named Louisa Black, who had escaped from the Mormons, is related by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Her feet having been frozen from exposure, she crawled under a haystack, and lay there twenty-three days without food, and suffering horribly when she was rescued.

In Massachusetts there are 214 Cotton Factories, with 2,115,756 spindles, with an invested capital of $33,000,000, employing 8,892 males and 14,786 females, and producing annually 167,005,364 yards of cotton cloth, 3,558,875 lbs of yarn for other purposes, 293,055 lbs of thread, 952,327 lbs of batting, 73,970 bales of wadding, and 3,210,730 yards of cotton flannel of the total value of fifteen millions of dollars.

A melancholy catastrophe has recently cast a gloom over Prince Edward Island—the death by drowning of Capt. Campbell, Capt. Henderson, Messrs D. J. Roberts, Faraday Lewis and another person whose name has not transpired. On the 21st ult. they embarked in an open boat at Caribou, N. S., intending to cross the straits of Northumberland to the island, but a heavy snow storm coming on soon afterwards they were driven away and have not been heard of since. By this sad occurrence four young men, twenty one years of age, [illegible]

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THE RAT HOLE FLEET.—The Yankees have sunk some 20 vessels loaded with stone at the mouth of Charleston Harbour, which will doubtless prevent any vessel drawing over 6 few feet of water, entering that port for all time to come; this must prove a serious loss to the property owners there, but it will not at all interfere with the supplies of the Canadian Pain Destroyer for the cure of rheumatism, tiedoloureux, neuralgia, toothache, and all complaints of that nature. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, price 25 cts per bottle.

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September 14, 186 . nnm425

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