(From the Anglo-Saxon.)

CANADA AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

When the agitation of the question touching the powers of the Company commenced, this journal was, we believe, the first to recommend that the subject be submitted to a committee of the Imperial Parliament. That step was taken, and we have the result embraced in the Report of that committee, which report we now submit to our readers.

The document in our judgment is a calm and dispassionate paper, and its recommendations are marked by reason and justice. If Canada does not gain all she desires, she certainly acquires a good deal, for it is recommended that she be permitted to annex the Red River settlement and the rich and fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan situated beyond, as soon as she exhibits the inclination to do so, and the power to maintain a proper authority. Nay more, that the same process may be applied to their territory outside of these just named, whenever the like inclination and the like ability are shown to exist. This is one great point settled, if the Report of the committee be acted upon as it doubtless will. It virtually concedes to Canada, sooner or later, all the desirable land for settlement this side of the Rocky Mountains! We regret, however, that a reserve—a Crown reserve—is not kept as bounty lands, for such military gifts as the Crown may be disposed to confer on those brave men who have fought the battles of the empire and supported the honor and dignity of the Crown. However, it is not too late to arrange as a matter of detail this comparatively small part of the subject.

The next point of interest is the fate of Vancouver's Island. This it is recommended to detach from the Company's authority as speedily as possible, as the best means of favouring the great natural resources of that island, and the provision of means "for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable to the West of the Rocky Mountains."

This we suppose means that the Island and the adjacent territory west of the Rocky Mountains are to be erected into a new and separate Colony. The recommendation is a most desirable one, and we hope will be carried into execution without delay. The vast coal beds reported to exist in the island, alone confer on it value of the utmost magnitude, especially as modern navigation shews such a strong tendency to be conducted by steam power. England is without settlements on the western coasts of this continent, with the exception of the island referred to, and the small territory left by the convention with Russia in 1826, and the conclusion of the Oregon treaty with the United States. It is meet, then, that she makes the most of what she has left. The third point—the hunting grounds of the company—the decision of the committee may not be satisfactory to some parties, as these are to be left in the hands of the Company; but it is obvious to every person who duly considers the subject, that for the present the company are the best masters for such a vast field of national industry. The company certainly keeps peace among the Indian tribes, and holds them in friendship with us. An indiscriminate rush of petty traders into these hunting grounds would be attended with many evils, and probably with confusion and bloodshed. The influence of the company over these wild tribes is very great; they control them where in many cases it would not be possible for the Canadian or even the British Government to manage them. This influence and friendly intervention has on more than one occasion saved the American settlers in Oregon from extermination even on their own territory.

We congratulate Canada, and indeed the empire, on the progress that is so far made in the arrangement of a difficult and important question. It gives another proof of the care and watchful attention which the mother country extends to her colonies, and the kind indulgence she ever yields to their wants or even desires. Canada is to obtain all the lands she is able and willing to charge herself with, and to protect and settle in a suitable manner. The creation of a new British Colony west of the Rocky Mountains secures her fear, and renders perhaps feasible the great project of a Rail Road from Halifax to Puget's Sound and Vancouver's Island. What high destinies await the British name on the northern portion of this continent! What capital and population will be poured into it should any permanent disaster happen in India, especially if the more intimate connexion with the mother country, to which we alluded last week, was to follow as in all probability it would.

REPORT.

The near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade granted in 1838, for twenty-one years, to the Hudson's Bay Company, over that North western portion of British America which goes by the name of the Indian territory, must expire, would alone make it necessary that the condition of the whole of the vast regions which are under the administration of the Company should be carefully considered; but there are other circumstances, which in the opinion of your committee, would have rendered such a course the duty of Parliament and Government of this country.

Among those, your committee would specially enumerate,—the growing desire of our Canadian fellow-subjects that the means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded to them over a portion of this territory; the necessity of providing suitably for the administration of the affairs of Vancouver's island, and the present condition of the settlement which has been formed on the Red river.

Your committee have received much valuable evidence on these and other subjects connected with the inquiry which has been intrusted to them, and especially have had the advantage of hearing the statements of Chief Justice Draper, who was commissioned by the Province of Canada to attend to the committee on behalf of that important colony, whose interest and feelings are entitled to the greatest weight on this occasion.

Your committee have had also the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, communicated to them on various points connected with the Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The territory over which the Company now exercise rights is of three descriptions: 1. The land held by charter, or the Rupert's Land. 2. The land held by license, or the Indian territory. 3. Vancouver's Island. For the nature of the tenure by which these countries are severally connected with the Company, your committee would refer to the evidence they have received and the documents appended to their report.

With regard to Rupert's Land, which is held by charter, it might be very desirable to ascertain what is the force of the powers claimed and exercised under it; and of the extent of the country over which those powers exists. But from the experience of a long series of years, during which there has been, from time, much controversy on these questions, as well as from the tenor of the opinions which they have received from the law officers of the Crown, your committee are apprehensive that there may be great difficulty and delay in arriving, by the ordinary forms of the law, at any certain conclusions upon them.

On the other hand, prompt measures are very desirable; and your committee hope that it may be found practicable to effect such arrangements as are required for the satisfaction and benefit of those concerned, without waiting for the result of proceedings of so doubtful and dilatory a character as may appertain to the complete investigation of this ancient charter.

The law officers, however, suggest a course by which, with the united consent of Canada and the Company, the question of the actual boundary, which appears at present to be in a state of uncertainty in some respects, may be determined through the instrumentality of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and your committee have been assured, by the Hudson Bay Company in a letter which is appended to this report, that they are willing to accede to this proposal. In the event of this course being adopted, it is impossible for your committee now to form an opinion how far the award given by the Judical Committee may modify the recommendations which it will subsequently be the duty of your committee to make, by circumscribing the extent of country to which those recommendations may apply.

Your committee entertain the strongest conviction that the Crown and people of this country can have no other interest in the territory now administered by the Company, except that it should be dealt with in whatever manner is most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of our North American fellow subjects; and especially in the mode which is best calculated to add to the strength of the great colony of Canada. It is on these principles alone that the recommendations to your committee will be founded, so far as is consistent with equity and good faith.

In the first place, therefore, your committee consider that it is essential to meet fully the just and reasonable wishes of Canada, to be enabled to annex to her territory any portion of the land in her neighborhood which can be made available to her for the purpose of settlement, with which she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration. Your committee apprehend that the districts on the Red river and the Saskatchewan are the most likely to be desired by Canada for early occupation. It is also of great importance that the peace and good order of those districts should be effectually secured. We believe that some simple machinery could be devised, by the side of which, these districts could be ceded to Canada, and a convenient boundary line laid down, upon substantial proof being given of her willingness and ability to administer them.

In like manner the boundary of the Colony in other directions might be thrown back, wherever, by so doing, any purpose useful to Canada could be obtained. Within the districts thus annexed to her, the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company would of course entirely cease.

Your committee think it best to content themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to the government to consider its details more maturely before the act of Parliament is prepared, which probably will be necessary to carry it into effect.

In case, however, Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the government of the Red river district, it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable.

Your committee are of opinion that it will be proper to terminate the connection of the Company with Vancouver's Island as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favoring the developement of the great natural advantages of that important island. Means should also be provided for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable to the West of the Rocky mountains.

As to those extensive regions, whether in Rupert's land or in the Indian territory, in which, for the present at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement by the European race for any purpose except that of the fur trade, the opinion at which your committee have arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations: 1. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained there. 2. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population if a system of open competition in the trade of peltry, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present. And, 3. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the fur bearing animals in the course of a few years.

For these reasons your committee would recommend that the privilege of exclusive trade should be continued to the Hudson's Bay Company for a term of years—without, however, thereby giving to the chartered rights thus claimed by the company any further sanction or validity than what they already possess. Your committee consider that it would be of the utmost consequence that the best understanding should be cultivated between the local Government of Canada and the company, which, indeed, there seems no reason to doubt has generally existed between them up to a very recent period.

Your committee have now specified the principal object which they think would be desirable to attain: / How far the chartered rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company may prove an obstacle to so doing they are not able, with any certainty, to say. If this difficulty is to be solved, not by adverse litigation, but by amicable adjustment, such a course will be best promoted by the Government, after communication with the Company, as well as with the Government of Canada, rather than by detailed suggestions emanating from this committee.

Your committee cannot doubt that, when such grave interests are at stake, all the parties will approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and justice, and they, therefore, indulge a confident hope that the Government will be enabled, in the next session of Parliament, to present a bill which will lay the foundation of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement in the event, which we consider probable, of legislation being found necessary for that purpose.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The *Leader* censures General Barnard for long delay in attempting to storm Delhi—Delhi at all events, is not a Sepastopol. No inner mystery, no inexhaustible resources lurk behind that "garden wall" which—however impregnable to hordes of Mahratta cavalry, unsupported by heavy ordnance—has no pretensions to resist the appliance of modern warfare. The number of the mutineers within the city is wholly inadequate to garrison the wide circuit of its defences; and General Barnard's force is as clearly inadequate to the undertaking of a formal siege. There is, at the same time, little, if any doubt that the numerical superiority is on the side of the Government force. The place, whether sooner or later, must be carried by a *coup de main*. What excuse, then, can be assigned for a delay which is not only unreasonable but ruinous in its moral consequence, we cannot undertake to say.

Lieut. de Kantzow, in a letter to one of the English papers, gives the following account of one of his own exploits in India:—

"I was returning from reconnoitering, when information was brought me that five troopers of the 7th Light Cavalry were coming along road. An immediate pursuit was of course ordered by me, and my 30 troopers tore away at full speed after me. I was just coming up to them, and had already let drive among the murdering villains, when, lo! I came upon 200 of their comrades, all armed with swords and some with carbines. A smart fire was kept up at a distance of not more than 25 yards. What could 30 do against 200 regular troopers, well horsed and armed, particularly when walked into by the bullets of 100 of the infantry? I ordered a retreat, but my cavalry could not get away from troopers mounted upon good stud bred horses; so we were soon overtaken, and then commenced the shindy in earnest; 12 troopers surrounded me; the first, a Mahommedan priest, I shot through the breast just as he was cutting me down; this was my only pistol, so I was helpless as regards weapons, save my sword; this guarded off a swinging cut given me by No. 2, as also another by No. 3, but the fun could not last. I bitterly mourned not having a couple of revolvers, for I could have shot every man. My sword was cut down, and I got a slash on the head that blinded me, another on the arm that glanced, and only took a slice off. The third caught me on the side, but also glanced and hit me sideways. I know not how I escaped. God only knows, as 12 against one were fearful odds, especially as I was mounted on a pony bare back. Escape, however I did, and after many warm escapes too numerous to mention I got back here. Fourteen of my brave fellows were killed, four wounded, six missing; total 24, out of 30. Good odds, was it not?"

The *Times* says:—"There never was a narrative with so many heartrending episodes, yet itself so clear and encouraging upon the main point in which all of us are concerned. But already the darkness is clearing away, and we see who the insurgents are; we see the alliance of Mahomedan pretenders and Hindoo fanatics; we see how little co operation they are capable of; we see them uniformly giving way before European courage and resolution, not only in the form of British regiments, but before chance bodies of convalescents, deserted officers, and even sometimes a solitary European in command of irregulars. As bearing on the main question, the news, with hardly an exception, is most encouraging. Terrible as the blow has been to us—to those who read of massacre after massacre of their countrymen, and have too much reason for fearing that their friends are among the victims, we have no doubt the visitation has fallen quite as severely on the civil population. It is not then, only because blood cries from the earth for vengeance, or because a thousand British families are plunged into grief or distracted with anxiety, but for the more substantial and paramount reason that we are the Providential governors of India, that we must now inflict a terrible retribution and purge the land of its crimes. We have done much, if not our utmost, to humanize the people, to teach them justice, and to give them liberty; so may we with a safe conscience, and no fear of evil tongues, take exemplary vengeance on the authors and abettors of this unmerited insurrection.

The *Morning Star* says:—No doubt the Bengallese insurrection can be suppressed—The long details of the last news which we publish to-day give evidence that it can be done. The mutiny may spread, Delhi may hold out, no faith may be placed in any native soldier, and the revolting regiments may be acting in concert; but who are their leaders? Where are their resources? What plans have they got for establishment of independent government and free institutions? If they had, it might be a mercy both to England and them; but the Overland Mail does not bring one scrap of information that would lead us to conclude that the native soldiers and inhabitants of Bengal have the ability to organize an army and to set up an empire. It is everywhere a revolt, and beyond that it is nothing else. Wherever our Generals meet them in the field, they are beaten. Every rebel regiment appears as ready to fly as it is to disobey. We fain hope that when all the sad story of this terrible insurrection is told, it may be found that the slaughterings which have made our blood run cold were mere incidents of the revolt rather than its distinguishing characteristic; and now that we read of the mutineers giving quarter, taking prisoners, and otherwise conducting themselves according to the established rules of civilized warfare, we trust that British prowess will proceed to suppress the revolt with that mixture of courage and magnanimity that can only proceed from a great people. In the end it will be the wisest and the safest policy.

STRENGTH OF ENGLAND'S FORCES.—The *London Times* says with respect to the strength at which it may be advisable to maintain our home forces, the question, however it may be decided, is at any rate free from difficulties.—We have plenty of money and plenty of men. Independently of the response which would assuredly be made to any calls upon the national energies, we are as yet not exposed to any material enlargement of our ordinary obligations. As Lord Ellenborough observed on Monday evening, a sum of more than half a million of money, already provided for in the Estimates, will be left disposable in consequence of the transfer of the charge to the East India Company. Since the Company pays for the troops employed in India, every regiment, despatched to India, while it weakens our establishment by the abstraction of men, relieve our Exchequer at the same moment by the amount of its cost. It remains only to supply the money thus available in replacing the men, and there is certainly no reason why this proceeding should be attached with embarrassment. We are in the habit of regarding our resources in this respect as somewhat circumscribed, but the fact, in so far as it really exists, must be due simply to the numerous diversions created by national and commercial prosperity. In our actual numbers there is no deficiency. France raises one of the strongest armies in the world from a population which exceeds that of these islands only by a million or two. We can probably reckon close upon 30 millions, while France, perhaps, scarcely reaches 35. True it is that our marine, in its various departments, absorbs a large number of men, and our colonies many more; but the mere statistics of emigration show how thickly our home territory is peopled. A country which can lose without the smallest exhaustion 1,000 men a-day must needs have resources of this character in abundance. If we rely upon the voluntary efforts of the population, and if the responses in this respect are apt to be affected by the opportunities open in all directions to enterprise and vigour, these are circumstances which speak more forcibly than ever for the real power of the nation, nor can we feel the smallest apprehension that any call based upon the requirements of the national service will be left without a prompt and all-sufficient answer.

A "LITTLE WONDER" IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

From little beginnings great results are often attained; and whatever may be the result of the appearance of the little craft which we are about to notice, in the harbour of Portsmouth, time will prove. Curiosity introduced us to the inventor, whom we found to be Mr. Samuel Stevens, builder, Southampton, and who has taken out a patent for her in the joint names of Stevens and Grimshaw, the merit of the application being divided honour. Her length is about 25 feet, and she is 1 horse power only; her breadth 5 feet, and drawing about 2 feet of water. Our very courteous informant, Mr. Stevens, told us she left Southampton water about eleven o'clock on Friday, and arrived here before half past two; she then steamed about the harbour, and kept up steam till nine o'clock, consumption of coal during that period being about one and half hundred weight. However, under her present fittings speed is not aimed at, her present machinery having been put in a paddle wheel boat, the paddle of which, and the shaft, have been taken away by the inventors of this new power, which is called "The Hydrostatic Propeller." On Saturday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, she again had steam up, when many scientific gentlemen, interested in the experiment, inspected her, and tried her qualities in the harbour, where she engaged the attention of the commander in chief, and engineer in chief, Mr. Murray, who went on board, also the assistant engineer, Mr. Lynn, &c., &c. So far the experiment goes, it is highly flattering and satisfactory to the inventors, its simplicity being the admiration of all. Should it be brought to perfection—and it is the opinion of many disinterested persons that it will be—a complete revolution will be effected in the present imperfect screw; and we hope the authorities will give it consideration and attention, and encourage the enterprise of private humble individuals, whose talent may benefit a nation. The advantages sought for and obtained by this invention are—the dispensing with entirely the long, heavy, expensive, iron shaft (also the tunnel) leading from the machinery to the screw, thereby doing away with all heated bearings, which are now a great hindrance and annoyance to engineers, and prevent their driving at high velocities. The dispensing with the present cumbrous, complicated, expensive engines and gearing, with their cross-motion. All that would be required for the largest ship afloat would be two horizontal steam cylinders, placed close to the bottom of the vessel, connected to two pumps, also laid on the bottom and aft the ship, without shaft or crank, and by forcing water through a hollow screw propeller producing a powerful rotary motion, where it is only required, viz., in the screw, which can by this invention be driven continuously 500 or more revolutions per minute; and as the whole is immersed in a constant stream of cold water, there is no possible chance of heated bearings, and the wear is very trifling. The water surrounding it on all sides becomes a constant lubricator. Under every circumstance of wind or tide the engines would work at one uniform speed; so that when the vessel is sailing free before the wind, the screw, having less work to perform, would travel faster without demanding more of the engine, and the faster the motion of the screw the less the vibration of the ship. The power of manœuvring the propeller from the deck, no matter at what rate the vessel might be sailing, the man in command can instantly, without the slightest notice to the engineer, or in any way affecting the engine, reverse the motion of the screw. In the event of fire the pumps may be made available for the immediate extinction of the flames. The above description offers a remedy for all the evils connected with the present screw; should it, on further test, merit the great advantages set forth, we doubt not but the scheme will be appreciated and adopted. We wish the ingenious inventors a due reward for their exertion.—*West Sussex Press.*

A NEW IMPLEMENT OF DESTRUCTION.—Mr. Eastman's six breech-loading cannon, recently imported from America, were on Tuesday, the 11th, tried on the Arsenal-wharf, Woolwich, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonial Wilmot, superintendant of government gun factories at Woolwich, and having been twice fired with a double charge of blank catridge—namely, 20 lbs of powder—they were examined and found to have stood the test satisfactorily. The guns were simply pointed, and placed in position on a temporary platform, composed of rough and unsecured planks, and from their enormous weight—17 tons—they did not evince the slightest movement or recoil. The material of which they are cast is American charcoal iron, of the finest quality. From experiments made in the United States this species of cannon is found to project a 32-pound elongated rifle shell over a flight of 4 English miles. The huge mortar recently constructed at Blackwall, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, is expected to be proved in a few days in the long range of the Woolwich marsh, a platform 36 feet by 32 feet having been erected for that purpose.

FATHER GAVAZZI AND THE POPE.—At the close of a lecture delivered in Wolverhampton on Friday week, Father Gavazzi said:—"Cardinal Wiseman said he could not speak of the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter in words, but only in hymns and music. He (Gavazzi) had not learnt the Irish brogue or to praise Pius IX. But if I have to praise him in Italian music (he said in concluding) it shall be the music of the bombardment at Rome—the music of a breach in the strong walls of the Eternal City—the music of the flames shooting high into the air from the pile of the burning palace—the music of the 150 corpses that lie unburied, by his own instructions, without the walls of Rome, to horrify, by the sight of corrupt carcasses of their fellows, the surviving patriot Italians—the music 6,000 Italians in chains in twelve Roman fortresses—the music of 18,000 families deprived of fathers and husbands—the music of 7,000 exiles who are now living out a miserable existence in distant lands—the music of 150 victims who, in one little Roman State, have laid down their lives upon the scaffold in order to expiate the crime of freeing Italy from all French, or Austrian, or any such demented foreign rule! That is my music.—In the music of that Italian anthem I am ready to march from Rome to Vienna, or from Vienna to Rome, fighting the Pope and destroying his deadly influence. This I hope to live to see—my Italy having the open Bible in one hand and a tricoloured torn flag in the other; and then to march—to march again and again at the head of my Italian followers towards Rome. I hope to stand with my flag upon the ruins of the Vatican, and to say from their fatal relics to Europe, to say to the whole world, 'In spite of diplomatists, in spite of politicians, in spite of despots, in spite of priests, in spite of Popes, Italy has become the land of freedom. Italy O beautiful Italy! Away with foreigners! Away with foreigners!—Amen.'"

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 25, 1857.

THE SPIRIT OF SMASHERISM MADE MANIFEST.—There can no longer be any mystery as to the Constitution of Smasherism, and the course the *worthy* phalanx intend to pursue. We will not here stop to repeat a tale so often told, as to the foul and disgraceful means resorted to by them to obtain office. Suffice it they have attained the desideratum, and that they now hold the offices of £600 per annum, with pickings. And now comes the second scene of the political drama—*the way to keep what they have obtained!* For this purpose they find it is not only necessary that all the *small fry*, the uninfluential should be removed from office, to make room for the swarm of smasher locusts, that threaten to eat up every green thing, but in order to meet the ravenous demands of those who worked at the late election, for a *promised consideration*, and are not yet provided for, they find it necessary to create as many new offices as will satisfy ALL their hungry expectants; a specimen of which will be found in the appointments copied from the Royal Gazette. Let those curious in such matters peruse that portentious document, and they will then find that every one of the State Coaches are provided with a fifth wheel, *i. e.* Commissioners to watch Commissioners, (pimps and spies in short) and with about as much good policy and efficiency as setting the fox to watch the geese. But there is no alternative left them—they in their present position are perfectly at the mercy of the men who forfeited every claim to respectability to ensure them their election, and must move when they pull the wires Question those persons as to the cause of all those newly created offices, and they will answer—oh! they are only honorary, there are no salaries attached. In some degree, this may be true, many of the Smashers not being Teetotalers are quieted, and their vanity tickled by an appointment without a *direct* salary, while ALL the fat berths are secured for those *fountains* of *purity*, the lecturers of the Division room. But will this always be so? or is this a stepping stone, to the foisting upon the people another burden of taxes to feed those hungry locusts? to say nothing of the responsibility of the parties embraced in those late appointments, is it not an insult to the man whose conduct they are appointed to investigate, as well as to the community? and that the probability is they will eventually displace. Individuals, against whom a dereliction of duty, or a departure from the most honorable conduct, an accusation has not been raised, and for what? why to make room for their "family compact" of ignorant, and every way inadequate faction. The great and crying sin of the late Government was, that they appointed to office none save their relatives and adherents—a baseless assertion. But let those who set up this cry *now* look to the appointments of their model and immaculate friends, and they will find them composed principally of their poor relations, brothers, brothers-in-law, nephews, cousins, and renegades from the ranks of the conservatives, a large majority of whom have from time to time endeavoured to thrust themselves on the public as their representatives, but have been by public opinion hurled back to that obscurity from which nothing but an inordinate vanity and self conceit could have caused them to advance; and these are the men, the state paupers, of which the body guard of a Responsible government is composed. Responsible Government forsooth "hence unreal mockery." The veil is torn from you, and your deformity is exposed in the nudity of your hypocrisy. So also with "Teetotalism," it is the "open sesame" to those crafty politicans, and to them alone. It is know nothingism, in another, and more disreputable, and dangerous shape. Why additional Commissioners for the Marine Hospital? Is it because the duties were too arduous for those who have always performed them satisfactorily and cheerfully? No. But the truth must be told, it was finding those who held the offices, could not be tampered with, could not be bought to truckle, and tread in the dirty steps of rotten boroughism, they appointed an additional commission of their own minions, a sufficient number to swamp the vote of the present men, and make room for another of the family compact. These are only the blossoms of Smasherism, the fruits are yet to ripen, and the harvest will be reaped with a whirl-wind, that will devastate the face of this once prosperous province.

SOMETHING WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND, ALTHOUGH IT BE THE PERFECTION OF SMASHERISM.—In reference to the late appointments of extra Commissioners, how does it happen that so much distrust has recently fallen upon the Grand Juries of the country? We have always looked upon those bodies as the most respectable, and reliable arm of all our public institutions, composed generally of the most influential, and the most business like men in the community, and men who from time to time have by their presentments shown a degree of independance and judgment that has met the admiration of the public. It must be fresh in the memories of the reading portion of the community, that those bodies have again and again, in a most fearless, and truthful manner, through the medium of the press, published the existing evils, and recommended action on the part of the authorities, and of which not the slightest notice has been taken. How then is this dereliction of duty on the part of the public functionaries to be remedied? even altho' we have a string of new PAID Commissioners, creatures of a corrupt Government, instead of "twelve honest men and true," who have always given their services gratuitously. Until it can be shewn that Mr. Fenety and his coadjutors, are better men, wiser men, and honester men, than the men composing the Grand Juries of the country, we shall take the liberty of looking upon the appointments, as a mere *side wind*, for paying out of the public chest, those parties appointed, for their toadeyism to the powers that be. Again how does it happen that our *very progressive* Government, after distrusting the honesty, and doubting the ability of Mr. Jardine in his capacity as foreman of the Grand Jury, (and superseding him by the appointment of an inquisitorial body of Commissioners, to scrutinize and report on the now suspected honesty of the insulted Grand Juries of the country?) How is it, that they have in the face of all this, appointed him to the Chairmanship of the Railroad Commissioners, with a salary of £600 and according to Mr. Fisher's calculation a chance to make £10,000 a year more, without the public being able to pick their teeth with it? How is this? Is Mr. Jardine, admirably suited for a Railroad Commissioner, and at the same time perfectly incapable of performing the duties of a Grand juror? because this is the only grounds, (honest grounds,) on which the late appointments can be justified. After this piece of assumption on the part of the Government, this gratuitous and insulting interferance with the duties of the Grand Inquest of the Country, if jurymen were of our opinion, they would in future refuse to serve, and their duties having merged into the secret contrivances of a few paid underlings of the Government, their rule would become despotic, when if their is anything that would stir the remaining sparks of Saxon fire derived from our ancesters, this is it.

THE ANGLO SAXON.—The Agent for this popular and truly British paper is now in this city, soliciting subscriptions. It may not be generally understood that the *Anglo Saxon* is conducted by Dr. Bartlett, a gentleman who for a series of years edited the New York Albion; and in the midst of democracy, and in the hotbed of republicanism, sustained the character of the British nation. The Doctor is a man of no mean pretensions, neither is he a gold worshipper; but so powerfully is he imbued with love of country and British feeling, that he has sacrificed all other considerations to that patriotic feeling. We sincerely hope that the list of subscribers that may be obtained by his Agent, Mr. J. R. Robertson, while it gratifies the feelings of this veteran of the press, may also prove to him that notwithstanding the many attempts to revolutionize these Provinces, British feeling is still predominant.

The Halifax *Church Times* says that the 63d regiment have volunteered for India.

BAZAAR.—A Bazaar was opened at the Institute on Wednesday, under the auspices of the ladies belonging to the Harmonic Society, the proceeds of which are to be devoted towards liquidating the debt on the Society's Organ. The sales will be closed this evening, and as there are a large number of choice and valuable articles yet on hand, a visit may prove profitable both to the Society and to the purchaser. A very large number of respectable persons have already attended.

CONCERT.—An advertisement in our columns gives notice that the Harmonic Society will give a Concert at the Institute on Thursday the 1st day of October. The efforts of this Society deserve a full measure of public support, and we hope on this occasion that the public will fully and freely appreciate its merits, by a numerous and respectable attendance.

☞ We have heard that a young man named James Hilson, was killed at Monkton on Tuesday in consequence of having fallen from a railway car, which ran over him and severed his legs from his body. He died in two hours.

☞ We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation from the Commissioner and Manager of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company, for an excursion from Saint Andrews to the "Barber Dam," on occasion of the opening of the first 40 miles on that line. The train leaves at 9 a. m. on the first of October.

MILITARY.—The steamer *Indus* is hourly expected here, to take the 76th Regiment from this Province. A portion of the regiment arrived from Fredericton last evening, and the Head Quarters will be down to-night. Some few troops will likely come from Halifax in the Indus, to take charge of the stores and departments in the garrisons here.

☞ The English Mail, expected here yesterday in the steamer *Oneida* from Windsor, had not arrived at noon to-day.

In the spring of the year, as soon as the ice is clear, thousands of barrels of the finest description of herrings can be caught and cured on the Gulf Shore, and a profitable business could have been done had there been sufficient facilities for getting the article to market. *These facilities we are now in possession of.* The fish may be put up and packed at the Railway terminus at Point De Chene and in 48 hours afterwards may be in the Boston market. Vessels may have an opportunity of being safely moored in any harbor of Shediac to Gaspe during the winter, and as soon as the ice breaks up may be ready to leave the shore and commence the season's operations, and instead of having first to make a voyage of some weeks after the Gulf is clear of ice before getting on the ground, and then having to make a return voyage of the same extent with a cargo on board, vessels can be in readiness to leave at once and be on the ground in a few hours, returning and landing cargo in like manner, and thus accomplish at all events three voyages in the time formerly occupied in making one. Parties who make Point De Chene their station for packing and curing will have the advantage of being at the Railway terminus, and others, whose locations are farther up, will be accommodated by a steamer which will undoubtedly be placed on the route between Shediac and Quebec next season. But we have only as yet spoken of the herring fishery; we must also name salmon and codfish—both of which are abundant and of the finest quality; and last though not least, there is at this moment, an ample supply of the best description of mackarel to be had by any one who will take the trouble even to go out in a boat and bring them in.—*Westmorland Times.*

ANOTHER MAN DROWNED.—On Thursday evening, about 5 o'clock, the body of a man was seen in the water near the end of the Steam Ferry Floats. Assistance was called, and it was taken up. It did not appear to have been long in the water. It was not recognised by any of those present, and no one can speak as to the manner of the man's drowning. In his pocket was found a letter directed to John Foster or Mrs. Stack. It was dated Portland, U. S., Sept. 7th, 1857, and signed Margaret Campbell. It is supposed that the deceased was a brother of this Margaret Campbell, and that his name was W. Campbell.—*Freeman.*