

James Anderson's Statistics. The total acreage of land under all crops in the year 1860 was 5,520,568; in the present year it has been 5,458,945, making a decrease of 61,623 acres. The decrease has been in wheat, which has fallen off 37,282 acres in date...

Donkey, Sept. 9.—Much uneasiness prevails with respect to the harvest. Heavy showers, which fell at intervals during the last week, retarded the work of cutting and gathering it in, and as the season advances, when the weather usually becomes more unsettled, the apprehensions of the former increase. Fortunately high winds, with intervals of sunshine, have repaired most of the injury inflicted by the rain...

about hymns and portions of Scripture. His brother, James M'Kill, suggested, that he should go off and not make a fool of himself; and, in return for the advice, received, it was alleged, a blow in the face. By this time the meeting was in great confusion, and a number of persons living in the immediate neighborhood had their attention attracted to it. One of these, a girl about seventeen or eighteen years of age, having remarked that William M'Kill should be allowed to speak if he wanted, she was, according to her account, called a 'dirty blackguard' by one of the women, and 'spurred upon just as if she had been a man' by one of the accused. Not content with this, some one in the crowd seized her by the hair, and the 'whole of the meeting, men and women, took their turn of assailing her. She had been under medical treatment for some time in consequence...

exuberantly rich that the luxuriance is actually considered excessive. If potatoes escape the blight, the crop will be an average one—in some districts very much above this mark; and when we add to this recalculation that oats and barley are both more abundant than usual, and beans not less so, we shall have said enough to show what great reason for thankfulness is furnished by the general Harvest of 1867.

capital of \$3,000,000 to yield this amount at 1 per cent, or nearly twice the amount of the assessed value of property. Calling the real value of property \$3,000,000,000, therefore, the people pay 6 per cent on all they are worth to support their government. It is estimated, says the Committee, that 31 per cent upon the value of property is a liberal allowance for the profits of the people. This brief statement shows that taxation has reached a point largely beyond the entire net earnings of the whole people, and is absorbing the capital with fearful rapidity. No argument is needed to establish the fact that such an extent of taxation cannot be permanently endured. Such is the picture painted by those who have studied the subject best, of the financial condition of the great Empire State. Such the after pleasures of having one's will of one's enemies, after crushing out the aspirations after independence of Sister States. It is not a condition which any sane man would willingly rush into or ask his countrymen to accept. Montreal Gazette.

The visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to Cork has called forth a strong expression of dissatisfaction in reference to the construction of the Royal dockyard. The Cork Examiner indignantly complains that up to the present the works have been a mere mockery of the hopes they were intended to fulfil; that of the 46,800l. voted in the estimates not one-fourth has yet been expended; and that the object appears to be to do as little as possible in order that the Board may at a future time abandon the distasteful job without much loss. The first Lord is appealed to as an Irishman to show his patriotic feeling by putting a stop to the 'Admiralty dodging.' The Cork people have some reason for being out of humour, as little earnestness has hitherto been shown in carrying out this Irish project upon which they have set their hearts.

Protestantism in Ireland has been England a most expensive commodity. Not a yard of lawn in the Episcopal sleeves of their graces and lordships of the Irish Church Establishment, but has cost England hundreds of thousands of pounds at the very least. For what is past there is no remedy. Therefore we shall not further refer to it. What we ask our readers to do is to commence such an agitation of the Irish Church Question, as will compel ministers to deal with it in the next session of Parliament. Northern Press.

The London Times in an editorial on the projected Abyssinian expedition quotes the experience of travellers as to the soil and climate of the country. Colonel Merewether is the only traveller who gives the least hope that it will be practicable to move our forces after we have landed them, and his investigations have not extended beyond the vicinity of Massowah. If we accept his account as literally true, it affords small encouragement, for nothing could be gained by keeping the army on the plain of Aylat, or on the plateau of Agametta. Aylat, he tells us, might be cultivated to advantage, 'if there were a good Government to arrange for the cultivators,' but at present nothing is grown there upon which the commanders of the expedition can depend. Yet this is the most favorable point of the whole route, if we can speak of the unknown journey upon which we are sending our soldiers as a route. On the best of all the roads to the spot where the King was supposed to be confined when Colonel Merewether wrote, he confesses that 'there are great difficulties on the score of water, none but very brackish being procurable.' The state of the roads may be conceived from a description given by Massfield Parkyns. 'The utmost labor bestowed on any road in this country is when some traveller, vexed with a thorn that may happen to strike his face, draws his sword and cuts off the spray.' And the track of which this was written is the great caravan road from the capital of Abyssinia to the Red Sea. We may judge for ourselves of the task which we have set our forces, in bidding them 'cross mountains ten thousand feet in height in search of a band of savages acquainted with the country, accustomed to the climate, and moving without impedimenta of any kind.

The Pall Mall Gazette calls attention to the fact that annexation has become a popular topic in America. It is imagined that the difficulties in the case of the Alabama claims are kept open to facilitate the acquisition of British America, and that the purchase of the Russian possession was a hint in the same direction. What England might do, says the London correspondent of the New York Times, or will do eventually, I cannot say; but I can tell you what the actual government is doing. It is trying the Rodman gun at Shoeburness, and sending off iron plates to cover the forts at Bermuda. It is also rolling iron plates fifteen inches thick at Sheffield for other fortresses. England does not wish to have war with America, but iron-plate the fortifications of Bermuda, and of course those at Halifax and Quebec, can mean nothing but a preparation for, and the admission of the possibility of, such a calamity.

WRITE SLAVES—MASSACHUSETTS THRIFT AND MORALITY.—People who are in the habit of imagining that there is no such thing as poverty or ignorance in the model commonwealth of Massachusetts, will be rather surprised to read the report which has lately been made by Mr. J. B. Hard, a Commissioner, appointed by the United States Government to examine into the condition of the operatives of Massachusetts. He states in his report that he had been kindly received at the different mills by the proprietors; but was sorry to say that he found a dreadful state of things existing, the condition of some of the operatives being quite as bad, if not worse, than formerly existed among the slaves of the South. He speaks of the fearful immorality which pervades the community, and which, from his account, must be of the most terrible description. The bad ventilation of the mills, the long hours, and the early age at which the children are placed at the mills, their deplorable ignorance, and insufficient wages, are all alluded to in terms of the warmest censure. The reports intimate that nowhere in the crowded manufacturing districts of England can be found such a picture of vice, destitution and ignorance as prevails in the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

Sir.—A very curious story which is told in the Appendix to the Report of the Ritual Commission. It was supposed until the other day that the MS. copy of the Prayer-book attached to the Act of Uniformity, and designed to be the ultimate standard of reference, had been either lost or stolen from the records of Parliament. Such a loss would have been more than a mere antiquarian misfortune. It happens that most serious doubts would have been thrown as to the authenticity of that rubric, 'concerning the ornaments of the Church and of the ministers thereof,' to which the Ritualists appeal, and which is, in fact, the occasion of all the present disturbance. A letter was addressed to the Commissioners adducing strong prima facie evidence that this rubric had been interpolated. Printed copies of the MS. are deposited in the Courts of Law and elsewhere, and are known as 'The Sealed Books.' Now, in the Sealed Book of the Court of Common Pleas the page containing the rubric appears, not in its present place, immediately after the calendar, but before it; and in this place the rubric is cancelled. Practically, therefore, the rubric does not exist in the book of the Court of Common Pleas. In the other Sealed Books the rubric has similarly been cancelled on the page before the calendar. It has, however, been reprinted on a loose page, which has then been inserted after the calendar, where it now appears, and we happen to possess direct evidence that in the Ely Sealed Book this page was actually lying loose, and was pasted in by the late Dean of Ely, Dr. Peacock. The presumption thus suggested was confirmed by a strong piece of direct evidence. The MS. book attached to the Irish Act of Uniformity is preserved, and was open to reference in the Rolls office, Dublin. In this MS. the rubric does not exist.

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A more curious combination of suspicious circumstances could hardly have arisen, and it would have been a strange end to this controversy if it had been suddenly discovered that this much-debated rubric had no legal existence. Fortunately, all doubts on the subject have been removed. The Dean of Westminster, who has protected so many memorials of antiquity, has sent the means of recovering this historical document. On the 30th of July he made inquiries of Mr. Thoms, in the House of Lords; and expressed a wish to see the tower in which the Acts of Parliament were till lately kept, the rooms in the Victoria Tower where the Acts are now deposited, and the Act of Uniformity itself. Mr. Thoms then spoke to the person who has charge of the Acts in the Victoria Tower, and this person told him that 'when the Acts were removed he had found among other books, MS., journals, &c., a MS. Prayer Book, which he had handed over to the chief clerk, Mr. Smith.' Mr. Smith upon being referred to, at once said the Prayer book was in custody, and the fact was communicated the same evening to the Dean. The Commissioners add that 'an inspection of this MS. Prayer-book has proved that the order for morning and evening prayer daily to be said and used throughout the year is identical in all respects with that which is ordinarily prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer.' The rubric, therefore, is genuine, and the circumstances under which the doubt arose are readily explained. The Commissioners of 1662 determined, after the book was printed to alter the place of the rubric. For this purpose it was necessary to cancel it in its original place and to have it reprinted on a fresh leaf. It was cancelled in all the Sealed Books but in one of them the new leaf was either not provided, or has been lost. No suggestion is offered as to the reason why the rubric is omitted in the Irish MS.

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One cannot but add that our Parliamentary Records must have been kept in great disorder for so important a document to have been regarded as lost. That when it had been found it should have so long remained in obscurity in the quiet hands of Mr. Smith affords a curious illustration of the adage that 'Familiarity breeds contempt.' In that proverb is described the peril of innumerable ancient records and monuments. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

London, Sept. 10. REVIVALISM REVIVINGS.—Three young men who have, for a considerable time, assisted in carrying on revival meetings in Hathershotown, Glasgow, were brought up to the Southern Police Court, Glasgow charged with quarrelling and fighting in or near Commercial-road or Spring lane. The names of the accused are James M'Kill, William M'Kill, and Thomas Fraser. It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that a revival meeting, held out of doors, on the evening of the day libelled, the services were interrupted by M'Kill attempting to speak against the wishes of his fellow revivalists. One of the witnesses asked whether the refusal to let him speak arose from a rumor that he carried on an improper connexion with some of the females attending the meetings; but the question was disallowed. M'Kill was determined on being heard; but the more he raised his voice the louder did his friends

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The Pall Mall Gazette says:—If the question of our recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent should ever be raised in the American Congress it is to be hoped that the aged leader of the House of Representatives, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, may be present to repeat the following bit of testimony recently taken down from his lips and printed with his consent. 'When the rebellion first commenced I was in favor of treating it as a rebellion and the participants in it as traitors to the Government of the United States, liable to punishment for their treason. It was so understood by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. After the adjournment of the first session of Congress during Mr. Lincoln's term, shortly after my return to my home, I saw, to my surprise a proclamation declaring a blockade of all the rebel ports. This was a great blunder and absurdity. If the rebel States were still in the Union, and only in treasonable revolt against the Government, we were blockading the ports of the United States. I attributed this at once to be the incomprehensible statesmanship of Mr. Seward, and went to Washington to see and talk with President Lincoln on the subject. I laid my views before him, and told him that the blockade was a nullification of the former position of the Government in relation to the rebel States; that the ports, instead of being blockaded, should have been closed, and a sufficient number of armed revenue vessels sent out on the seas to prevent smuggling. I pointed out to him the fact that by the act of blockade we recognized the rebel States as an independent belligerent, and should therefore be compelled to conduct the war, not as if we were suppressing a revolt in our own States, but in accordance with the laws of nations. 'Well,' said Mr. Lincoln, when he had heard my remarks, 'that's a fact. I see the point now, but I don't know anything about the laws of nations, and I thought it was all right.' As a lawyer, Mr. Lincoln, I remarked, I should have supposed you should have seen the difficulty at once. 'Oh, well,' replied Mr. Lincoln, 'I'm a good enough lawyer in a Western law court, I suppose, but we don't practice the law of nations up there, and I supposed Seward knew all about it, and I left it to him. But it's done now and can't be helped, so we must get along as well as we can.' In this Mr. Lincoln was right. The blunder had been committed, and the rebel States were thenceforth an independent belligerent—not an independent nation, of course, but an independent belligerent, to be dealt with in accordance with the law of nations.

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We published on Wednesday an extract from the report of the Financial Committee of the Constitutional Convention of New York, revealing some startling facts respecting the burthen of taxation under which our neighbours are staggering. There are men to be met with in Canada, such blind admirers of the great Republic and its institutions, and such sturdy bellies of, and grumblers against, things Canadian, and they will not believe that the weight of taxation there is greater in proportion to the wealth of the people than is ours in Canada. They cannot deny that the debt and the taxation are greater per head, the figures are too easy of access and the calculation too easily made. But they always fall back upon the statement that the greater riches and prosperity of the people of the United States enable them to bear their burdens quite as easily. It is not that, but their greater enterprise and pluck and patriotism which enable them to do this. If those who grumble and cry out and whine so much, were less cowardly and more patriotic, they would help to make Canada great instead of decaying her, and bestowing their admiration and praise on a foreign country simply on account of its sins. How stands the case according to the statement of this committee, drawing its information from official sources? The debt owing by the people of New York amounts to \$633,351,000 or over \$158 per head for every man woman and child in the State at least \$700 for every head of a family. The assessed value of all the property in the State is only \$1,639,432,000, so that the debt is considerably over one-third of the property. But even this amount of debt has been kept at its present figure by the imposition of a rate of taxation, such as the world hardly ever saw before. It amounts to nearly \$181,000,000 per annum or an average of over \$45 per head or over \$220 per family per annum. It is more than 11 per cent per annum on the total assessed value of property in the State! It would require a

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capital of \$3,000,000 to yield this amount at 1 per cent, or nearly twice the amount of the assessed value of property. Calling the real value of property \$3,000,000,000, therefore, the people pay 6 per cent on all they are worth to support their government. It is estimated, says the Committee, that 31 per cent upon the value of property is a liberal allowance for the profits of the people. This brief statement shows that taxation has reached a point largely beyond the entire net earnings of the whole people, and is absorbing the capital with fearful rapidity. No argument is needed to establish the fact that such an extent of taxation cannot be permanently endured. Such is the picture painted by those who have studied the subject best, of the financial condition of the great Empire State. Such the after pleasures of having one's will of one's enemies, after crushing out the aspirations after independence of Sister States. It is not a condition which any sane man would willingly rush into or ask his countrymen to accept. Montreal Gazette.

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Female suffrage is a direct issue in the campaign now in progress in Kansas. Its advocates are working earnestly, and some of them say they are sure of carrying the State. Of the many severe things said of female suffrage, the most severe we have seen was embodied in a resolution adopted by a town meeting in Kansas a few weeks ago. After declaring that while female suffrage is supported by many good persons of both sexes the resolution goes on to say, 'yet we cannot fail to note the fact that every effort for the sanctity of the marital relation, every advocate of the doctrine of 'personal affinity' as the true basis of a union between the sexes, is numbered among its most active sympathizers and promoters.' The logic of this line of argument may not be strong, but the fact sets forth is not to be controverted, and we deem it accounts for the lack of sympathy with the female suffrage movement which is manifested by respectable men and women throughout the country.

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Why Davis Was Not Tried.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says: 'The ultimate release of Mr. Davis has been an exciting topic of discussion among the Cabinet, and his present freedom will result in a few days in eliciting the fact that he cannot be tried on the charge of high treason. The Attorney General is said to take this view of the case; and Judge Chase, he holds is responsible for the result, as the Judge, during the war, decided that the rebels were belligerents in order to justify the disposal of the blockade runners in prize courts, and belligerents cannot be tried for treason. To reverse to decision would be to declare all the prize vessels unlawful. It will be remembered that the South claimed such vessels should be the subject of adjudication in Admiralty Courts, but to overcome this objection, Judge Chase declared they were belligerents. This is the true cause why Mr. Davis has not been tried.

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Alluding to the rumor that President Johnson contemplates using the Maryland militia, 10,000 strong, as a sort of Paddy's Purge for the Congress, the Tribune of Tuesday says: 'It affords only another illustration of what we have again and again declared—that the public mind is in a condition of chronic alarm, and watches with nervous susceptibility for the slightest indication of Executive violence. Never before was the country been in a predicament so humiliating. It is a disgrace to be credulous, as it may be ruin to disbelieve.'

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The Memphis Avalanche tells a queer story about thirteen or fifteen car loads of negroes passing northward daily on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. They came, says the Avalanche, from Alabama, Georgia, and Southern Tennessee, as well as from this State. 'A majority of them did not know where they were going to but said the "Board was sending them somewhere to vote." Some of the more intelligent ones said they were going to Ohio for that purpose.'

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Rays the New York World: "When ever it becomes necessary, the Democrats will cause it to be fully understood that they will stand resolutely—not by the President, who is nothing to them—but by the Constitution threatened to be outraged in his person. They will make no sacrifices for the man, but they will shirk from no sacrifice which may become necessary to vindicate the rights of the office."

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Butler and Snylock.—When a man is accused of stealing silver spoons, he ought to think twice before he tries to convince the world that stealing is a virtue. General Butler has been accused for the last five years, of having stolen silver spoons (in New Orleans) and now he is trying to prove that if stealing is not exactly a virtue, it is at least wise statesmanship. Illinois State Zeitung, Sept. 18.

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The other day Foreman was ridiculing an Irishman who had hitherto been a Republican because he would not go for manhood suffrage, and appealed to the Irishman to say whether a negro was not as much a man and a brother as though he was not of a different color. 'Och by jabra!' said Patrick, 'it's not the color I object to; it's the smell, sir—the smell!' By the might of St. Patrick, who can stand that? A skunk might be as sociable in a family as a cat were it not for the smell!—Wooster Democrat.

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Washington, October 1st.—All the statements heretofore published regarding the trial of Jeff. Davis have been surmises, as the Government has not authorized them. It is supposed however, that the Government will ask for further delay when the trial comes on in November next, and that the counsel for the accused will then make a motion to enter a nolle prosequi.

Two young women, sisters, named, Mary and Margaret Jones, have just been committed for trial in Philadelphia for the murder of Annie B. Richards, a child four or five years old. The child, had called the girls 'dried up old maids,' and shortly afterwards one of them 'gave her a peach containing strychnine, which she ate and died in a few hours. The Turkish Government has made an apology to the American Ambassador at Constantinople for the insult offered to one of the messengers attached to the U. S. Consulate.