

to the Township of Stafford—over "Westward, ho!"—in another an M.D. and a lady and young gentleman, on a trip of pleasure, all with a polish that would do honor to the capital.

I had the pleasure of seeing Alex. Mc Donald, Esq., and found him in good health with all the bearing of the chivalrous Highlander. The old gentleman carries his age well, and in all likelihood will weather out a long period of life. I must postpone.

Yours, REPORTER.

Minutes of Beckwith Council.
The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith met according to law on the third Monday in Jan. 1863, being the 19th of October, in the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock noon.

All the newly elected Councillors, viz. A. McArthur, B. McNelly, James Burrows, Alex. Ferguson and James Conn, were present. The Town Clerk in the Chair.

Each Councillor presented his declaration of qualification and of office duly attested, which were filed by the Clerk.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That A. McArthur, Esq., be removed from the township of Beckwith for the present year. Carried.

The Reeve having made the declaration of office as Reeve took the Chair.

The Minutes of the last sitting of the Council for 1862 were read, approved of and signed by the Town Reeve.

The Reeve then appointed John Conboy, Esq., Auditor for the Township on his part.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That John Sumner, Esq., be appointed Auditor on the part of the Council for the present year. Carried.

Presented by the Clerk statements of their Assessments and taxes for the year 1862 from Messrs. Wm. Morphy and Robert Metcalf, complaining of being overrated by the Assessor, and requesting abatement thereof by the Council. Action on said statements was deferred till the next meeting of the Council—parties concerned to be notified in the mean time by the Clerk of the Council to appear for their interests in said cases at the next meeting of the Council.

Presented by Mr. Burrows a letter from the Reeve and Council from Allan Cameron, applying for the Collectorship of the Municipality of Beckwith for 1863.

Moved by James Burrows seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That the Auditors shall pay the sum of ten shillings each for auditing the accounts of the Municipality of Beckwith for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. James Conn, That the Reeve be instructed to grant an order upon the Treasurer to James Poole, Esq., for the sum of ten pounds, being his account for printing for the year 1862. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That the Council do adjourn till the second Tuesday in February next.

EWEN McEWEEN,
TOWN CLERK.

The Stoppage of the Oil Springs.

The Oil Springs Chronicle says:—
Never before, perhaps, since rock oil in this locality attracted the attention of the business public, has there been a fractional part of the anxiety and interest manifested in relation to the oil business that exist at present, and never before has occasion arisen for the manifestation of such feeling. The suddenness and unlooked for character of this excitement has well nigh unbalanced business here for the present, in the ordinary sense, and had the effect to stop many small and medium sized concerns in the Province for the time in anticipation of bringing the price of crude oil down to something near what it was two weeks ago. But such an effort was lost upon as abortive and weakly conceived. The supply is undoubtedly short, the demand already great, and increasing steadily and surely. Refiners who cannot afford to pay \$3 per barrel for crude will do well to sell out to some one who can afford to pay that price, and make a handsome profit besides.

Teams which, ten days ago, could hardly be procured for money, now modestly ask for employment. Shippers are not content with their former rates, but are extremely anxious to obtain more, and so excessively cautious and timid are buyers, that they are not willing to buy, and so the market is in a state of stagnation. Contracts for more than 100 barrels are difficult to obtain, in fact, very little oil except upon old contracts, is changing hands. Manipulators and consumers must have it, however, but they pay sparingly. Prices this week have ruled, \$2.50, \$2.60, and \$2.75. All these several prices have been paid. Upon receipt of the news of the stoppage of the wells, refined oil in Montreal advanced 10c per gallon at once, and still has a rising tendency, as the supply for the month to come will fall far short of the amount manufactured in the past one. Besides the stock of both crude and refined in Europe is very high, indeed, comparatively.

Several new wells are in process of drilling, what their future influence may be upon oil matters remains to be seen. We cannot anticipate.

Belleville, Jan. 29.
This morning about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small wooden building occupied by McCarty, shoemaker. The fire rapidly communicated itself to the adjoining shops occupied by Roche Bullen, shoemaker, Hugh Walker, bootmaker, and Byrne's millinery shop, and John Cummins, saddler. These buildings being all of wood, burnt rapidly. The fire now extended itself to the stone building owned by the Commercial Bank, and occupied by J. & W. Sutherland as a dry-goods store, and to the adjoining building occupied by the Belleville Printing Office, and by Wesley Bullen, Crockeryston, all of which were totally consumed. McCarty was insured for \$600; Walker \$400; Cummins \$600; Sutherland's stock partially, and building fully insured, part of stock saved; the Belleville Printing Office and printing material were insured for \$5,000.

The Emperor of Russia—Accounts from Moscow state that the favorable progress of the emancipation of the peasants, the intended reform of the administration of justice, and the other liberal measures renounced, have made the Emperor of Russia more popular than ever. He was received at Moscow, where he now resides, with his family, though he had never been seen there before. On the first day after his arrival, the Kremlin was so surrounded by the inhabitants that the neighborhood was completely impassable, and the people swarmed on the housetops and church steeples to see the Emperor.

107 YEARS OLD.—A lady residing at Cheltenham has received a second donation of 15 from Her Majesty the Queen, for an old man of 107 years of age, now living in Cheltenham.—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

THE NEXT REFORMATION.—The copyright of a book of which the following is the title page, was on the 24th filed with the clerk of the District Court at Cincinnati:—"The Reference of the Coming of Christ, or the Winding up Scene of All Things, and the Peace of America, when all other Nations are at War. The book of Genesis, first edition. By Dr. A. S. Davidson."

News Items.

The imports of foreign merchandise at the port of New York for the three weeks of January foot up \$14,396,292, and against \$8,810,779 for the corresponding period of 1862.

A pair from California is on exhibition in New York. It appears to be of the variety called the *Duchesse d'Angoulême*, weighs three pounds seven ounces.

A man, whose name is supposed to have been Aaron Root, was killed on the railway track between Bath and Napanee, on the 14th. He was very deaf.

An old man named Jeremiah Hutchinson was brutally assaulted in Montreal on Friday night, and was so badly injured that he is not expected to recover. The two rowdies who perpetrated the assault are in gaol awaiting results.

The debt of the city of Quebec amounts to \$2,475,728. The interest and expenditure last year exceeded the income by \$53,305.

A correspondent writes to a Hamilton paper suggesting the erection of a monument to the late Sir Allan McNab.

Large numbers of Chinese continue to arrive in California. One ship recently brought over two hundred.

The Boston Traveller says that the Acton Mining Company had a net income from the Regular works for the year ending last month of \$25,000, which is 30 per cent interest on the capital stock at \$5 per share, its par value.

It is said that the trustees appointed to carry out the intentions of Mr. Peabody in his munificent gift to the poor of London, have visited various localities, and selected sites for the improved dwellings. Plans have been drawn, and contracts are in progress.

Gold has been found in the Cape of Good Hope, upon the farm of Mr. Mostert. The gold has been analyzed by Mr. Schieter, chemist, and the Argus is assured by the "California gold digger" who dug it up, that Mr. Schieter has pronounced it to be "quite pure."—*Cape and Natal News.*

A soldier of the 47th who shammed drunk and entered a house in Griffiths where he was previously acquainted, instead of going to bed, broke open a trunk and stole \$16 therefrom. He has been arrested and handed over to the military authorities.

Though Norfolk was excluded from the workings of President Lincoln's Proclamation, yet the slaves there consider themselves free, and refused to work any longer for their old masters, and there is no authority to compel their obedience. It is found impossible to declare the slaves free in one section of the State and to enslave them in another section.

The Melbourne Argus states that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have proposed to the Imperial Government to establish a fortnightly mail communication between England and Australia for an additional £60,000 a year.

Three Mayors have been taken from the ranks of the Canada press this year—John Greighton, Kingston; S. B. Merrill, Prescott; H. J. Friel, Ottawa.

The *Golden Empire* says that within the past few days the keels of two vessels have been laid, one of them for Mr. Crabbe and the other for Messrs. Van Every and Rumbell. The first will be one of the largest ever built there, her length of keel is 120 feet, 26 feet breadth of beam (all that can pass through the canal), depth of hold 12 feet, and probable register about 300 tons. That for Messrs. Van Every & Rumbell will be about 90 feet keel, 24 feet beam, and hold 8 1/2 feet.

The case of the church erected at Cobourg by members of the Church of Scotland, and which came into the possession of the Free Church by the secession of the greater part of the congregation from the first named denomination, has just been decided by Vice-Chancellor Estlin, who has given judgment in favor of the Church of Scotland against the Free Church.

A reward of \$200 is offered by Government for the apprehension of the incendiary who, on the night of the 25th of Dec. last, set fire to a barn belonging to one Joseph Auge, situate in the Parish of Ste. Croix, County of Lotbiniere.

When Lord Seymour died in Paris a short time since, it was found that by his will he had bequeathed half a million of francs to one of his mistresses and an annuity of ten thousand francs to her husband. The will was not content with such a fortune, is suing in the courts for more, alleging a coheir.

A Liverpool correspondence to the Commercial Bulletin, who has visited Laird's shipyards, reiterates the statement that three steamers are building there for the Confederate government—all of them very fine specimens of naval architecture, especially the 3,000 ton steamer now complete.

Petroleum has been introduced into the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. With crude petroleum at fifty cents per gallon, the proprietors estimate that they will make a saving of sixteen thousand dollars per annum in their gas bills. The Manhattan Company charged them nearly \$25,000 a year.

The present Government have some fat bits of patronage at their disposal. It is believed that Chief Justice Lafontaine has tendered his resignation, and a deputy of the Quebec Bar has represented to the Attorney General East that Chief Justice Bowen is no longer able to perform his duties by reason of advanced age. Then, there is the seat on the Bench at Toronto, vacant by the decease of Judge Burns.

Three important ingredients in the sweets of office.

A reliable gentleman who recently visited Falmouth informs the Hartford Times that a number of Federal soldiers, a few days since, took three contrabands across the Rappahannock into the rebel lines and traded them with the rebel soldiers for three sheep. The arrangement of the trade had previously been made by the rebel pickets. The Federal soldiers told the rebels that they would bring more negroes at the same rate—a sheep for a negro.

A little son of Mr. Norton, of the census bureau, died in Washington a few days ago under very distressing circumstances. The family had removed to a new place of residence, and upon taking possession of the premises, a paper of arsenic was discovered lying on the window, which, it is supposed, had been left there by the outgoing tenant. The paper was instantly removed to a place of safe keeping, but quite a quantity of the poison had been shaken out, and was left on the window sill. The little boy discovered it, and upon receiving a piece of bread and butter he sprinkled the arsenic on it, supposing it to be sugar, and the terrible accident was not discovered until a sufficient quantity had been taken to cause death.

The Governor of the State of Maine, in his Message to the State Legislature, recommends it to pass an "emphatic declaration in favor of abolishing this misnamed Treaty (the Reciprocity) and take such steps as may induce Congress to act upon the subject."

AMERICAN NEWS!

New York, Jan. 29.
A letter in the Times, from Port Royal on the 24th, states that the steamer Honduras arrived there yesterday, direct from North Carolina with an urgent request from Gen. Banks to the Commanding General for a large supply of intrenching tools of all descriptions. From this we infer that the capture of Fort Hudson, which we have been hoping to hear, is yet a long way in the future.

A letter in the *Herald* states—Acting Master Partridge of the gunboat Hatteras, who was ordered to board the vessel speaking the latter, says that he had not shovelled off a ship's length before the Alabama, poured in her first broadside, which was immediately replied to by the Hatteras. This occurred just at dark. As the first broadside was exchanged, both vessels steamed ahead, side by side, exchanging broadsides as fast as the guns could be wadded and fired, and within a very short distance of each other. Mr. Partridge is pulling ahead, but the time to endeavor to reach his vessel, but did not succeed. He says the cannonade lasted about twenty minutes, when he heard the sound of musketry. By dint of hard pulling he came again in sight of the vessel and found them stopped, with the Alabama again pulling ahead, and blowing off steam, and heard cheering from Alabama, proving that the Hatteras had been captured by boarding. Deeming it best not to be taken prisoner, he pulled back in the direction of our own squadron, and was picked up.

Gen. Franklin issued a farewell address to his troops, clearing up some misunderstandings, and saying that he had made no connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy.

A letter from Key West says the news from Galveston is that already have the rebels so heavily fortified, that the face taken possession of the place. They have no doubt secured the batteries of the Harriet Lane and Westfield, and have in the city of Galveston 7,000 men under General Magruder.

A Key West letter of the 22nd, states that the United States steamer San Jacinto and Onida will go to-day in search of the pirate, and maybe successful. They have no doubt secured the batteries of the Harriet Lane and Westfield, and have in the city of Galveston 7,000 men under General Magruder.

A Washington despatch states that Gen. Burnside yesterday informally tendered his resignation as an officer of the army to the President, but Mr. Lincoln declined to receive it, remarking that he had other fish to fry. Gen. Burnside rejoined that he hoped to be set at work at once. He would willingly accept any command, he cared not how small, but he was extremely reluctant to wear a Major General's star and draw a Major General's pay while doing nothing to earn his honors or his money.

New York, Jan. 29.
Richmond papers of the 23rd contain the following intelligence:—There are various rumors in circulation in regard to affairs on the coast of North Carolina, but nothing reliable as to the operations of the enemy at Newbern. It is not thought, however, that any forward movement has been made. The weather for several days along the coast has been exceedingly unfavorable to an advance.

New York, Jan. 28.
The Times editorially gives currency to a statement that Mr. Greeley has entered into personal negotiations with M. Mercier for the promotion of French intervention. The Times says that we have been informed, and we are anxious to correct on this point, Mr. Greeley has had personal interviews with the French Minister, and has written him letters, assuring him that the people are tired of the war; that they desire peace above all things, and that they are ready to welcome the intervention of the French Emperor or of any disinterested European Power, for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and the Rebel States. We have furthermore been told that he has tolerated, if not opened, a correspondence on this subject with Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, with a view to cooperate in his mediation, and that he has the most feasible plan of putting an end to the present war.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23.
It is semi-officially reported that the enemy has burned the bridge at Jacksonville on the stone bridge on Slow Court House, and retired toward Newbern. All quiet here. The vessel ashore at the mouth of the river turns out to be the schooner Dickey from Nassau, with a cargo of shot. She was run ashore by a Yankee steamer. The crew was saved, but the steamer and cargo are probably lost. It has been ascertained that the Yankee force near Jacksonville, N. C., consists of two and a half regiments of infantry, 600 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. They have attempted no forward movement as yet.

New York, Jan. 29.
The steamer Eagle, of the U. S. Navy, the 24th has arrived. A Havana letter of the 24th to the Associated Press says that the pirate Florida arrived there on the 21st from Mobile, coaled during the night, and sailed on the 22nd on a piratical cruise. The pirate first met the barque La Ciguira from Portland, but the barque kept on her way, and the pirate lost her. The La Ciguira thus escaped. On the afternoon of the 22nd, four miles from the coast, the pirate fell in with the Windward, Captain Roberts, from Matanzas, with molasses for Portland. The Windward was robbed and burned, the crew being taken ashore in the pirate boat. The crew belonged to a Spanish merchant. On the morning of the 23rd, off Cardenas, the pirate captured and burned the brig Cora Ann, of Matanzas, (Me.) Capt. Small, from Philadelphia, laden; she was burned only one mile from land. The Captain and crew were sent into Cardenas, and the pirate kept on her way. The pirate captured two more brigs, just out from Cardenas, burnt one, and sunk the other. A schooner arrived at Havana on the morning of the 25th, states that the pirate was last seen, sailing with British flag flying, steering for the Bahamas.

The U. S. mail steamer Kearney left Havana on the 23rd but returned the same afternoon, having been fired into by the Spanish mail-of-war Princess De Asturias. The American Consul ordered the Kearney to proceed on her voyage, and the gunboat Onida, which was sent out as a convoy, returned, reporting in a rigid manner of the attack, and that the Spanish mail-of-war was fired into, and had American flags flying from Government despatches on board. The gunboat Wachasit arrived at Havana on the evening of the 22nd, 12 hours after the departure of the pirate, and sailed again on the morning of the 24th. The rebel schooner Ray and Gen. Ward from Mobile with cotton, arrived at Havana on the 22nd. The rebel schooner Mary Harris was to sail on the 25th for Matanzas. The steamer Bio Bio sailed from Havana on the 22nd for New York.

New York, Jan. 30.
The Hilton Head correspondence of the *Herald*, dated 26th, contains the following:—A good deal of anxiety is manifested in regard to matters in Oglethorpe Sound. The Montauk went down on Saturday morning last for the purpose of expelling the rebels from their batteries, while the capture of

the Nashville was to be undertaken by the wooden vessel which accompanied her. A contest with the ram Atlanta is also anticipated. Beyond the news of the Montauk's safe arrival at the mouth of the Oglethorpe on Saturday afternoon, we have nothing definite from that vicinity. Yesterday a dense fog hung over the coast, and operated to check whatever operations might have been in progress. Today we have heard from that quarter numerous reports of heavy guns, indicating that something unusual is going on. Our fears exist as to the welfare of the Montauk.

The Nashville is known among our friends as a fast trotting ship, and she may get away after all in spite of all.

New York, Jan. 30.
The Petersburg (Va.) Express contains the following despatch:—Richmond, 23rd. We have trustworthy intelligence from above that the great Yankee Fleetilla consisting of gunboats and transports, has passed Greenville (Miss.) coming down. We are ready.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the *Herald* says:—Yesterday the long roll was beaten in our camps, and the men turned out instantly in answer to the bugle. They were willing they were to meet the enemy. It was only a false alarm, however, to try them and accustom them to move quietly for battle.

Information received from Port Hudson, fully affirms the statement I recently sent you regarding the number and condition of the enemy at that point. The estimate of the guns too high, rather than too low, and there is no doubt that four days ago his effective fighting force was less than 10,000 men. His pickets are within seven miles of the place, and his scouts come much nearer daily. No doubt the enemy is fully formed in this department.

New York, Jan. 30.
Major General Sumner arrived here yesterday. Havana correspondence of January the 22nd contains the following:—The English steamer, from Vera Cruz, brings dates to the 19th. Gen. Berthier and the vanguard of the Jalapa division of the French Army, 4,000 men, were surprised at Riosec at two o'clock, a.m., on the 18th, by Gen. Rivera, with 800 cavalry during a very dense fog. During the contest the French killed French, and the loss is estimated at 1,600. The Mexicans are reported at 130. Lucena surprised and captured the greater part of a convoy which had left Jalapa for Port-au-Prince, killing twenty-seven of the guard and losing seven. Gen. Pegritte, with 7,000 men made a sortie from Puebla and completely routed them. They retired to Orizaba. Jalapa has been abandoned. The armed force which went for miles has returned bringing 160.

"The small pox is raging at Vera Cruz. A schooner just in—11 a.m.—met the Florida steaming about east. She steered southwest when she left this port."

New York, Jan. 30.
The New Orleans Delta of the 17th, contains the following paragraph:—The news from Berwick's Bay last evening brought official information of the total destruction of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Cotton in the bayou Teche by the land and naval forces under the command of Gen. Weitzel. She is blown to atoms, and is an end to this formidable vessel, which has been a kind of stumbling block in the way of the advance of our forces on the Teche. Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days time. The Confederate force is smaller than was at first supposed.

Arrival of the Edinburgh.
New York, Jan. 29.
The Edinburgh has arrived with dates from Liverpool of the 15th.

The French official documents, explaining the foreign policy of the French Government, were distributed among the Legislature in America. These documents say that in America is postponed in consequence of the refusal of England and Russia to join France. But the Emperor has not refrained from acquainting the Cabinet at Washington that his Government is still ready to meditate, provided the American Government desires that France should facilitate the task of peace, either alone or collectively, in whatever form may be pointed out to her.

The Mexican question is referred to as having entered the military phase of which issue must be awaiting. Speedy triumph is anticipated.

The recall of Gen. Butler is regarded with satisfaction by a majority of the English journals, and is considered, though not an act of grace.

The emancipation proclamation claimed serious attention, but was received too late for much newspaper comment.

The Morning Post terms in the death warrant of the French States, and says it would be a terrible act, and is enforced, but regards it as wholly inoperative.

The Star thinks that whatever is its immediate effect it rings the death knell of slavery.

The Telegraph says the rumor and contempt of the South must be increased immediately, and if the measure is successful never will military triumph have been purchased at so awful a price.

Sympathetic anti-slavery addresses for Mr. Lincoln continue to be adopted in various parts of England.

Sir Charles Wood, in a speech, said he thought it very likely good at present for the government to attempt anything like friendly intervention.

A man named Louis Blohm, has just died in Brooklyn from Hydrophobia. It appears that a few weeks since, while attending his dog, which had been sick, Mr. Blohm was bitten on the hand, but the wound was a slight one, and soon healed up. Nothing further was thought of the matter until Tuesday afternoon last, when, on going to a bowl of water to wash his hands, he felt a sudden abhorrence of it, and at once suspected the cause. He immediately procured medical advice, but the remedies prescribed failed to relieve the rapidly advancing disease. During that night the symptoms became aggravated, resulting in a rigidity of the neck, rapid breathing, and undue secretion of viscid saliva. On Wednesday, further medical assistance was called in, when the patient exhibited great reluctance to take any medicine, or to permit the approach of the doctors. The paroxysms of barking soon got the mastery, and the intervals of calm, which he was entirely rational, explained his business affairs, and cautioned his family not to approach him. In the afternoon it became necessary to use restraint to protect the attendants from his violence. The treatment of chloroform and narcotics did not allay the spasms. Thus he continued until early midnight, when death put an end to his agony.

Thurlock Wood has sold his share of the Albany *Journal* to the other partners, and retires from the paper. He was the founder of the paper, and has been its responsible editor for 33 years. Counting previous engagements, he has been nearly half a century in newspaper editorial life.

Ministerial Prospects and Arrangements.

Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Transcript.

I understand that but few ministerial measures will be brought forward at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, and Ministers do not deserve much blame for having arrived at such a conclusion. A Bankruptcy Law for both sections of the Province has been prepared by the two Solicitors General—but I doubt greatly if any one bill can be devised which will work well. The difference between the laws of Upper and Lower Canada is such that two distinct acts are necessary; and in trying to surmount this difficulty I fear Messrs Abbott's and Wilson's attempt will meet the fate of the labors of their predecessors in the same line. As far as Lower Canada is concerned, I am induced to think that Mr. Abbott is in the right track, but he is encumbered by a few "stupid" views of your city which nothing will satisfy short of the Mexican system, which makes the debtor the slave for life of the creditor. The other Ministerial measures will be a change in the Lower Canada Jury Law, the Militia Law, the Inter-Colonial Railway, the Hudson's Bay Territory, the Ocean Mail service, and, above all, Departmental Reform, with several minor matters.

Will the Ministry stand after Parliament meets? I am inclined to believe that as against the late Ministry and their friends they will be maintained by a considerable majority, say 12 to 20 on a vote of Want of Confidence. But there is another, and, perhaps, a greater danger. I think a combination of men on their own side of the House could turn them out with the utmost ease, and from appearances, it is not at all unlikely that such an event may come to pass.

I stated in my former letter, that the troubles connected with the Inter-Colonial Railway were not at an end by the refusal of the Canadian Government to accede to the proposal of accepting the Imperial guarantee, but that a Sinking Fund, the following extract from a recent Halifax paper will show that I am not mistaken. I am told, too, that Mr. Tilley, the New Brunswick minister, has left Quebec for his own country in anything but a pleasant humor. The Halifax Journal says:—"When the delegates were in convention at Quebec, we understand that the Canadian Government gave the most distant assurances that they would stand or fall by the project. We shall be slow to believe that any want of good faith on the part of the Ministry there exists, to justify the Globe in making so unworthy an imputation as is contained in the quotation we have given. The meaning of it is evidently that the Canadian delegates and the Ministry at their back have made the question of the sinking fund a mere subterfuge to back down and sacrifice the opportunity. We will not believe it at present. Should it, however, unhappily prove to be the case, then the Lower Provinces will probably have a policy of their own to develop, in which we believe that the British Government, from what has transpired, would aid them. Meanwhile, we must only wait with patience to know what action the Canadian Government propose, with regard to the adoption of the British ultimatum."

You have seen what the newspapers say about the proposals made to the British Ministry respecting the Railway, the Hudson's Bay Company, and colonial relations with the mother country generally. I should like to have seen Mr. Gladstone's face on the occasion. I wonder if Messrs. Sciotte and Howland ever heard of the reply made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Mayor of St. John's, N. B., at the time that the duties on Foreign and Colonial times were equalized. Has I would find hope that our diplomats are misapprehensive in this matter. If not, they have much to learn as to what the feelings of the people of England really are with respect to Colonial possessions. It is a mistake to suppose that this feeling is confined to such writers as Mr. Goldwin Smith and the extreme men of the Manchester School. It is originated with the Tory party, immediately after the introduction of Peel's Free Trade policy in 1846, and many of their leading men entertain it to an extent to which they have not yet given full expression.

An elegantly dressed female entered a jeweller's shop in Paris one day, and asked to see some valuable gold pins, of which she wished to purchase one, she said, as a New Year's gift for her husband. While she was examining the articles a man began playing a barrel-organ before the door. The music seemed to annoy the lady, and stepping to the door, she threw a piece of money to the man, and told him to go away, which he did at once. On returning to the counter she said that none of the pins suited her, but that as some compensation for the trouble she had given him, she would buy a brooch for the daughter of her concubine. She accordingly chose one, paid 100 fr. for it, and was leaving the shop, when the jeweller missed a diamond pin of great value from among those she had been looking at. He accordingly stopped his customer, who seemed highly indignant, and insisted on the jeweller's return before the door. 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