PARLIAMENTARY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Aug. 21.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr Magill introduced a Bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada in respect to transient traders; also a Bill to authorize the formation of cooperative associations for the purpose of carrying on in common any trade or business.

Hon. Mr Macdougall laid on the table the report of the Commissioners on the Railway Postal Service; also, the report of Mr Sanford Fleming on the Intercolonial Service.

On motion of Mr McIntyre, the Bill to facilitate the separation of Renfrew from Lanark was read a third time and passed. Before the Bill finally passed, an amendment was made, on motion of Mr Morris, providing that the Provisional Council and the County Council might enter into a mutual agreement with regard to the arrangement of the debt.

Mr McIntyre moved the House into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to extend the time for the completion of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company and for other purposes.

Mr Chambers moved in amendment that the consideration of the Bill be postponed for a week. He said he was instructed by the Municipal Corporation of Brockville which was interested in this road, to the extent of $100,000, to oppose the measure. He had written for further instructions and expected a letter by to-morrow's mail.

Mr Morris thought the Bill might be passed through committee, and any objections which had to be offered might be considered at the third reading.

Mr S Macdonald said this bill asked another five years for the completion of the railway from Arnprior to Pembroke and asked also an appropriation to the company of their share amounting to 75,000 or 100,000 acres of the four million acres originally granted to the North Shore Railroad. When that land was voted the understanding was that there should be one road from Quebec to the Georgian Bay, and it was matter for serious consideration whether 100,000 acres of choice ungranted lands should be given to this road, though it was but a fraction of the whole road.

Mr Macdougall said this Company had constructed a very useful road through a part of the country which was well entitled to an improvement of the kind, and was now endeavouring to raise capital abroad for the purpose of completing a railway from the St Lawrence to the Ottawa river.—He asked by this measure merely an extension of time to complete the work which entitled them to the grant of land which had been referred to. Our neighbours had subsidized roads across the continent, and assisted them with grants of public lands and he had yet to meet the man who would say that that was a bad policy. He thought it would be well if the settlement of outstands in connection with the railway improvements was promoted in the same way and he was only sorry that it was not being carried out to the extent originally contemplated.

Mr A Mackenzie said this was one of the few pieces of road which had not got Provincial aid, and would open up a valuable tract of country. The House was already committed to this grant of land, and English capitalists having invested their money in the road to a large extent, it would be an act of justice and fair dealing in them to pass his Bill.

Mr Chambers said the municipalities of Lanark and Renfrew, Brockville and Elizabethtown, had advanced £35,000. If foreign capitalists had invested their money in the road in bonds of the company they did it at their risk. The interest due the Government had been for a long time unpaid, and he contended the Government should have its interest first of all. In 1860, a Bill was introduced by the president of the road, which undertook that the company should pay the interest, but instead of this they had pocketed all the proceeds, and used up the money and now professed to be a bankrupt company. If the Bill were postponed he would be able to shew in a few days the reasons why Brockville and Elizabethtown desired it should not pass. He went on to attack the member for Lambton for interfering in a matter which did not concern him.

Mr Powell thought that the member for Lambton, instead of being assailed, should get credit for taking an interest in the development of Central Canada. The line of argument in which Mr Chambers had indulged showed that the interests of Brockville on this occasion were not in competent hands. He argued that the company was bankrupt, and that the lien of the Government should be preserved; and yet, when the company asked for the only means by which the lien might be made worth something, the hon. gentleman opposed it. He (Mr Powell) thought that it was not an unreasonable request that the people of Central Canada should get a portion of their own waste lands for the purpose of opening up their country.

Mr Morris spoke in support of the Bill, and opposed postponement on the ground that there had been ample time since last session for Mr Chambers to get the fullest instructions from his constituents, if he desired, on their behalf, to oppose the measure.

Mr Sandfield Macdonald said if the company got the lands there should be a clause compelling them to sell their lands within a limited time.

Mr Rankin asked if he would also insert a clause compelling people to buy them, and if so, on what class of the community he would impose that burden? (Laughter.)

Mr Francis Jones took exception to the Bill on the same ground as the member for Cornwall.

Mr Chambers moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed for one week.

Mr Brown said that the Bill might be passed through committee now and stand for a third reading this day week. If the change of the Act was to affect the financial interest of the town of Brockville, that town had, of course, a right to be heard, but they would have that opportunity at the third reading. He hoped Mr Chambers would consent to this.

Mr Chambers refused consent.

The amendment was negatived.

Yeas, 23; Nays, 38.

The Bill then passed through the committee, and was ordered for a third reading on Thursday.

On motion of Hon. Mr Cauchon, the Bill to amend the Act incorporating certain persons under the name of the Richelieu Company, was read a second time.

On motion of Mr Munro, the Bill for the relief of the representatives of the late Boyd Sylvester, was read a second time.

Attorney General Macdonald brought down a message from his Excellency, communicating the estimates of the expenditures required for the service of the Province during the year ending 30th June, 1866.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald moved that the said estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.—Carried.

In reply to Mr Chambers,

Hon. Mr Brown stated that no reason had yet been shown why the process of the recovery of the interest due by the Corporation of Elizabethtown should be stayed.—The Hon. gentleman had moved for certain papers on the subject which would be brought down as soon as they could be obtained.

In reply to Mr Morris,

Sol. Gen. Cockburn said he had given notice of a Bill for the relief of Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada who had taken the oath of property qualification before a Commissioner *per dedimus protestatem*, instead of before a Justice of the Peace.

In reply to Col. Haultain,

Hon. Mr McDougall said it was the intention of the Government to continue the grants for the instruction of the deaf and dumb until a more permanent system was organized, which it was the intention of the Government to bring about as soon as possible.

Mr A Mackenzie moved an address for a statement showing the several grants and sales of land which have been made in the District of Algoma for mining locations or for settlement, with a description of the lands conveyed in each of such patent, the amount charged per acre in each case; also a statement shewing the quantity and locality of land now applied for as mineral locations; also copies of all orders in Council affecting the sale of land and the working of mines in the Algoma District.

Mr Mackenzie said that when the papers were brought down he intended to bring the whole subject of the settlement of that country before the House. He might remark, however, that he had seen a statement going the rounds of the press, that Mr Devine, an officer of the Crown Lands Department, when lately in England had succeeded in selling a large quantity of our mineral lands. Having made some inquiry on the subject, he (Mr Mackenzie) was told the land sold were forfeited locations. He thought it was irregular and unwise for any officer of the department or the department itself, to effect such sales in England. If the locations were forfeited, they should have been offered for sale here. He had heard also that it was in contemplation to sell a large quantity of these mining lands to English capitalists. He hoped that was not the case. Large portions of the North Shore were now in the hands of mining companies, which were doing nothing to open the country, and if any new system were to be adopted, it should be one which would encourage small capitalists to invest their money there.

Mr McDougall asked what was it the hon. member had ascertained on making the inquiry referred to.

Mr Mackenzie said he had made inquiry in the Department, and was told there had been forty-two locations sold in the way he had stated.

Mr Rankin said he had no hesitation in expressing his opinion that on investigation it would be found that nothing of the kind stated had taken place.

Mr McDougall regretted that the member for Lambton had made the observations he did in moving for the papers, without being well informed as to the facts. He had given some attention to the subject of the disposal of these lands since he had left the Department, as well as when in it, and this was the first he had heard of what had just been stated. He attributed no importance to rumors in newspapers, for it was well known to be the practice of certain parties who had objects of their own to serve to set rumours afloat through the newspapers, which were perfectly unfounded. The truth would probably turn out to be that Devine, who was a very merritorious officer of the department, had called the attention of English capitalists to the fact that a large tract of mineral country, including forfeited locations as well as all land never located, was open for sale on certain conditions.

The address was carried.

Albany, August 22.—Mr. R. H. Gillett one of the counsels for Jefferson Davis, in a note to the Albany Argus says:—'Mr. Davis has no more information concerning his trial than others have.' In a letter from Mr. Davis dated 15th instant to Mr. Gillett, he says:—'I am still ignorant of the charges against me, the sources of them, and the tribunal before which I am to answer. Your letter gave me the first notice of the Washington indictment.' Mr. Davis requests Mr. Gillett to have a conference with Mr. Charles O'Conner, his only other counsel, so that they may be prepared for the trial whenever it may be brought on, with as little delay as the nature and importance of the case will permit.

The death of the Dowager Countess of Shaftesbury is announced. Her ladyship was 91 years of age, and was married to the late earl in 1796. Her father was the fourth Duke of Marlborough, of whom she was the fourth daughter.

An evening journal gives a curious piece of news which has reached it privately from Cracow. A Prussian spy has been arrested in that town, who had come there for the purpose of making a plan of the fortifications. Examined by a Court of Inquiry, he admitted that he was an officer of rank in the Engineers. If the story have any foundation, the event may make a very considerable difference in the councils of Europe.

The hop crop is said to be a failure in New York State. The lice have accomplished their work, and hundred of acres are valueless. The strongest and most thrifty yards have suffered most. The produce of a yard of twenty acres in Madison county was offered last week for twenty dollars; yet the yard, four weeks ago, promised a crop of forty thousand pounds, worth $10,000. Hop growers are preparing their yards for fall wheat.

One lady on the grand stand at the Saratoga races told a newspaper correspondent that she had $28,000 worth of diamonds in her hair; that she felt perfectly 'safe,' as no pickpockets were admitted within the gates, and her husband had put a policeman behind her with nothing else to do but to see that her diamond head suffered no violation.

An inquest was held in Picton on Monday, 21st instant, by Dr Evans, Coroner, on the bodies of two boys, aged respectively five and seven years, Patrick Russell and James Cullerton, who were killed on Sunday at noon, by the falling on them of an iron regulation target, used for rifle practice. It appeared from the evidence that the two boys were seen playing near it, and turning somersets on the irons which support it behind. About noon a sudden squall, with rain, arose from the southwest, and it was heard to fall with a loud noise. It is supposed that the little fellows got under the lee side of the target for shelter, and in its fall it crushed them to death instantly. The bodies presented a dreadful sight. It appeared on examination that the target was not placed on a very secure foundation, and the holdfasts, resting in sandy soil, had not sufficient power to retain it in an upright position. The jury in returning a verdict recommended for the future that when the practice is finished the target should be let down flat upon the ground.

Horne Tooke, being asked by George III. whether he played at cards, replied, 'I cannot, your Majesty, tell a king from a knave.'

The Intercolonial Railway—Mr Sanford Fleming Report.

Mr. Fleming dividing the survey into two sections—one called the Nova Scotia division, and the other the Canada and New Brunswick. The first division embraced an examination of a route from Truro, to which point a railroad is now constructed. Mr. Fleming finally concludes that an available route to intersect the New Brunswick Railway east of Moncton can be found, the length of which would be 109 miles. Mr. Fleming settled on a central route for the other frontier, or the Canada and New Brunswick division of the railway, to connect Riviere du Loup with the New Brunswick Railway. This route follows the old Grand Trunk survey from Riviere du Loup to Trois Pistoles, thence southward it keeps to the east of the St. John, generally direct until it reaches the river opposite to Fredricton. The proposed line then strikes to the east round by the head of the Grand Lake, and then south intersecting the New Brunswick Railway at Apohaquil station, a joint on that railway to the east of St. John, thus doing the intermediate portion of the constructed between that joint and Moncton, where connection would be made with the proposed Nova Scotian line. Mr. Fleming estimates the cost of the proposed line at $20,635,500, or an average of $46,000 per mile. Mr. Fleming enters into an examination of the different routes—fifteen routes—closing with that of Major Robertson's seventy miles of which route along the bay of Chaleurs he re surveyed last summer. He thinks this route not to be so difficult as was supposed, and judges that it would not cost more than $40,000 per mile, for the whole route from Riviere du Loup to Truro, $20,000,000. In his proposed route Mr. Fleming has kept at the narrowest point as distant from Maine as Maine is from the Grand Trunk in Canada, along the St. Lawrence. A Bay Chaleurs route would best secure the largest European passenger traffic, the carriage of mail matter and express freight, and, next to a frontier line, would accommodate the greatest amount of local traffic. He gives a very able paper on the subject of the shortest lines of communication with Europe, and urges an altogether new project upon the attention of our statesmen. That is to form a communication from Shippigan, on the Bay of Chaleurs, with St. Lawrence coast of Newfoundland, thence by railway to St. John, on the other side of the island, and thence by steam communication with Valentia on the Irish coast. He gives tables to snow that communication could be established between New York and London, by extending the railway from Riviere du Loup to Shippigan, in the Bay of Chaleurs, so that passengers could be set down in 171 hours, or nearly four days less than the lowest mean average passages. This new project may in the end prove serviceable, should the project of Union fail, and Canada be driven to seek independent communications.

Japan.

There is a prospect of war in this country, which may prove bloody and protracted. The Tycoon has demanded from the Prince of Nagato the sum of $3,000, claimed by the European representatives as indemnity for the Chimonosaki affair. He refuses to pay, and has entered into an alliance with Prince Satzuma, to resist the demand. In the meantime the Tycoon has sent 100,000 troops to occupy the territory of Nagato. Allied princes are casting guns, making ammunition, and copying the English rifles. Two officials, who speak English fluently, sailed from Shanghai for Europe on the 22nd May last, with orders to acquire all possible information connected with military science. The Tycoon will thus find himself pitted against a powerful enemy, and one, too, fully prepared and eager to avail himself of all expedients at his command, even though partly indebted to European sources for them. It is by no means improbable that Britain will be involved in this struggle, and be influenced to espouse the tide either of monarch or of rebel; but it is a matter of satisfaction that, in the person of Sir Harry Parkes, she has one of her ablest and most experienced ministers in the country.—*Witness.*

How Faults in an Electric Cable are Localized.

The public generally are so much awakened to an interest in the Atlantic cable that it may perhaps, be useful to have an explanation of a subject which has now become a popular difficulty—estimating the distance of a fault. For instance, the assertion that the first fault was a certain distance from the Great Eastern was verified most accurately. The main principle upon which these assertions rest is very simple. It has been found that electricity like any other fluid will flow much easier through a large conductor than a smal one, and that a few feet of very fine wire presents as much resistance to its passage as a few miles of a larger wire. A number of coils of minutely fine wire are therefore constructed, and the resistance of each coil ascertained by direct comparison with as many miles of cable as are equal to it, an equal current being passed through both. If the whole length of cable discharged at one end into earth equal a hundred resistance coils, then we find suddenly the resistance decreased to fifty coils, we are right in assuming the cable to have a fault half way, or at any other proportionate distance. There are, of course, practical modifications in applying this principle, but by means of this and other indications combined, a very fair guess at the truth can be arrived at.

The Cholera.

WHENCE IT COMES, AND THE COUNTRY IT HAS TRAVERSED.

Two or three months at least have elapsed since we heard of the first ravages of the cholera among the pilgrims who were gathered in Mecca, or were piously journeying towards the 'sacred' shrine from all quarters of the Mohammedan land. Since then every arrival from Europe has brought news, the refrain of which was always cholera, and the advance it either had already made or was about to make. The refrain is the same now, only that the English papers have taken it up, and given to it the sound of warning, calling for all sorts of sanitary regulations, so that when the epidemic does comes, it may be met with at least some armor on.

That it is spreading is undoubtedly the fact. First appearing in the neighbourhood of Mecca, with such virulence as to carry off thousands of the religious enthusiasts who resort there in obedience to the tenets of their barbarous faith, it seems to have spread itself out as a great besom, advancing north, thus far, to Aleppo, its left careering along the eastern border of the Red Sea, while the right touches towns as far east even as Bagdad. The right has not according to our latest advices, advanced, as yet, any further than Coustantinople, which is the sentinel city between the two continents of Europe and Asia; but the left has swept across the Red Sea, skirted the borders of Mount Sinia, passed over Cairo and Alexandria, and, breaking away from the right, hurried along the northern coast of Africa, until it has reached Gibraltar and Valentia—the former the sentinel city between Europe and Africa. Thus from two points Europe is attacked—from Gibraltar and Constantinople, menacing Spain, Austria, and Italy immediately, and the rest of Europe in prospective. Indeed, into Italy the destroyer has already advanced for we hear of it at Ancona, an eastern port of Italy—and one of its most important cities—situated on the Adriatic coast. The city is one hundred and thirty-two miles north east of Rome, and within fifty hours of Paris by railroad.

ITS VIRULENCE.

There is no reason to endorse all the reports which are flying around through the press about the 'terror of the advancing destroyer,' even if he is advancing. The only places where deaths appear to have been, and to be very numerous, are in those Eastern cities where filth and personal uncleanliness are synonimous with comfort. Every city in that land of ease and romantic song and story is, we are assured, a species of extensive cesspools. Houses are built so as to admit just as little air as possible, and such air! Listen to a writer:—

"Dead animals lie in the streets until nature removes every vestige of them by her slow process of putrefaction; stagnant pools fester before the doors, and choked sewers and drains emit an odor so offensive that the air seems heavy with it."

This is a description of the sanitary condition of Constantinople, and it does as well for all the other cities around it, glittering under the same sun.

"But at Smyrna the cholera has increased, the malady being almost entirely confined to the Jewish quarter, which is being rapidly deserted. The average deaths, for the week ending July 20, have been about fifteen per day. The French, or European portion of the inhabitants have become panic-stricken, and all those who possess country houses have retired with their friends to the neighbouring villages of Sediskiol, Boudga, and Bournabat. The Jews *en masse*, bag and baggage, have fled to the mountains beyond the plain of Hormes, and the Turks wash their houses, eat fewer cucumbers, and, smoking continually, remain in their houses and abide their fate. Business has come to a perfect standstill, and when it will be resumed Heaven only knows."

Another writer in the Paris Presse, who dates his letters at Alexandria, July 16th, gives a few more particulars than the writer in the Gazette:

"Owing," he says, "to the want of organization and of proper official returns, it is impossible to ascertain the number of deaths from the cholera, but he affirms that on the 26th of June, when the heat was so terrific that the fowls perished from suffocation in the poultry yard, eight hundred to nine hundred persons died in Alexandria alone.—Eight days ago an Austrian ship left for Syria with five hundred Greek and Maltese passengers on board. Before arriving, one hundred and fifty of these poor wretches had found burial in the sea, and the others were refused permission to land at any port. In the village and at Cairo things are worse than at Alexandria, owing to the want of any sanitary measures and competent medical men. At Cairo for a million of inhabitants it is said there were not three European doctors. At Alexandria the European consuls seem to have exerted themselves, with good results, to get precautions and have the sick attended to. In the country of Gheta the village authorities, following the deplorable example set them in a high quarter, had fled from the peril, and whole provinces were without government or administration."

In other French papers we find despatches from Syria saying all classes of the inhabitants of Beyrout are in a panic in consequence of the appearance of the cholera in that town. Although the fatal cases do not exceed four or five a day, the people have fled to the neighbouring hills of Lebanon, and all business is stopped. At Damascus, although the public health is satisfactory, much dread prevails as to the expected arrival of the pilgrims from Mecca by way of the desert, as it is contemplated to put them under quarantine surveilance. The people of Damascus have not yet forgotten the fearful ravages of cholera during the summer of 1848, when no less than 16,000 persons were carried away in less than forty days.

Whatever the cholera of '48 may have been in Damascus or in any other place it has not yet made any extraordinary inroad upon humanity anywhere within the reach of the newspapers, although what it has done inland we do not and cannot know; but its very persistency in progressing towards Europe has a terror in it. Like the torrent, it gathers strength as it goes.

But, it has made no extraordinary inroad upon humanity, the scourge from which it originated has, for it is now a favorite theory with the savans, both in England and France, that the "cattle distemper" is the origin and a twin scourge with the cholera. This distemper first made its appearance in Egypt in the summer of 1848, with such effects as these:

In the course of a few months there died in Egypt eight hundred thousand oxen and as many sheep, goats, camels, &c. Three-fourths of these animals were thrown into the Nile, whose water is here the only drink; for, with the exception of the Fountain of Moses there is not a single spring in Egypt. In the month of October the dogs of Damietta could cross the Nile without wetting their paws, over a bridge formed by the corpses of cattle. Agents of the Isthmus of Suez found it impossible to prevent the fellahs from choking their fresh water canal with dead animals. The Egyptian Government not having itself taken measures in this respect, their authority was paralyed, and the fellahs preferred occasionally receiving a few blows to digging a hole for the burial of animals that died of diseases.

Since then the same disease has made its appearance in England, and has been, as we all know, very fatal in the grasing and dairy sections of the island. It is a curious fact that, wherever this distemper has appeared, the cholera has followed quickly. Manchester and Ancona are both proofs of the fact,—Thus the scourge to animal and man seems to be one and the same disease, only manifesting itself differently in the widely different organizations.

The New Disease amongst the Horned Cattle.

We are sorry to find that the reports which have been rife respecting the outbreak of a severe epizootic amongst dairy cows are not without good foundation. The first cases is said to have happened in Mrs Nicholl's cow sheds, at Islington. They was attended by Mr. Priestman, a veterinary surgeon in the Caledonian road, and he believes that he had seen a solitary case of the same disease previously in a dairy at Hackney; but about this there seems to be a little doubt. The first cows attacked at Nicholls' sheds were six new cows, which had been purchased about a week previously in the Metropolitan Cattle Market. Two or three of these cows were attacked together on June 29. They all had the disease and died. It is the custom at this dairy to place newly purchased cows in a shed by themselves for a short time; but it so happened that in the separate shed kept for this purpose two or three old cows had been placed with them. The principal shed, containing over 90 cows, is airy, habitually kept clean, and well ventilated, and situated about 50 or 60 feet from the quarantine shed on the opposite side of a paved yard, on which the dung is heaped before being removed. The same men who attend to the quarantine shed attend also to the principal shed. After the new cows the next attacked were some in the principal shed, the old cows in the quarantine shed being seized later. The disease spread rapidly, and it was advisable to send the healthy cows to the fields. Still it spread among the stock, until at the time we write no less than 110 or 115 cows have died or been killed on account of it. Adjoining the cow sheds are layers, in which cattle are received prior to the market. Of all the cows attacked only three recovered after about a fortnight's illness, and having seen them we can testify that they are in a miserable state of emancipation. Since the outbreak in this shed the disease has been observed in many dairies, large and small in the North of London, and we are informed at the Veterinary College that it has also proved fatal as an epizootic at Doncaster Burton-on-Trent, and in other parts of the country. We are informed at the Veterinary College, where we have seen a case of the disease, that the course of the illness is somewhat as follows: The cow, previously quite healthy, is suddenly seized with the trembling or rigors; in an hour or two purging of thin, fœcal matter occurs, soon followed by purging of a thin, watery, brown, serous fluid, sometimes accompanied with a little blood. Of course, the milk is at once suppressed. Soon after a serious discharge takes place from the nose, and the mucous membrane of the nose and vagina are observed to become denuded of epithelium. Sometimes there is tympanitis. Prostration and collapse follow, the extremities become cold, and subcutaneous emphysema is observed in the loins. Death usually in a period of from twelve hours to seven days. We understand that Professor Simonds regards the disease as identical with the rinderpest or steppe murrain of Russia, Austria, &c. Others regard it as a typhoid or enteric fever. On examination after death the intestinal mucous membrane is found reddened, especially towards the rectum, and Peyer's glands enlarged, and with this there is emphysema of the lungs and other organs. From what we have said, it would appear likely that the disease has been imported through the agency of Spanish or Hungarian cattle, which Nicholls' cows must have been in relation with, either in the market or in the layers adjoining their sheds. There are some difficulties in deciding upon its spread by contagion alone, inasmuch as in one shed near the Veterinary College, where ten cows were kept which had not been out of the shed, into which no new cows had been introduced, the disease broke out about a fortnight ago. Two or three cows were seized the same day, and in a week all were dead. We have made inquiries amongst cowkeepers in Islington, and find that in one of the largest sheds, where 400 cows were kept, not a single case has happened; that in the eastern half of that parish no cases have been found, but that some of the sheds in the western part of the parish has suffered more or less some severely. One cowkeeper has lost all his cows. Several of the cowkeepers state that they have made up their minds on the occurrence of the first case to sell off all their stock. An order in council was issued on the 24th inst., for inspection of cattle under the Act of 1850.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

A SOLDIER DROWNED.—A private of the Royal Canadian Rifles, stationed at Point Frederick, came over to the city last evening in a small "punt," and on returning home was drowned, when he had nearly reached the opposite shore. His name is Philip McGinn, and he leaves a wife and four children. A Coroner's inquest will be held on the body.

Mr Seward has entirely recovered from the murderous assault perpetrated upon him.—It is said that his health was never better than now.

Northern Prisoners in the South—Letter from Col. Fremantle.

In the Times of last Friday your correspondent, writing from Saratoga, states that public feeling in the North still craves for vengeance on Mr Davis, in consequence of the 'incredible and infamous treatment which Northern captured soldiers received in Southern prisons.'

As I travelled throughout the entire Southern States during the height of the war, I had many opportunities of seeing Northern soldiers under a variety of circumstances. I also observed they were treated with generosity and humanity, and not with barbarity.

I can quite believe that they must have suffered dreadfully, and been often almost starved, at Andersonville—hardships which they had to endure in common with Confederate soldiers, women and children in many parts of the South; the superior numbers and resources of the enemy at the latter period of the war having enabled him to lay waste the crops and destroy the means of sustenance, as well as railway communication. The cruelty of keeping vast numbers of men confined in places where they could only be fed with much difficulty must remain with Mr Lincoln and not with Mr Davis; for it is notorious that all objections to exchange prisoners came from the North and not from the South. Mr Davis would have been delighted to exchange the 15,000 starving Federals at Andersonville for a like number of Confederates who were at the same time rotting at Johnson's Island.

With regard to the starvation and cruelty alleged to have gone on at the Libby prison, you, sir, had fortunately a correspondent at Richmond during nearly the whole war; this gentleman has often been able, after personal inspection of the Libby Prison, to expose in your columns such odious calumnies.

I have seen the disgusting sensational photographs of Federal prisoners to which your correspondent alludes. Copies of them were sent to me and to many other persons unsolicited—a novel and horrid manner of raising public feeling against the South. As well might the emaciated naked bodies of dying Guardsmen be photographed in London, and then published as examples of the manner in which England treats her soldiers.

With the deepest regret I see for the first time a widely-honoured name mixed up with these allegations. If any respectable Northerner, really believes General Lee capable of countenancing cruelty to the unfortunate, I wish he could have overheard the manner in which that officer soon after the battle of Gettysburg lamented to me the necessity he was under of marching several thousand Federal prisoners to Richmond.—He deeply regretted that no exchange could be effected, as he deplored the hardships they would have to encounter on the journey at that particular time.

May I ask, in justice to Mr Davis, that you will insert this letter, as he is now placed in a position peculiarly unfair; for, probably, his firmness and determination alone prevented the Confederate Government from listening to the clamours for retaliation, 'black flag,' &c., which often poured into Richmond from different parts of the South.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR FREMANTLE,

Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Coldstream Guards, Bracknell, August 6.

Solution of the Ashburton Poisoning Case.

Mr. William Ogle, M.D., makes public some facts respecting vegetable poisons. He says:—"That the Chalker family were poisoned by belladonna is beyond all doubt. That this poison was contained in the rabbit is also a moral certainty. But it is necessary to suppose that it was put there by any human being? Both prosecution and defence seem to have taken this for granted. Neither seem to have known that though belladonna is a virulent poison to most animals, yet that rabbits eat it and other poisonous plants of the same family, with perfect impunity. It is now some forty years since this fact was demonstrated experimentally by M. Runge, of Berlin. A rabbit was fed for no less than eight days exclusively on the leaves of belladonna hyoscyamus, and datura—all poisonous plants of the order solanaceæ, and at the end of the time the animal was as healthy as at the beginning. There was not even the slightest dilation of the pupil, which in other animals results from a very small quantity of this plant. Had that rabbit been made into a pie, those who ate of it would doubtless have shown symptoms of poisoning; for M. Runge found that the poisonous principles had not escaped without absorption, but had been taken up into the animals body. Now the belladonna grows in just such place as rabbits love to haunt—in shady nooks and deserted ruins. It may be found in blossom there in the month of July—the very month, that is, in which the disaster took place. What more likely than that the rabbit which furnished that unhappy dinner had fed abundantly on this plant, and that its flesh was impregnated with the poisonous principle?"

Printed lists of over 300 gold and silver watches, besides a large number of other articles, stolen from a jeweller's establishment in Manchester, England, on the 17th July last, have been sent to the various police stations in Canada. The lists give the number and maker's name of the watches; and as it is not at all improbable that some of the property may find its way to this and other Canadian cities, persons should be careful when they buy such property from strangers.

As Mrs. Gardner was assisting her husband to load hay at Malta, Illinois, last week, she met with a most frightful accident. She was standing on the load with a pitchfork in her hand, when the horses started throwing her from the load. Feeling herself falling, she threw the fork to get it out of the way of harming herself falling, and it fell striking into the ground. She was thrown upon the tines of the fork, one of which passed through her body, the end of the tine coming out at the back. It required some force to wrench the fork from out her. A physician was sent for, but, on examination gave no hopes of her recovery; yet, strange to say, although the accident occurred over a week ago, she is still living.

The New York Tribune says:—"One thing is made manifest by the Ketchum explosion—the necessity of a complete divorce between gambling of all sorts and the keeping of other folks' money. If the house of Ketchum & Co., or any of its members, saw fit to fight the Wall street, or any other tiger, it should have withdrawn entirely from the business of legitimate banking."

MARKETS

Perth, August 24, 1865.

Flour per bbl	5 00	5 50
Oatmeal per brrl	5 50	6 00
Wheat per bushel—Spring	1 10	1 15
Fall	0 00	0 00
Peas do	0 75	0 80
Barley do	0 00	0 00
Oats do	0 40	0 45
Pork, Mess	18 00	20 00
Pork, Prime Mess	17 00	17 00
Do. Prime	13 00	14 00
Beef per 100 lbs	0 00	0 00
Lard per lb	0 10	0 00
Tallow per lb	0 10	0 00
Butter per lb	0 16	0 17
Cheese per lb	0 10	0 11
Eggs per doz	0 8	0 10
Wool per lb	0 37½	0 40
Hides per 100 lbs	4 50	0 00
Calf Skins per lb	0 08	0 00
Pot Ashes per cwt	5 00	0 00
Potatoes per bushel, new	0 45	0 50
Hay per ton	10 00	12 00

Brockville, August 24, 1865.

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs	$3 00	@ 3 25
Spring Flour	2 75	3 00
Spring Wheat	1 00	1 10
Buck Wheat	0 40	0 50
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs	0 75	0 80
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 50	0 00
Fall Wheat	1 00	1 25
Potatoes	0 30	0 00
Rye	0 55	0 60
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	0 00
Peas	0 65	0 75
Oats	0 40	0 00
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00	12 00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	8 00
Mess Pork	20 00	21 00
Pork, Prime Mess	14 00	16 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 30	0 38
Butter	0 16	0 18
Eggs	0 12	0 13
Dried apples per 22 lb	1 90	2 00
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75	2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1 75	2 00
Lard	0 13	0 15
Tallow	0 08	0 10
Hardwood	2 00	2 15

Ottawa, August 25, 1865.

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$1 00	$0 00
" Fall	1 05	0 10
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	5 75	0 00
Superfine No. 1	5 50	0 00
" No. 2	4 25	0 00
Farmers'	0 00	0 00
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	5 50	0 00
Rye, ℔ bush. 56 lbs	0 00	0 00
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0 00	0 00
Oats, ℔ bush. 50 lbs	0 00	0 00
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0 70	0 00
Beans, ℔ bush	1 25	0 00
Corn, ℔ bush	0 60	0 00
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 00	0 00
Hay ℔ ton	14 00	15 00
Straw ℔ ton	0 00	0 00
Pork, Mess, per bbl	26 50	0 00
Prime mess per bbl	19 00	0 00
Hog ℔ 100 lbs	7 00	8 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	5 00	0 00
" per lb	0 00	0 00
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 05	0 00

Montreal, Aug. 25th, 1865.

Flour, Superior Extra	$6 70	a $7 00
Extra	6 15	a 6 30
Fancy	5 45	a 5 47
Welland Canal Supper	5 20	a 5 30
Sup No 1 C Wheat	5 27	a 5 47
Sup No 1 W Wheat	5 20	a 5 25
Sup No 2 W Wheat	0 00	a 5 00
Bag Flour	2 70	a 2 90
Wheat, Canada	0 00	a 0 00
Western	0 00	a 0 00
Oats, per 32 lbs	0 00	a 0 00
Barley, per 48 lbs	0 00	a 0 00
Butter, Dairy	0 18	a 0 20
Store packed	0 17½	a 0 18½
Ashes, Pots	5 05	a 0 00
Pearls	0 00	a 0 00
Gold in New York	142½	

Obituary.

It is our painful duty to record the death, on the morning of the 16th inst., of Elizabeth Ann, beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Steadman, of the Township of Drummond, at the early age of forty-three years. The deceased, by her exemplary discharge of the duties of a wife and mother, and her kind christian deportment, won the respect and esteem of her numerous friends and acquaintances. She bore her long and severe illness with great patience and resignation to the will of God, and to her last moments was solicitous for the well-being and future happiness of her loved ones. A very large concourse of sympathising friends assembled on the afternoon of Friday, the 18th, to convey the remains to their final resting place, in Perth, where the last and offices to the dead were performed by the Rev. R. L. Stephenson and the Rev. J. M. Burke. Need we add that the heartfelt sympathy of neighbors and friends is with the widowed husband and sorrowing family.

Birth.

On the 25th instant, at Carleton Place, the wife of Wm. H. Hurd, M.D., of a daughter.

Married.

In Arnprior, on the 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. P. Lindsay, Neil Robertson Esq., to Isabella, youngest daughter of Andrew Russell, Esq., both of Arnprior.

Died,

On the 27th instant, at Carleton Place, Margaret Abigail, eldest daughter of W. H. Hurd, M.D., aged 4 years and 7 months.

At Brockville on the 22nd inst., Mrs. James Wright, in the 38nd year of her age.

Near Lyn, on the 16th inst., Maria, eldest daughter of John Stacey, Esq., in the 19th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTEMENTS.

THE NORTH RIDING OF Lanark County Agricultural SOCIETY

WILL hold its ANNUAL EXHIBITION, on the Society's Ground, ALMONTE, ON TUESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.

For the Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry.

Grain and Field Roots, and other horticultural products, Implements and Manufactures.

Ladies' Fancy Work, Paintings and Drawings.

&c., &c., &c.

☞ Exhibitors will please have their articles on the Ground by 10 o'clock, A.M.

☞ The Directors will meet at the Secretary's office at 9 o'clock, A.M.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Secy. & Treasurer.

Ramsay, 29th August, 1865. 50

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the LAW OFFICE OF JOSEPH JAMIESON, IN THE VILLAGE OF ARNPRIOR, In the County of Renfrew, on Tuesday the Fifth day of September next,

At one o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of their affairs, and of naming an Assignee to whom they may make an assignment under the above Act.

DICKSON & MCADAM.

Township of Pakenham, County of Lanark, August 21st, 1865.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!

IF you want a good and durable Likeness call at the Photographic Car, opposite A. McArthur's Store, Carleton Place. Photographs, Ambrotypes, and "Gems," executed in the best manner at moderate prices.

N. J. TEBNHAM.

Carleton Place, Aug. 29th 1865. 50c

CAUTION.—I hereby forbid any person to purchase a note of hand for $39, dated Bristol, C. E., July 24th, 1865, payable one month after date, to Rachael Presley, signed by William Shirley, as School Commissioner. As I have lost said note I will look to the maker thereof for payment.

RACHAEL PRESLEY.

Beckwith, 28th August, 1865. 50c*

LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale 100 acres, being the east half of lot No. 15 in the