

was entitled to trade. Regarding the political situation of the world, British subjects have made no complaints of this situation, but it ought to be borne in mind now that the whole subject is about to be revised. Let us now look at the working of the treaty, and estimate if we can in a judicial spirit its fair and equitable results. We must confess that as a measure of peace and national fraternity it has been most successful. It has extended to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and to the shores of the North Atlantic the freedom and the security enjoyed by the great lakes under a kindred arrangement. There have been no armed intrusions, no warnings, no capture, no squadrons guarding boundaries which it was not possible to define. This treaty settled amicably the last boundary question which the governments of Great Britain and of the United States could by any possibility dispute. This was a great matter, and no other good had been accomplished, and he is no true friend of either country who would advise to throw open this wide field of controversy again. Looking at the industrial results of the treaty, any fair minded and dispassionate man must admit that they have far surpassed in utility and value all that could have been hoped for by the anxious intrusions of the measures in 1854. The trade of the United States and of the provinces freely restricted, slow of growth, and vexations before, has been annually increased by mutual exchanges and honorable competition till it is represented by a grand total of \$466,350,391, in about three years. The trade seems almost incredible, but who can hazard an estimate of figures by which the trade will be expressed in ten or twenty years, if this union of our national and material interests be not disturbed? If there be any advantage in a balance of trade, the returns show that the United States have it to the extent of \$55,951,195. But in presence of the great benefits conferred upon both countries by this measure, it would be a waste of time to chaffer over their distribution in the interests of peace and honest industry. We would thank Providence for the blessing, confidently relying on the wisdom of our statesmen to see that it was preserved. (Cheers.) The honorable gentlemen then proceeded to speak at length of the value of the fisheries in gulf, and of the great advantages conferred with respect to them upon the Americans by the reciprocity treaty. He referred to the vast wealth of these fisheries, and held that to be some adequate compensation for the concessions made on other points by the United States. He then proceeded to allude to a remark made by Mr. Allen, of Buffalo, during the previous parts of his speech, about Nova Scotia engaged in it, for whose sake it would be unfair to hold the entire country responsible. (Hear, hear.) He remarked upon the complaint that the people of the provinces had sympathized with their enemies, he alluded to the sympathy expressed by the people of the States for Russia in the war between that country and Great Britain, and also to the sympathy, not from the government, but from the people, towards the troubles in the neighboring provinces he might make this as an answer to the charge, but did not desire to do so with any wish to cause any feeling of irritation. (Hear, hear.) It was not natural that the people should sympathize with one side or the other in a quarrel, and the chances were ten to one that those sympathies would go with the weaker party. (Cheers.) As for the right of asylum, it was one which every British held sacred, and it was one which he knew not a single American in whose veins flowed Anglo-Saxon blood would willingly surrender. (Applause.) If the entire question of the relations between the provinces and the States were in reference to the recent war, fully and fairly considered, it might be well submitted whether any expressions of sympathy towards the South in the provinces were not balanced by the active assistance sought in those provinces by the Northern States. He would venture to say that for that fact alone, the sympathy of the people of the provinces had in the South, they had fifty in the North; and for one man from them who had fought in the Southern army, hundreds had served in that of the North. (Cheers.) He had met many Canadians and "blue-ones" who had fought honorably on that side. He had himself seen some among whom, as among other boys, different tastes and feelings existed. Some became attached to the sea, and other different pursuits; and one of them, having a desire for military life had served for two years in the Northern army, taking part in all the engagements and skirmishes of the 23rd and 100th regiments of volunteers during that period. (Great cheering, a delegate calling for three cheers for the boy, which was given enthusiastically, the American delegates rising and wildly waving their hats.) He (Mr. Howe) knew that those who were parents would appreciate this, and he could say that no benefits to be derived from the treaty of reciprocity could weigh in the balance against the deep anxiety which those two years had caused that boy's mother and to myself. (Cheers.) But it was with some feeling of pride and satisfaction that they had received him when, on his return, he produced his discharge from his superior officers certifying that he had discharged his duties as a soldier bravely, faithfully, honorably and well. (Loud cheers.) It was stated by some that if the United States refused this treaty to the British provinces that they would be compelled to annex themselves. He thought it was time to put an end to that kind of thing. (Cheers.) There was no question of annexation, no matter of lumber, of barrels of flour and of pork, that would cause the people of the provinces to forget their loyalty and allegiance. There was not a man in those provinces, who, whatever happened to this treaty, would have his fidelity of loyalty affected. (Cheers.) There was not a man in them who would stand upon a single hunting, or who would be tolerated for a day in society, if he advocated the change in that loyalty and allegiance. It was not because they did not respect the people the institutions of the United States, but it was because the very thought of a change, would be a breach of faith, violation of honor, and treachery to their own institutions. (Cheers.) In the States they had copperheads and traitors, and a nice life they appeared to lead of it. (Laughter.) And allow him to say that if such a thing as a copperhead or traitor was in the British provinces, a nice life he would live. He would be virtually banished from the land and from society within three months after he supported such a proposition. (Cheers.) Why, the very boy he had spoken of although, he had given his services in the field of the Northern States, would rather have his brains cut than hold down the flag of his country. (Loud cheers.) And he believed there was not one true provincialist, in the maritime provinces at all events, who did not honor the flag of his country as he cherished his life, as he would not let his American friends if they would not let him show his brains out than hold down the flag of his country. (Loud cheers.)

legally, he would enter a declaration, and he made a statement from which he was sure the experience of delegates from the provinces would justify. (Cheers.) Allusion had been made to fortifications which it was supposed to construct along the frontier in Canada, but he did not want to fortify, but rather to gathering like this to do justice to the two peoples, and speed on the march of civilization on this continent. (Cheers.) He referred in fitting terms to the perils of an annexation arising from such a meeting as had taken place last night on board the steamer in the river, and concluded an eloquent speech by expressing the wish that his life might be spared to enable him to visit more thoroughly than he had yet an opportunity of doing this immense and fertile western world. He repeated his cordial and the widest applause of all in the Convention.

The Herald.

CHARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Youthful Effort" has not complied with our rule, to send as the name of the writer, consequently we take no notice of the communication.

W. R. came to hand too late for insertion, but will appear in our next. Will be glad to hear from him often.

The accounts of the growing crops are not nearly so favourable as they were some weeks ago. In parts of the country where abundant rain has fallen complaints are made of the damage done by insects. The long continued drought in this part of the country has rendered the prospects very gloomy. Indeed, if rain does not soon come the crops will be worse than they were last year.

It is satisfactory to notice that the statements which have recently been promulgated, alleging the existence of great distress among the settlers in the Ottawa district, are entirely devoid of foundation. A deputation, sent by the German Society of Toronto, have failed to discover any of the indications of distress which the Lutheran missionary pictured in his highly coloured appeal. The locality is described by the German gentlemen as being in a highly prosperous condition, and would compare favourably with any part of Upper Canada. The German Benevolent Society of Toronto, on hearing reports of distress, promptly sent agents who relieved a few cases and state that they were the only sufferers they could find. They say that "the crops of wheat and potatoes could not promise better, and the heads of the families were engaged in the quarries at Pembroke at good wages. New beginners got 40c a day and their board, and old hands got readily 50c a day with their board, and along with that there appeared to be plenty of work for all. The Germans, so far as we could find, did not look 'faded, pale or emaciated,' but on the contrary, they appeared to be in the most robust health, and happy at the prospect of so good a crop."

One day last week the railroad bridge at this place took fire from some sparks from the locomotive, and, fortunately, a lady was crossing soon after and seeing the flames, made an alarm and was soon met by other lady assistants who succeeded in quenching the flames; thus saving the Company a very heavy expense and the public a large amount of inconvenience. The day was very windy, and a few minutes delay would have given the fire such a headway as to defy all efforts to extinguish it. We publish, to-day, a handsome card of thanks from Mr. Richardson, President of the Company; and we understand that the ladies who were instrumental in putting out the fire, have been furnished with passes on the road.

An extensive fire has taken place at Paris on Tuesday last. The Intercolonial and Commercial hotels, the Station houses, Custom house, and all the office of the Buffalo & Lake Huron and the great Western Railway with stores and private dwellings were consumed. The loss is about \$25,000. The insurance was limited. The fire broke out in the Commercial hotel; and it was said that three servants girls, Mary, Jane, Jane Warrington and Susan Wilson were burned to death.

Lord Monck, it is said, will leave for England after the session, and Gen. Mitchell will administer the government in his absence.

Mr. Galt, Finance Minister, and Mr. Howland, Postmaster General, will shortly leave for Washington, to assist in the negotiations for a new treaty of reciprocity.

As might have been expected, several animals which were bitten by the first mad dog seen in this neighbourhood, have since either died or been killed, exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia. And after all we are told there is much carelessness exhibited by the country people in regard to obtaining up their dogs. It is said that a dog belonging to Mr. Wm. Coleman of Ramsey, went mad last week and bit about twenty other animals before he was killed. Had he been properly chained this mischief would not have been done. Every mad animal allowed to run at large is widening the circle of danger to an unknown degree; and it behooves everybody to be on his guard to try and prevent the spread of this dreadful malady. The authorities, we think, will require to take more active measures to compel parties who appear indifferent to the consequences, to chain up their dogs, otherwise the by-law passed by the council will be a dead letter. Even the by-law, passed by the council are not sufficient as they do not prevent dogs from running on the farms or premises of their owners, and consequently, in country places, are almost inoperative. In our village the by-law is strictly enforced by an officer appointed for the purpose, and it might be well for the council to adopt the same plan in the Townships. It certainly would contribute much to the public safety.

There appears to be an uneasy feeling in the minds of some parties in the United States, in reference to the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Some say she was not guilty. Others blame the Government for undue haste in the matter. They accuse Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, of interference with the counsel of Mrs. Surratt; and blame the President for not allowing the not of habeas corpus to work in her favour, and for refusing all applications for mercy and delay. Religious feeling has something to do in the matter, and the Republican papers are trying to show that it was not because she was a Catholic she was executed, but because she was a party to the murder of the late President.

Another murderer is now on trial at Washington. The Miss Harris who in a fit of jealousy shot her lover, is meeting with the sympathy of the ladies of the capital, and though the trial is not yet ended, it is concluded that she will be acquitted, so strongly does the feeling run in her favour, in spite of the actual fact that the bloody deed was committed with full forethought by her own hand.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—This favorite of the ladies leads off in its August number with a beautiful steel engraving called "Grandpa's Darling"—the face of the old man, with his deep, thoughtful eyes, strikes us as particularly fine. Among the figures of the coloured Steel Fashion Plate, we note a Bridal Dress, very chaste and pretty. The other engravings of this number are, "The Children and the Rain-drops," "Jockey a Bandeaux (front and back view)," "Bonnet," "Gentleman's Shirt," "Grosvenor Waist with Braces (front and back view)," "Gimp Ornament," "Watteau Skirt Supporter," &c., &c. The Music for this number is the fine piece, "Rest, Noble Chieftain!" The literary contributions are, "What I Looked for, and What I Saw," by Frances Lee; "Ghosts! Ghouls! by Miss Donnelly; "My Dilemma," by Leslie Walter; "Waiting," by Mrs. Tucker; "Dark Fancies," by E. E. F.; "Stories of our Village," by Beatrice Colonna; "Orion's Voice," by Kate Howe; "The Recorder's Love," by Mrs. Denison; "Cullart," by Mrs. Ritchie; Editorials, Fashions, Receipts, &c.

Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cts. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A firm, represented in a confidential circular as John M. Wilson & Co., Stantead Plain, Canada East, proposes to furnish United States currency in denominations from five to fifty cents, in sums less than \$20, for fifty cents on the dollar; over \$20 for forty cents on the dollar. In each circular is enclosed a ten cent American currency piece as a sample, with the request to prove if it can be told from the genuine. The impression conveyed is that it is counterfeit, whereas it is genuine. Those who are so voracious as to send ten or twenty dollars will never hear of their money or receive anything in return. They would not be likely to make an exposition of the matter as that would reveal the fact that they were seeking to invest in counterfeit currency.

A very grave railway accident is reported from India, where two trains—no loaded with soldiers and the other a luggage train—came into collision. The drivers and others of both trains were killed, and the troops a good deal shaken. The conductors began to dispute as to who was in fault, and while the argument was going on a third train came up and ran into the train of troops, where fifteen were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

We publish, on the first page, a very sensible article, taken from the Sunday Magazine, on Tolerating. We commend it to everybody, well knowing that there are many amongst our readers and acquaintances to whom it is peculiarly applicable and appropriate. To such it will well repay a careful perusal, and, perhaps, may teach them to "keep their tongues as with a bride."

The members of the Charlton Place Rifle Company will meet for drill on Thursday next, at the armory, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Donald C. McNeill, of old notoriety, is said to have been getting himself into trouble again. It appears that he has been spending the usual vacation in trying to play a confidence game in which he was succeeding well in the street. The "Ottawa Citizen" of the 21st of July says that, "for some time past the police authorities have been engaged in collecting evidence in the case of a well-known swindler, who has been playing the confidence game in various parts of Canada, and yesterday they had the satisfaction of arresting the object of their search at Richmond, by virtue of a warrant issued from Toronto. The prisoner, who is known by the name of Donald C. McNeill, alias James Casselman, has been in the habit of defrauding parties after the following fashion. A circular, printed as from a general agency office, is addressed to a party, whose family affairs have been previously studied, stating that a certain friend or relation had recently died, bequeathing a certain amount of property to the party addressed, which will be forwarded on the receipt of \$8.00; the sum required to defray the expenses of the legal documents. Detective O'Neill accompanied by Constable Morrison, made the arrest yesterday as above stated. The prisoner was lodged in goal last night, and will be escorted to Toronto by Detective O'Neill to-morrow. The evidence of the swindler's guilt was established by the fact that he had been victimized by this "confidence man," and who have not yet made known the facts, should do so at once to the Police authorities."

The Ottawa Union gives some further particulars and says, "The following letters which we have been permitted to copy, now in the possession of Detective O'Neill, will give an idea of how the pretended Mr. Casselman and his agent Mr. Donald C. McNeill have been playing—if the verb is correct—on simple unsuspecting people. The first intimation of the swindler came from Toronto to the Chief Constable, Castleman's letters were dated from there, and mailed and arrangements entered into that they should be forwarded to Bell's Corner in this country. Detective O'Neill instructed of the matter by Mr. Langford, proceeded to the latter place, and found Mr. McNeill applying for the letters as the agent of Casselman. He did not then arrest him. He went to work and hunted up other clues to the swindle and then proceeded to Richmond and arrested McNeill. He found a number of papers in his possession, and printed forms on which the letters were written."

(COPY.)
JAS. DICKSON, AGENT,
Toronto, June 26, 1865.

SIR,—By the death of a relative at Hillsborough, Ireland, you have been left the sum of \$250 sterling. You will please remit me the name of any agent or cashier of any bank in Canada whom you may desire to act as your agent, or attorney to receive your letter. Please remit me \$8 (say eight dollars) to defray lawyers fees here in preparing the legal documents, upon receipt of which I will and you the papers with full instructions and particulars. Be good enough to inform me of the residence of your brother Samuel Dickson and Hugh Dickson, and of your sister Jane Dickson. It may be necessary for me to go down: Upon hearing from you I will determine.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES CASSELMAN,
Agent for J. A. Croft, Belfast.
(Reply.)
Clayton, June 29th, 1865.

JAS. DICKSON, AGENT,
Toronto, July 3rd, 1865.

SIR,—I duly received your letter and will send down the papers properly prepared on Wednesday or Thursday next. In the meantime you will go before the head of the corporation of Hillsborough, where you will be required to declare before him the documents I here with transmit.

Your obedient servant,
JAS. CASSELMAN.

P. S.—You will sign your name under the first declaration at the first corner; the second will sign his at the second corner, and the third will sign his at the third corner, and he will sign the seal of the township to it, in the circular space where I have written "real." Return the papers to me as soon as possible.

These letters from Mr. Casselman are written on note paper. The words "general agency" being printed in blue letters at the head of the sheet. The forms have been printed in this city. The printer we understand is prepared to print that they were ordered by Mr. McNeill. He left yesterday for Toronto where he is to answer the charge.

Mr. McNeill has been taken to Toronto and confined in one of the cells in the City Hall to await examination before the authorities. In addition to the above the Globe gives a few incidents connected with his arrest, and says:—

A few weeks ago Captain Prince, Chief of Police in this city received certain information that a man calling himself Casselman had been making false representations to parties in the county of Lanark, writing them from Toronto, and received in one instance, among numerous others, the sum of \$8 in the most fraudulent manner. Captain Prince then wrote to Mr. E. J. O'Neill, Government detective at Ottawa, informing him as above and stating that there were two or three letters in this Post Office directed to James Casselman, but that a written order had been left with Mr. Joseph Leslie, the postmaster, to re-address them to Bell's Corner, P. O., C. W.

O'Neill at once proceeded to Bell's Corner, and on making inquiries of the Postmaster concerning Mr. Casselman was shown the following letter:—

New York
General Agency
of Periodicals.
Pe th, July 10, 1865.

To the Postmaster,
Bell's Corner.

SIR,—I intended to come down your way with some books, but I cannot make it convenient. I ordered my letters from the West to be sent to you Post Office, to meet me there on my way to Ottawa. You will please deliver to Mr. McNeill the bearer of this one. I enclose with them from Portage du Fort; one from Almont; one from Oakville; one from Point St. Charles; and one from Hillsborough, Ireland.

To Mr. John McNeill—Casselman's name was registered in the Post-office at Bell's Corner, per "Donald C. McNeill."

Donald P. Ross, sworn, said—I am clerk in the Post-office department in this city; have charge of registered letters. I have been provided the register-book of the Post-office department, and showed a written receipt in the book, signed James Casselman; I cannot say whether the prisoner in the case was the man who got the letters.

To Mr. A. McNeill—I don't know whether this is the man who signed the receipt on the 1st of July, signed James Casselman; I have delivered about 4,000 letters since that receipt was given; I cannot tell the fate of every man who appears at the Post Office without; I don't deliver all the letters, and therefore, cannot say as to the delivery of the letter.

E. J. O'Neill re-called,—I was in Toronto about the 1st of July; I came on the 27th of June, and left on the 3rd of July. I was a prisoner on York-street, on Saturday, the 3rd of July, I saw him at the end of Court-street, near the Post Office.

Francis McGarry.—City Detective sworn, said—I received this order (witness produced order) from Mr. Leslie, Postmaster of this city.

To Mr. McNeill.—I don't know who wrote this order. (The order was for the forwarding of letters from the Post Office.)

E. J. O'Neill recalled—I believe the signature in this letter to Mr. Evans, of the London hotel, to be that of the prisoner. (The substance of the letter was concerning a journey of prisoner to London, and was dated that he intended to send \$5.51 of a board bill that he owed the London Hotel.)

Robert Campbell, City Post Office department, sworn, said—I have seen the prisoner at the "general delivery" window in the Post Office; he asked for letters addressed James Casselman.

To Mr. A. McNeill.—Don't know date; he told me that he expected a registered letter; I gave him two or three letters under the name Casselman; they were not registered.

O. R. Gowan said—I believe the handwriting in these letters to be those of the prisoner.

To Mr. A. McNeill.—I believe it to be his handwriting, as I have corresponded with him; if I saw those letters without the name I might be puzzled to know whose handwriting it is; I can't say that I have seen the prisoner write.

The prisoner was then remanded for further evidence, until Monday, and the Court adjourned.

For the C. P. Herald.
CRICKET.

The return match between an eleven of the single members of the Arnprior Club, and an eleven of the marrieds, was played on Thursday last. Dr. Sweetland acted as umpire for the former, and Dr. Monty for the latter. There was some good play exhibited on both sides, but the single men, in spite of the efforts of the married, came off victorious by the handsome majority of 37. Jno. Burwash, a young and promising player, went in first in the second innings, and carried his bat through, making the large score of 38. We subjoin the score:—

SINGLE MEN.	
1st INNING.	
Jno Burwash, not out.....	38
Wm Thompson, b Craig.....	2
Jno Oakes, b Cranston.....	16
G A Keefe, b Cranston, a Maynard.....	2
Jno McLaughlin, b Cranston.....	17
S Davis, b W b Craig.....	14
J Thompson, b Cranston, a Harding.....	0
J Morris, at Craig.....	0
J McLaughlin, b Craig.....	3
L Burrit, not out.....	1
R Harrington, b Craig, a Cranston.....	1
Wides 2, leg byes 4, byes 3.....	0
Total 1st innings.....	68
2nd INNING.	
Jno Burwash, not out.....	38
Wm Thompson, b Cranston.....	1
Jno Oakes, b Harding.....	0
G A Keefe, b Cranston.....	0
J McLaughlin, b Harding.....	7
S Davis, b Cranston.....	3
Jno Thompson, b Cranston.....	3
J Morris, b Cranston, a Harding.....	0
D McLaughlin, b Cranston, a Cranston.....	8
L Burrit, b Cranston, a Maynard.....	0
R Harrington, b Cranston.....	2
Wides 7, leg byes 3, byes 2.....	14
Total 2nd innings.....	91

MARRIED MEN.	
1st INNING.	
Dr Cranston, b Oakes.....	12
Jas Maynard, b Oakes.....	0
R W Harrington, b Oakes, a Burrit.....	12
Geo Craig, b Thompson, a Oakes.....	10
R Montfort, b Oakes, a Burwash.....	0
Wm Oakes, run out.....	1
P McGonigal, not out.....	1
Wm McKay, b Oakes.....	1
Wm Douglas, b Oakes.....	0
J Wolf, at Davis.....	0
J W McDonald, b Oakes, a Burrit.....	2
No balls 1, leg byes 3, byes 3.....	6
Total 1st innings.....	44
2nd INNING.	
Dr Cranston, b W b J Thompson.....	12
Jas Maynard, b Oakes.....	4
R W Harrington, b J McLaughlin.....	8
G Craig, b Thompson, a Burwash.....	8
R Montfort, not out.....	8
Wm Oakes, b Oakes.....	8
P McGonigal, not out.....	2
Wm McKay, b Thompson.....	2
W Douglas, b Oakes.....	4
J Wolf, b Oakes, a Morris.....	2
J W McDonald, b J McLaughlin.....	1
Leg byes 5, byes 1.....	6
Total 2nd innings.....	68
Single men, both innings.....	169
Married men, both innings.....	102
Majority for single men.....	57

Montreal, July 15, 1865.
To the President and Directors of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

GENTLEMEN,—The public discussion which has taken place with reference to a letter which I addressed to Mr. Potter, the Consul General of the United States, and which he read at Detroit during the sitting of the Convention there, renders it my duty to at once communicate with you upon the subject.

I believe that you are fully aware that during my long connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company I have scrupulously abstained from all participation in political affairs, and I can only now express my deep regret that I should have departed from that course on the present occasion.

With this frank explanation, which my own self-respect, no less than my duty to you, impels me to offer, I beg to place my resignation at your disposal.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express to the Board and Shareholders of the Company my sincere thanks for the great courtesy and confidence with which I have always been treated, and to add my earnest hope for the continued prosperity and success of the company with which I have been intimately connected for upwards of 18 years.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) O. S. WOOD.

THE REPLY.
Montreal, 17th July, 1865.

SIR,—In the absence of the President, your letter of Saturday has been this day handed to me. No formal meeting of the Board can be held, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of the Directors to constitute a quorum; but I lose no time in conveying to you the expression of my opinion and that of the only other Director now here.

We both deeply regret your letter to Mr. Potter, the American Consul. It is now the more painful to us because were fully sensible of the faithful services you have rendered to the company since it was first established. In common with the whole Board we have felt that to your real ability and industry the position it has attained in public estimation are, in a great measure, due, and that whatever your private opinions may have been, they have never influenced the faithful discharge of your duties.

Walls is due to you, on this occasion, to record the appreciation which we are aware all the Directors have of your services, and the unqualified trust they have reposed in you, we feel that the Telegraph Company may be injuriously affected by what has taken place.

In transactions embracing so much confidential business of a public character that its officers should be able to abstain from influencing any political movements whatever, and ought, as far as possible, to be exempt from all political bias.

We believe it to be the duty of the Directors to enforce such a rule of conduct on all concerned in the confidential administration of the Company's affairs.

I can only say, in conclusion, that a full meeting of the Board will be called at the earliest possible day, when this correspondence will be laid before them.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
J. KENDRICH,
Senior Director.

To Mr. O. S. Wood,
Montreal.

The Aylmer Times learns that some considerable number of the Presbyterian Church in that town a few nights ago, when falling in their chairs of popularity, they mutilated in a most scandalous manner the pulpit Bible and other books, and also some of the church furniture.

WRECK DESTROYED.—We regret to learn that a fine boat belonging to Mr. Hodgson, of Pelly Bay, was destroyed by fire (Monday) afternoon. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark out of a smoking locomotive. —Guelph Advertiser.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PETERBORO.—Peterboro, July 20, 1865.—Francis Bradshaw, a resident of North Monaghan, was thrown out of his wagon and killed this evening. His wife is not expected to live in consequence of the shock she received. The horses took fright at the scene.