

## UNIVERSITY REFORM.

LETTER SEVENTH.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE C. P. Herald.**  
 DEAR SIR:—Your readers will, I am sure, be glad to find anything to compare in point of expenditure with our Toronto College buildings, and we may safely say the same in reference to the number of servants, the salaries of the officers, and the disposition they make of the fees. We turn next, and take a passing glance at the Bureau office and here we cannot do better than copy from the official returns of that office, as printed in the parliamentary returns. We will save room by taking a few items separately, and I may say here, that all the figures I bring forward, have passed through a close scrutiny in the select committee. The Auditor-General says in that committee, one of the champions of the monopoly, and as the salary vice-Chancellor of the university. It would have afforded him no small pleasure to find a flaw in the figures of the petitioners, as those financial statements formed the basis of the charge of extravagance.

Bursar office expends \$9,044. This figure is so large that many persons will be disposed to blame my poor quill, or my typographer, and will read it to some hundreds instead of thousands. That amount was not to build or furnish an office; further developments will show that it was not the salary of printing at the Bureau office. Hear what the vice-Chancellor said when asked Query 421. Is it not extravagant to spend \$9,044 in the Bursar office? Ans. "It has always appeared to me that the expenses of the office are large." I doubt that your readers will all agree with him.

2. Stationery \$2,394.06. When an honest Scotchman heard the amount for paper, he exclaimed with some surprise, "Do you know what they did with such a heap as that? Why they burnt it in a paper mill, and furnish a large printing office." Here the answer to question 424. "The stationery for 1877, is reported by the Treasurer to be \$2,394.15—that is, very much reduced—will be still further reduced." Many thanks for the notice you commenced this section, if that have done no more, they will be instrumental in reducing the expenditure.

Incidentals \$5,081. In the same account within a few lines of each other there are two items called Incidentals, amounting to \$5,081. The amount was admitted, but explained to mean office and incidental expenses. It is not very establishment that could afford such an amount for casual outlay. There is certainly no class of men in Toronto, not even our merchants or bankers, who would spend such sums as those for such purposes, if they had their own resources and had to raise the money. It was not the funds of the city, nor of any of the religious denominations in the country that was thus expended; it was only the "surplus fund" to which other colleges were looking, that were squandered. We will for one moment look at the items of outlay in the right of comparison, the Episcopal college in Toronto, or Trinity College, furnishes an office and all its stationery, for \$500 a year. The monopolists spend for the same \$11,438. The former is under denominational management, the latter non-denominational. The contrast would have been even greater had I taken some of our other Canadian Colleges.

Again, Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, expends on office, stationery, incidentals, postage, Messenger, printing, advertisement, \$72,000. Trinity College, Toronto, expends \$15,550. In placing Trinity College, Dublin, alongside our Toronto institution, I have not instituted a comparison with a doubtful institution or with one that might be said to be crippled with pecuniary embarrassments; large estates from the Crown and from private individuals have poured abundance into her treasury. The number of her students who annually graduate, average 204, three or four times as many as to be found within the halls of Toronto College, and yet look at the difference in those items I have alluded to. There is here much more than a difference.

3. Honorary Prizes, \$6,003 appropriated for rewards in one year. The system of rewards as carried out in Toronto, is in all its practical results a system of bribery. To illustrate this for the benefit of your readers, there are in the first place sixty scholarships, each given annually to a student in order to receive this amount, he may secure the \$120 and not hear one lecture in the college or visit its halls one single day. He may do more, he may carry off two or three scholarships, and spend the money as he pleases and not enter the college once a year. Students in attendance at other colleges have been urged to attend there and secure the money, and they did so saying to their former class mates that in hard times it was a more pleasant thing to receive \$120, than to give it. It is a well known fact that there were more scholarships issued than there were under-graduates in attendance in the institution. I find it was stated in the Committee on good authority, that of 37 students, 35 of them received scholarships. With such tempting offers it is no wonder if the young men attending other seats of learning, should forego their advantages at the University. Rewards to be enjoyed in University College. In addition to the ready cash there are gold medals and sundry other prizes offered; I might almost say without compulsion. Here is a fact: last year there were eleven gradings in Arts, and six in medicine to graduate out of whom a silver medal was given. The Rev. W. H. Poole in his evidence before the committee said, that "A minute examination of the College Calendar will show that one student during his course in college, bore off fifty honors, including scholarships, prizes, &c. Such a system of bestowing honors in the estimation of Home men from Oxford or Cambridge, would, instead of reflecting honor on the Alumnus, reflect dishonor on the Alumnus." It is quite a common thing for students there to carry off honors as the first in the class, when the whole class numbered but one.

At present of this we find Dr. Wilson in the committee room, admitting the fact, and in the Globe newspaper of last October, you find a Professor reported as especially complimenting a prize man who had won a prize having no competitors. I had better give a quotation from the evidence before the committee, as I find the Professor has not been in the University of Toronto, when there are no others to compete with him? Ans. Undoubtedly. Query 498. It is much more difficult, then, to take scholarships or prizes when there is competition? Unquestionably. A good natured son of the Emerald Isle, on hearing this question discussed one day in the cars, asked permission to give his opinion, said, that he had an old horse called Joe, who could win the race as well as the best of em, if there was no horse running with him.

Good bye for the present,  
 Yours, &c.  
 Dec. 27th 1861.

## LANARK COUNCIL.

Town Hall, Lanark, 21st Dec, 1861.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met this day; and the Rev. and all the Councilors present.

The minutes of last session having been read, approved and signed, the following documents were presented and read.

A communication from the Bureau of Agriculture.

Petition from James Campbell and others praying relief from the Poor fund, in favor of Peter McLaughlin and his family in destitute circumstances.

Report from Archibald Rankin, bridge commissioner.

Dr. from James Rankin, road Commissioner.

Mr. Affleck gave notice that he would, at this session of Council, introduce a by-law to confirm a survey of a road through the west halves of lots No 16 and 17 in the 4th concession.

On the petition of R. K. Black, and others, reserved for consideration, moved by Mr. Robertson seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the sum of \$10 be granted to the prayer thereof, and that the Rev'd R. K. Black be appointed to disburse the grant to the destitute family, in whose favor the grant is made.—Carried.

On the petition of James Campbell, and others, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the sum of \$8 be granted in favor of the subjects of the petition, and that the same gentleman be appointed Almoner, as in the above case.—Carried.

On the report of A. Rankin, moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that as there is credible evidence before the Council that the railing on the bridge is so slight as to be quite insecure, and cannot possibly have cost the sum charged for it, the report be not adopted, but that the clerk write to the commissioner, directing him to procure the insertion of an additional post between each two of those already in the railing, and report the same when completed.—Carried.

Adjourned for one hour.

A petition presented and read from eight rate payers of the 2nd School Section protesting against any attempt at breaking up the Section.

Do from eight rate payers of the same Section praying the Council to dissolve the Section and to attach the residents thereof to Section No 5 and 12.

Mr. Mathie moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the report of J. Rankin be adopted and an order granted for payment.—Carried.

On the report of commissioner Jamieson, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that it be adopted and an order granted for payment.—Carried.

An act from James Drysdale for repairing the window shutters of the Town Hall presented. Ordered to be paid.

An act from Town Clerk, for postage and stationery from July 18th to October 18th. Amount \$11.67. Ordered to be paid.

On the petition of certain rate payers of School Section No. 2, praying the Council to dissolve the Section, moved by Mr. Mathie seconded by Mr. Affleck, that as the letter of the chief Superintendent of Education produced to this Council by the Petitioners seems to be at variance with the Common School Acts and further as there has been no public meeting of the rate payers of the Section, for the purpose of considering the necessity of seeking a union with other Sections, the petition be deferred until the residents of the Section take the necessary initiatory measures.—Carried.

Commissioner Ryan made a verbal report of certain amounts of labour having been executed upon a highway, by Howard and Richard Hickey two contractors under him, but who, on account of the wetness of the season, have been unable to complete their jobs, and recommends that the sum of \$5 may in safety be given to each of them.

On the above report Mr. Stevenson moved seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the sums indicated be granted.—Carried.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Town Clerk.  
 Lanark, 25th December, 1861.

**To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.**  
 Sir—A Temperance Soiree was held in Melville Church, Ashton, on Friday the 27th inst., under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, in that hall, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and unfavourable roads, a very large assembly was present, whose smiling and cheerful appearance together with the splendid decorations of the room, gave to the proceedings a time of sociality, life and gaiety. Mr. Shannon being called to the chair rose, and after briefly apologizing for his inability as an orator, with a few other preliminary remarks, called on the Choir for music, after which Mr. Oliver was introduced as first speaker. He strenuously advocated the total abstinence system. The first glass he viewed as the first step not only towards the ruination of the man who drank it, but also of those dependent on him, "equal," he continued, "to raising his hand the first time to strike his wife." Calling then upon his hearers, in the name of common sense, to espouse the temperance cause, with some other remarks, the purpose of which seemed to be, to make the friends of temperance to a firm and determined stand against the inordinate use of alcohol, he resumed his seat. More music, and then Mr. Kennedy the well known patriot of the temperance cause, was introduced as next speaker. His speech was unimpeachable, and was somewhat brief. In fact, he expressed himself at first desirous to resign, but on the solicitation of the Chairman, he proceeded with some jovial remarks, which although not much to the point, seemed well calculated to excite applause, and upon the whole not improper for the occasion. The Choir was again called upon for music after which, the Rev. Mr. McKinnon addressed the meeting; he made a few brief remarks, illustrating as he went along, with appropriate anecdotes, and leaving the moderate drinker very little, if any, superior to the most degraded. The Choir again supplied us with more excellent music, after which the meeting drew to a close, and each retired in his respectable car, apparently well satisfied with all he had seen, heard and tasted.

Now, Mr. Editor, the Temperance cause is one well worthy the attention of the most eminent and leading members of the community, and even in Ashton, there is ample scope for the strongest influence which can be brought to bear on the subject, and I venture to assert, that a well conducted society, is one of the strongest bulwarks which can be raised against the spread of intemperance, but in this section of the Canada, such societies are few and far between. Now, intemperance, as some maintain, is finally to be vanquished, the spirit of the times must be influenced, the tone of society must be raised against it; and this feeling may be observed, is gradually advancing, as it is, it is, in part, to the influence of tribulation, but much more to the advancement of literature.

Yours respectfully,  
 J. W. BROWTHWAITE.—The old Council was elected by acclamation.

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## For the Carleton Place Herald.

The last quarterly examination of the School, in Section No. 6, Beckwith, taught by Mr. Sinclair, of Ramsay, was held on Friday the 20th inst., in presence of a highly respectable assemblage of spectators.

After a thorough examination by disinterested visitors, during which the children acquitted themselves with great credit both to themselves and teacher, the following prizes were awarded.

Reading.—Robert Scott.  
 Spelling.—John McArthur.  
 Writing.—Emily McDiarmid.  
 Grammar.—Edward Kidd.  
 Arithmetic.—John Ferguson.  
 Geography.—John Stewart.

General Mathematics.—Mary McDiarmid.  
 Also several other minor prizes for punctuality, order, &c.

In the evening a complimentary concert was given in the school room by a select choir headed by D. McDiarmid. The entertainment was truly imposing. In front of a large platform for the benefit of the singers had been erected and completely encircled with wreaths of evergreens, while in every part of the room those fragrant charmers met the eye and sent forth a balmy odor sufficient to cause a person to forget for a moment that the icy hand of winter held nature firm in her grasp. Blessed with these were the melodious chords of some of the finest anthems ever sung by vocal organs so that the silent spectator might well be at a loss to determine whether the eye or the ear conveyed the strongest charms to the soul.

In the course of the evening an "intellectual appetite" was created and appeared in the shape of a demand for more. Accordingly Messrs. Ferguson, Sinclair and McLaren were called upon to deliver stump orators.

At ten the proceedings were brought to a close and the dense crowd quietly dispersed. The ladies to escort the "ladies" to their respective homes, all apparently highly delighted.

We think such gatherings should be encouraged, as, when properly conducted, they greatly tend to improve the young by cultivating a sociable and enterprising spirit.

Dec. 25th, 1861.

A Chatham paper says:—"We are informed that Mr. Rankin has publicly stated in the City of Detroit that in the event of war occurring between Great Britain and the United States, he will resign his present commission in the Federal army, and come at once back to Canada."

**ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.**  
 The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, from Liverpool, Dec. 21st, at Queenstown, on the 22nd, has arrived here.

The Canada arrived at Queenstown on the 21st. The ship *Don Pagan* arrived at St. Nazaire from Charleston.

The political scene is without startling importance at this juncture.

The Asia brought 5,000, (Q25,500) troops with stores, &c. She arrived here at five this morning. She has 28 passengers for New York and 47,200 in specie.

Large numbers of troops were leaving England for Paris, North America, &c. The breadstuffs firm. Flour quiet, but tending upwards. Provisions firmer.

Consols 90 1/2 to 90 3/4.  
 Breadstuffs are all slightly lower on Friday. Provisions firm.

Consols closed on Friday at 90 1/2 to 90 3/4.

Warlike preparations continued unabated. Additional troops were ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy Gazette of the 21st says no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The steamer *Cloppatra* would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark about 500 men of the 17th Regt.

The *Magdalen* would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st.

The *Parana* with about 1,000 of the Scotch Fusiliers, left Southampton on the 20th for British North America.

The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, numbering about fifty, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers, in case of war.

The gunboats in the second class reserve at Portsmouth, had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.—Breadstuffs are tending downwards, and all descriptions are slightly lower. Provisions again firm.

London, Dec. 20th.—Consols closed at 90 1/2 to 90 3/4 for money.

We are informed that the Six Nations held a grand Council a few days since, and deputized five of their Chiefs to wait upon the Indian Agent David Thoburn Esq., and request him to inform the Commander-in-Chief that the Six Nations are armed, drilled and equipped, and ready to take the field at an hour's notice if their services should be required. This is no more than might have been expected, considering the liberal and humane treatment the Indians have ever received from the British Government. During the War of 1812 the Indians did good service to the Government, and we believe will do the same again should the occasion unfortunately arise.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

A deserter who escaped from the Rochester jail a few days ago, came over to Canada, sent by express, to the Chief of Police of that city his handcuffs, with a note accompanying them saying that, as he had no further use for them he thought it best to send them back.

Pastor!—On Sunday a pastoral from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, was read in the majority of the Roman Catholic Churches of the city. In this document the people were exhorted to stand ready to defend their country faithfully in case of emergency, which sentiment with others of a similar loyal character, was received with great apparent favour.

An exchange comes to us with the notice that: "Truth is crowded out of this issue. This is almost as bad as the up country editor who was asked to give the effects of intoxicating drinks see our inside."

PROVIDENCE TOWN, Jan. 2.  
 The British gun-boat *Renaldi* left here for five yesterday, with Mason and Siddall, and their secretaries on board.

The wind blew a hurricane all night.

At a threshing bee, in the township of Smith on the farm of Mr. James McKeown, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, Miss Elizabeth Baxter had her breast crushed in the machine and, before she could be extricated, was very severely injured. The thigh bone of one leg was broken, and the other leg was badly mutilated.

According to the Washington Correspondent of the New York Times, General Wilson states that having seen during the year, certainly at least two hundred and fifty regiments, and having visited most of the camps in the army of the Potomac, his observation teaches him that the present system of putterships is demoralizing the army and degrading the men.

Liquors are sold at almost every camp, and many of the regimental sutlers are making monthly from one to two thousand dollars.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

New York, Dec. 31.

The steamer *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 15th, and Queenstown on the 19th, arrived here at 5 a. m. yesterday.

The *Bohemian* arrived at Londonderry on the evening of the 17th.

The steamships of the Canadian, New York and Philadelphia lines were stipulating with shippers for the right to call at any intermediate port, discharge cargoes, &c., and should be deemed useless, as it was otherwise to go to their ports of destination.

President Lincoln's Message called great attention, notwithstanding the public feeling was deeply engrossed with the death of Prince Albert. The silence of the President's Message, in great affair, was the subject of much conjecture and comment.

It was generally regarded as a loophole for escape, and gave rise to some hopes of peace although the general construction was warlike.

The Times argues that by studied silence the President left himself a door for retreat, but it thinks the chances of peace undoubtedly diminished.

The Times says nothing that may be more ungracious than the President's treatment of foreign powers. For their forbearance, a gracious and courteous acknowledgement was due.

The Times also devotes articles to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which it treats with ridicule, and denounces as an unparalleled crime the project of blockading up ports by sunken vessels.

The Post treats the message as undeniably "apocryphal," remarking on the silence relative to the Trent affair, it says it was scarcely within the ordinary scope of a message. It also charges the President with ingratitude in dealing with maritime powers. In the same article it says the despatch to Lord Palmerston is simple and final. It is an ultimatum in itself.

The daily News considers silence in the Trent affair an indication of prudence and caution, and favorable to peace. It is pleased to believe Mr. Lincoln desired to hold himself free to speak at an appropriate time. It nevertheless complains of the President's reticence and of the little credit he gives to foreign governments.

The *Star* justifies the silence of the President relative to the Trent affair, and praises the clearness, force and ability of the message. The *Herald* takes quite a contrary view and says that the President's silence is a disappointment. The vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkes it regards as an insult to England.

Warlike preparations continued. The Grenadier and Scots Fusiliers Guards would embark on the 19th.

All the disposable vessels in the Mediterranean were assembling at Gibraltar ready for immediate departure.

Admiral Dacres is appointed second in command to Admiral Milne.

Parliament meets in the middle of January. The death of Prince Albert caused a most profound sensation, and great sympathy for the Queen who bore her bereavement with much fortitude. The warmest eulogiums have been passed on the Prince. Strong sympathy was expressed from the French and other continental courts, many of which went immediately into mourning.

Lord Palmerston has been ill from gout, but is better.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except corn, which is easier.—Provisions firm. Consols 50 to 90 1/2.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Yesterday additional shipwrecks were taken in at the Portsmouth Dockyard to get ready with the fleet to despatch the additional ships ordered for sea.

The second battalion of Guards ordered to North America left this morning for Southampton, where they will embark today.

Several French journals maintain that France should give a moral support to England by recognizing the justice of her demands and the independence of the English.

**LATEST BY THE ETNA.**  
 Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Pending the news from America in response to the demands of the British Government in regard to the Trent affair, the British papers have but little to say.

The times has a severe article on the brutal effects which civil war produces, and denounces several northern measures.

The Opinion Nationale, the organ of Prince Napoleon, says that France has no other enemy but England. France should not weaken the United States.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—The American Minister had left Madrid on leave of absence.

Paris, Dec. 19.—Count Pourtales, Russian Minister, is dead.

London, Dec. 19.—It was current at Paris yesterday that the French government had sent a note to Russia, Prussia, and Austria, suggesting a common mediation of the great powers between England and America.

The Herald's correspondent shows that a tender of such mediation would be a menace, and it would be rejected on that very ground. The *Edgar*, as second in command of the North American station.

A portion of the Mediterranean fleet is gradually accumulating at Gibraltar, to be ready in case of war.

**SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS.**  
 The New Orleans Delta says that over 8,000 Federal soldiers have made a landing on Ship Island, and are under command of Gen. Butler. The same paper says a large number of Federal troops are on the march.

The Houston Telegraph says that a council of war was held at Galveston, and came to the conclusion that the city was untenable, and it had been determined to evacuate it. Later accounts say that it has actually been evacuated.

The Nashville Banner says that the Federals are advancing on Bowling Green, and it fears that Kentucky will be forever lost to the Southern cause. It calls upon General Johnson to advance upon the Federals at once.

The Trenton (Tenn.) Standard regrets to say that evidence of disloyalty is manifested in some of the counties of West Tennessee since the call upon the militia has been made. In Rutherford's county serious difficulties had occurred.

Detroit, Dec. 28.  
 Arthur Rankin, M. P. P., Colonel of the Lancashire, in view of our present complications with England, has resigned his commission and will return to Canada.

Boston, Dec. 28.  
 The public have received the announcement of the surrender of the commissioners Mason and Sillid very philosophically, having generally anticipated such a result as the most direct means of avoiding a foreign war. The street talk is that Mason and Sillid are not worth their board either here or elsewhere.

The Leader says that the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa and the city of Vera Cruz have been taken possession of by the Spanish fleet, forming part of the allied naval force in Mexican waters, without resistance. San Juan de Ulloa used to be boasted as a place of uncommon strength, but the Americans took it without much trouble in the Mexican war, and now it appears that the Spaniards have taken it without firing a gun. The fort having surrendered, the giving up of the city followed as a matter of course. The social and political condition of Mexico is so bad, that almost any change that may be effected by the allies' feet, must be for the better.

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We have but little news of commercial character since last week, and business has been very quiet. The "Asia" brings letters indicating a slight decline in breadstuffs in Liverpool and London Markets.

The absence of snow in all parts of the country has limited the winter business thus far very much.

Flour—Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.05; Fancy \$5.45 to \$5.50; Superfine \$5.15 to \$5.20. No. 2, \$4.90; First \$4.25 to \$4.30. The demand for families is limited, large sales of Superfine have been made at our quotations. Coarse grades are picked up immediately.

Bag-Flour—in good request, at \$2.75 to \$2.80.

Wheat—Nothing doing because there is none coming in; the nominal price \$1.05 to \$1.06 for U. C. Spring. No quotations for other grades.

Coarse Grains—Purely nominal.

Oatmeal—Quiet, with few inquiries, price \$4.25.

Pork—We had a brisk business last week in dressed hogs, the arrivals were heavy, and sales were made at from \$4.25 to \$4.50 for light hogs; and \$4.50 to \$4.75 for heavy. Sales are effected this morning at the same figures, with a firm feeling.

Harried Pork—We have large sales of Mess and Prime Mess up to the end of the past month, at \$15.00 for the former; and \$12.00 to \$12.50 for the latter. The market closing firm. This month nothing has been done as yet.

Lard—in demand, at 8c. to 9c.

Tallow—Sales at 6c., with fair inquiries. Butter—There is not so much doing during the past four or five days, the purchases are principally for family orders, the scarcity of freight has prevented these orders being filled. There is no decline in Britain. Our sales are at 13c. to 15c. for good parcels, poor is unsaleable.

Ashe's—Are stiff, English adhesives continue to speak of prospects as good, and sales at high rates. We think with plentiful freight, and a few heavy arrivals at home, the present high prices would ease off, though there is no doubt, a very light stock both here and in Britain. Our sales are at \$6.35 to \$7.00 for Pots, and \$6.00 to \$6.67 for Pearls.

The quotations given this day 12 months for some description of produce may be interesting, as compared with the present date.

Superfine Flour \$5.15 to \$5.20. Fancy \$5.40 to \$5.50. Dressed Hogs \$4.25 to \$4.50 for light weight, and \$4.50 to \$5.75 for heavy. Lard in demand at 8c. to 9c. Butter not much doing for want of freight. Sales at 13c. to 15c.

Ashe's stuff, with good demand, freight sales at \$7.00 to \$7.75.

Wheat dull and nominal at \$1.05.

W. & T. LEECHMAN, 28 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, January 3rd 1862.

**A TALL REFORMER.**—In connection with the enthusiastic response which was yesterday made by the Wentworth Fourth, to the call for volunteers we may mention that no less than 350 of the men who mustered stood six feet and upwards in height. There are also seven officers in the battalion over six feet high. Where are their equals, we ask, either in size, force, or muscle, not in Yankeeism at all events, where spindly shanks, and tailor's stuffing make up the principal part of the incoherent squad they call an army. We stung Canada for a finer display of men than can be found in the Wentworth Fourth and if war does come, we feel sure that they will do such execution as will make the little fellows across the lines stand aghast with "fear and trembling."—*Dundas Banner.*

A young girl in Paris lately took a dislike to her boarding school, and coming home at vacation, refused to return. Her parents placed her under strict surveillance, as they feared she intended to commit suicide, but she managed to get a pair of scissors and succeeded in cutting her tongue out that her power of speech is despaired by the surgeon in