

## NEGRO PLOTS.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)  
Columbia, S.C., is just now enjoying one of the predicted results of secession and civil war, in the shape of a plot, real or apprehended, on the part of the slaves. A dispatch from that city says:—

"This plot was exposed by one of the negroes, and a white stone-cutter, who is implicated, is to be hung as soon as examined, and all possible testimony elicited. The event has created a good deal of alarm among the inhabitants, and especially among the women upon the plantations."

The white stone-cutter, whose pending fate is thus coolly foreshadowed, without any of those little formalities of judge and jury which are deemed essential in other parts of the world, is a proprietor of hanging, is doubtless a Northern man, for of course no genuine Southerner ever degrades himself by cutting stone, except on compulsion, and when he has the misfortune to be detained in some public institution like that at Sing Sing. We presume and hope that the alleged plot is altogether imaginary, but in the case of a South Carolina, the mere apprehension of insurrection is a dire calamity from the horrible alarm it creates in every household. The condition of a slaveholding community, in such a state of fear, can scarcely be conceived by those accustomed only to the peace and security of free and civilized States. Jefferson and John Randolph long ago depicted it in a language whose vivid and terrible eloquence has become classic in our literature. Those who have witnessed such a crisis are well aware that its nature is feebly expressed by the trite comparison of sleeping on a volcano or in a powder magazine. Its horrors fall with peculiar severity on those least able to endure them, on women, and on the nervous, and the timid. Columbia, at this moment, is, as it were, in a state of siege. The fighting men have gone to Charleston to attack Fort Sumpter, and for some weeks past, as we learn from private letters, a latent dread of the negroes has forced the few able-bodied men remaining in the city to arm themselves, and turn out at night to patrol the streets. This state of things must, of course, go on increasing in intensity so long as the present troubles continue. The warlike and rebellious spirit cannot agitate the white without producing a corresponding and sympathetic movement among the blacks. If the one race rises in arms for liberty, how can the other be expected to remain passive? The danger becomes infinitely greater from the fact, which the negroes cannot fail soon to learn, that when his master talks about fighting for "Liberty," he means Slavery, and that the fight is really about him and his right to freedom.

## THE MISSISSIPPI TRAFFIC REVERSED.

(From the New York Times.)

The St. Louis Democrat is alarmed at finding the currents of the Mississippi traffic reversed. Cotton, it says, is crowding northward from the Gulf States to such an extent that all the railroads are overtaken to carry it, and the carriages of Cairo are gorged with masses of staple, which have to await the extension of railroad facilities eastward. This it not only recognizes as a type of what is to be, so long as the Southern movement perseveres in its present direction, but as containing also the promise of a permanent change in the channels of trade. The secessionists have, in other words, achieved the miracle of making the Mississippi run upstream.

The real moral fable the Democrat, unhappily, misses. St. Louis has grown with a swift prosperity, only rivalled by the growth of Chicago, it is the creature of the Mississippi steamboat trade; the necessary expropriation of New Orleans; and if the normal movement of interstate trade had been disturbed by the reckless ambition of disunionists, it must have continued for half a century to come in the enjoyment of this opulent progress and expansion. But from the moment the direction of trade is permanently altered, and tends up instead of down the great valley, and along the Ohio and across the States which reach from the Mississippi to the lakes, St. Louis sinks at once from a commercial capital to a provincial town; and while it will still share largely in the business of the Northern Mississippi, and engross that of the Missouri and the plains, it will experience a sudden pause, a career otherwise of uninterrupted advancement. And for this ill-fortune the cause will have to thank the plotters and contrivers of disunion.

## PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S HOPES.

Not to despair of one's country has, before now, been treated as a virtue of patriotism. President Buchanan is anxious to obtain the thanks of his country for the State—because he has but gone into a paroxysm of despair over the secession of six States.—To hope is good, but to act is better. Mr. Buchanan has been inactive for two months. He now wakes up to tell the world that he still hopes. It is worth while to inquire on what his hopes are based. His hopes in Virginia—the mother of presidents, the breeder of slaves—he hopes that when she proposes the restoration of the Missouri compromise, the prodigal sons of the Union will all return to their father's house; and that there will be a great merry making. But this Virginia plan for healing the breach between the North and the South is the very one that the South rejected years ago, repudiated on account of its alleged injustice to the slaveholders. Will the seceding States, now that they have declared themselves out of the Union, be satisfied with what they would not allow to continue to enumber the federal statute book, when they were in the Union? That is the question; and it is upon receiving a favorable reply to it that Mr. Buchanan is enabled to imitate an ancient worthy and declare that he does not despair of his country.

There does seem to be a somewhat better spirit; but it may be attributable to the fact that the border States are only now declaring themselves. Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri in line, that they would be satisfied with the restoration of the Missouri compromise, and other concessions; but it by no means follows that the Cotton States will allow themselves to be reconciled on the same terms. Virginia was the mother of Presidents in her day; she has now descended to the less reputable business of breeding slaves, of various shades of darkness, and sending them "down South," where they are purchased to cultivate the cotton fields.

A Southern Confederacy that would revive the American slave trade would interfere with the internal traffic in human beings, and the occupation of Virginia would be gone. She might as well become a free State at once, and try the more respectable but less profitable business of breeding pigs. Mr. Buchanan puts his hope in Virginia, the Governor of which recently declared that he should treat as a *cousin* the sending of federal troops through that State to put down secession in the South. Hopes formed under circumstances so unfavorable must be of a very robust kind, and Congress will be ungrateful in the extreme if it fails to vote him the thanks of the nation it represents, for this display of patriotism.—*Leader.*

Messrs Fish and Walker, two enterprising Americans, have established a large Venerable manufactory in Blenheim. The machinery they have erected is capable of doing an immense amount of work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GREAT FAILURE AT HAVANA.**—The steamship Quaker City, at New York from Havana, brings intelligence of the failure in Havana of the house of Stearns & Co. for two million two hundred thousand dollars. The failure created a great sensation among the merchants, particularly on the diversity of the frauds upon the sugar warehouses, by false warehouse certificates, which were deposited by this house with the bank of Havana. The warehouse at Havana was fine and clear, but in the interior of the island much anxiety was felt as to the probable result of the sugar crop, there being a prospect of a deficit, the cane having suffered from drought in the last few months.

**THE THAMES FROST OVER.**—A letter from Woolwich of the 16th of January, says the whole of the river between the dockyard wharf and the Fingard, flag ship, is now a solid sheet of ice, and consequently the difficulty of communication between the several vessels in harbour and shore was on that day obviated by a rope being run out from each vessel, and each vessel was hauled to the wharf. By means of this novel handrail the crew of the Supply, now berthed on board the Salsette hulk, and the seamen on the Hebe and other vessels, were enabled to walk to and from the shore with the utmost ease.

**COAL OIL LAMPS.**—The common lamps for burning this oil are furnished with a hollow wick and a glass chimney, the wick to admit a current of air to the flame. It is ordinarily placed above or on a level with the wick tube, and obscures a portion of the light. A patent has been issued in England to J. Hinks for placing a conical deflector below the top of the wick tube, so as to make the air impinge on the flame at the top surface of the wick tube; the latter is also made in two parts, joined by a perforated collar, which admits air up to the central part of the wick of the lamp. It is stated that a more brilliant flame is obtained by this arrangement.

Snowballing in the Tuileries was carried to such an extent on Christmas day that it became necessary to send for troops to protect the public. A parcel of young scoundrels systematically assailed every well-dressed person, particularly ladies who wore bonnets worth spoiling. One young man, supposed to be an Englishman, used his cane in self-defense, and a regular war was the consequence. Many bear-skin caps, belonging to grenadier guards who came to restore order, were seen rolling about in the snow. The troops were warned, and could do little, but ultimately a body of sergeants de ville cleared the gardens and arrested several of the snow-balls.

The Count and Countess Montemolin, died at Trieste on the 14th of January, within a few hours of each other. Count Montemolin was son of the infant Don Carlos, who for many years asserted arms in hand, his claims to the throne of Spain. He was born on the 31st of January, 1818. The Countess was a Princess of Naples, sister of the late King Ferdinand II. and born on the 29th of February, 1820.

**A BIG CASTING.**—Messrs Neilson, of Glasgow, have lately cast a plate for one of the engines of the Glasgow & South Western Railway. The casting is twenty-one feet eight inches long, twenty-two feet wide, and eight feet high, and weighs fifty-nine tons (of 2,240 lbs.). It was cast in a pit outside of the foundry. It is one of the largest castings ever made.

Sir Allan MacNab is accompanied on his tour through Essex by Messrs O'Connor and Rankin, rival corruptionists candidates for the next election. According to the *Windsor Free Press*, the gallant old knight does little more than lecture on the government. Of O'Connor and Rankin it says:—"We hear the result of the tour has not improved the bad feeling that is known to exist between them; on several occasions they were high coming to an open rupture, but finding this the better part of valor, they delayed the decision until a more convenient season. When this does come, we may expect some astounding revelations; both parties threaten the most direful exposures, and these feelings of jealousy and enmity are so openly harboured, no opportunity will be lost to paint each other's characters in the blackest dye."

The *Proctor* says that "Tuesday, as the engine 'Eik,' of the day express west, arrived within three miles of Ingersoll, the right hand forward driving wheel broke off in the axle box, and detained the passengers for one hour. Mr. Peacock, with his usual alertness and despatch, got an engine ready and went out to fetch the train in, which arrived here about seven o'clock. None of the passengers, we are happy to state, received any injury."

The *True Witness* says:—"One of those events which, to the eyes of all good Catholics, possess a peculiar interest, occurred in the chapel of the Congregation de Notre Dame, on the 24th instant—when three young ladies from the Diocese of Montreal received the holy habit of the Community, and one other, from the city of Kingston, Miss Mary Catherine Pucell, made her solemn profession, receiving in religion the name of St. Beatrice."

The *Buffalo Courier* of Friday says:—"Yesterday morning officer Baethler caught two boys from Toronto, who had run away from that city, after purloining fifty dollars from their parents. Their father came on to this city, and the boys were found in one of the engine houses up town. The parents returned directly home with their unfortunates, who had about run through their stolen funds."

It may be a matter not noticed by many, but it is however a fact, that a very large number of our Canadian horses are leaving every day for the United States. During last week alone, there left the American Hotel, St. Henry street, one hundred and eighty horses, purchased by Mr. Reed, President of the Central Bank of Highstown, N. Jersey. Thus having from this source alone, about \$18,000. This should be an encouragement to breeders.

Kitron, a Roman Catholic, and Humphrey a Protestant, had an argument about religion in Milwaukee the other day. From they came to blows, and from blows to biting. The Protestant grabbed the Catholic's nose and held on until the pair were carried off to goal.

A very destructive fire occurred at Jamestown, New York, a few evenings ago, burning over thirty places of business, including the Allan House, Chautauque County and Jamestown Bank, and Hawley's block. The papers, books and funds of the bank were all saved. Loss from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The *London Post* of the 16th ult., in discussing the case of Anderson, says:—"We regard the freedom of Anderson as a matter already secured. He must be brought to this country, and, when once here, the people of England will take good care that he is not restored to the tender mercies of the sanguinary Missouri slave code."

The Prince of Wales was to enter the University of Cambridge as an undergraduate on Friday January 18. The Prince was expected to arrive in Cambridge on Wednesday, and the Town and University Rifle Corps were to receive him as a guard of honor.

The *Hamilton Times* says:—"A few days ago, Mr. Freeman received a letter from Ireland, enclosing a one pound note, to assist in defraying the expenses of defending the slave Anderson. Pat's the boy, after all!"

Thomas Ryan, who was undergoing sentence for the manslaughter of a private of the Royal Canadian Rifles, has been pardoned by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

The Michigan Legislature have a bill under consideration designed to ferry their Grand Trunk Railway to ferry their cars across the river at Fort Huron, and run through to Detroit both passengers and freight without changing.

On Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Donald McVicar, formerly of Guelph, C.W., was inducted into the pastoral charge of the Free Church congregation, worshipping in Cote street, Montreal. Rev. Mr. Young of English river, gave the charge to the new minister.

Sir John Watson Gordon, the distinguished President of the Royal Scottish Academy, has just been honoured by Her Majesty's commands to attend at Windsor Castle, for the purpose of painting a portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The house occupied by Mr. Worthington on the St. Foy road, Quebec, was burned down on Thursday. Mr. Worthington was insured. The landlord, Mr. Tessier, was not insured.

George Mathieson, a farmer residing near Woodstock, died suddenly of heart disease on Thursday. He had served for many years in the British army.

John Forbes, assistant turnkey of Oxford goal, was struck on the head with a bill by a prisoner, who was confined in the prison. Mr. Forbes was very badly but not fatally hurt.

Two houses in East Nisour, one owned by Mr. Whelan, the other by Mr. McMurray, were destroyed by fire on the 23rd ult. The house of the former was occupied by a Mr. Oliver. Insurance \$200.

The population of Peterboro' within the limits is 4,000; taking in that for all practical purposes is Peterboro, i. e. Ashburnham, the Park Lots, and Blyth Mills, the population is upwards of 6,000.

The *Galt Reporter* makes the important announcement that Mr. Attorney General Macdonald will visit Galt after the next session of Parliament. The people of Waterloo are thereby thrown into a state of intense excitement.

## The Herald

CARLETON PLACE,  
Wednesday, February 13, 1861.

## REFORMATORY PRISON.

The late developments at the Reformatory Prison at Isle aux Noix, have excited our curiosity so that we have looked over the Reports of Mr. Dickson, the late Warden, also the Reports of the Prison Inspectors, and we find, according to both reports, that the Inspectors had never visited that Prison during Mr. Dickson's incumbency—almost two years—notwithstanding they had visited every other prison in the Province.

The late Warden in his last Report says:—"If the Reformatory Prison had not been as successful in its organization as I could wish, it has in a great measure arisen from the want of a Board of Inspectors."

"When any of the rules or orders are drawn up by the Warden, and are not in accordance with the interest or feelings of the officers, then a secret or open antagonism is got up, which is destructive to the discipline and harmony of the prison where, as if the rules and orders had been drawn up by the Inspectors, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General, it would in a great measure, have removed that only—as the then Warden only duty would have been to see these laws properly carried out."

"The Act authorizing the Inspectors to report to His Excellency the Governor General any incorrigible offenders, so that they could be removed to the Provincial Penitentiary, if that had been done in one or two instances, there would have been no need to resort to corporal punishment."

We will also quote some passages from under the head of Religious and Secular education, to show the difficulties that the late Warden had to contend with for want of a Board of Prison Inspectors.

"The Reverend Chaplains entered upon their duties as chaplains and schoolmasters on the 28th Nov., 1858. Their duties as chaplains are to say prayers, morning and evening, and to hold religious worship at 9 o'clock A. M., and at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sundays; also, if requested, to visit prisoners while on solitary punishment, and to visit any of them when sick."

"Their secular duties are to hold school during the summer, from 6 to half past 7 o'clock A. M., including time for prayers."

"In the winter season, say 21st November, school commences at 7 and continues to 8 o'clock A. M., which includes time for prayers; and it again held at 2 and continues until 4 o'clock P. M., this also includes time for prayers. But I am sorry to say that the latter order has not been complied with. They, the reverend gentlemen, flatly refused to hold school more than one hour in the afternoon, which I deeply regret for two reasons."

"1st. Their refusing has had a bad effect on the discipline of the prison."

"2d. The loss to the prisoners, as there are none of their duties that they take a deeper interest in than in their secular education, and many of them have made good progress for the opportunity they have had. Moreover, their religious service and secular teaching is less time than is set apart for that purpose in similar institutions."

"School was held twice a day up to the 24th of May last, when there was so much work to be done upon the farm, that the afternoon school had to be dispensed with. I did not regret so much, as it was intended that it would be made for the prisoners in the winter months, when there was little work to be done. Indeed there is a difficulty to find sufficient employment for them at this season. If the prisoners are not kept constantly employed or at school, they are sure to be in mischief."

"It is with great reluctance that I lay the above subject before you, but duty leaves no alternative."

"I have also to inform you, that the Rev. John Allan, the Protestant Chaplain, has done so duty on the Sunday afternoons, for a number of Sundays in succession, he being attending to religious services elsewhere."

The Warden concludes his Report to the Inspectors in these words:—"I most respectfully suggest that the Inspectors should visit this Prison at an early day, to make rules and regulations, and to give instructions on many matters connected with the success of the Prison."

We will now give the Inspector's apology as given in their Report for not visiting the Prison at Isle aux Noix.

"The Report of the Warden and chaplains at Isle aux Noix, touching upon a variety of important subjects, which the Inspectors will examine with every possible care."

"It would be idle to attempt here to ignore the fact of the utter want of harmony which exists among the officers at Isle aux Noix. It shows itself in many parts of the reports of the officers of the Institution. The Inspectors ought moreover, to explain why they have not yet visited that establishment, which, as well as that at Pentanguishene, seemed peculiarly to invite their care. These institutions being both in their infancy, and making as it were, their first efforts to walk, appear to demand more immediate attention and encouragement than was required for older and more established institutions. The Warden at Isle aux Noix, indeed, felt and expressed this, concluding his report by a pressing invitation to the Inspectors to visit the Institution."

The want of harmony which showed itself within a few months after the opening of the Reformatory, led to direct complaints, compelled the Government to cause an enquiry to be had into the state of the institution. Accordingly, some time before the appointment of Inspectors a special Commissioner was appointed to enquire in strict judicial form into the actual state of affairs there. The investigation made and the report was submitted to the Government, who alone can judge and decide upon the facts. Finding things in this state, the Inspectors, thought it advisable to wait, in silence, a decision in which they could take no part. They resolved to abstain from visiting the Institution, as under the circumstances, they could not have accomplished any good by doing so, and might probably have compromised the character of the future relations with the officers of this important establishment. When matters are arranged, the Inspectors will be able to visit the Reformatory at Isle aux Noix, without any prejudice or that suspicion of prejudice which might attach to them had they been previously mixed up in the differences amongst the officers of the Institution."

The above is a very lame apology for not doing their duty in visiting the prison where they admit a want of harmony amongst the officers from the commencement, why did they allow the want of harmony to continue for six months after their appointment?—Surely it was their duty to have restored harmony by enquiring into the causes and to have recommended the dismissal of the guilty parties in accordance with the law. It is in direct violation of the law, for the Government to appoint a Special Commissioner to enquire into the affairs of the Reformatory Prison; the Inspectors of Prisons are the only persons qualified by law, and responsible for the proper working of these Institutions.

It is their first duty to make rules and regulations, and it is the Warden's duty to see them properly carried out after they are approved off by the Governor General, yet during the organizing of that prison, no legal rules or regulations were in existence, which may easily account for the Rev. Chaplains setting the Warden's orders at open defiance. But it did not suit the Government to have an enquiry into these and other matters, by the only legally constituted authority as some unpleasant matters might have been exposed.

## ORANGE COUNTY MEETING.

By request, we publish to-day, the proceedings of the annual County meeting of the Orange Society for the North Riding of the County of Lanark; by which it will be seen that the brethren here are following in the footsteps of those in the West, who have also had meetings and passed resolutions, either supporting or condemning the present government. We think it is well they are doing so, and we hail the introduction of this system of discussion of public questions in the institution, as an omen for good. It is the best means for eliciting truth, sets the mind on the alert after knowledge and encourages the different members of the order to read and think for themselves. Already fruits are visible of an independence of thought and action springing up, in the fact, that six good men and true, were found to oppose Dugald C. McNaughton's vote of confidence in the present government, and we believe that many more would have gone with them but for circumstances and associations, which they had not moral courage enough to break through. A little more study and observation, reading and thinking, will prepare their minds for future independence of thought and action.

In the meantime we beg leave to differ, entirely, with our fourteen Orange friends, who have voted confidence in the present government, and to repeat our candid opinion, that the blame of the unfortunate occurrences at Kingston, rests principally with the Governor General, the ministry, and the leaders of the Orangemen. Whatever faults the Duke of Newcastle may have committed are beyond our control, but the mistakes of our own rulers are matters which come within our province to correct. And while we must differ with the Duke on many points, we cannot help admiring his firmness and judgment, in refusing to be made the shuttle-cock of such political schemers as John A. McDonald and John Hilliard Cameron. The Orangemen of Kingston should have met to receive the Prince, as citizens—not as political or sectarian partisans; and this they would, undoubtedly, have done, but for the intriguing of their leaders. It was not enough to do honour to their guest as British colonists or as Canadian citizens, they must do a little in the sectarian line, and even the Prince of Wales must be an accomplice. If not actually, at least in effect, he too must sing—"God save the Queen!" to the tune of "croppies lie down!" When matters came to such a pass, it would have been a bad precedent for the Duke to have allowed royalty to yield under the threats of Flanagan and his associates. It was well that our Telemachus had a Mentor so wise, resolute and conciliatory, and possessed of so thorough a judgment as was exhibited throughout these awkward and embarrassing incidents. The young Prince has at least been taught one lesson, which cannot too soon be learned—that all the splendor of his station has its accompanying alloy.

Respecting the second resolution of the

Clayton Meeting, deploring the late division which has taken place in the party, we must say that our sympathies and good wishes are entirely with the new party. They seem to be more enlightened on the working of our government, and the cunning and duplicity of our rulers. If any good is to be effected in Canada, by Orangism, the new party is destined to accomplish it. And we hope the day is not far distant when the whole body will become leavened with progressive principles, and that union which the brethren now consider so desirable, shall be restored on a firmer and more substantial basis.

So far as our observation has gone we think that the society has failed in accomplishing that amount of good which might have been expected from so numerous and powerful an organization. It is too much fettered and trammelled by its leaders. As a political power in the state it cannot move, think or act, without a bull from John Hilliard Cameron, Ogle R. Gowan or some other engineer in Toronto, when the whole force of the institution can be brought to bear like a mighty engine, as it was last election, in support of French Canadian domination, and the tyranny of an unprogressive L. C. population, who are contributing little to the public revenue, drawing an immense share of expenditure, and parasitic like, fattening on the industry of Western Canada, while it is fast strangling its victim in its embrace.

We say that our sympathies are entirely with the new party, and whilst they pursue an enlightened, progressive policy, we heartily wish they may grow and prosper. They are, we understand, already, the more powerful party of the two, and are rapidly gaining accessions to their ranks. They now plainly admit, that the French Canadian majority in the House have the power, and are ruling under Canada with a rod of iron. That they are not using their power wisely or generously but have frequently, on questions in which U. C. had a strong feeling, to which they could have bowed without any sacrifice of principle, displayed a determination to act on the sentiment attributed to Mr. Loranger—"we have the advantage, let us profit by it." The new Orange party promise a change of policy and a new course of action. Let us hope that the promise will be kept.

An opportunity is now presented to the party to redeem itself in the estimation of the public by demonstrating that its principles are really Protestant, and that its practice accords with its principles. If it ever expects to accomplish anything for the cause of truth and freedom, it must cease to be a mere political machine, willing to be bought or sold to suit the personal interests of a few ambitious leaders. It must not depend wholly upon celebrating the "battle of the Boyne" and the "gunpowder plot"—upon displaying its Protestantism once or twice a year by childish menace, giving its support all the rest of the year to the very power with which it pretends to be at war.

## COUNTY OF GREY ELECTION.

The election of a member of Parliament for this County, vacant by the supposed loss of Mr. Hogan, is now attracting the attention of the western politicians. The candidates being Solicitor General Morrison, and a Mr. Purdy, a respectable resident of the County. According to report the Government with its usual unscrupulousness have scattered their harpies through the County, brimful with promises of land dues abatement, and other delusions. Ministerial cash will probably figure in the contest to a considerable extent, as it does in all election contests where a ministerial candidate goes begging for a seat in opposition to a resident—an instance of which occurred in a neighboring county a few years ago. It would appear that a strong party is supporting Mr. Purdy, the opposition candidate, and we trust that the Liberals of Grey will show their independence and abhorrence of corruption by returning the Solicitor General—not to the halls of legislation, but to his home, to reflect that there is a limit to ministerial government, and a limit to a patient endurance of wrong. Mr. Morrison is one of those wandering stars of the Cabinet, who places his hopes of election on ministerial influence, but we trust that his stalling it in Grey, will end in his being blotted out for a time from the political firmament of the Province. No doubt exists that tremendous efforts will be made by the tottering cabinet to secure his election, but to judge from the remarks of the ministerial organ, the *Leader*, the government party are not very sanguine as to the result.

## MISSIONARY MEETING.

According to announcement the Wesleyan Missionary meeting was held in this village; notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, yet the Church was well filled.—Robert Bell, Esq., M. P. P., presided with his usual ability. The Rev. Messrs. Clark, Wilson, McGill, and McRitchie addressed the meeting in succession. The speaking was good and characteristic of the clearness and ability of the speakers. The Report, which was read by the Rev. W. Byrnes, showed the extensive mission field of the Wesleyan Church in Canada. Last year that Church supported efficiently from the mission fund, one hundred and sixty-one missionaries to the new settlers in Eastern and Western Canada, twenty missionaries to Canadian Indians, four to Hudson's Bay, four to British Columbia, five to the French Romanists of Lower Canada. It also supported twenty-two Indian day schools, two industrial schools, eighteen teachers, thirty-two interpreters, and one printing establishment. In connection with the Wesleyan Church on this mission field, there are sixteen thousand, eight hundred and sixty members on the domestic, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety members on the Indian

missions. The income of the Society has not yet reached the sum of \$52,000 which was the amount contributed by its members prior to the recent commercial and monetary crisis of the country, but we understand it is fast coming up again to that handsome figure.

## ANDERSON.

This coloured person has now obtained a celebrity, and we may add, a national sympathy, which men possessed of the most brilliant abilities have labored a lifetime to obtain in vain. He has become the embodiment of an idea—the pivot on which a point of international law has turned. Lawyers have expended their eloquence on his case, Attorneys General and Judges have reflected and reasoned on his case until their temples throbbed with the mental toil; politicians have dropped their local and provincial disputes to take part in the all-absorbing subject; poets have sung in new measures on the horrors of slavery in his behalf, and the mighty Press of Britain have relished the subject until the original Dan Tucker is barely recognizable by us Canadians. Canadians who have breathed the slavery-tainted atmosphere of Missouri, have rushed into the arena of excitement, and have become eloquent on the sanguinary code of laws in existence in that model State of the south, and "Digges" could get a peep at this sublimity state of affairs, would be agast at the rumpus his negro-catching propensity has created in the old and new worlds—in fact Digges' newspaper monument will last 'till all time.' The subject has evidently stirred the heart of England's intelligence to its greatest depths.

We publish, to-day, the proceedings of a coroner's inquest, held on the body of Mrs. Samuel Pittard, of this place, who died at Ashton about three weeks ago. The body had lain in the grave about two weeks, during which time the busy tongue of scandal was not idle in manufacturing and retailing its suspicions. At length reports of foul play had reached such a pitch that complaint was made to the coroner, the body exhumed, a jury summoned, about a dozen witnesses sworn and examined, and the result, we are happy to say, is not only a rebuke to scandal mongers, but shows conclusively that she died of natural disease and that no possible motive could have existed, to induce any person to hasten her dissolution. Hers is now the second grave we have seen desecrated in this neighborhood, without any pretext whatever, further than what emanated from idle gossip and malicious talebearers. With such a state of things no individual is safe, and no one knows how soon the tongue of slander may be turned upon himself, destroying his fondest hopes, blighting his character and withering his prospects for life. What a different state of things would be enjoyed, if every well meaning citizen would endeavor to imitate the character described in the sixteenth Psalm. "He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor."

TRUTHFUL ADMISION.—At a banquet in London given to Sir Edmund Head, the Lord Mayor of London proposed the toast of the evening, and referred particularly to the contentment, prosperity, rapid growth and population of Canada, and concluded by asking them to drink to the health of the Governor General of Canada. Sir Edmund Head replied to the toast, and said "that his lordship has ascribed to his (Sir Edmund Head's) rule much of the loyalty and attachment towards the parent state which characterized the people of Canada in an eminent degree. But it was not to any services of his that attachment on the part of the Canadians was to be referred. On the contrary, it was to be ascribed to the people themselves and to the principles and ideas they had carried there from the mother country."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are informed that during the extreme storm of Wednesday last, a man named John McDonald, of Cule Bate, a brother of Alexander McDonald, Esq., of Sand-Point, was driving a loaded team somewhere in the vicinity of Westmeath, and in consequence of the heavy drifts, found it necessary to unload his team and load again, and in doing so, had probably over exerted himself, and on reaching the inn, complained of a pain in his chest, which continued to grow worse until he expired.

The census returns of the following places, are all that we have yet seen in print. Some of them show a remarkable increase of population since 1851.

Stratford.....	1851.	1861.
Sandwich.....	700	2,800
Niagara.....	1,014	3,000
Sarnia.....	3,340	2,019
Windsor.....	2,501	4,600
Brookville.....	3,246	622
Troquois.....	840	802
Morrisburg.....	840	7,760
Southampton.....	7,760	14,554
Ottawa.....	2,800	2,800
St. Mary's.....	1,735	2,735
Barton Township.....	2,156	2,568
Peterboro.....	2,191	4,000
Cornwall.....	1,446	1,899
Woodstock.....	2,112	3,350

We the undersigned are of opinion from the post mortem examination, that the death of the said Jane Pittard was caused by acute inflammation of the right lung, complicated with other diseased organs.

(Signed) ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.  
VERDICT.  
Lanark and Renfrew J. We, the Jurors summoned to sit at the County of Lanark, on the 15th of January, 1861, from the County of Lanark, one of said counties, having viewed the body, and heard all the evidence of the witnesses examined, unanimously find that the said Jane Pittard died on the 15th of January, 1861, from acute inflammation of the right lung, complicated with several internal diseases.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.  
MR. EDITOR.—We were much pleased with the article in the last issue of your paper signed John McCarton. It is pleasant to see a man come out boldly on his own signature; it shows pluck, even if he is wrong, which was undoubtedly the case in the present instance. The article does the writer much credit, though perhaps a little too much in its style, and might give rise to invidious remarks in reference to the assistance he may have received from his clerical friend, yet on a careful examination we think that no one can fail to attribute the

We need scarcely tell our readers that last week was one of the coldest and most stormy weeks that was, perhaps ever known in Canada, by that world renowned individual "the oldest inhabitant." We have heard of a great number of cases in which persons have been badly frozen, and so very severe was the drift, that the cars were not able to make their regular trips, and the whistle of the iron horse was not heard from Wednesday morning until Monday. We were consequently without our regular mails, and we fear that our readers will miss the usual supply of news in our columns this week. The cause we have mentioned will account for our subscribers at a distance not receiving their papers last week, at the usual time. The thaw we foretold some weeks ago has now fairly set in, and the snow is sinking rapidly. It is not likely that any delay in the mails will occur again this winter.

The annual Meeting of the County Orange Lodge for the South Riding of Lanark was held in Perth on Tuesday of last week, and the following officers elected

Mr. Thomas Cairns, Co. Master.  
" Andrew Clark, J. Co. Master.  
" Joseph Jamieson, Co. Secretary.  
" W. O. Bell, Co. Treasurer.  
" Rev. E. Morris, Co. Chaplain.  
" T. Deacon, Co. Dir. of Ceremonies.  
The next County Procession will be held in Perth.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

JAMES POOLE, Esq.,  
DEAR SIR,—You will, by publishing in Carleton Place Herald, the following communication,