

THE BELLS OF THE ORIENT.

THE HINDOO MERCHANT'S LEGACY.

A STORY OF THE EAST AND WEST. EDWARD HARGREVE'S ADOPTED SON. Continued.

Mr. Edward Hargreave was a merchant at Southampton. He was reputed to be wealthy, and his name, on 'change,' was believed to be as good as the bank of England, for any amount, for which he would give...

About twenty years previously, a distant relative of Mr. Hargreave, who resided at Newbury, and with whom Mr. Hargreave had never had much to do, came down to Southampton on business. His name was Marlock, and he brought with him a little boy—a fine-looking, rosy cheeked fellow—a structured and comely looks. Mr. Hargreave, at that time, had never met Marlock, but he had heard of him as the 'rich relative,' and called upon Hargreave, while in town, accompanied by the child.

Marlock had then recently buried his wife, and desired to provide for his boy (whom he called his 'baby'), as he had no other children, and he was not in a condition to care for the child as he intended to do. The boy, however, was a promising one. Mr. Hargreave took a fancy to him—he was childless, himself—and the result of their interview was that Marlock should leave little George with his family, and he agreed to adopt him. Marlock shortly afterwards left the country for a long while, and the child became a pet in Mr. Hargreave's household. One day, however, the boy's name was changed at once to Hargreave, he grew up as the son of that gentleman, and was not made acquainted with the circumstances of his adoption for reasons that were satisfactory to Mr. Hargreave and his wife.

The child did not belong, legitimately, to Marlock, however. One Gleasin, an Irishman, had eloped with a fair young girl of a neighbouring town, whom he deceived in regard to his pecuniary prospects and possessions. Prior to her legal marriage, which was subsequently consummated, however, she gave birth to a son. She died in the same town, and the child was left to the care of her mother's father, who had provided for him, even though he had not taken away his wife, while George was so young. It was a fortunate arrangement, he thought, when Hargreave proposed to adopt the boy, and he very gladly accepted all the terms which were proposed to him. Mr. Hargreave so opportunely offered to receive him as his own child. The name of Marlock was almost entirely forgotten, after so long a period; it was never mentioned in connection with George, or his history, and while he grew up in total ignorance of the facts of his birth, and the circumstances of his adoption, he was brought up as the son of Hargreave, and his wife, to be entirely in their keeping.

When the facts of the disgrace of Gleasin's subsequent wife was known by her friends and family, all of whom had been kept in ignorance of her whereabouts, except a long time after her elopement, the relatives did not seek her society again. But she strenuously advised her against Gleasin, who was unfortunately known to be dissolute, and entirely unworthy of her; and when she ran away with him, all further claims upon her favor were annulled. She loved this man, however, she followed him, accompanied by a young daughter, suffered with him, and died at last, leaving her infant behind her, as we have stated.

The woman was the sister of John Mainland! At the time of her trouble, her brother John was absent in the East Indies. He was then rapidly acquiring fortune, which he ultimately gathered together, and returning to his native land, with enormous wealth, accumulated by a twenty year's residence in the East, he settled down at Sunnyside, where he commenced to enjoy life, and the highest splendor and ease. He heard with pain of his sister's error, and her decease. He learned the common rumor that her child was dead, too, and as he had never known much of the details of the circumstances, so unpleasant to dwell upon, at all, he permitted her history to be buried with her, and rarely alluded to her in any manner whatever, after her return.

Mr. Hargreave was Mainland's personal friend. He had in his younger years transacted considerable business with him, and he knew him well. When George Hargreave came to Sunnyside to visit him, he liked his appearance much. He had met him, previously once or twice, and to his influence with the admiralty, particularly, though he did not know it, was young Hargreave indebted for his late promotion to the command of the Arrow. Immediately after leaving to the broken account given by old Barney Heath, in the cabin of the cutter, in reference to the history of the lieutenant, Mr. Mainland hastened to ascertain how it agreed with facts that he had imperfectly made out, from other sources, more creditable sources. But Marlock could not be found. Ten days afterwards, however, communication was had with a brother of his, and the principal facts, so far as he was concerned, were at once substantiated. Gleasin had not been heard of for more than a score of years; and it was presumed he was long since dead. He was a bad man, had in principle, had in all his aims and acts. The community where he did dwell had felt the evil, and Colchester did not drive him as suddenly and permanently took himself away.

The body of the deceased Heath was taken ashore from the cutter, and was decently buried. His possessions were arranged, were tried, and disposed of by the government. The vessel was refitted, with her entire cargo, and subsequently Hargreave was peculiarly rewarded, both by the national and the local authorities. Mr. Mainland continued his researches, at every opportunity, and eventually he was fully confirmed in the belief that George Hargreave was the child of his unfortunate sister's son. The boy, however, was finally confirmed by the discovery of the fact that he was the son of the deceased Heath, which will ensure you a cordial reception there. You can confer with them, examine the vessel, ascertain whatever details it may require for you to know in reference to the barque, her capacity, the voyage, etc., and let me know how you are pleased with the prospect.

"I will do so at once, sir; with many thanks for the interest you may have made in my behalf," said Hargreave, gratefully. "That is all right, George. The owners of the Sea Gull are my friends. I have done a large amount of business with them, and they can well afford to oblige me. I have seen them, engaged the place for a young friend of mine, whom I named to them in confidence, and they will be glad to meet you."

"I will aim to merit your favor, sir." "I know you will, and that is why I said you. You will want some means to arrange for your own adventure, in this voyage."

"That is just where I feared I should fail." "Oh, no! I understand all that, of course. You have been able to save much from your salary, George, and your father can't help you to a shilling. I know that all, too, you see. Whatever money you may need, I will furnish you. I shall authorize you to draw on me, at sight, for five thousand pounds. This will fit you out."

"Amplify, sir, amplify I judge." "Then you will find use for a few thousands more, for such invoices as you may select to take out with you; the details of which will be duly informed of, at Liverpool. For all this you will be provided. With fair luck and good management, such as I know you to be capable of, you may, by this means, lay the foundation for a certain fortune in a few years. Here you can do nothing but live on from month to month, without back and forward for your talents and labor; they may become rich, and return home by-and-by to enjoy it. Do you accept?"

"Most anxiously and gratefully, sir. If I live." "You will repay me, and all that, eh?" "You anticipate my thoughts, sir. But if I die—"

"Then I shall have done my best to serve you, and your father, George; and I shall never feel the absence of the few ready cash pounds which I must cheerfully invest in this, my last, and my only voyage."

"On the following evening, Hargreave took a seat in the northern mail coach, and proceeded on his way to Liverpool, in furtherance of Mr. Mainland's plan. He was bearer of the following letter to the owners of the Sea Gull, which Mainland placed in his hands, at the moment of starting, and which will explain the object of his journey."

"Sunnyside, Thursday, A. M. "Dear George—This will put into your hands by my young friend, Lieutenant George Hargreave, of whom I spoke to you in reference to the supercargo-ship of the Sea Gull, when I saw you recently at Liverpool."

"I need not say that Mr. Hargreave is in every way happily qualified for the vacant position referred to, and that it is my wish to have him in the forthcoming voyage of the barque, destined for Calcutta and Canton."

"His drafts upon me for all such amounts as may be necessary for his outfit, ventures, etc., will be duly honored on presentation; and will bespeak for Mr. Hargreave your best efforts to render his intercourse with you agreeable, while I trust it will also be mutually profitable."

"I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant. JOHN MAINLAND."

"The gentleman who was fine, and George enjoyed his trip and his prospects exceedingly. He had not yet resigned his place in the British navy, but such were the impressions he formed, during his visit at Liverpool, that he determined, immediately on his return to Southampton, to place his disposal of his commission in the hands of the secretary of the naval board. The Sea Gull was a splendid vessel, and her model and general appearance greatly pleased the sailors eye of the young lieutenant. The business he was now about to embark in was one, and yet it was not new to him; that is, he was sailor enough for his age; but his knowledge of mercantile affairs was of course but limited. The duties of supercargo, however, were to him very readily understood, and he commenced his maritime career. He employed the balance of the time allowed by his furlough, in getting ready to sail for India. He found, after his arrival at Liverpool, that the season was advancing and that it was desirable to get away as rapidly as possible. There was still a good deal to be accomplished, before the barque could sail, at best, and he had much to do, in his own capacity, before it would be possible for him to leave. Under the advice and general direction of his owners, therefore, he went to prepare for his new duties, and at the expiration of two weeks, he had got things well under way for the beginning of his present enterprise. The Sea Gull was a full sized barque, of some three hundred and twenty tons, measurement. She had been built with all the then known conveniences and appliances requisite for a first-class vessel intended for the India trade, and had already made one successful voyage to and from Calcutta and Bombay. Her officers and crew were well chosen, and the substitution of young Hargreave for his predecessor in the office of supercargo, completed a complement of men such as was rarely found on board the best Indian ships that sailed from England. At the end of a fortnight, the lieutenant and his companions departed. After a brief visit to his father, where the necessary arrangements were made in reference to his future voyage, he repaired once more to Sunnyside, to confer with his confidential patron, and to prepare finally for his departure to the east. 'I am glad to see you, George,' said Mr. Mainland, congratulating him, cordially. 'Tell me, now, how you like the barque, and the prospect lately opened to you?' 'Everything your excellency anticipates, sir—thanks to your liberality. I am the owner of the barque received on my mark-drawings, and I had mastered the long position conditions. The Sea Gull is a very handsome craft, and I judge her to be an excellent sailor. I ventured some few suggestions to her owners and the commander, which I was gratified to notice they adopted, before I left, and I see no reason why we may not be eminently prosperous in this enterprise.' 'You have made such purchases as you deemed advisable, I presume?' 'Everything is in train, sir. The master of the barque is an old sailer, and his experience in the trade will be of great advantage to me. I have a good deal to learn yet, however, Mr. Mainland.' 'That is a matter of course. But the facilities you have now placed in your hands, and the disposition of all concerned to push forward your interest, while at the same time they say aloud themselves of your seamanship and general nautical knowledge, will enable you mutually to benefit each other, and turn your position and experience to the general advantage of the vessel.' 'So it is desirable to be understood, sir?' 'When do you sail?' 'On Monday week, sir.' 'So soon?' 'There will be no delay, sir, after this week, except to load a new set of sails, in part. The cargo is being stowed with all convenient despatch, and I have promised to return to Liverpool within ten days. In the meantime, I shall forward my resignation to the department, and get ready for the voyage.' 'Very good. Let us enjoy as much of your leisure at Sunnyside, as may be agreeable and in accordance with your engagements before you leave, and bear in mind that you will always be a welcome guest with us here, George.' 'I shall not forget this, sir. To-morrow, I must run down aboard the Arrow, and get away my traps. The next day, I will write to the secretary. I must give a day or two to my father and his family, and then, sir—ho! for India!'"

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ALLIGATORS, NESTS.

Three or four resemble large cats. They are four feet high, and five in diameter at their heads being constructed with mud and bark. First they deposit one layer of eggs on a floor of mortar, and having covered this with a stratum of mud and bark, eight inches thick, lay another set of eggs on a floor of mortar, and so on, until they have deposited two hundred or more. With their tails they then beat down round the nest the dense grass and reeds, five feet high to prevent the approach of unseasoned men. The female watches her eggs until they are hatched by the heat of the sun, and then takes her brood under her own care, defending them and providing for their subsistence. Dr. Lutzberg once packed up one of these nests with the eggs in a box for the Museum of St. Peter-burg, but was recommended before he did so to see that there was no effect of the eggs being laid on the top. On opening one of the eggs, a large white bird was found, which was the result of a hundred which he had in his nest, where they were laid down stairs, a mouse and having like so many young peepers. Researches in Natural History.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

If you have been once beguiled, and have seen others sink, let your resolution be doubly fortified against the allurements of duty. Sir Matthew Hale, while a young man, spent an evening with a feasting party, when one of them drank to such excess that he fell down dead in the midst of them. They having separated, and Hale was so shocked that he resolved never again to mix in such society or drink another health while he lived; and he faithfully kept his resolution. But was it necessary, you may ask, to lay himself under rigorous restraints in approaching to society? It might be, or might not be, for this is a point of moral casuistry not always easily to be decided; at any rate it is best to be on the safe side. The anecdote above given brings to mind a circumstance related of the celebrated Baron Haller. His social disposition and the excitement of his companions, having in a convivial party betrayed him into an act of intemperance, his solitary devotion to study soon strove to impress his mind with a generous shame that is instantly formed a resolution to abstain from wine in future, and adopted a strictness of morals from which he never departed. We should not have had a parallel of his law and a pattern of integrity in Hale, or an ornament of literature and philosophy in Haller, had not each of them been given up to drinking.—London Magazine.

A NOVEL IDEA STARTED IN NEW YORK.

Among the subjects presented before the Aldermen of New York at a recent meeting was the expediency of what are called 'benches' in the principal avenues and streets of the city. A bench was proposed to be an ornamental box about the size of a writing box, and capable of containing one or two persons. The upper part is of glass all round and the lower part of iron. It is proposed to place these benches at a distance of two hundred or three hundred feet apart, and to allow them to be used gratuitously by poor readers, apple women, &c. for the sale of their wares up to 11 p. m., after which hour they would be appropriated to the shelter of passengers. Being lighted with gas, they would contribute very much to the illumination of the streets. The inventor of the projector agrees to provide them free of expense to the city, provided they be allowed to cover their sides with whatever advertisements he may be able to procure.

RAMSAY'S LEAD MINE.

This mine was inspected last week by Cap. Trevelyan, the Cornish Agent of the Royal and Victoria Mines, in company with the Secretary of the Ramsay Lead Mining Company. The lode has been uncovered and tested for about four hundred feet, and has been traced by trial pits for more than double that distance. An exploration made by Mr. Parsons resulted in the discovery of the prolongation of the lode across the Maitland River, just below the Railway Bridge, in a recessy excavated in the rock some time since by Mr. Bell, M. P. T., nearly two miles from the mine.

In the uncovered portion of the lode, there is not a space as large as a man's hand that does not contain lead. It is enclosed in calcareous spar so soft as to be easily cut with a knife, and so brittle as to be readily crumbled to pieces between the fingers.

The Company has recently commenced work by driving down a shaft to ascertain the depth of the deposit, and the correctness of the Geological theory that where sandstone underlies limestone containing lead, the lode is cut off by it; it is then thirty six feet with no appearance of failure.

In spite of Geological predictions, the discovery at Redwood, near Rossie, of a lead lode in the Potsdam sandstone going down forty eight feet to the granite without the slightest alteration or failure, renders the occurrence of the same circumstances at Ramsay more than probable.

The Ramsay lode is on stratum above the Redwood, and two above the Rossie and Bedford and it certainly does not appear probable that while the lode at Redwood is not refused to traverse the Potsdam Sandstone, that at Ramsay should refuse to do so. On the one side there is theory in a hard place unless it can demonstrate that the lode of Redwood is an exception proving by its presence in the sandstone the rule of its general absence from it.

While Science arranges this little difficulty, the dull and pick of the miners at Ramsay will be busy testing how much faith is to be placed in theoretical assertions. If the lode can be traced down through the sandstone as at Redwood to the same formation, it will be one of the most productive and extensive in the world, an immense fortune to its owners and a great boon to Canada.—Mineral Advertiser.

It seems to be a law of our nature intended to prevent us from being too wise, that little evil coming home to ourselves, should affect us more than good evils at a distance happening to others; but they may be evils which we cannot prevent, and over which we have no control; for in fact, if we are so manly as to wish to have a little more of the good, we must have a little more of the evil.

THE HOUSE.

The Parliamentary proceedings for the past week are not altogether devoid of interest. In the Upper House Col. Prince has introduced a bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons, and to make it unlawful to sell or expose for sale any murderous arms, such as bowie knives, and instruments of that class.

In introducing the bill he said that such a measure "was unusual and unknown to the laws of England. But it was, he conceived necessary that the residents of Canada should be deprived of the privilege of carrying weapons. It was a singular bill; but one which had been drawn with care. In some respects it was not very remarkable, for a similar measure had been introduced in the reign of Edward III. In some of the United States, Kentucky for instance, such a bill had been introduced into the Legislature; but was rejected. The bill was not before without a precedent. When a similar bill had been brought before the Legislature of Illinois, they accepted it as one rendered necessary from the unlawful and indiscriminate use made of deadly weapons. [Hear.]

In the measure he proposed to introduce it was provided not only that these weapons should not be carried about, but that it should not even be lawful to sell or expose for sale any of those splendid assassinating weapons, such as bowie knives, whose seductive appearance caused them to be bought up and too often used with fatal effect, as in the case of the criminal who had that day paid the forfeit of his crime. His (Col. Prince's) measure was entitled a bill to prevent the carrying of pistols, revolvers, bowie knives, and other deadly weapons about the person, except in certain cases.

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere introduced a bill to abolish the putting of cats in certain cases, especially in the Division Courts, and substituting a declaration. The bill was, he said, one essentially necessary from the great irreverence attaching to the taking of oaths in the Division Courts for instance, amounting almost to a mockery. He therefore proposed by this measure that in Division Courts the oaths should be abolished except in certain cases, to be decided by the judges. It was also provided that the same punishment should attach to the making of a false declaration as perjury.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. Postmaster General Smith, in his report lately submitted to Parliament, states that the number of newspapers passing through the Post Office is estimated at ten millions annually, and that the deficiency in the postal revenue by allowing them to go free, amounts to £20,000; and to make up this part of the revenue, he proposes to recur to the system of charging postage on the transmission of newspapers, as formerly.

As might be expected, our contemporaries are all up in arms against the re-imposition of this tax, and are loud in their denunciations of the plans proposed by the Postmaster General; denouncing him as demagogic of placing a tax upon knowledge and trammelling the press of the country.

It is true enough, that the removal of the postal charge upon newspapers through the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Spence, in 1856, was a boon to the press and the people; which was highly appreciated. It gave an impulse to newspaper literature, and increased the number of readers to an almost incalculable extent. But we doubt very much, whether it was at all fair or reasonable to expect Postmasters to distribute so many papers without some extra remuneration. We do not want anything done for nothing, and whilst we are pleased enough to see our publications carried free of postage, we think the difference should be made up to the postmasters, who have the constant trouble of handing out newspapers, whenever Tom, Dick, and Harry may feel disposed to call for the same.

There are other departments of the public service which, perhaps could afford retrenchment better than this. If Mr. Smith would look around a little, perhaps he could find some other way of making up his deficiencies, and allowing a little extra salary to the Postmasters besides, than by imposing a rate upon newspapers, which will prove very distasteful to a large proportion of our population.

THE GAME LAWS. Some months ago, we published in our columns the Canadian Game Laws; and as a strong temptation exists, in many parts of the country, to act contrary to its provisions, it may not be amiss to refer to the matter again. It ought to be known by everybody, that at certain periods of the year, many kinds of fish, and fowl, are, from natural causes, unwholesome, and to a certain extent, poisonous, for all purposes of food. Wisely have the laws of nature arranged to provide for the reproduction of "game" animals and birds, by causing them, at such times as they are performing the duties of procreation, to be both unpalatable and unwholesome. This Providential wisdom, however, is too often rendered ineffectual by the ignorance, avarice, or recklessness of persons who care nothing for the destruction of life.

It is for the purpose of restraining such thoughtless persons within bounds that the legislature has found it necessary to step in and enact laws for the protection of game from being killed at improper seasons. And to try and enforce these laws, is the duty of every well regulated citizen. In many towns and cities institutions are established called

"Sportsmen's Clubs," who make it their duty, as a body, to prosecute and punish all who may be found guilty of an infraction of the Game Laws. Such a club exists in this village, as some of the unseasonable slaughterers of game may yet learn to their cost. This piece of information may be of service to many who are very much opposed to "disturbing the beaties" during the proper sporting season, but who, nevertheless, "knock them over" in the spring of the year, when they are almost lying fast; and during the summer months when they are rearing their young. It is well that there is a law to meet such cases as these, and we are pleased to find a growing disposition to put the law in force. Perhaps one reason why popular sentiment is so much opposed to all manner of game laws, may be partly owing to the stringency of such regulations in England, where a tenant farmer dare not shoot a hare that he sees barking his young trees, or a starving laborer receives severer punishment for killing a pheasant on the common highway, than he would for committing a burglary. No kind of summary enactment has ever met with such senseless opposition; and none appears to be treated with more indifference, or neglected altogether. But when popular sentiment becomes erroneous and vicious in its tendency, if it cannot be convinced by argument, the sooner it is combated by legal penalties the better. The game laws of Upper Canada are very pointed and easily understood, and require only to be rigidly enforced.

They very wisely protect the game during the season of propagation, and when the flesh of the animals is unfit for food, but they allow six months in the year for those who are fond of sport to indulge their propensity without let or hindrance. The 19th and 20th Victoria is a very judicious law, and its provisions ought to be stringently enforced. It enacts as follows:—

I. No Deer, Moose, Elk, Reindeer, or Caribou, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first of February and the first of August in any year.

II. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge or Pheasant, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first of March and the first of September in any year.

III. No Quail shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first of March and the first of October in any year.

IV. No Woodcock shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first of March and the first of July in any year.

V. No wild Swan, Goose, or Duck of the kinds known as the Mallard, Grey Duck, Black Duck, Wood Duck, or any of the kinds of Ducks known as Teal, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the fifteenth of April and the first of August in any year.

VI. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge or Pheasant, Quail or Woodcock, shall be hunted, taken or killed, by means of traps, nets, springs or other means of taking such birds, other than by shooting, at any time whatever, nor shall any trap, net or snare be made, erected or set, either wholly or in part for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

VII. No person shall have in possession any of the animals or birds herebefore mentioned, within the periods above prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to be on the party charged.

VIII. Any offence against any provision of this Act shall be punished, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not exceeding five pounds or less than five shillings, or in the discretion of such Justice, with costs, or in default of payment, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; or one half of such fine to go to the Municipality, and half to the Informer.

IN A HURRY.—The Editor of the Perth Courier has not yet found time to withdraw the aspersions, which, he attempted to cast upon the member for N. Lanark; but he promises to attend to it when he gets leisure.

ARRANGEMENTS, we understand, have been made by which all letters to Europe will, from the first of April next, require to be prepaid. Every failure to comply with this regulation will be followed by an addition of 6d. sterling to the postage.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE. Toronto, March 5th, 1859. Mr. Editor.—On Wednesday a Committee was appointed by the House of Assembly to inquire into the destitution and distress, in the western section of the Province, caused by the failure in the crops during the past year. The discussion which took place, showed that the distress was not so wide spread as had been anticipated, and that it was confined principally to the new settlements, in the counties bordering on Lake Huron. Any failure in the wheat crop, in that section of the country, is more severely felt, than it would be in the East, where a greater variety of agricultural products are cultivated; and with the prospect of what being a very uncertain crop, for several years to come, I think our farmers will show their wisdom by turning their attention as much as possible, to other departments of farming.

The principal part of Tuesday was occupied in passing a bill to regulate the Public Works Department, through Committee of the Whole. This department has hitherto been the worst managed of any in the Government; and having control over the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds every year, you can easily understand how the greatest frauds and corruptions might be practiced. It was through this department that the Baby jobs were perpetrated. With corrupt men at the head of affairs recalcitration will be practiced, but any improvement in the system is a step in the right direction.

A considerable number of bills, both of a public and private character, have been advanced a stage during the week; but no discussions of much importance have taken place. Two men were executed for murder yesterday, in this city. The event I perceive has again brought up the subject of the abolition of capital punishment, and it will likely be thoroughly discussed both publicly and privately.

The injury to the wheat crop has induced a person named Vermer to devise a scheme,

which, he believes, would prevent the devastations of the insects. He proposes to import large numbers of birds from the countries where the insects are indigenous. He thinks that it is a universal law of nature that the base and the antidote are always found in juxtaposition; and that the birds, to a large extent, would destroy the insects.

THE EXECUTIONS. The morning broke dark and gloomy, and with the first faint streaks of early dawn the workmen were industriously employed in making ready for the scaffold. The ghastly though business like machine, was built near the centre of the west wall, the top of which formed its central support, the sides being made to rest upon posts driven into the ground both within and outside of the prison yard. The wall is about 14 feet in height, and the platform reached by a steep ladder, raised at the side.

Lowering and pottering as were the clouds, the apprehension of a storm of wind and rain had little, if any, effect in keeping back the very odious characters who are always to be found at executions. The dreaching drain of the previous day and night, combined with the transparent wet, had occasioned a considerable slough in the vicinity of the scaffold; nevertheless, great numbers of persons of both sexes took up their position in front at an early hour, and remained there till late in the forenoon.

At about half past 7 o'clock, O'Leary's sister was permitted to enter, although it was thought that yesterday's visit was her last, but the unhappy girl would not be contented unless she again cast her eyes upon her unfortunate brother. The interview was painfully affecting. Both their distress deeply moved the heart of O'Leary. He piteously begged, and begged in vain, that she should not be separated from him, and that throughout the morning his cries rang through the prison. The Rev. gentleman again prayed with the culprit, until about half past 9, when the executioner made appearance to perform the task of pinioning. He bore the trying operation with great fortitude, after which, at the earnest solicitation of his sister, she was admitted to the cell. She was now contented, and, and prayed with her brother, after which they took leave of each other for ever in this world.

HOW THE CONVICTS SPENT THE NIGHT. To all appearance the wretched men passed the midnight hours—their last on earth—in a composed and tranquil state of mind. Fleming was attended throughout the night by the Rev. Mr. Davis and other clergymen, who engaged with him until half past 9 o'clock, when he retired to rest. He then expressed a wish to rest himself for a while, and having thrown himself upon the bed, the Rev. gentleman left him. He slept peacefully until half past six, when he again awoke and once more received the consolations of religion. Shortly before seven o'clock he was visited by the Rev. Mr. Marling, who remained with him until half past ten, with every thing pertaining to this world.

The other culprit, O'Leary, sat up throughout the night. At ten o'clock he asked for a light, saying that he could not sleep, and he continued in silent meditation and prayer until about half past six morning, when the Rev. Rooney was admitted into his cell, and the Rev. gentleman attended him to his last moments.

Soon after eight o'clock, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff arrived at the goal, and the next two rooms were occupied in making the remaining preparations for the execution. Mr. Jarvis mounted the scaffold in order to see that all was secure; and the ropes were brought from the knot, and hung atwart the beam, much, as it would seem, to the gratification of the crowd without, as testified by the noise they made. Several gentlemen, who ventured to show their heads above the wall, appeared conclusively that their personal appearance was by no means such as to prevent the possibility of their being mistaken for criminals of the first class.

At the morning were on, the clouds became a little less threatening, and the sun breaking through the gloom, banished for a while the thought of rain; a few minutes before ten o'clock, however, a heavy shower fell, but it lasted only a few moments. The time fixed for the execution of the condemned men was between eight and ten o'clock, but Mr. Jarvis determined to give them as long a life as was allowable, and it was not until a quarter to ten that they were led out to execution. Fleming accompanied by Rev. Mr. Marling, walked first; followed by O'Leary, attended by the Rev. Mr. Rooney and the officers of the law. The countenances of the prisoners appeared rigidly pale, but they walked with firm step to the scaffold. Fleming mounted first and without hesitation; but when O'Leary came to the ladder, he manifested a slight reluctance, which was however but momentary, and he then steadily ascended to the fatal drop.

On reaching the scaffold, the miserable felons were conducted to the places assigned them under the beams—Fleming being on the north, and O'Leary on the south side. The clergyman stationed themselves by the side of the culprit; the hangman being close at hand.

Father Rooney then addressed O'Leary, and said—John O'Leary, do you wish to say anything before undergoing the punishment of the law?

O'Leary replied by reading to the crowd, in a loud, firm tone of voice, a written statement, which was in effect as follows:—My dear friends, "The report having gone abroad in the town, that I had been sentenced to the gall for the murder of my wife, and that I have made no confession, I beg leave to contradict it before you all. From my inmost heart I do feel contrition for all my sins, and particularly for the crime for which I am now about to offer my life, and for which I would resign a thousand lives if I had them. For what is this life to me, my dear friends, that I have made my confession with, I hope, as good a disposition as I was capable of, as far as a human being could do. And I would not at this moment change my position for that of the Queen of England, because I feel confident that I am prepared—I hope—to meet my Creator with a clear conscience. Therefore I trust in his mercies, as I will participate in His glories before the setting of this day's sun. I humbly beg, therefore, my dear friends, that you will pray to the Lord that he may have mercy on my soul!

To this request the spectators with one voice responded—"Amen."

Father Rooney—Now kneel down and make an act of contrition. The kneeling O'Leary did so, and on being asked if he wished to say anything more, he replied that he did not.

Father Rooney—Are you satisfied with the efforts made for you by your friends? O'Leary—I am. The wretched man and the priest then knelt in prayer, whilst the executioner adjusted the rope. The hanging body in this world, and I hope the Lord will have mercy on me. My dear friends pray, I beseech you, that the Lord may have mercy on my soul!

The people murmured a response to this petition, and a woman in the crowd exclaimed—Bless the Lord in Heaven who has mercy on his soul!

ed together until the fatal bolt was drawn. In the meantime, Fleming knelt in silent prayer beside the Rev. Mr. Marling, and he continued his devotions until the hangman had performed with regard to him the dreadful office which he had discharged in reference to O'Leary. But Fleming said not a word that was audible a few steps from him. Everything being ready for the execution, there was a shout from below—"Pull the cap over their eyes!" The executioner did so. Lawrence Hall clock at that instant pealed forth the hour of ten. The Sheriff gave the preconcerted signal—the bolt was withdrawn—the bodies fell with a dull, heavy sound, which sent a shudder through all who heard it—there were a few struggles—and all was over; the wretched men had paid the forfeit penalty of their crimes.

The bodies remained suspended for a little over half an hour, and were lowered and placed in plain coffins, and removed to the hospital within the prison. The bodies will be given up at three o'clock to the friends of the deceased.

OUTSIDE THE GOAL. The crowd outside the goal appeared to be in a good deal of excitement as the hour approached, and every portion of the work on the scaffold was watched with great interest. The placing of the cross beams, and more especially the attaching of the ropes, appeared to create quite a sensation, and all appearing astounded at the length of the drop. Numerous were the comments made. At the stage of the proceedings, a good deal of uselessly conducted took place among the multitude, every one being anxious to secure the best place to view the awful tragedy about to be enacted. A good deal of pushing and crowding upon each other was the result. Numerous stones and waggons close to the scaffold, and as the crowd swayed back and forth many fell down among the crowd, giving the signal for a cheer and loud burst of laughter. The most noticeable fact outside was the large number of females present. Old women with gray hairs, mothers with babes in their arms, young women of all ages down to the little girl, all were represented. As usual a great number belonging to those who are known as "unfortunates" were present, but hundreds were to be seen, who by their dress and personal appearance showed they belonged to what is termed the middle class of society. So far as the male portion was concerned, the merchant and labourer competed for the best place to get a light of the grim preparation, while the high-falootin' gentry were as usual moving about, attempting to ply their rotative even underneath the gallows. It did not transpire whether they were successful in any extent in their nefarious vocation, but it appeared from their movements that they were on the alert. The observers were about in plain clothes, and passing before some of them now and then some did not prevent them from operating successfully.

A MAN HANGING HIMSELF TO A COORPSE. At a late hour last night, we learned the following particulars of a most singular affair which occurred near Cumminsville, some four or five miles from this city on the night of the 27th inst. A person whose name we do not recollect, entered the burying ground at that place and removed a dead body from a grave, which he placed in a sack. In making his exit from the yard it was necessary to scale a high board fence, which the resurrectionist evidently found difficulty in accomplishing with the burden which he was encumbered. In order, therefore, to lighten his load, he cut through the cord attached to the mouth of the sack, around his shoulders, and climbed to the top of the fence, when he must have fallen off, leaving the corpse on the opposite side. The result was, that the cord was drawn up from his neck, and he was found dead yesterday morning, having been choked to death by the weight of the corpse, on the opposite side of the fence!

The story seems an incredible one, but we are informed that, starting as it is, it is nevertheless true.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH. The Session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th inst., with an important speech from the Emperor.

He commenced by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited with an apparent unjust cause; and after expressing regret at the acquisition of the first seat in the Chamber of Deputies, as a proof of the confidence of the nation in his administration, he proceeded as follows:—"To day it is my duty to explain again to you that which, it appears to me, you have forgotten—what have ever been my principles—to re-assure Europe to restore France to her true rank among nations, to cement closely our alliance with England, and to regulate the continental powers of Europe on the basis of our relations, according to conformity of our views, and nature to their relations towards France.

It was in that spirit that on the evening of my third election I made at Bordeaux the declaration, "The Empire is Peace."

I was anxious to prove, by that expression, that although the heir of Napoleon I. had ascended the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests.

With respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and have found on the other side of the Channel a happy recognition of sentiment in the part of the Queen, as on the part of all statements of every shade of opinion; also, to attain that end, so valuable to the peace of the world, have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving irritating remembrances of the past—eyes the calumnious attacks, dictated by the prejudice and national hatred, which have been the cause of the alliance; I have borne its fruits, and not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization and of Christian religion.

Since the establishment of peace my relations with Russia have assumed a character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed upon all points and disputes.

I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia, which has never ceased to be animated with mutual good will. The Cabinet of Vienna that of France, on the contrary, which I wish to regret, participate in His glories before the setting of this day's sun. I humbly beg, therefore, my dear friends, that you will pray to the Lord that he may have mercy on my soul!

To this request the spectators with one voice responded—"Amen."

Father Rooney—Now kneel down and make an act of contrition. The kneeling O'Leary did so, and on being asked if he wished to say anything more, he replied that he did not.

Father Rooney—Are you satisfied with the efforts made for you by your friends? O'Leary—I am. The wretched man and the priest then knelt in prayer, whilst the executioner adjusted the rope. The hanging body in this world, and I hope the Lord will have mercy on me. My dear friends pray, I beseech you, that the Lord may have mercy on my soul!

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her abnormal position, where order cannot be obtained except by foreign troops, given just cause of anxiety to diplomatists, and the plain of the grain are said to be the best. The farmers there continue to deliver freely, and though the price is low, they are well satisfied on account of the quantity they have to sell. In these circumstances there is no present appearance of any improvement in prices. Canada White Wheat was 34 to 36 per 100 lbs; Chicago Spring 75 to 80 per 100 lbs. Canadian Flour was very low, Superfine being 10s 3d to 11s per 100 lbs; and the higher grades 11s 3d to 12s 9d. Peas were 7d to 7s 9d per 100 lbs; and Old Meal 10s to 10s 9d. Potatoes were in good demand at 28s 6d to 29s 6d; Pearls small sales at 32s.

The most careful estimate that can be made of the stock of Flour and wheat on hand in the ports of this continent shows that it will barely suffice till the end of July, and if there is nothing more to be expected from the interior, grain must be imported from Europe. There is, however, no means of estimating what may yet come from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio, all of which grain States had, it appears, good crops of Wheat.

From London, Belleville, Cornwall, and other points, we learn that the mills are running on Wheat brought from Chicago, and the Flour produced in sold on the spot, chiefly to the farmers, who have no wheat to sell in return. The price of Flour in many parts of the country which used to export it, we understand, is, or even more, per 100 lbs, being equal to \$8 a barrel for Superfine Flour, a much higher price than it would bring in Montreal.

A merchant of long experience and extensive business connection with Western Canada, says that this spring is likely to be the hardest the country has seen for 25 years, inasmuch as the farmers have already sold all they had to sell, and the money is spent, and now whether they have purchased even their flour, they have no money to pay their debts, but rather have to run deeper into debt. It is, however, to be observed that whilst the money lasted, a great amount of debt was promptly liquidated, and the above remarks about farmers buying food can only apply, we hope, to a few localities of Western Canada. There is no doubt, however, that Canada is going to see a hard time, and economy and caution should be the order of the day.

MONTEAL, March 1st, 1859. We learn from an experienced flour merchant now travelling through Upper Canada, that wheat and flour are everywhere scarce, and so far as supplies need to be expected to come to Montreal except what are already mortgaged. The mills throughout the country are offering extreme prices, but obtaining very little wheat. In a fine grain region, west of Toronto, a mill which took in 1,500 bushels a day this last year, does not now obtain 100 bushels a day. On the other hand the receipts in Chicago are increasing, and the last day mentioned in our circulars 84,000 bushels were received, against 32,000 on the previous day.

In Montreal low grades Superfine No. 1 is worth \$6.25, but to good brands that are bought under \$6.50. The demand is not large, but better than it was last week. Fine has been sold at \$5.40; No. 2 at \$6. Coarse flour is scarce. Bag flour has been sold at \$3.75 to \$3.80. Good Scotch or Black Sea wheat flour in barrels, is worth \$5.50. Fancy has been sold for May and June delivery at \$7. Extras on the spot are worth \$7 to \$8.

Abas are in rather better demand, the quantity arriving being small. Pots are \$3.50 to \$3.75; Pearls \$6.40. Park in firm. Meal being worth \$20 to \$21, and the other grades are formerly quoted. Butter continues scarce and in demand at 17 to 25 cents. Fat lard is worth 20c.

MONTEAL, March 4th, 1859. An error occurred in the statement of receipts of Wheat at Chicago in our last. The following is the correct statement:—Receipts for week ending 19th Feb'y, 84,384 Bushels.

" previous week, 51,265 "

We now add that the receipts from 1st Jan. 19th Feb'y, were 280,160 and for same time previous year, 833,591. Since that date receipts have fallen off still farther.

The growing crops so far, present a good appearance in Western Canada, but it is feared that frost may occasion injury in the absence of snow.

Wheat continues in good demand in Toronto at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 1d. for Fall, and 6s. 3d. to 7s. for Spring Flour—Super, \$6 to \$6.25. Barley, \$1 per bushel. Rye 75c. Peas, 90c. Timothy, \$2 to \$2.25. Seed, \$7 to \$7.1. Dressed Hops, \$6.25 to \$6.75.

There is change to note in the Montreal market, and but little doing in any way. Flour continues worth \$6.25 to \$6.75 for No. 1. Fancy is held at \$7. The market is firm.

Pork and Butter are still tending upward. Abas remain at 28s. 6d. to 29s. 9d. for Pots, and 32s for Pearls, but the demand is more active.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS. No doubt appears now to exist that the Postmaster General is about to rempess the charge on newspapers despatched from the office of publication. The rate of postage to be levied is not known; but it is to be a rate which in the aggregate will produce an appreciable revenue. We presume that Mr. Sidney Smith will vent the proposition solely on a financial ground and to do this with any plausibility, the postage must be, in the bulk, more than nominal.

In the Inspector General so completely at his wits' end, that he is compelled to call upon the Postmaster General to levy a tax upon newspaper circulation! Nothing is heard of retrenchment. There is not an indication of the slightest disposition on the part of the Ministry to help of the numberless extravaganzas that flourish in the departments, or to pare down even necessary items to the narrowest proportions. Apparently, the assumption of Mr. Galt and his colleagues is, that the existing standard of expenditure must be maintained at all hazards—that the saving is not to be thought of—that the sole duty is not how to economize, but how to raise money to meet present requirements. A higher tariff is to be one feeder. Another is to be the postage on newspapers.

Perhaps after all, a contemporary is right in insisting that the present ministers cherish a strong antipathy to the press. We should be surprised were their feeling otherwise; for certainly whatever contributes to the enlargement of the provincial press is prejudicial to their rule. On this supposition, Mr. Sidney Smith's intended measure will be more the product of choice than of pecuniary pressure. Considering the small sum that will be yielded by a return to the former postage, the measure may well be considered only as an excuse to palliate what was designed to be a blow at the circulation, and consequently the influence, of the provincial press. The view becomes the more probable when it is remembered that the newspaper is already exposed to burdens which are felt most acutely. Printing presses, type, paper, ink, are all subject to an import duty of fifteen per cent.—a rate disproportionately high, and which, in the single article of paper, increases the price of the sheet of the provincial press to the extent of one-eighth of the price of the sheet of the London press. And now, Mr. Sidney Smith is to shove down with a volume for doing the good old way!

We fear also from private sources that the stocks are large, and the quantity of grain is said to be the best. The farmers there continue to deliver freely, and though the price is low, they are well satisfied on account of the quantity they have to sell. In these circumstances there is no present appearance of any improvement in prices. Canada White Wheat was 34 to 36 per 100 lbs; Chicago Spring 75 to 80 per 100 lbs. Canadian Flour was very low, Superfine being 10s 3d to 11s per 100 lbs; and the higher grades 11s 3d to 12s 9d. Peas were 7d to 7s 9d per 100 lbs; and Old Meal 10s to 10s 9d. Potatoes were in good demand at 28s 6d to 29s 6d; Pearls small sales at 32s.

The most careful estimate that can be made of the stock of Flour and wheat on hand in the ports of this continent shows that it will barely suffice till the end of July, and if there is nothing more to be expected from the interior, grain must be imported from Europe. There is, however, no means of estimating what may yet come from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio, all of which grain States had, it appears, good crops of Wheat.

From London, Belleville, Cornwall, and other points, we learn that the mills are running on Wheat brought from Chicago, and the Flour produced in sold on the spot, chiefly to the farmers, who have no wheat to sell in return. The price of Flour in many parts of the country which used to export it, we understand, is, or even more, per 100 lbs, being equal to \$8 a barrel for Superfine Flour, a much higher price than it would bring in Montreal.

A merchant of long experience and extensive business connection with Western Canada, says that this spring is likely to be the hardest the country has seen for 25 years, inasmuch as the farmers have already sold all they had to sell, and the money is spent, and now whether they have purchased even their flour, they have no money to pay their debts, but rather have to run deeper into debt. It is, however, to be observed that whilst the money lasted, a great amount of debt was promptly liquidated, and the above remarks about farmers buying food can only apply, we hope, to a few localities of Western Canada. There is no doubt, however, that Canada is going to see a hard time, and economy and caution should be the order of the day.

MONTEAL, March 1st, 1859. We learn from an experienced flour merchant now travelling through Upper Canada, that wheat and flour are everywhere scarce, and so far as supplies need to be expected to come to Montreal except what are already mortgaged. The mills throughout the country are offering extreme prices, but obtaining very little wheat. In a fine grain region, west of Toronto, a mill which took in 1,500 bushels a day this last year, does not now obtain 100 bushels a day. On the other hand the receipts in Chicago are increasing, and the last day mentioned in our circulars 84,000 bushels were received, against 32,000 on the previous day.

In Montreal low grades Superfine No. 1 is worth \$6.25, but to good brands that are bought under \$6.50. The demand is not large, but better than it was last week. Fine has been sold at \$5.40; No. 2 at \$6. Coarse flour is scarce. Bag flour has been sold at \$3.75 to \$3.80. Good Scotch or Black Sea wheat flour in barrels, is worth \$5.50. Fancy has been sold for May and June delivery at \$7. Extras on the spot are worth \$7 to \$8.

Abas are in rather better demand, the quantity arriving being small. Pots are \$3.50 to \$3.75; Pearls \$6.40. Park in firm. Meal being worth \$20 to \$21, and the other grades are formerly quoted. Butter continues scarce and in demand at 17 to 25 cents. Fat lard is worth 20c.

MONTEAL, March 4th, 1859. An error occurred in the statement of receipts of Wheat at Chicago in our last. The following is the correct statement:—Receipts for week ending 19th Feb'y, 84,384 Bushels.

" previous week, 51,265 "

We now add that the receipts from 1st Jan. 19th Feb'y, were 280,160 and for same time previous year, 833,591. Since that date receipts have fallen off still farther.

The growing crops so far, present a good appearance in Western Canada, but it is feared that frost may occasion injury in the absence of snow.

Wheat continues in good demand in Toronto at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 1d. for Fall, and 6s. 3d. to 7s. for Spring Flour—Super, \$6 to \$6.25. Barley, \$1 per bushel. Rye 75c. Peas, 90c. Timothy, \$2 to \$2.25. Seed, \$7 to \$7.1. Dressed Hops, \$6.25 to \$6.75.

There is change to note in the Montreal market, and but little doing in any way. Flour continues worth \$6.25 to \$6.75 for No. 1. Fancy is held at \$7. The market is firm.

Pork and Butter are still tending upward. Abas remain at 28s. 6d. to 29s. 9d. for Pots, and 32s for Pearls, but the demand is more active.

predecessor, Mr. Spence, and for limiting as far as possible the circulation of what, to the mass of the population, is the principle source of the information they receive.

Only under urgent necessity could the re-imposition of such a tax be vindicated. And that necessity cannot be said to occur until the expenses of the Government be reduced to reasonable dimensions; nor can it occur to justify Parliamentary sanction until the outcry of the Legislature upon itself pass through a process very much required. In the meantime in the absence of anything to take its place in the absence of any bold attempt by the Ministry to deal with the pecuniary difficulties of the situation—a renewal of newspaper postage must be considered a wretched attempt to injure the Press. If our contemporaries throughout the Province see the matter in the same light we hope that they will energetically protest against a measure from which all will suffer. We will not appeal to the liking of members of Parliament for newspapers. Honourable gentlemen, whilst indebted to journalism for most of their information, are apt to dislike it, and to think they cannot last to dread. It is, in short, however, that they should be told beforehand what will be the cause and object of Mr. Sidney Smith's tax; and that they should thus be deprived of all pretence for supporting what, in the proper sense will be highly inexpedient.—Globe.

MARKET PRICES. OTTAWA, March 4, 1859. Flour, per bbl. \$ 7 25 a 7 50 Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs. 1 45 a 1 50 Oatmeal, per bbl. 8 00 a 8 25 Rye, per 56 lbs. 0 45 a 0 60 Peas, per 48 lbs. 0 00 a 0 30 Oats per 34 lbs. 0 50 a 0 60 Potatoes, per 60 lbs. 0 70 a 0 90 Potatoes, per bushel. 0 00 a 0 45 Hay, per ton. 0 00 a 0 02 Pork per 100 lbs. 4 00 a 7 00 Beef per 100 lbs. 0 00 a 6 00 Tallow per 100 lbs. 0 10 a 0 13 Hides per 100 lbs. 0 00 a 6 50

