

IN MEMORIAM.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.**

The Rev. Mr. Jackson read letters from the Bishops of London and some others, regretting their inability to attend the meeting and then read the reports of the Society. After some prefatory remarks it said, observations and experience showed that the Bible alone met the spiritual wants of mankind; it showed that there was no guide for the wanderer, for the fallen, apart from that record which testified of Christ. The most casual observer of passing events could not fail to be convinced that the Church was, in these last days, exposed to great dangers, and surrounded by many enemies. France, by her religious institutions, was in battle with the spirit of unbelief, and from whatever portion of their world-wide field of labour the Committee returned, they had become more deeply impressed with the value of an institution which opposed every phase of error with the simple Word of God, and refuted every theory, whether of infidelity or of religious bigotry, by a plain and unobscured statement of the plain and unobscured truth, and by a revelation from Heaven. The details of the operations of the past year showed that God had continued to bless the work. The statement of the Foreign operations commenced as usual with the Eastern Missions, and remarked, various stand-prints from which that country might be viewed. In one point of view they saw France ready to shake herself from the dust of priestcraft, with which she had so long been incumbered, and to clothe herself in the garments of civilization. But viewing the same country from another point of view, they saw a people, whose minds had been long obscured, gradually rousing themselves to a sense of their wrongs and in their determination to be free, in danger of making infidelity their refuge. The issues of the past year in France exceeded those of the preceding year, 1850, by an aggregate of more than 88,000 copies. M. de Pressensac, after twenty-nine years' continued labour seemed as ardent as ever in the cause, and had forwarded interesting details of the work. He showed conclusively that its main strength depended upon their colporteurs, and the simplicity of their equipment, and the hearty and simple feelings and habits of those of the people to whom they were sent. In Belgium, although there was a diminished circulation, God continued to bless the work and there was great encouragement to persevere. In Ireland the issues of the past year amounted to 21,000 copies, and the Committee had been desirous to reduce the expenditure on the Society's agency within such limits as would leave room for a full development of native agency and benevolence. Although the issues fell short of the amount in previous years, the Committee hoped the work would not be impaired, as it was their earnest desire to have blessed books should have a wide circulation in Germany, but experience taught them that the practice of self-denial in the purchase of that treasure enhanced its value to the possessor; whilst the mere gift, often considered to be disregarded, if not despised. As Colporteurs' Salaries were 71,000, 31,000 being for the Colporteurs' expenses. The Colporteurs had been sent with a salary distinct with varying success. The

An effort had been made during the year by considerable activity. The issues were 83,000, and there had been an increase of 1367, in the receipts. As regards Berlin mention was made of the lively and growing interest which the late King of Prussia evinced not only in the work in which this Society was engaged but in those of catholic mission generally. The Committee rejoiced to be enabled to state that his Majesty, the present King of Prussia, had already expressed himself favorably disposed towards the Society and took a lively interest in its welfare. On the occasion of his accession to the throne he had written to the Emperor of Russia, and presented to his Majesty, through the President of the Society, a congratulatory address, and to solicit his acceptance of a large quarto Bible which had just been issued from the Society's press at Bologna. Both these were received most graciously. He had also presented to the Crown Princess a similar copy of the Bible to that which we before presented to the King. It was received amid the sorrow arising from a bereavement which drew forth a nation's tears, and the Committee trusted that it proved a free incentive to turn to the sacred volume for solace and aid. The Emperor had addressed to the President of the Society which was read in full, contains the following words:—"Her Royal Highness requests your Lordship to accept for herself, and to convey to the Society her most cordial thanks for so valuable a gift. I am at the same time very desirous to see the circulation of 500,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, which more than 150 years ago the first Protestant missionary went forth to India, it was most interesting to find in that country a growing desire for the spread of the Bible. There were few portions of the wide field occupied in which the labours of the Society were more abundantly blessed than in this country." The people-minded people read with eagerness, and received with faith, the promises of the Gospel, and from many a little community their arose the incense of praise. The best proof of life was activity and the best proof of activity was fruit, which resulted from it. Such a year when the Christian era began, China had entered the past year would be found satisfactory. More colporteurs had been employed than before, and with increased success; and the circulation of the Scripture was augmented by more than 4,000 copies. Under the head "Sweden" gratification was expressed at the presence, at the last Anniversary, of the Emperor of Russia, the King, and of Prince Oscar. Although it was thought that the issues reached in the preceding year their highest point, those of the last year exceeded them by 1,900 copies, and amounted altogether to 91,000. There were few countries, it was remarked, to which the Christians had torn themselves away from, shedding a lasting luster on the present Emperor's reign. Might it be rendered doubly sweet to them by the glorious liberality of the children of God! Though the printing of the Scriptures proceeded, but slowly, and no part of the New Testament had appeared, yet the Committee felt it satisfactory to know that of these six additions had been published, amounting on the whole to 270,000 copies. The mind instinctively recoiled from the considerations which were suggested by the mentions of Spain. They could but have the sigh of sorrow, and drop the tear of pity, and lift up the cry of prayer. How often did they exclaim, when they remembered that men were pining away in the damp solitude and dreariness of their prison-house, for no other offence than that of obeying the command to "search the Scriptures." The names of Matamoros, Alhama, and Trego ought to cause a blush of grief, give a vent to our prayers, as Spain who had a regard for the honour of his country. All honour to those devoted men who had endured with patient resignation the persecution and hard ship to which they were exposed for the Gospel's sake! It was scarcely necessary to say that the Committee were deeply affected by the suspension in that country as well as in Portugal. It was impossible to cast even a hasty glance over Italy, so long the scene of spiritual darkness and moral degradation, and to mark the contrast between her present and her past condition without exclaiming, "How good has been the seed sown, the first fruits of which was being carried on in Italy. Whether it were Milan or Turin, Genoa or Florence, Naples or Sicily, wherever the good seed has been sown, the first fruits of an abundant harvest were now to be discerned. In Palestine and Syria the Society was called upon to give a vigorous testimony of God which was derived from that part of the world. Under the head "India," it was observed that more than a century had passed away since they had been entitled to call India their own, though peoples were strangers. At Calcutta the circulation of the past year was 29,000. It might be asked, how could it be so? The answer lay in the fact that God did not dispute the day of small things, and should they Missions in India were being multiplied, the circle of their influence was enlarged, and a Christian element was being diffused among the people and recognised by them to an extent never before known. To none of India large supply of Bibles was sent, and the Scriptures were sent, and to none of India made to encourage colportage. The Madras agency, which embraced the whole of Southern India was making steady progress, and had circulated 52,000 copies of the Scriptures within the year. In Bombay, where less than one per cent. of the population went to school, and not more than one-third of three per cent. could read, the circulation of the scriptures was necessarily very limited. The great hope of the diffusion of the Bible seemed, humbly speaking,

rest upon the spread of vernacular education grounded on spiritual truth. In China if peace prevailed, there was every reason to hope the Word of God would make its way; but, under the present state of things the agencies were almost paralyzed. Whatever the influence of the rebel chief prevailed, blasphemy, tyranny and degradation were the order of the day. The Chinese Empire. In Shanghai the issues of the last year were 23,000, in Canton 7,000; and there was also a large circulation in Hong-Kong. At Ningpo an edition of the Scriptures was being printed in the mother tongue, and most gratifying accounts had been received from the Chinese. The work of God's Word was being extended all over the Australian Colonies. In the last year Adelaide received 7,001, and Maitland 2,007, as a free contribution, thus affording bright examples of Anglo-Saxon energy, coupled with eagerness of devotion to the cause of the Gospel. Zealand. The Scriptures, once more been restored, the work was proceeding satisfactory. The entire Bible in the Maori language had now been revised, and had been sent to England to be printed. Madagascar. This was once more thrown open to missionary enterprise. In the absence of the French Government, the English and American hindrances and of Statistic material, God's Word continued to influence the hearts of the natives during the persecution. When the island was at length opened to them, the Committee hastened to forward such portions of the Scriptures as they had in stock, namely, 3,000 Bibles and 800 Testaments, and to send out a large number of Agents. The whole Bible would print in large numbers and sent out. A copy of the English Bible had been prepared for the King, who could read English, and would soon be forwarded to him. After war had broken out in the United States, the Committee felt that financial management must be the result of political considerations, and in spite of their sympathy with their American brethren, and to aid them in the work of Bible distribution, they offered to place at their disposal the sum of 2,000*l*. It was gratifying to find that the finances of the American Bible Society had not been so deranged as was generally supposed. This proved help, which had been declined with an expression of thankfulness and cordiality. The Committee of the American Society reported that twenty-five new Auxiliaries were formed during the last year; they also stated that 3,678,000 copies of the Word of God had been circulated during the year. The Committee of the American Society it was remarked that the Meeting had the advantage of the presence of a Representative of the British North American Colonies on that occasion, and therefore it would be left on him to make such statements as he might deem requisite. The Committee, in regard of the past year, it was added, afforded little cause for complaint. Portions of usefulness in the service of God which were constantly arising in the progress of that Institution. The late Prince Consort was a donor of 50*l*. to the Society. The Committee sought to lighten the burden of Her Majesty's grief by presenting to her a copy of the Scriptures. The President an address which was graciously received and acknowledged. Allusion was then made to the death of three Vice-Presidents, namely, the late Bishop of Durham, Mr. John Thornton, and Mr. Thomas Farmer, men who were embued, it was observed, that all who knew them, and who were acquainted with their lives, would be proud of the Society. Among the other deaths referred there were those of the Rev. William Cunningham of Harrow, and the Rev. Mr. Gurney. It was then announced that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and the Bishop of Madras had permitted their names to be added to the list of Vice-Presidents. The Committee of the Society with feelings of deep thankfulness that they recorded the acceptance of the office of Treasurer by their long tried and highly esteemed friend John Bockett, Esq. The receipts of the year ending March 31st, 1862, had exceeded those of any preceding year except those of special funds. The amount applicable to the general purposes of the Society was 90,923*l* 3*l* 6*d*., being an increase of 6,668*l* 12*l* 4*d*. over the preceding year; while the amount received for Bibles and Testaments had been 75,760*l* 17*l* 8*d*. or 6,148*l* 17*l* 7*d*. less than in the preceding year. The total receipts from ordinary sources of income had amounted to 1,677,000*l* 13*l* 9*d*. or 1,393*l* more than in any former year. To the above it is said must be added the sum of 631*l* 13*l* 8*d*. for the Chinese New Testament Fund, and 128*l* 0*l* 5*d*. for the Special Fund for India; making a grand total of 168,443*l* 13*l* 5*d*. The issues for the year were 1,677,000 Bibles and Testaments at home, 999,248 from the depot, 559,291—1,595,548 copies the total issue of the Society now amounted to 40,910,574 copies. The ordinary payments had amounted to 140,808*l* 5*l* 8*d*. and payments on account of the Special Funds to 3,943*l* 10*l* 6*d*. The expenditure for the year amounted to 144,751*l* 7*l* 5*d*. being 20,611*l* 4*l* 6*d*. less than in the preceding year. The Society was under engagement to the extent of 59,631*l* 13*l* 8*d*. The committee said they could they could not close their statement of the Society's operations without a passing allusion to the fact that the Society had been the subject of which called loudly for the sympathy and fresh diligence on the part of all who were engaged in it. The Scriptures sold by the Bible women, now numbering 156, amounted to 8,500, respecting the sum of 917*l*. Making the due of house still remained to be paid to 100*l*. The Committee added that a limited space had been reserved in the International Exhibition containing 196 versions of the Scriptures in 135 dialects that a depot had been opened in South Kensington, and colporteurs were being employed for the sale of Bibles, and for the gift of portions of the Scriptures to the poor. The Committee had also sold 1,600 copies of the New Testament in 160 different languages had been sent to the hospitals in London; that a reduction had been made in the price of the Scriptures, with the view of placing them within the reach of Foreigners of all classes. In the course of some of the proceedings of the Committee said they were very anxious that the Society should be hallowed field which God had given to that Society to occupy peace and prosperity would soon be its distinctive features.

The meeting was then addressed by the chairman and a number of others among whom we noticed the names of the Bishop of Bangor; the Rev. Canon Stowell; the Rev. J. Rattenbury; the Rev. Mr. Richardson; and the Rev. H. Allen; the Rev. J. Lachin Taylor, from Canada; and the

men of Canada; and the Rev. Dr. Turner, missionary from the South Seas. Their speeches are all highly interesting but too lengthy for our space. The address of the Rev. Lucilia Taylor, however will not be thought too long by those who read it:

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, from Canada, said "My Lord, I regard it as one of the highest honours of my life to be permitted to appear before this vast assembly of your Christian princes and people, and to witness the coming up of the tribes of the Israel from the Desert of Egypt, and to witness the gathering of this month of feasts holy to the Lord, and to sustain by their presence and means these noble social organizations which have now become the prominent feature of the greatness of the wonderful age in which we live, and which has produced the great events of the glory and the crown of our blessed God honoured fatherland. (Applause.) To an individual, my Lord, living in a colony it is a privilege of inestimable value to mingle in these assemblies from day to day with the representatives of the true Protestantism of the world, and to witness the presence of the designated great head of the Protestant world, and listen as we do in their noble Reports to the recital of your deeds of holy daring in the cause of Emmanuel and of truth, which have made England a synonyme for all that is noble, great and praiseworthy in philanthropic and Christian action. I witness that you sit among you and hear and feel from time to time the fervour, the evidences of the force and heat of British Christianity, the sacred enthusiasm and glorious electricity of Exeter Hall. (Loud applause.) I enjoyed the taste, my Lord, of this memorable treat in 1851, when visiting my beloved Britain for the purpose of procuring the materials of the product of industry and art in that great peace temple, the Crystal Palace of Hyde-park. Although the series of anniversary celebrations in this Hall had then terminated, had the good fortune to obtain access to another hall where an anniversary was being held under the most distinguished presence of the great head of the world, from the chair, an address replete with noble, sound and liberal Christian sentiments from that illustrious Prince who has lately passed into his rest, and whose demise has robbed this great nation in weeds of the deepest sorrow. (Applause.) And I may be permitted, my Lord, by my brethren in Canada, to state that the event, unexpected by us all, produced as profound a sensation in the colony which I have the honour to represent, as it did in the fatherland—in that church where seven years ago the murmurs of the forest resounded in unbroken solitude, there was found in the pulpit and in the choir, the presence of the great head of this country to petition the Almighty for consolation to the widow in her affliction, and when that petition was presented, "God bless our beloved Sovereign in her deep bereavement, and administer to her the sweetest consolations of thy grace,"—"a response as of one mighty heart rose to the throne of God, and the prayer, "God bless our King," further to observe that when the coming historian shall have accomplished his work, and scanned the walls of his country's greatness, it is our opinion that no name connected with the throne of one distinguished empire since the days of the good King Alfred will descend with greater brightness than that of the great head of this country, than the name of Prince Albert the good. (Loud applause.) Permit me to present to the friends of this noble Institution now assembled, the fraternal regards of the loyal, Christian and devoted greetings of the friends of the Bible in Canada West and to state in their name, and on their behalf, that the banner which bears the inscription of our banner whose insignia is the open Bible for the world, encouraged by your zeal and strengthened by your example, we are resolved to push our conquests and multiply our achievements till British America is Bible visited and Bible blessed, and all its numerous colonies are living in the light of truth and glory and peace. (Loud applause.) Permit me to observe that the field of your united Canadian auxiliaries stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the boundary of the great American Republic to those regions consecrated by the footstep of the immortal Franklin and his band of heroes. (Applause.) Whilst the fertile, rich and verdant fields of the soil in their varied and rude vernal, or to those who shall people the fertile plains and vast table lands of our great Northwest from the various European nations, your Canadian auxiliaries will be prepared to present to each in his native land, the most precious and fertile of gifts. The most remote part of that gold continent one of the modern Eldorados, and perhaps the richest of them all, is now seeking thousands of thousands to its tempting shores, and from British Columbia the Macedonian cry has spread, "Come over and settle." The fertile fields of the continent are times as large territorially as this glorious and mighty England, and more than twice as large as France, is being richly developed, and if its resources continue thus to be developed, it will perhaps, as the highest living authority informs us, under the civilizing hand of the Christian, become the terrestrial Paradise. To the civilization of that rich soil, then, as well as to the miner in his canvas tent or his rude hut, we shall present the book which is richer far than the greatest nugget; and the young man nurtured in the heart of piety, who at the paternal home used morning and evening to read the sacred Scriptures, and who, on his departure from that home, is committed by a pious mother in prayer to the protection of God, will sit down and read his Bible, and while he brushes away with his coarse sleeve the rising tear, will exclaim, "More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; and silver than rubies, for the testimony which the Lord has rendered richer far than rubies!" (Great applause.) No wonder then, my Lord, that the colony which I have the honour to represent, standing as it does the first Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society out of England on the globe, and, scarce second to your Imperial Auxiliary in the number of its members, should be thus given such a proof of devotion and loyalty to the throne crown of Great Britain. (Applause.)

You bind your colonies in the West to the great parent empire by the British Bible and British living Christianity. It is not like India, where you have the Bible thrust out of the Government schools, while the false gods of the idolaters are placed in their place. Bind that important country to you by your Bible, and the glories of this place will

for the first and almost the only protection, and so far
 from the note of one of your own prophets, of the
 of despair being realized, of the New
 Zealanders sitting on the broken arch of
 London-bridge and looking for the ruins of
 St. Paul's these wide-apart colonies would
 form around you a bulwark of defence and
 would defend and keep you glorious and distin-
 guished. But I am not a prophet, and I am
 with increasing influence till it shall pass
 under the millennial splendours of Jesus'
 universal kingdom. When, the spark of war
 was seen by us 'in the thick darkness,' and
 when the claret bells sounded 'Prepare,'
 had that was fallen upon us, which God
 has sent upon the world, and which your
 beloved Canada would have been the battle-
 field, as you are well aware; and the conflict
 would be with our noble cousins, I repeat the
 phrase, noble cousins, 'for speak ill of them,
 who, may we cannot,—glorious Unit-
 ed States, glorious brother Jonathan; first-
 born of the North, and the noblest of the
 der Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic we be! It
 is that is great, for he had a great origin!'
 when that conflict with our cousins threat-
 ened, we rose to a man, girded on our ar-
 mour, and the shout was heard from our ar-
 mour and of the country to the other, 'God save
 the Queen!' and the prayer, 'possessors of
 [Loud applause.] But noble brother John-
 than is getting right at the noble; he is learning
 wisdom by what he has to suffer, and al-
 though President Lincoln's Government lit-
 tle thought of making the abolition of slav-
 ery the issue of the contest when they com-
 menced the struggle, and again, and again
 disavowed it, He who has made of our coun-
 try a theatre of war, has made of us, of all
 all the nations that dwell on the face of the
 earth has taken it into His own hand, and,
 my Lord, in the district of Columbia, in the
 heart of the great Republic, both Houses of
 Congress have passed, and the signature of
 President Lincoln has been given to the de-
 claration of the independence of the States,
 cease to exist; and proceeding from thence,
 the work shall extend to the extremities of
 the land, till the noble eagle, whose pinions
 shall gather strength as she flies, shall
 float over that vast territory, without seeing
 a single bondman, or a single individual, be-
 cause his skin is dark, in chains; and the
 beauty and power to our own banner, will
 then float over a free people; and next to
 the glorious Union Jack will be the admira-
 tion of the whole world. (Applause.) We
 have acquired the position of being your
 first Auxiliary, and I think I may state
 that we are second to none that you have.
 As those which have produced such mar-
 vellous results in the operations of the pa-
 rent Society, and we have endeavoured to
 tread as closely as we can in your footsteps.
 Our agents thoroughly do their work in
 the fields of their labour, and are by God's
 blessing, the right hand of our strength; and
 has added a new word to our English non-
 conflate, and who may be considered a
 sort of connecting link between the clergy
 and laity—I refer to the colporteurs—have
 been gloriously successful in their labours.
 As I am well known by my tongue to be a
 Gaelic speaker (by which I mean, I am per-
 mitted to mention the cause of a large
 was settled in the early days of the colony
 by Highland Scotchmen, for they generally
 cling together—clannish to the last. (Laugher
 etc.) These men settled in a large district
 of the country; but, unfortunately, they
 were all highlanders, and all of them Catholics,
 and there were not more than thirty or
 four individuals in the entire station who
 could read. One of our colporteurs got a
 copy of the word of God introduced to one
 of these individuals in the old sublime Gaelic
 (laughter)—the language in which they
 used to pronounce the sweet name of moth-
 er, and which they all understood. I may
 read it stealthily, at first only venturing
 upon a few sentences, and then putting the
 book down. Afterwards, he would go back
 to it and read a little more, and then the
 others heard of it; but as it was in Gaelic
 they thought it could not do them much
 harm. They began dilating further upon this
 subject, till he observed that there were a
 ment gathered together, three evenings in the
 week to each others' houses, and the few
 that can read among them read to the rest
 from the Word of God. There is a copy of
 the bible in almost every house, and with
 that dogged perseverance which is the char-
 acteristic of the Gaelic Scot, they hold to the
 bible amidst all the three or four candles
 that can be brought to bear against them
 from the thorns of the Holy Father.
 (Applause.) A thought uttered by one of
 the early friends of this Society has been
 pressing itself upon my mind ever since
 have been sitting in this Hall to-day. (Ap-
 plause.) He turned to that distinguished
 nobleman who was the first President of this
 Society and said, 'My Lord Teignmouth
 you are the centre of the widest circle which
 the world ever knew.' If that fine thought
 was applicable in the days of the noble
 Teignmouth, much more may it be so regard-
 ing our noble friend, who has so long been
 my Canada for it has so long been so
 that one of the vacant pargons with all its
 attendant honors is to be conferred upon
 the Noble President of this Society it will
 earn the rejoicings and the supports of the
 whole Christian population; but I regard
 you, my Lord, when sitting in the centre of
 all, as already as possessing perhaps more
 honor than any other position on earth
 can confer. All past triumphs, and future
 triumphs, and all the contrary, all combining
 to assure us, the conspect, notwithstanding
 that this work shall go on and leaven
 and deepen, and spread and grow, till the
 whole earth is enshroued in millennial splen-
 dor, and our Emmanuel crowed Lord of
 all. With regard to the conflict that is now
 going on, Mr. Stowell would have said
 and we who came later find one of our posi-
 tion taken away from us. I will pass over the
 matter therefore, by saying only that we
 should speak to-day in Exeter-hall and
 our armour as we have never yet girded it
 on, when we find that in the advanced rank
 of the noble Teignmouth, and the noble
 when wearing the livary of Christianity upon
 their shoulders, and in looking through the
 ranks of them all with my glass to-day, I
 could scarcely distinguish who they were till
 I saw the letters B. and R. upon their hel-
 mets. (Laughter and applause.) We want
 and the conflict; and in saying so, I want
 as the Scotchman said when a grave divi-
 vine got up to prove that it was not the du-
 ty of the Christian Church to send the Gos-
 pel to the heathen he said, 'Read me the
 Bible.' (Laughter and applause.) We want
 afraid, my Lord, that in saying so, we want
 of the world to-day. (Applause.) 'Has it
 not been tried thousands and thousands

on battle. Has it not been brought into
 conflict with all this armour of hell? and
 has it not come out from each encounter
 whetted with a keener edge to do battle
 again for Jehovah? We rush to the con-
 flict, and the sooner they come on in their
 united strength the better. We rear the
 standard that shall shine, with invincible
 power, to the victors, that before the
 jubilee of the British Empire, the
 our hosts shall rally, and we stand them on
 to God's glory. Let every soldier in the
 Christian army demean himself as John
 Harris, as if an angel was fighting by his
 side. Without being too sanguine, and bor-
 rowing a leaf from our millennial friends,
 I am sure, that before the jubilee of
 the jubilee of the British Empire, the
 Society shall be celebrated, having with the
 blessing of God, supplied Europe, and Af-
 ricas, and just finished Asia, your agents
 may be launching out in some noble Bible
 Society's ship to find out some group of love-
 ly natives in the Pacific till that moment
 arrives!—

Unvisited.

Auxiliary Society in America, having filled
 that vast continent, from the Arctic circle
 to Cape Horn, may be embarking upon the
 same voyage of Bible navigation; and may
 we not suppose the two meeting together
 upon the same lovely islands upon the bosom
 of the sea, celebrating together, not only
 the jubilee of the British Empire, but the
 jubilee of the American or Canadian
 Bible Society, or of the American or Cana-
 dian Bible Society, but of the distributions
 of the bibles of the Societies all over the
 world, achieved by grace and crowned with
 peace and good will amongst all men. (Loud
 applause.)

MINUTES OF THE BROMLEY COUNCIL.

May 30th, 1862.

Pursuant to adjournment council met.
 Present the Reeve and councillors, Mr. Cohen,
 and Mr. Smith, the Quin.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gor-
 man, That whereas John and Thomas Cas-
 telle has since the year 1855, and including
 that year, been assessed for all the land con-
 tained in Lots No. 9 in the 9th concession,
 No. 10 in the 10th concession and the North
 half of Lot No. 9 in the 10th concession of
 the sum of one pound ten shillings and six
 pence, and that the County Treasurer be in-
 structed to assess the North half of Lot No. 9
 in the 10th concession, the Bromley assess-
 ment against Thomas Castelle who is the
 owner, has been a mistake of the assessor,
 Be it therefore resolved, That the County
 Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to
 cancel any taxes charged in his books
 against said North half of Lot No. 9 in the
 10th concession, and the Clerk do transmit him a copy
 of this Resolution duly signed, sealed and
 dated this 30th of May 1862. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gor-
 man, That Donald Cameron having pur-
 chased the West halves of Lots Nos. 4 and
 6 in the 10th concession of this Municipality
 and has offered to pay the arrears of taxes
 upon said Lots, at the usual rate collected
 for Bush Lots, Be it resolved that the collector
 be, and he is hereby instructed to re-
 ceive from the said Donald Cameron the sum
 of 11s 4d as the just proportion of
 of taxes to be charged against the West
 halves of Lots Nos. 4 and 6 in the 10th
 concession, and seven pence and the proportion
 due upon the West half of No. 6 in the said
 4th concession of this municipality for the
 past year, and that the balance of assessments
 against Richard Nightingale or George Don-
 aldson be appointed as follows, upon the West
 half of Lot No. 3 in the fourth concession
 the sum of one pound ten shillings and six
 pence, on the West half of No. 2 eleven
 shillings and 44 pence, on the East half
 of No. 3 11s and 6 pence, and on the West
 half of No. 5 in the said 4th concession of
 Bromley the sum of seven shillings and seven
 pence. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gor-
 man, That the By-Law read, Be it resolved
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and remit the same to him by mail. Carried.

In reply to the Treasurer of this municipality claiming compensation for the distribution of the Land Improvement Fund. It was moved by Mr. McEneaney seconded by Mrs. Quinn, That he receive two and one-half per cent. commission upon said money coming into his hands, commencing with the first year of 1893 paid to this municipality. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the application of James Ready, claiming remuneration for a road given around the Rocky Hill on the 3rd concession line at the lot No. 18, be referred until the distribution of the Land Improvement Fund takes place. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That the petition of John McLean and others, and all other petitions for money or labour to improve Roads, be deferred until the distribution of the fund, and road work takes place. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That this matter do now adjourn until seven o'clock P. M. and that the council of Revision do again meet forthwith. Carried.

Mr. McEneaney moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman and resolved that George Brown be assessed as follows, viz.—

£ St. Paul's £10; the assessment of Douglas £40; the 4 acre part of Lot No. 5 in the 5th concession £10; the 100 acres in the 9th concession £20; making in all seventy pounds, and that the Roll be revised accordingly. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the assessment of James Stoucks for Real property be reduced the sum, often pounds. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That Hugh Kerr as well as Bolton Culbertson be assessed for the Town Lot in the Town of Douglas. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That Patrick Hughes be assessed in his assessment of Real property the sum of five pounds. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That Andrew W. Bell's declaration be accepted, and that the assessment against him for personal property be struck off the Roll. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That whereas the East half of Lot No. 7 in the 9th concession of this Township, has been omitted by the assessor, Be it therefore resolved that said Lot be assessed against J. G. Malloch, Esq., or Thomas Robertson, the sum of fifty pounds, and placed on the Roll under the name of Culbertson's assessment and the Roll amended accordingly. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Quinn, That the court of Revision do now rise and resume as a council. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That the clerk be instructed to fill an order on the Treasurer of this municipality, in favour of Andrew Bell, Road Surveyor, for the sum of six dollars in full of his demand, for the Surveying and making plan &c., of part of the Road from Douglas to Eganville. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That the clerk be instructed to fill an order on the Treasurer in favour of Wm. Scobie for 3a 6d payment of stationery &c. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. McEneaney, That it council do now adjourn until to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M. Carried.

May 31st, 1892.

Pursuant to adjournment council met. Present the Reeve and councillors, McEneaney, Smith, Gorman and Quinn.

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OTTAWA.

"The Old Countryman's Emigrant Guide," conducted by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Quebec, has been publishing a series of letters, containing a vast amount of information of all kinds for intending emigrants. The letters were written from Quebec. The last one has a special interest for Ottawa readers, being an able defence of our city from the aspersions of the London Times. It is somewhat lengthy, but perfectly correct. Being now up, we are sure no apology is necessary for devoting the space which has thus been rendered free to its reproduction:—

"In answering the statement so confidently made by the 'Times' correspondent from Montreal, and the Editor of the 'Times' from London, about a district with which, personally, they were both unacquainted, I am much influenced by any wish to underline the vast commercial importance and progress of Montreal, nor have I, in attempting to show the wisdom of the selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government, that individual interest in Ottawa which erroneously attributed to the influence of 'certain speculators,' which led to its selection as the seat of Government, to the 'transference of the capital from Montreal to the upstart village of Ottawa.'"

"Montreal never was the capital of Canada; and this statement is imaginative as the picture drawn from the sufferings of the Ottawa lumbermen, from wolves, bears, cold and hunger. The selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government, no more makes that beautiful and central spot the capital of Canada than a similar distinction makes Washington the Capital of the United States."

"I have a far higher object in this answer which is to remove the prejudice which countless readers of the 'Times' may adopt against Canada than a similar part of Canada too little known at home, but which from its vast extent, its various mineral, agricultural, and lumbering resources and riches yields to no part of this fine Province in value and importance. If I disapprove the grounds upon which the 'Times' rests its case, I maintain that, to some extent at least, I prove mine."

"I had this advantage over my formidable opponent, that I know the district I desire to defend, or I would not write about it, and lived in Canada years before the last movement took place which led to that judicious compromise which resulted in the selection of Ottawa on the part of the Queen's advisers, and solved a difficulty which might have remained a stumbling block and bone of contention for a century to come, so powerful, so varied, so apparently insuperable, were the national, political, local and personal obstacles involved in the question. There can be no question as to the view which the Colonists generally, who have now seen the chicanery of it, will take; there can be no doubt that His Grace will adopt the commendations made by Lord Sydenham and Elgin, Sir Edmund Head, and last, though far from least, the great Duke, who, upon being consulted where the seat of Government for Canada should be placed, his finger on Ottawa."

"I proceed now to show the utter unacquaintance of the 'Times' and its correspondent on the subject on which they have written with so much confidence."

"In the letter of 6th of September, the writer states that he considers it a 'painful, shameful truth, that less is known of Canada in England, even by public men and great colonial orators, than in Paris and Rome, and calls upon the Imperial Government to send some Livingstone to explore and explain the resources of Upper Canada.'"

"The 'Times' improves the occasion afforded by its correspondent, and tells us that the 'choice of Ottawa has united all in the province against it; the arbitration they themselves sought, and the decision which they pledged themselves to accept; that the buildings are of the straightest sort of architectural fanaticism; and the position of Montreal is commanding, and at the head of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; that Ottawa is the residence of a rough and disorderly set of lumbermen; that it is reached by a branch of the Grand Trunk; that the river below is only adapted for vessels of light draught, and above rendered useless by rapids; that Ottawa is the Ultima Thule of Canada, that nobody lives beyond it, and that everybody must go out of the way to reach it; that Her Majesty's advisers have been misled, should retract their steps, or if the Colonial Secretary having seen the spot, approves of the choice, that no more should be said about it."

"The 'Times' correspondent says that Ottawa is the 'head-quarters of the lumbermen because it is the widest spot in Canada; that they are French Canadians, and constitute three-fourths of the population of the village,' which only contains 12,000 inhabitants. The lumbermen don't live in Ottawa—only 25 per cent of the whole population is of French origin. The Irish in Ottawa exceed any other nation in numbers, and it is just possible that they may be the rough and disorderly set. It is quite certain that it is not the French Canadians, whose quiet habits are proverbial. It is only a month since the 'Times' denounced all Lower Canadians with a bitter vehemence; now insists upon the removal of the capital of Canada to the very city where the British and Irish and the Queen were so grossly insulted in the council chamber, and where there are 30,000 French Canadians and 15,000 Irish Roman Catholics."

"The government buildings which are admitted to be grand, regal, and ancient looking, will one day do for a lunatic asylum; they are the seat of the most perfect architectural fanaticism," adds the 'Times.' The members of the Legislature described the arrangements in every tense and mood."

"Before leaving Ottawa, the Honorable G. Brown, M. P. for Toronto, and Dr. Tassie, representing a county close to Montreal, proposed a vote of thanks to the city of Ottawa, for their munificent hospitality, which was carried unanimously. The Press were the guests of the city; the sides-de-camp, and persons connected with the royal suite, were handsomely housed in a new hotel, and did not require tents."

"No body lives beyond Ottawa—the river above it is rendered useless by rapids," says the 'Times.' How was it that the Prince went by steamers and canoes, and portages, 100 miles above Ottawa, amidst the most exquisite scenery, where the almost devotional loyalty of the people was sometimes quiet touching, and where he partook of such a sumptuous and elegant repast as was ever seen in the most picturesque spot of the world?"

"So from Ottawa, being a miserable out-of-the-way place, it is accessible in more ways than any place in Canada. There is the river spanned by a bridge of singular beauty, and showing at Carleton a group of Canadian scenery and by which was reached at a sight the most picturesque ever seen except Constantinople. Then there is a railroad not mentioned in a letter, which is not as the 'Times' asserts, a branch of the Grand Trunk. Ottawa is also approached from Kingston by the Rideau Canal, and next Spring the Railway from Brockville to Amherst will afford another means of access to the intended capital."

"Ottawa is a seat of a few thousands, could be made impregnable; Montreal would take many millions! So far from Ottawa being 'down to the American frontier,' it is much further from Montreal, or any city in

Canada except Quebec!

"The Times tells us that Montreal is at the head of navigation of the St. Lawrence; we poor colonists say that the head of the St. Lawrence is 170 miles higher up, where Lake Ontario ends."

"A few more words about the Ottawa country, now beginning to be called, and very properly Central Canada: which may be said to begin with the Boboyogon Free grant Road north of Peterborough to the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada. The government is yearly spending large sums in making colonisation roads, and surveying new townships to the north of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. These townships are rapidly filling up, and the occupiers of them have had abundant agricultural success. The City of Ottawa is in the county of Arden; the average return of wheat which have for some years past exceeded any county of Canada. Central Canada may not equal this for some time, but the 'Times' correspondent admits its fertility, and speaks of it as a rich uncultivated country. So far from their being nothing beyond Ottawa, it is the district from which half the lumber used and exported from Canada comes. The iron mines at Hull have been for years successfully worked, and not long since 8,000 tons of magnetic iron ore of an unusually rich quality, went down the Rideau canal to be smelted in the United States! The Indians bring every rich specimen of lead ore down the Gatineau river, but they yet keep their secret as to its locality with singular and characteristic caution. More than sixty years ago Mr. Philemon Wright explored the country near the Ottawa, and settled at Hull, and in the year 1806 he obtained from the Royal Society in England a silver medal, having on one side the inscription, 'Arts and commerce promoted,' and on the other, 'To Mr. Philemon Wright, M.D.C.C.C.VI., for Culture of Hemp in Canada.'"

"To write of Ottawa as an upstart village is unworthy of the writer and the occasion. The real property in Ottawa City was valued at nearly \$4,000,000. Eight hundred acres of land are annually at Quebec with timber from the Upper Ottawa country, valued at \$2,500,000. It has had, for many years past, churches, schools, scientific societies, mechanics' institutes, newspapers and manufacturing of various kinds. It has made more rapid progress than any city in Canada, and its population is doubling in ten years. It is the high road to 25,000,000 of acres of land, as yet unsettled, but capable of successful cultivation, between it and the Georgian Bay. If the grand project of an union between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans should ever be realized, and the best and nearest route taken, the road must pass near the Ottawa, and the lumbermen, who have a route would ever dream of a water communication which could be only available half the year."

"The duty paid to Government for the privilege of cutting timber at \$4 per foot for square timber, and 5d each for logs, produces nearly \$200,000 per annum. More than 20,000 men are employed, whose wages and board average \$2½ per foot, (more than five pounds sterling) each, and amounts yearly to \$5,650,000, upwards of one million and a quarter sterling. There are more sufferers from bulls and bears, and cold and hunger, in the metropolis of England than among the well-clad, well-warmed, well-fed, well-paid-and-piped lumbermen of the Upper Ottawa. Quebec, I repeat, is not the miserable out-of-the-way place it has been represented to be: that the country beyond and west of Ottawa has highly valuable mineral, agricultural, and lumbering resources."

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"There is no need however for a 'Livingstone' to be sent out to explain and explore the resources of this part of Upper Canada. There is scarcely a square mile which has not been visited, and the result recorded in the Crown Lands Department. There is scarcely an acre, I was going to say, which has not been examined by the painstaking and earnest staff of Sir Wm. Logan, whose love of geology amounts almost to enthusiasm, which he seems to have communicated to the able and accomplished gentlemen who serve under him. Nor has the attention of these gentlemen been merely confined to geological researches, but the Fauna and Flora of Canada have been observed and recorded, as well as the fossils found in the various strata between Lake Superior and Gaspé. A geological map of Canada is now being prepared by Sir Wm. Logan, the minute and accurate details of which will be deeply interesting to all whose attention has been given to this science. There are already detailed maps and reports of all this district published annually, and obtainable from Sir William, or the officers of the House of Assembly at Quebec. Sir Wm. Logan receives with willing courtesy, and welcomes all visitors to his valuable collection of Canadian minerals at Montreal."

EXECUTION OF CHRISTOPHER BOULTON, AT NIAGARA FOR WIFE MURDER.

(From the St. Catherine's Journal June 12.) To-day the execution of Christopher Boulton for the murder of his wife in this town on Sunday afternoon the 5th of January last, took place at Niagara. The particulars of the crime will be fresh in the memory of our readers. Boulton had commenced drinking on the Christmas Eve, and had continued under the influence of liquor until Thursday or Friday, when he "sobered off," but still indulging in a few glasses per day, and exhibiting in his conduct an apparent determination to commit some crime. On the 10th of January he was seized by a restless and ill-tempered, and at about five o'clock, ordered his wife to bring a pail of water, and when she went out, he followed her, and struck her on the temple with the pole of the axe knocking her down, and would have attempted to cut her head off, and would have succeeded had not the instrument been too dull to be forced to do such work by the mere strength of one man. The deceased's son (Anderson) attempted to save her, and was attacked in turn, but escaped. Boulton then went to the Town Hall and gave himself into custody, confessing his crime."

His history. Very little is known concerning Boulton's life previous to the murder of his family. He was born in England, Lancashire, we believe, on the 12th June, 1824, and was consequently just 35 years of age to-day, although he did not look to be more than 29 or 30 years of age. He married his murdered wife in Philadelphia, and she had been previously married to a man named Anderson by whom she had three children, (boys) and Boulton claims that it was the conduct of these boys which he accused of committing many thefts, which led to the few quarrels between himself and wife, and which subsequently led to the tragic death of the latter. He says that his previous life has neither been bad nor very good, and that he has never committed any crime, but that he was once accused of committing many thefts, which led to the few quarrels between himself and wife, and which subsequently led to the tragic death of the latter. He says that his previous life has neither been bad nor very good, and that he has never committed any crime, but that he was once accused of committing many thefts, which led to the few quarrels between himself and wife, and which subsequently led to the tragic death of the latter."

ment is evidently false, for at the inquest he corrected the evidence given by the witnesses, and he certainly could not have done so, had he failed to have a distinct recollection of the murder. He stated that he had good reason to believe that the liquor given to him on the Sunday was drugged, and that it was that maddened him and led him to the crime. He knew this, he said, from having heard the mother and boys conversing over the matter, the former remonstrating that they were giving too much, and that it might kill him, when one of the latter replied, "What the d—!—It's the difference, its only old Boulton any way." He had frequently remonstrated against the thieving propensities of the boys, he claimed, and it was to bring their burglarious acts to an end that he committed the crime. He said the people had judged him harshly in this matter, and that he had had time to consult with his council previous to his trial the result would have been different. Since coming here Boulton did not lead the most sober life although he had not been a confirmed drunkard. While under the influence of liquor he was very wild and unmanly, but by trade he was a tailor, and said to have been a good workman."

THE EXECUTION. The scaffold was erected over the front entrance of the jail, the entrance to it being from the second story, and commanded a full view of the town and surrounding country. At a few minutes after ten, the prisoners were brought up, yet they kept their secret as to its locality with singular and characteristic caution. More than sixty years ago Mr. Philemon Wright explored the country near the Ottawa, and settled at Hull, and in the year 1806 he obtained from the Royal Society in England a silver medal, having on one side the inscription, 'Arts and commerce promoted,' and on the other, 'To Mr. Philemon Wright, M.D.C.C.C.VI., for Culture of Hemp in Canada.'"

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of the jail. While he engaged in prayer, the hangman (who had been procured from Toronto jail, and dispensed with all disguise as well as outward signs of repugnance for the task) adjusted his rope around his neck. The Sheriff gave the signal, which Jack Ketch obeyed, and in an instant all that was mortal of the murderer was dangling below the cord convulsed in the agonies of death. In his struggles he managed to get hold of the trap-door, and for five or six minutes life was manifested by terrible writhings. But soon all was over, and Edward Keenan a young man of about 18 years, had gone to meet his offended maker by the hand of the hangman for the brutal murder of his mother! In due time the body was cut down, and Dr. Freeman having pronounced life extinct, the body was presumed to be satisfied. Not so, however, many of those who had arrived in Milton between the hours of half-past ten and one, for it was hard to persuade them that they had been cheated of a sight which many of them had travelled many miles to behold. We could not sympathize with them. But on the contrary, we felt somewhat of gratifying a perverted if not brutal nature."

MURDER IN NEW YORK.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past three, Mary Stewart, claiming to be the wife of Peter G. Real, deliberately shot him at his place of business, No. 256 Broadway. Four years ago, it appears by the statement made yesterday, he was married to her, but soon abandoned her and from that time he kept company with a number of other women. His wife applied to him to pay her board, but he declined to aid her in any way. Yesterday morning she called at No. 256 Broadway to see him, but was informed that Mr. Real had gone to Jersey City. With this information she went to Courtland street ferry and waited for two hours. At the expiration of that time he came off the boat in company with a respectable looking woman. Mrs. Real stepped up to his companion and informed her that she was walking with her husband. The woman on hearing this left Mr. Real immediately. At this point a somewhat sharp and angry conversation took place between Mr. Real and his wife after which they separated. He went to his place of business, and she to the gunsmith to procure a revolver."

Mrs. Real called at No. 256 Broadway at about a quarter past three o'clock and found him in his office on the third floor of the building. They had a short conversation which culminated in a quarrel, when they walked out to the landing at the head of the stairs. There she pulled a revolver from her pocket and a struggle ensued, in the course of which she succeeded in getting him down on his knees, when she fired in a downward direction, shooting him in the left breast. He was conducted to a couch, on which he died almost instantly. Mrs. Real was arrested at once, and taken to the Fifth Precinct station house."

Mrs. Real is a native of England about twenty-four years of age, and is said to be very respectably connected. She is said to have refused to give any clue to the whereabouts of her friends. She is a fair good-looking woman, and possessed of considerable intelligence."

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, June 14, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Charles Rice, Esq., to be Clerk of the County Court in and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Alexander R. Robertson, Esq., M. D., Clerk of the County Court in and for the County of York. Douglas, Esq., M. D., to be Board of Surgeons for the County of Kent, for the purpose of examining applicants for militia pensions. Herbert Stone McDonald, of Gananoque, Esq., to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada."

James Templeton, of London, Esq., Attorney at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada. George Dunsford, of the Town of Peterborough, Esq., Attorney at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada."

His Excellency the Governor General has been also pleased to grant Licenses to John Ray, of Shawaga, Esq., M. D., Benjamin Baxter, of Cayuga, Esq., M. D., and Dingle, Esq., M. D., Charles Miller, Esq., of Wyoming, Esq., M. D., Henry Skinner, of Kingston, Esq., M. D., and Robert Appleton, of Clinton, M. D., to enable them to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada."

A BOGUS RABBIT.—The Quebec Mercury exposes the pretensions of a horse trader, styling himself Barry, who has been exhibiting in Quebec. He is a "great horse tamer," his "full blooded Yankee" made a succession of ludicrous failures and so far from attempting to experiment upon vicious horses he brought forward only the quietest of brutes, and the most harmless of mares, winding up by the showing of a shaved horse. The audience, who were seated at the "great horse tamer" were kicked out, and a general demand was made for the money to be returned. Although a second exhibition had been announced, "Mr. Barry" did not appear, probably, as the Mercury puts it, "from fear of the just vengeance of the few Quebec boys who would not be deceived by a 'full blooded Yankee'."

On Wednesday morning the 14th inst., the cabinet shop in Harrington, belonging to Mr. Mathew Morris, was totally destroyed by fire. About \$400 or \$500 worth of furniture, several sets of tooling and a large quantity of dry lumber, machinery &c., were also consumed. Mr. Morris's loss is about \$2,000. No insurance.

The Cobourg "Star" says—"Daly and Hart, who were at the last assizes sentenced to be hung on the 9th inst, had their sentence commuted, the former to seven and the latter to five years in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston. They took up their residence on Friday last, and a large number of persons who came to town to witness the execution were obliged to return home disappointed."

The two deserters from the Hamilton Rifle Brigade, who were captured at Port Huron, and taken to the city of Detroit, Buffalo, have been tried by Court Martial, in Toronto, for the crime, and sentenced to Gallows to five years' and three years' imprisonment. The latter will serve out his term in the Military Prison at Quebec, but the former will be sent to England."

ONE OF "THE SIX HUNDRED."—Col. Dunn, of H. M. S., has returned to Toronto, after a long absence, and although a very young man, after doing good service in the wars. He was one of the noble and ever memorable Six hundred. Colonel Dunn is a son of the late Honorable Mr. Dunn, at one time Governor General of Canada, and one of the representatives of Toronto in Parliament."

American News.

The New York World says:—At length we begin to understand the precise condition of affairs in the valley of the Shenandoah. "Stonewall" Jackson has escaped—that is very evident—and is now in all probability, in Richmond with his army. The dashed cavalry sent on the right of our line on Friday last would seem to have been inspired by Ashby's ghost, if, as is alleged he is really dead. After having chased Banks across the Potomac, past Secretary Stanton in a panic, overthrew McDowell, failed Fremont, and overwhelmed a portion of Shields' command, Jackson is now ready to do the difficulties of General McClellan's situation. If a portion of Beauregard's army is not also in Richmond it is indeed a wonder."

It is said to be a portion of Jackson's force that made the raid on White House."

WHERE IS BEAUREGARD? The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—

The movements of Beauregard remain as mysterious as ever. It is estimated that the force which is said to have defeated General Williams at Baton Rouge is the advance of Beauregard's army on the way to New Orleans. Another opinion is that his columns are turned in the direction of Port Royal, and that Hunter may be driven into the water by a superior force. It is stated, however, that the despatches from Gen. Halleck do not indicate any cause for apprehension. It is certain that the war department is fully alive to any contingency, and every possible step is taken to give the enemy a fitting reception at every point."

NEW YORK, June 19.—A refugee from Richmond direct, states that the rebels estimated their army of Richmond at 180,000 men it cannot amount to less than 150,000. He states that though largely made up on conscripts it is well disciplined and effective, and has unbounded confidence in General Joe Johnston; that the rebel soldiers still believe that the tide will be turned against General McClellan, and then war will be carried across the Potomac into Maryland and the North."

The army of Johnston is constantly receiving reinforcements, and at last expects to hold our army in check until the impetuosity of England and France and in reference to Southern cotton and tobacco, shall result in bringing those nations to the rescue."

The abandonment of Manassas was considered a very serious disaster to the rebel cause, until Northern organs had made it manifest that Johnson had achieved in that operation a great substantial triumph. With these Northern representations, the evacuation of Manassas was accepted as a splendid military operation notwithstanding the loss which it involved to the rebels of military stores, &c., to the value of \$2,000,000."

The rebels still decline the delusion that their armies have only temporarily abandoned such places as New Orleans, Norfolk, Nashville and Memphis, until the evil is lifted from their eyes with the occupation of Richmond. The rebel leaders are fully aware, however, that all their deceptions of military strategy will not be exposed with the loss of Richmond, and hence their desperate efforts and labours to hold it. They can neither explain their retreat from a crushing defeat at Richmond, nor the satisfaction of their deluded followers."

This refugee states that before leaving that city, he saw boxes and packages of transportation, marked Tusculoo, Ala., from which he inferred that the rebel leaders, in anticipation of a retreat, are sending off their Government or personal valuables."

The depredations committed by the German Division have given a new word to the language. When an article is missed under suspicious circumstances it is said to be "Blenkered." But my own observation leads me to believe that the Germans have been made the scapegoats of the whole army. I have seen Yankees pillage a dairy of its cream, depopulate a hen-roost, and then trumpet forth accusations through their noses against "Blenker's men."

The latter are inordinate and given to riotous living and plundering, it is a fact that cannot be disputed. I have seen a company of them strip a house from garret to cellar, regardless of the remonstrances of female occupants. Under these circumstances, the thought has occurred to me that were any patriotic Southern soldier to decorate our mother's thresholds in the same manner, he would be regarded as a madman, though a regiment stood at his back. The hands of our pillage though the Tontons are stained with pillage though it must be confessed that the latter have engaged in it with a zeal that in a better cause would merit admiration. The circumstances of our march have favored this sort of thing if an officer remonstrated, the question was asked, "Why then, do you not feed us? We must live."

MILITIA AFFAIRS.

The Times is indignant against the Canadian Parliament because it threw out the Militia Bill. Well, we shall have to bear up under the thunders of Jupiter as best we may. The Times has done rather more than its share in creating bad feeling between England and the United States, and would have liked to see the Canadians take up the quarrel which it has raised. The Imperial authorities, also, would doubtless have been glad to see Canada relieving the mother country of the entire burden of defending her North American colonies. Both parties must be somewhat disappointed by the result. We regret that we cannot sympathize with them in their grief. We do not believe that there would have been any talk of war or any need for armament had it not been for the mischief-making of newspapers in England and America, of which the Times was the worst because the most influential, and we have no idea of Canada being made a victim of the belligerent propensities of Jefferson Bricks on either side of the Atlantic. We cannot agree to the dogma that Canada should provide entirely for her own defence when she is not the author of the quarrels against the consequences of which she is called upon to stand on guard. We deny altogether that, except in time of actual war, she is called upon to keep 50,000 men under arms. What can fairly be demanded from her, she has done. She has largely increased the appropriation for the volunteer force, which would in an emergency form the nucleus of a volunteer army. In a very short time she will have 10,000 men of all arms ready for service, and far from contemplating in regard efficiency. What further she will do will depend upon her property and the economy of their rulers. There is no danger of war at present, and we will suppose further proceedings until there is some definite figure of the Province approach nearer to its income. If the Colonial Office had sent a statesman, and not a "devil" like Sir Edmund Head, and if the "militia" bill had been able to do more than to try to get through the House of Commons, and if the English people had not been so prejudiced in the matter of Canada, but also in the reduction of the tariff."

JUNE, 1862.

Great Clearing Sale in Perth.

THE Subscribers hereby intimate to the inhabitants of Perth and surrounding country, that the entire Mercantile Stock of the late JAMES MAIR, Sen., Esq., will be submitted for Private Sale, commencing on Thursday, 6th instant, at an unusual rate on former charges for Ready Pay. This Stock, comprising every desirable article in Dry Goods, Groceries, Dry Salteries, Hardware, Pottery, &c., late Spring, it is at present the most complete Stock in this part of the country. As it is imperative that the whole Stock should be cleared out by the ensuing Fall, every inducement will be given to intending purchasers; and all parties desirous of obtaining Goods at singularly low prices, should at once avail themselves of the opportunity. JAMES MAIR, CHARLES MAIR, Executors, Estate of the late James Mair, Sen., Esq. N.B.—The highest price paid for BUTTER and WOOL during the season."

THE TIME TO PRUNE TREES.—At

a late discussion of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Horticultural Society, Mr. Quinn, of Newark, N. J., said he would prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit; in other words, to encourage the growth of wood, pruning should be done in winter; to encourage fruit bearing it should be done in summer. The object should be to keep the tree in the form of a cone."

Dr. Mather used to say that "there was a gentleman mentioned in the 10th chapter of Acts to whom he was more indebted than any other in the world." This was the town clerk of Ephesus, whose counsel was to do nothing rashly. Upon any proposal of consequence it was usual for him to say, "Let us first consult with the town clerk of Ephesus." What mischief, trouble and sorrow would be avoided in the world, were the people more in the habit of consulting this gentleman."

TRAINING COLTS.—Lambert Maynard, owner of "Trotting Children," who has had much experience in raising and training colts, states that "colts are all broken to the harness before they are a year old, or as he more properly expressed it, educated. He rarely, if ever, uses a whip. As to its injuring them to use them so young, he remarks that he never exercises them so hard as they exercise themselves when alone."

The following incident of the battle of Shiloh is related by an eye-and-ear witness. Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible repugnance; and it happened that one of the rebel soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back, began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, "Don't shoot there any more!—that's father!"

The practice of pulling or boxing children's ears as a means of punishment, deserves a severe rebuke, as it might be productive of very serious consequences to hearing; cases have come under our notice where the drumhead has been ruptured by a box on the ear, and when diseases of the nervous structure of the ear followed such irrational punishment.—Lighthill's Treatise.

When a sheet of white paper is moistened with benzole it becomes temporarily transparent, and any lines may be traced through it. In a few hours the benzole evaporates, and the paper becomes opaque, as before."

An old Jew, who sold exclusively for cash, said that he did it for the benefit of his neighbors. He did not wish to see them "deep in debt with him, ven dey ish got no monish to pay mit."

A young officer writing from Norfolk says, after sleeping in brooks and ponds, it really seemed good to lie down on the pavestones."

A young lady who lately gave an order to a milliner for a bonnet said:—"You are to make it plain and at the same time smart, as I sit in a conspicuous place in church."

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling the pulse of a patient, "that you think me a humbug." "Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse."

R. Rolin a conjurer exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, London, suspends by a single hair of his head a little boy about three years old. He declares that this is done by means of a magical pomade."

To preserve apples from rotting—put them in a dry cellar, and easy access to a large family of children."

The batteries on Island No. 10 can throw balls into three states—Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee."

Self defence is the clearest of all laws, and for this reason—the lawyers didn't make it."

Can a man who has been fined by the magistrate again and again, be considered a reformed man?"

The rattling of dice is often the funeral bell of a whole family."

"No fun is honest which is not fun for both parties."

Some people will never learn anything; for this reason: because they understand everything too soon."

When a plant is to be dressed more than a dog? Ans.—When it is madder."

When did the schoolmaster say, "Very like a whale?" Ans.—When he examined the boy's back after flogging him."

Why are the people of the United States like judges in a court of law? Ans.—They are guided by precedents (Presidents.)

Why is a young lady who has had her likeness taken like one who is calumniated? Ans.—Because she is misrepresented (Miss represented.)

BIRTH.

At Montreal, on Monday the 16th inst. the wife of Mr. Wm. Fergie of a daughter. At Montreal, on Monday the 16th inst. the wife of Mr. Thomas Griffin of a son.

