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No. 24.

COMMERCIAL DISHONESTY.

"It is bought, it is bought, it is bought," said the buyer when he was gone his way, then he boasted.

There is a great deal of fraud and over-reaching in buying and selling. A man goes out to buy a horse. He finds one that he likes, and that the owner wants to sell, but he is determined, if possible, to get him under what he is worth. Accordingly he sets himself to depreciate the animal, by pointing out what he calls his defects and blemishes. "I like your horse in some respects, but he is too old. The man you bought him from is too old. He has been used for a long time. He is a raw-boned too, and carries his head badly, and is too hard upon the bit, and I would not like the color. If he was a bright bay, I would give you a good deal more for him." Thus he cheapens the animal as much below his real worth as he can, and when he has got so far away, that he thinks the owner will not hear of it, boasts what a bargain he has made. "I would not sell the animal for twice the money." But when he gets home, and just what he wanted, "But I see you must have cheated the man you bought him off." "Oh, no, it was a fair bargain. It is true he asked more at first, but he wanted the money, and at last came to my terms, which was the best thing, probably he could do."

Another wants to buy a house, and adopts a similar course to get it for less than it is worth. "I don't like the location," he says. "It is too far from church; the ground is too low; it stands too near the street; it is badly paved; the rooms are too small or too large; the hall is too wide or not wide enough; the kitchen is too inconvenient; it is slightly built; it has a great many repairs &c. &c. What do you ask for it?" "Five hundred pounds." "Five hundred pounds! There is no use in saying any more about it. I can buy a better place for a great deal less money." Well, what will you give me?" "Four hundred, and that I consider more than it is worth. The seller knows it is a bargain, and he cannot afford to keep it. He must take what he can get, and the writings are drawn. The buyer goes his way with the deed in his pocket. "It was bought," he says, "and now he boasts it." "A man who will take for the property, and his lowest price is six hundred pounds. And all at once the location is good; the place is convenient; it is well built; and it will cost but little to put it in first rate repair. It is a very good house. He cheated the seller by crying it down, and he knew it at the time. But a bargain is a bargain, and every one must look out for himself!" It is his heart's ease.

Now this is but a poor, cheap, cheating, swindling, or by whatever you name it, it may be called. It is very far from the golden rule. It is a dishonest way of making money; it is cheating; it is taking so much out of the seller's pocket. If one man, by crying down another's property, gets it for a quarter less than it is fairly worth, it is a fraud; him of the money just as truly as if he had swindled him out of it in any other way.

To what extent the dishonesty in dealing is practised is known only to God; but that it is very common, admits not of a doubt. It is practised more or less in every community; and by some few, who, not having looked at the matter in its true light, would regard the least innovation that they have never seen guilty. Let every man, when he is making a bargain, think of it, and not take any advantage which will give him trouble on his death bed, or at the bar of his final Judge.—*Evangelist.*

GOOD FOR NOTHING

A gentleman, while addressing some children took out his watch, and asked what it was for.

"To keep time," the children answered. "Well, suppose it won't keep time, and can't be made to keep time, what is it good for?"

"It is good for nothing," they replied.

He then took out a lead pencil, and asked what it was for.

"It is to mark with," was the answer.

"But suppose the lead is out, and it won't mark, what is it good for?"

"It is good for nothing," they replied.

He then took out a pocket-knife, and asked what it was for.

"To whittle with," said some. To cut," said others.

"Suppose it has no blade, then what is it good for?"

"Good for nothing," replied Mrs. Hale.

Then a watch, or pencil, or knife is good for nothing, unless it can do the thing for which it was made?"

"No sir," the children answered.

"Well, children, what is a boy or girl made for?"

"The children hesitated."

"What is the answer to the question, 'What is the chief end of man?'" asked the gentleman.

"To glorify God and enjoy him forever."

Now, then, if a boy or girl does not do that, what is he made for? and glorify God, what is he or she good for?"

"A-d the children all answered, without seeming to think how it would sound, 'Good for nothing!'"

"Well, if children are made to glorify God, and they don't do it, are they good for nothing?"

"That is, it is so much more important that they glorify God, and become obedient to him, than any thing else, that if they fail to do this it is as though they failed in every thing. Without love to God, all other things are as nothing."

"God for nothing?"

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TRUSTING TO A SINGLE CROP.

There is no crop that does not fail some years, though there are a few which are never wholly cut off in any season. Grain, for example, always yields a partial crop, and a person may, if he does, depend wholly upon this product as a means of subsistence. The same thing, however, can hardly be said of any other staple crop. Immense illustrations might be given of the danger of depending upon a single crop. The result is Ireland reaping upon the potato crop is patent. The failure of the wheat crop, in many parts of this country, has involved thousands of farmers in debt, which will take years of toil and economy to liquidate. A friend at the west had been so successful in raising peaches that he turned his whole attention to that crop. Last year he realized a large net profit, and he looked for still greater results this year. He had his plans accordingly and incurred considerable debt to be paid from the proceeds of his peaches. The result is, that from five or six thousand trees he gathered scarcely two bushels of marketable fruit.

A mixed cultivation is the safest, in the long run. If the potato crop fails, let there be wheat, barley, or other grain to fall back upon. The chances of utter failure are diminished a thousand fold where there are three or four different crops under culture. A season destructive to one is likely to be just the thing for another.—*American Agriculturist.*

A MODEL CANADIAN OFFICER.

"A few days ago, a gentleman by the name of Fish, residing in middlesex County Canada, was defrauded of 230 barrels of flour, by a man named Carpenter. Carpenter came to Detroit followed by Fish and the latter person put the matter in the hands of officers Van Stas and Gader, who found Carpenter, and arrested him. At this time a new character appeared upon the stage, in the person of Deputy Sheriff Smith, of Middlesex County, who advised Carpenter not to go with the officers as under the Ashburton treaty, he was not obliged to. As a matter of course, Carpenter took Smith's advice and refused to be taken to Windsor. The man carpenter, we are informed, defrauded one of the Canada banks of some \$900, not a great while since, and was also tried for setting fire to some buildings at Chatham, but was acquitted. The high sheriff of middlesex County was written to and informed of the doings of his deputy. The delinquent is still at large."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

WHITE PARTRIDGE.

"The Quebec Mercury says that white partridges have made their appearance in that region this winter. The Indians report them plenty at the Saguenay, where they never were seen before. The bill differs in shape from that of the brown partridge, and they are also very thickly feathered down the backs, like 'bastards.' Many years ago, the first one then known was presented to Lord Aylmer. In 1844, also, they made their appearance, and now again are met with on all sides. The three lately killed were preserved as curiosities in the Museum of the Quebec Historical Society."

A THIEF TAKEN TAKEN.

In a recent issue we gave an account from the Woodstock Sentinel of the capture of two individuals who had in their possession a large quantity of counterfeit bills. The bills, it was supposed, included all that they had, and were being themselves that a check had been put to the circulation of the bogus money. But, strange to say, that result was not achieved; for it soon became evident that some other person was dealing in these spurious monies. An investigation being made, it was found that the officer who had arrested the counterfeiters in the first place had not given up the whole of the bad bills to the authorities, but had kept about \$700 for the purpose of his own private speculation. On this sum he had managed to fit at \$50, people little suspecting that this terror to evil doers would be engaged in this dangerous occupation which had so recently caused others to be conveyed to jail. However, he was as quickly snared in his evil career as the rest, and will take his trial at the Spring Assizes with his less culpable companions in crime.

HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER.

"Don't speak so, my son! Don't speak in that tone to your grandfather; it is not respectable," said Mrs. Hale to her son George, who was in the yard, talking in a loud voice. "I did not know that I was saying anything wrong," said George.

"Suppose it has no blade, then what is it good for?"

"Good for nothing," replied Mrs. Hale.

Then a watch, or pencil, or knife is good for nothing, unless it can do the thing for which it was made?"

"No sir," the children answered.

"Well, children, what is a boy or girl made for?"

"The children hesitated."

"What is the answer to the question, 'What is the chief end of man?'" asked the gentleman.

"To glorify God and enjoy him forever."

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TRUE DUNCAN AND THE CAT.

Once there was a little boy named Duncan. The boy used to be called True Duncan, because he never would tell a lie. One day he was playing with an axe in the yard of the school, and while he was chopping a stick the teacher's cat, Tabby, came along. Duncan let the axe fall right upon poor Tabby's head, and killed her. What to do he did not know. She was a pet of the master's, and used to sit on a cushion at his side while he was hearing the lessons.

"Now, fellows, said one of the boys, 'we shall see if Duncan can't make up a fib as well as the rest of us.'"

Big Jones stepped up, and taking the cat by the tail, said—

"Here, boys, I will just bring her into the alley, and we can tell Mr. Cole that the butcher's dog killed her; you know he worried her last week?"

Several of them thought this would do very well. But Duncan looked quite angry.

"No!" said he, "no! Do you think I would lie for such a creature as that? I would lie for a lie, a lie, a lie!"

Every time he said the word lie, his face grew red and his voice grew louder and louder. "I would lie for a lie, a lie, a lie!"

"Duncan you are a brave boy. I saw and heard all that passed from my window above. I would rather lose a hundred rats than miss an example of truth and honor in my school. Your best reward is what you now feel in taking to Windsor. The man carpenter, we are informed, defrauded one of the Canada banks of some \$900, not a great while since, and was also tried for setting fire to some buildings at Chatham, but was acquitted. The high sheriff of middlesex County was written to and informed of the doings of his deputy. The delinquent is still at large."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE EDUCATION OF ENGLISH GIRLS.

STEP INTO Moseley's in Summer Street, and you will see one indication of a good time coming for our daughters—ladies, boys, with a look of a thick skin, which will cheer every man's heart to look at. Now, it is not matter for rejoicing and even for devotion, that it is actually fashionable for women to wear shoes which will keep their feet dry and warm.

Our country women have long endured great and cruel hardships in this particular respect, and to wear a shoe as if all the horrors of winter were in league with consumption and death; while their husbands and brothers have walked by their side in boots which protected them from all harm. This hardship and cruel inequality of the sexes have been national as the custom of punishing the feet of women has been peculiar to the Chinese.

European women have long been suffering from the very same description of boots and shoes which is now first becoming fashionable with us, never dreaming of any thing else as at all consistent with common sense. English duchesses have worn shoes from time immemorial which our country women would have considered very vulgar. And so English duchesses have retained their plumpness and health, and joyous health to fifty and sixty years of age, while our women have lost the last rosy before thirty and have gone in frightful numbers to an early grave.

The whole subject of the training of our girls must undergo a thorough revision. Many of her things used looking after besides shoes, and she must be taught to look after her feet, and to be in the training of English and American girls begins in the nursery, dating from the very first of existence, and dated over the entire period from infancy to ripe womanhood. As it is my desire to furnish something that may be useful rather than entertaining, I shall speak very plainly and somewhat in detail.

One of the first maxims applied to the management of girls and boys in England is in the words of one of their philosophers, 'plenty of flannel plenty of milk and plenty of sleep.' I am quite sure that a great many of our young mothers do not understand the importance of every part of this maxim. It does not require a professional eye to discern that many an infant suffers from want of the flannel, although the experienced mother has no conception of it. The child looks warm, and is warm to the touch, but is irritable, restless, unable to sleep. Every mother ever troubled through the night without knowing the reason until you awake in the morning and find that though you had not any sense of chilliness you had wanted more covering to make you sleep quite soundly! Infants are a great deal of warmth and cannot be healthy without it.

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ONLY A LITTLE TIGHT.

"How flushed how weak he is! What is the matter with him?"

"Only tight."

"Tight!"

"Yes, intoxicated."

"Only tight!" Man's best and greatest gift, his intellect, degraded, the only power that raises him above the brute creation trodden down under the foot of a debasing appetite.

Only tight! The mother stands with pale face and tear-dimmed eyes to see her only son's disgrace, and in her fancy pictures the bitter woe of which this is the forerunner.

"Only tight!" And his young bride steps in the glad dance she is making to meet him and checks the welcome on her lips to gaze in terror on the reeling form and flushed face of him who was the god of his family.

"Only tight!" And the father's face grows dark and sad, as he looks on his only son, and he is brought himself down to a level with brutes; he has tasted the appetite to reach the poi-sonous draught; he has filled from high and noble motives, but he has been brought to his knees by the power of the devil, and he is left a wretched, degraded, and miserable man.

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hinted to her that he had a fault. She quickly asked what it was. We replied, 'he gets tight and doesn't seem to be ashamed to let you know it.' "Oh," said she, 'he will get over that when he gets a little older.' "Oh yes, it is so clever and witty and so smart he certainly won't throw himself away by becoming a confirmed sot." "That is the sort of men that become drunkards," he answered. "You scarcely ever see a mean close-fisted, miserly, avaricious man becoming a drunkard. It is always your good society, open hearted young men that fall by temptation. Besides, if a young man can 'get tight' and boast of it to a lady, before he is married what may she expect of him after he is married, and the taste for the intoxicating draught has become fixed in him?" The color came and went several times in her cheeks. We saw that we had touched a tender point. Her judgment seemed to assent to what we said, but her feelings said she would not. "We have learned," she said, "that I have formed an engagement to be married. A few years will show whether our country or her will be the victor. All her beauty, intelligence and loveliness will probably fade and wither beneath the blighting touch of a drunken husband. Let other young ladies be warned by her fate and upon the approaches of the young man that 'gets tight,' especially if he is so far gone as to boast of it."—*Presbyterian Herald.*

when I say that the mothers of England are very particular not to allow their children, before they are old enough to walk, to sit much on the carpet, and to be on the stomach at which has a direct tendency to secure a perpendicular spinal column and broad full chest."

It is a beautiful feature of English families, that the children, instead of being pushed into a precocious maturity of dress, and manners, and habits are children all along; their parents love to have it so—simple, free, joyous, playing, laughing and romping all they can. It is not the least of advantages of this, that when womanhood comes, as come it will in spite of everything, it sets easily and gracefully upon them.

English children do not go to fashionable parties or keep late hours. It is a special care to provide for them abundant exercise, healthy sports, and above all to make home radiant with cheerfulness through the day; and when the night comes, the young miss, instead of staying up and being called a dabbler as called girls and sent to bed—Mother's Assistant.

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IMPORT FROM NICARAGUA—RATIFICATION OF THE CASSIARI TREATY.

[From the Correspondent of the New York Times.]

ASPINWALL, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1859.
The United States ship Savannah, Captain Joseph B. Jarvis, arrived here from San Juan del Norte on the 1st inst., having left there on the 28th ultimo. She brings the highly important information of the ratification of the Nicaragua Government, on the 17th of January, of the Cassiari treaty as it was originally drawn. By the treaty, as thus ratified, the United States accedes to the Republic of Nicaragua, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Territory of the Republic, or any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter exist, to be constructed in the same manner and upon equal terms to both the Republic and its equal terms to the Republic of Nicaragua, and to their citizens and property, the right of sovereignty over the same.

The United States agree to extend their protection to all such routes, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

Nicaragua engages, also, to establish a free port at each extremity of the transit for merchandise and effects in transit.

Troops and munitions of war can be carried by the United States across this transit.

The Postmaster-General is authorized to convey the mails across this transit by contract or otherwise.

Nicaragua agrees that in case she should fail to protect persons and property upon this transit, that the United States shall have power to do so, so long as such military protection may be considered necessary.

Any company establishing a transit communication through Nicaragua is only entitled to the protection of the United States so long as it fulfills the purposes and adheres to the spirit and intentions of the treaty. If any transit company whatever imposes exorbitant tolls or otherwise misconducts itself, the protection of the United States can be withdrawn upon due notice being given to Nicaragua.

The rights and privileges guaranteed by this treaty cannot be infringed by the terms of any transit contract, any charter or grant infringing upon these rights and privileges being essentially null and void; and by the same article the protection of the United States is withheld from any transit company until they shall make the terms and conditions of this treaty, in effect, a portion of their original contract, as if it had been embraced in the original contract.

It is further provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.

Any transit company which may be established is forbidden to pay or declare dividends exceeding fifteen per cent per annum.

The existing articles declare that nothing in the treaty shall effect the rights of Cassiari to a free passage in the River San Juan.

[It was against the articles in reference to the transmission of troops, and to the establishment when necessary of a military protection to the transit, that the Government of Nicaragua took exception to the treaty, and so long resisted its ratification. But as corresponding stipulations were admitted into the Cassiari Treaty, it may be presumed the Nicaraguan Government regards the whole provisions as void for generality.—Editor Times.]

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.

The Overland Mail has arrived with San Francisco dated to the 21st.

The steamer Uncle Sam has been detained again for \$150,000.

ATTACK BY INDIANS—TEN MEN KILLED.

THE Los Angeles steamer of the 22nd inst. arrived at Col. Hoffman's camp of Dragones, under Lieut. Chapman, had been attacked by the Mohawk Indians near Beal's crossing of the Colorado; but were beaten off with the loss of ten killed. The Mohawks have united with the Pintos and other tribes, and declare that no military posts shall be established in their country, but the whites may pass through. Col. and Lieut. Chapman were en route to Fort Tejon. Col. Hoffman had returned to San Francisco, and Lieut. Chapman was en route to Fort Tejon.

LATEST FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Amelia* arrived on Saturday night from Havana, and the *Key West* on the 10th. The steamer *Magnolia* arrived at Key West on the 6th.

EMBARKATION OF THE SEMINOLES.

Col. Bector had succeeded in inducing the greater part of the Seminoles to embark at Fort Myers, to be ready to embark on the 12th for New Orleans. The steamer will touch at Staros on her return and take the Arizona delegation and all the Seminoles collected—60 in all.

At Havana sugar was in fair demand. Good qualities \$1 a 9 for reals. Muscovado higher. Freight low.

New York, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived from Havana on the 8th. Advice unimportant. Freight rates unaltered.

U. S. MARSHAL UNREMEMORIOUSLY HUNG.

The *Tribe* Kansas correspondence states that Amosetown Brown had escaped from the blockade and was ready to embark on a free State force, and that he had afterwards attacked in Mobile, Deputy United States Marshal, Dr. Underwood, whom he then unceremoniously hung.

St. Louis Feb. 12.

The new Mexican mail of the 23rd ult. reached destination to-night.

The California mail from Stockton was overdue at Santa Fe, and the Contractors were very uneasy about it. The mail party have to run the gauntlet of the Mohawk village, containing 50,000 Indians.

Weather was fine and roads good.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

WAR STILL APPARENT IN FRANCE.

HALFAX, Feb. 14.

The American from Liverpool of the 29th ult. arrived on the 14th inst. at 11 p.m. The American experienced strong westerly gales during the voyage out.

The City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 29th. The Alps also arrived on the 29th. The Lebanon left Liverpool at the same time as the America for New York.

The war rumors continued at Paris, and letters speak of great anxiety in regard to warlike preparations; and the general impression is that a momentous crisis is approaching.

The Bourne was still very sensitive and fluctuating.

England was reported to be exerting herself for peace, and it was believed that on her attitude the question of peace or war depended.

France forbids emigrants from recruiting on the Eastern Coast of Africa and Madagascar.

The Princess Frederick William of Prussia had given birth to a son.

The British Government had given out large contracts for cannon and powder. The China mail confirms the statement of short supplies of Tea.

Minister Hood had sailed in the Minnesota for India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The approaching opening of Parliament is looked forward to with great interest, in hopes that such explanations will be made as will quiet the existing suspense.

It is alleged that the English Government have completed a contract with three large iron companies for a supply of 68 pounds as fast as they can be cast.

A large portion of the Red Sea Telegraph Cable has been shipped from Liverpool on the steamers Imperator and Imperatrix.

A number of forged bills of exchange to a large amount have been successfully put in circulation in London. They purport to be drawn by the Barbadoes branch of the Colonial Bank or the same Establishment in London. They are supposed to have been manufactured in New York, where, after they passed through good hands, they were remitted to London, to several respectable firms for collection. Those already presented at the Colonial Bank amount to about £9,000, and from the manner in which they are numbered it is inferred that at least a total of £15,000 has been put forth. Fluctuations in stock exchange have been slight. Very little business has been done, and the general tone of the market was heavy on the 28th. Funds were steady.

LATEST.

The *Daily News'* city article, dated Friday evening, says: The funds remain strong, and despite the variation in French real and contradictory rumours from Paris Consols have not varied more than 1 per cent., and closed with marked firmness.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the immediate tendency was more favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREAKSTUFFS.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour dull but steady; quotations, however, were nominal. Western Canal 19s a 20s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s a 21s; Ohio 21s a 23s. Wheat dull at 1d 2d decline, Western Red 4s a 5s 10d; Southern Red 6s a 6s 4d; White Western 6s a 6s 9d; White Southern 7s a 7s 6d. Corn dull, and quotations barely maintained. Mixed and Yellow 28s a 29s; White 33s a 33s 6d.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS GOING ON ACTIVELY. The breaking out of hostilities not a question of weeks but of days.

PORTLAND, February 15.

The steamship *Indian* arrived here at 11:30 this a.m. She has about 1,400 tons cargo, 37 cabin and 30 steerage passengers. Her destination was caused by continuous and violent westerly gales. She left Liverpool during a gale and could not land her pilot.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondence of the *Daily News* states that warlike preparations are going on so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would seem not a question of weeks but of days. The demand for cavalry is so urgent that orders have been given to buy horses nine years old.

Letters from Toulon state that sixty-two war transports are to be ready by March 1st. The supplemental surgeon in the military hospital at Paris, and several districts are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for actual service.

In the artillery there are companies in which five-sixths of the men are excused from duty because they are making cartridges.

A letter from Grenoble speaks of the continued arrival of troops and formation of corps d'armes on the Alps.

The *Moniteur* de la Colonization contains a ministerial decree of Prince Napoleon dated January 6th, by which all recruiting of emigrants at the eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar is prohibited.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that the English Cabinet is making efforts at Paris as well as Vienna and Turin, to effect the earliest arrangement of existing differences. It has been suggested to adopt the plan proposed by Austria herself to Lord Palmerston, in 1848, by which Lombardy would have obtained a separate and self governing administration on constitutional principles.

The French Government has given a favorable attention to the proposition. The Cabinet of Vienna, without committing itself to any definite cause, is said to have been converted to the idea of a European Congress, though at first it was decidedly hostile to such a plan. London, and not Paris, is this time to be the place where the plenipotentiaries are to meet. According to the correspondence of the *Times* and *Standard* the project of a European Congress is considered nugatory. The Paris correspondence of the *Herald*, writing on the night of the 27th, says that the opinion is almost universal in Paris that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Europe more momentous than any which have arisen since the wars of the Revolution.

Among the lower classes the war feeling is stimulated by *La Presse* and *Le Siècle*, and in daily growing more intense. The latest correspondence of the *Times* says that contradictory facts and rumors were still the order of the day. There are reports that it is on the political attitude of England that war is in reality dependent, and there is also a report that Count D. Pezay is likely to go to England once more as Ambassador. His resignation would be regarded as a sign of peace.

ITALY.

A letter in the *Opinione* of Turin states that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused to accede to Austria's request, regarding the exchange of Tuscany for Austria troops.

The *Times* correspondence confirms the report of a note having been addressed by the British Government to the Cabinet of Sardinia, couched in very earnest terms, strongly deprecating the war policy.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ARRIVAL OF SMITH O'BRIEN AT PORTLAND.

St. John, N.E. Feb. 17.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Capt. W. Waters, from Galway on the evening of the 5th inst., has arrived here. Advice by this arrival are from Liverpool and London to the evening of the 4th by mail, and to the 5th by telegraph, and are one week later.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd.

Parliament was opened on the 3rd inst.

The Queen's speech was very sonorous and full of meaning. Though silent on the war question, it caused a decline in the funds, both at London and Paris. The speech threatens the use of force against Mexico. Warlike rumors continued, but they are contradictory. Breadstuffs were quiet but firm. Exchanges firm.

The Money Market was slightly easier. Consols for money were quoted 94 to 95 and for account 95.

SECOND REPORT. GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 3rd. The speech commences with congratulations on the state of the country, and on the progress made in India. On foreign affairs it says, "I receive from all foreign powers assurances friendly feelings, to contribute as far as my influence can extend, to the presentation of general peace, are the objects of my increasing solicitude."

The concluding of treaties in regard to the Principality and one of Commerce with Russia, are noticed; and the latter is referred to as an indication of the complete re-establishment of friendship between the two countries.

The treaties with China and Japan are mentioned as promising great commercial advantages.

Satisfaction is expressed at the abolition of the slave trade, and the progress made by France of Negro emigration on the coast of Africa, and that the pending negotiations promise of a total abandonment of the system.

In respect to Mexico the speech says,—"The state of the Republic of Mexico, disarranged by civil wars, has induced me to carry my influence to the utmost limit in regard to women and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of two contending parties. They have at length been compelled to such extent, that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of my naval forces in those seas to demand, and if necessary to enforce, reparation." Increase of the number of the Navy is asked, on account of the universal introduction of steam power into Naval warfare.

The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters, and amongst the measures promised are Parliamentary Reform and a new Bankruptcy Law.

In answer to the speech were made in both Houses. Earl Melbourne in the House of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, complained of silence in regard to the threatening state of the Indian question and other matters of interest. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli expressed their confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Warlike rumors were still in circulation but nothing definite was known.

France continued her warlike preparations.

It was rumored that the Duke of Malakoff would soon return to Paris, and be succeeded in the place by Duke de Montebello.

Prince Napoleon and his bride had arrived in Paris.

The House fluctuated considerably, and declined nearly 1 per cent after the receipt of the Queen's Speech.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Government have decided upon a loan.

It was reported that the King of Sardinia would marry a sister of the Empress of Russia, widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, bringing news that the Brazilian Government had offered its mediation with Paraguay; that the American Commander had accepted the offer, and that the Brazilian Admiral had gone to Paraguay on the mission.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of the 18th December had reached England. Gold valued at £5,800,000 was on its way there.

The City of Manchester left Liverpool for New York on the 2nd inst.

FURTHER.

Great service was done for the Emperor's Speech at the opening of the French Legislature on the 7th. It is rumored that he is preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain.

The Minister of the Colonies had decided that the Emigration of Africans should be suspended by Chinese.

The 4 war vessels spreading of extensive war preparations, including 3,000 men for the Navy.

The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the King of Sardinia's daughter was celebrated at Turin on the 20th, and the bridal party started for Genoa for Paris.

Paris letters say that matters looked slightly more pacific there.

The Austrian six million loan had been introduced in London. It bears five per cent interest. It was quoted at a discount for some time, but suddenly improved, and closed at a small premium.

The above is the chief features of the news taken out by the City of Manchester.

LONDON.

London, Saturday, 5th.

There was a debate in the Commons last night on encouragement of cultivating Cotton in India.

Political disquietude is declining.

The Bombay mail of January 11th has been telegraphed. Various British successes are reported, including the defeat of Tanaka's forces.

Paris, Friday Evening.

The Bourse was much depressed. 3 per cent had declined to 65 1/2 a 66 1/2.

The *Prince Albert* had a boisterous passage, and is slightly damaged. She has nearly a full complement of passengers, and among them Wm. Smith O'Brien of Ireland.

John Oliver was returned to Parliament for Galway.

LIVERPOOL BREAKSTUFFS MARKET.

(All quotations are per cental or 100 lbs.)

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull, but firm for choice. The range for American is 10s to 12s. Wheat firm but quiet. Red Western 6s 5d to 6s 8d; White 6s 10d to 6s 12d; White Southern 10s to 10s 4d. Corn firm, and holders demand an advance for White; Mixed and Yellow 5s 10d to 5s 12d; White 7s 1d to 7s 2d.

Best steady; Extra Men 57s. Pork firm, but large arrival checked demand. Lard buoyant; sales at 55s to 56s, and holders wanted 60s, at close.

Potatoes steady and active at 28s. 6d to 29s; Peas steady at 32s to 32s 6d.

Sugar—quotations were barely maintained. C. fine dull. Rice quiet. Tea advanced slightly; Consols 94 to 95.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firm. Sugar dull and 6s to 1s lower. Tea firm. Money slightly easier. Consols 94 to 94 1/2.

The political disquietude is increasing.

PACIFIC RAILWAY—PASS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

We copy the following interesting information from the *Leader*. The importance cannot be over estimated:—

Intelligence has reached the city that Captain Palliser, who is at the head of a surveying party sent out by the British Government, has discovered a great lake and waterway in the mountains about the 51° of latitude. It lies between the head of Kokisink river, a fork of the southern branch of Saskatchewan and Bow river. On looking at Mr. Devine's map of this territory, it will be found that a break in the mountains there appears; there having previously been reason to suppose that a pass existed at that point. That now discovered by Captain Palliser is said to be such as is suitable for the construction of a railroad and it is this fact which gives the discovery its chief importance. Near this spot, Thompson, who was twenty two years in this territory, spent a winter. He found there—at Bow Lake, we believe, wild fowl

at this season, and the lake was clear of ice during the whole winter. The mildness of the waters is important in regard to the construction of a railroad; for where a small lake being merely an extension of a river, such as frequently occurs on the Ottawa, does not freeze the new would pack close, and consequently not allow of high from the ground. The same variety of snow makes twice the bulk is some portions of the Hudson's Bay territory that it does further south. The drier it is the more expansive it becomes the more humid the climate, the more closely the snow packs. If Bow Lake does not freeze, the snow in the neighborhood [cannot be a very bulky testimony].

It may turn out to be only a re-discovery; that the existence of the pass was known to Thompson. This will doubtless appear from the manuscript records of surveys extending over more than twenty years, which have been offered to the Canadian Government, and which it is to be hoped will be made public property. There is no information regarding the territory in position of the Hudson's Bay Company which can be at all equal that contained in the reports of these surveys; and until they can be explored, the world must be content to remain without any exact knowledge of that vast territory. It is true our own Government has sent out a surveying party, but it is not an exploring party; but it will necessarily take many years to go over the ground that Thompson covered, surveyed and reported upon; establishing the latitude of every point of importance, measuring the capacity of rivers making valuable contributions to the climatology of that region, by recording the temperature of the different places in which it happened to be for a long series of years. Mr. Devine's map we presume had Thompson's for its basis; and in some way or other Mr. Devine became strongly impressed with the idea that a pass existed at the point at which its discovery or re-discovery as it may turn out to be, has been made by Capt. Palliser.

An overland route to the gold regions of British Columbia is to be established before a railroad to the Pacific be constructed, this Palliser Pass—if we may without injustice to any previous explorer so designate it—will be of great importance, even for that purpose. The citizens of St. Paul, Minnesota, have a project for placing steamers on the south branch of the Upper Saskatchewan river, and in case this be done, the Palliser Pass, immediately above one of the forks of that branch, will be found situated at the precise point where it is wanted. The chances are that we shall see an overland route, through British territory, to British Columbia, established during the course of next summer. As a matter of right, the American have no pretensions to navigating the Saskatchewan; and the question may arise whether it would be prudent to allow them to become the first carriers in the interior of a British territory. From above Lake Superior to the Pacific is the weak point of the British Frontier; and will be likely at some day to give all the more trouble to the British Government.

By looking to her rights in that quarter in time, Great Britain may prevent a vast amount of future trouble.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11, 1859.

The complaint still comes from many localities in the interior of the country of lack of flour, and several districts are now importing. The quantity of Wheat coming into Chicago daily is very variable, but upon the whole, far short of same time last year. It is freely reported that two Montreal merchants have secured a very large quantity of Wheat in Liverpool, at the low rates here, but the quantity of flour heretofore reported is contradicted.

WHEAT.—There is none for sale in Lower Canada, but great demand on the part of the farmers for seed. Black Sea and Scotch Fife Wheat are held at 8s. 9d. to 9s., and probably higher prices will yet be paid, as the quantity is large, and the country small. A cargo from the Black Sea direct, would have sold well.

OATS are not coming in freely, and remain steady at 3s. per munit, a measure which will average about 35 lbs. The legal standard is 34 lbs., but the custom of the trade here is to give 36 when sold by weight. When sold by measure, 34 lbs. is the standard. The usual calculation in manufacturing Oats is 6 bushels, of 36 lbs., to the quintal of 112 lbs., and the cost of grinding is reckoned at 4d. a bushel. This makes Oats 20s. per quintal, and yet when brought by farmers to market they only get 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. A large proportion of the Oats brought to this market is used by the millers.

BARLEY is not abundant, and brings 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per munit, which, as measured by farmers and purchasers, weighs from 52 to 56 lbs. When sold by weight, the legal standard is 48 lbs., but the custom of the trade is to give 50 lbs. Thus the farmer generally gets a higher price nominally than a parcel could be sold for by a merchant. The barley is bought by millers to make Pot and Barley goods nearly all into the hands of distillers and brewers.

Timothy Seed by the munit is 8s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. The standard weight is 48 lbs., but a munit of well selected seed will weigh two or three pounds more.

FEAR is not coming in in moderate quantities, but at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7 1/2 per munit, which will average 67 to 68 lbs. When sold by weight 66 lbs. is only allowed. There is no demand for the English, but local consumption and a constant demand from the States, keep up the price.

Nothing can show more clearly the necessity of a reform in the manner of selling grain than the above facts. The market is full of wheat and measures. In the case of Barley, for instance, one man may sell at 4s., another at 4s. 6d. per munit, and the former really get the best price, for he only gives 48 lbs., while the latter gives 56. It is hoped that the Liverpool plan of selling by weight will be adopted in Canada.

OATMEAL, in barrels, is now procurable at \$6.50. The quantity in market is not great. DRESSED HOGS are scarce and in brisk demand. The Market has been pretty well cleared for the United States. We now quote \$5 1/2 to \$7, according to weight and quality. There is a great demand from the country parts of Lower Canada, which either have had a short supply or have over sold themselves. A great number of the habitants instead of bringing hogs to market, are purchasing and carrying home a carcass.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15, 1859.

Our attention is called by parties connected with the Lumber Trade to a matter of great importance to Canada. The Law of Calling square Timber requires it to be brought to a sharp or "round" edge, and consequently necessitates great loss and waste of timber in the cutting of the round or "wain" of the natural tree. Were the squaring process not carried so far, there would be much more of the tree left, and the edges, being a little rounded, would not be so liable to damage in the transit to Quebec. Let us suppose a piece of timber of 12 inches diameter and eighty feet long; in the present way of cutting it, it would be cut down to 22 by 18; but if a small edge of four inches were allowed, it might be left 24 by 20, in which case the tree would contain about 40 feet more timber, with less labour and greater security of transportation. That this great loss, amounting to about one-ninth part of our

timber, is altogether unnecessary, and wholly caused by the laws respecting calling, is evident from the fact that the largest and most experienced lumber house in Canada have all their timber squared with a round edge, simply because they do not require to sell in the Quebec market, but ship the timber to Britain.

This is a question that affects not only the interests of lumbermen, but of the Government, for if each stick in a raft, of say 1,200 pieces, measured only on average of 20 feet more, the raft would, of course, contain 24,000 feet additional, which, at a half penny a foot, Crown duty would be \$200, while the lumber would, supposing the raft sold at 6d. a foot, gain \$2,400, besides saving greatly in labor. All that is necessary to effect a reform so much needed, and so advantageous, is to alter the law respecting calling that the Quebec cutter will be required to give him round edges, and give its actual contents in its bill.

ASPER continues in good demand at \$6.10 to \$6.15 for Pots, and \$6.40 for Pearls. The receipts continue as usual.

FLAX.—It would be difficult to sell any considerable quantity over \$6, for No. 1, and yet few are willing to sell at that rate, and purchasers of small lots cannot get any of good quality under \$6.75. There is, therefore, a good deal of stagnation and uncertainty about the market. The sales of No. 1, reported at \$6, were of the poorest kind. Bag flour continues worth \$3.50 to \$3.80 per 112 lbs., according to quality.

POAK has been bought up and is now held at \$20 for Moss, or even more. A sale of prime Moss, packed English fashion, has been made at \$16.

LARD is worth 12 to 12 1/2 cents.

BUTTER is scarce and worth 17 to 20 cents, according to quality.

The "Indians" has arrived with, we understand, a very valuable cargo of goods for this market.

The imports for the month of January this year are said to be nearly twice as large as for the same month last year.

MONEY is in more active demand in New York, and several Banks decline to lend under 7 per cent. The discounts are increasing, and the deposits and specie are diminishing weekly.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Feb. 15.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had taxed the costs in the matter of the Petition of Aurier Rankin, Esq., complaining of the undue election and return of J. J. McLeod, Esq., of the county of Essex, at \$1,407.85 to be paid by the said petitioner to the sitting member.

Also, in the matter of the Petition of Robt. Bell, Esq., complaining of the undue election and return of Richard W. Scott, Esq., for the City of Ottawa, at \$524.34 to be paid by the said petitioner to the sitting member.

These petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Allen laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, reports from the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia for Upper and Lower Canada for the year 1858.

Mr. Wright, from the Select Committee on the county of Quebec Election Petition, reported that Mr. Piche, the chairman, was not present at the meeting of the committee this day.—To attend in his place in the House to-morrow.

1944