

the night before. I think that it was about the 30th November or 1st December, 1859. I fix the date from the fact that he had been hauling wood for me on the 30th, and I think that it was a day or two within that period. I measured the distance from whence the body was thrown, and found it to be the window of Rae's bedroom, and that it was 236 feet. I think the door was open at the time and no ice on it. The night he hauled the wood was a pleasant one, as was also the night on which McDuff's foundry was burned down. Rae appeared to be alarmed about what he had heard. He thought from the laughing that there was nothing the matter, but still he thought it might be something serious. It made an impression on my mind when he told me, and I had no difficulty in recollecting all the circumstances when I read McGillick's evidence in the papers.

The three prisoners hoped they would be allowed to summons witnesses. The Magistrate said that they had only to give the names of the parties they wished called for the defence to the Police Clerk, Mr. Andrews, and they would be summoned to attend.

The investigation was again adjourned till to-day at eleven o'clock. Detective Colgan proceeded to Coburg, on Monday, for a colored man named John Williams, who, it was said, could give some information about the murder. It was found necessary to issue a warrant, and yesterday Williams was brought a prisoner to Toronto. Mr. Dunning, however, in whose employ he was, had written to the authorities that he knew something about the murder. Williams is an escaped slave, and when apprehended by Colgan, was under the impression that he was about to be sent back to slavery, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Detective could quiet his fears on that score. Colgan says Williams "turned quite pale" when he arrested him. Williams is a most respectable man, and well known in Toronto, having been employed at the Terrapin Restaurant, as waiter, for over three years. On the 1st of March, 1859, he was engaged at the Terrapin, and seldom left for home before 12 o'clock at night. He is quite surprised that he should have been apprehended, and states that he knows nothing about the murder, except what he has read in the *Globe* and other newspapers. He will be examined to-day, and no doubt that the Police Magistrate directed that he should not be sent to goal, like the other prisoners, but made as comfortable as possible in the City Hall police station.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

It is contemplated to demolish Blackfriars Bridge, on the Thames, and rebuild it.

Messrs. W. and R. Chambers are about to commence the issue of another serial, of more popular character than their *Journal*.

Steps are being taken to drain Loch Spynie, in Moray, and to convert it into arable land. It covers from 1,500 to 2,000 acres.

The Rev. Thomas Rawlinson, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has left the Church of England for communion with the Church of Rome.

The French Government has refused to allow M. de Larochejaquelin to wear the cross of St. Januarius, lately conferred upon him by Francis II.

The Duchess of Kent, it is understood, has, by her will, appointed the Prince Consort sole executor, and the bulk of the property is placed at the disposal of her Majesty.

The Boulay mill, which left on Wednesday, takes out \$20,000 as the first instalment towards the relief of the starving population of Upper India. This large contribution has been raised in less than a week, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, and upwards of 2,000,000 in the course of one day.

The number of persons who have emigrated from London by the steam vessels of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company during the last three months, was 568. Of these 40 were cabin passengers.

Hollingsworth Lake, about three miles from Rochester, was visited on Friday by several thousand pleasure seekers, but a most melancholy catastrophe occurred about four o'clock in the afternoon. Two boats, each containing about half-a-dozen young men, came into collision, and were capsized; and notwithstanding the exertions that were made either five or six of the poor fellows were drowned.

The French Government wished to save the temporal Papacy. If the Court of Rome has no soldiers, it can pray; but did it ever think of recompensing its benefactor by invoking on it blessings from on high? No! It has rather cursed the hand which protected it, and, according to the hand will be withdrawn, whatever may be done—will be done; that decayed edifice; and when that is done the edifice will be nothing more than an ancient ruin in a desert.—*Paris Press*.

A deputation of locomotive drivers and firemen had an interview with Mr. Milner Gibson, at the Board of Trade, to complain of the great number of work they have to perform. Returns were quoted to show that a man was on his engine sixteen and even eighteen hours on a stretch.

The London Athenaeum reports that Mr. Chas. Lungey, shipbuilder, Deptford, working on the ideas of Charles W. Williams, has produced the model of a ship, which you may see on fire, and against rocks, and tear to pieces, but which, it is asserted, you cannot sink. His plan consists in dividing the lower part of the ship into two or more closed water-tight compartments, and in affording access to these compartments, for the introduction of cargo or stores by means of water-tight trunks or passages, led up from them to such a height that the upper ends shall never, in any practicable position of the ship, be brought quite down to the level of the water. Compartments thus formed may be used as ordinary cargo spaces, store rooms, chain lockers, or for any other like purpose.

At Devizes Edward Seymour Birch was tried on a charge of solemnizing a marriage according to the rites of the Church of England, he not being in orders, and thereby feloniously pretending to be in orders. Birch had just been convicted in Wales of the same offence, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. He was again found guilty and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. This young person had passed himself off on two or three occasions as a clergyman duly ordained. When suspected, he simply went off. He had done duty in more than one church, and had performed several marriages, all of which were invalid. His whole career did not extend over a year, and he is now in safe custody for ten years.

The Post asserts that the military operations in which Garibaldi is to take part, are on the point of commencing, and that the leaders of the combined Hungarian and Italian movement have come to a perfect understanding. It is expected that the Hungarian Diet will pass a formal vote, and the Hungarian troops from the other parts of the Austrian Empire, to be concentrated in the Kingdom of Hungary alone. Such a measure, if complied with, would necessarily strip the Venetian Provinces of the flower of the Austrian forces. If opposed by the Austrian Government, the Hungarians would refuse to pay taxes, and the movement for breaking out into insurrection would then have arrived.

The dwelling of Daniel D. Campbell, of Caledonia, Livingston County, N.Y., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, and two of his sons, respectively 16 and 18 years of age, perished in the flames.

A MARRIAGE PREVENTED BY DEATH.

On Sunday a Capt. Alleyne died in the 84. Lawrence Hall, who was to have been married the previous day. Deceased was a young gentleman of handsome countenance and elegant figure, and when walking, or riding on his fine spirited horse through the city, attracted a good deal of attention. He was an officer in one of the Regiments of Guards in England, and came to America last fall, by way of New York. Thence he passed on a visit to Philadelphia, and then to Toronto, coming to Montreal about four months ago, where he only intended stopping a week, but in which he had since resided. On Thursday last he was going about making preparations for his wedding, and having on too light clothing, and boots rather suited to Italy than Canada, he caught a cold, which, once prostrated him, and brought on inflammation of the bowels, to an attack of which he was rendered more liable in consequence of his being ill the previous week with diarrhoea. On Friday mortification of the bowels had set in, and death terminated his sufferings on the second day after. Mr. Alleyne's sudden death threw a gloom over his intended bride, and all his friends and acquaintances. We learn the body will be conveyed to England on the opening of navigation.—*Mont. Advertiser*.

KINGSTON MARKETS, April 20th.—The market to-day was well supplied with all kinds of produce. Prices are firmer, and likely to advance. Navigation being now open, grain will begin to move towards the sea ports. Wheat 95 to 98c per bush. Flour \$2.30 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal, unsifted, \$1.25 per 100 lbs. Barley—little offered—sells at 40c per bushel. Rye 45 to 50c. Oats 30c per bushel. Potatoes 60c per bushel. Butter 15c per lb. for salt and 20c for fresh. Eggs 10c per doz. Hens 8c to 10c per ton. Firewood 2.75 to 83 per cord.

DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

A private letter from a gentleman in Manchester, England, in New York, says under date of March 27th, 1859, "What a gloom has descended upon this country, disturbed political affairs in the United States, overtrading to India and China, etc., I have never seen commercial affairs in a worse condition than they are in England at this time; there is a complete stagnation both in home trade and shipping; and where the first relief is to come from it, we are at a loss to determine—perhaps for the United States as it did in the panic of '57-'58."

Andrew Wilson was killed at the Welland Canal on Monday.

Mr. Hersken, the Secretary of the American Minister at Jeddah, has been murdered.

The New York Express says it has reliable information that forty-nine persons were killed and one hundred and thirty wounded in Port Moutrie.

A young man named Biscosa, a native of West Tilbury, was drowned in the Detroit River on Saturday, by the upsetting of a boat.

Edward Hurley, a convict in the United States penitentiary at Washington, made his escape on Sunday night, by cutting his way through an upper room, where he had been concealed.

The negro population of Chicago, alarmed at the recent slave arrests, are leaving for Canada in large numbers. Michigan Central train on Thursday and Friday nights conveyed away hundreds.

A mate of a vessel was recently tried in Boston, Mass., on a charge of heading up a refractory sailor in a punchon, and giving him his ration through the bung hole. The defence was that the man was dangerous to be at large.

Another immensely valuable deposit of copper ore, in masses, has been found within a short distance of the first discovery at Acon and upon the same property. This discovery is said to be more promising than the first, and to have added \$500,000 to the value of the mine.

The *Galt Reporter* says that as far as it is yet possible to judge, all whom looks on an average well in the country, although a little browned by the late frosts finding it unaccountable. A few weeks of open weather would soon set that to rights, however.

Plavien Morin was on Tuesday last put on his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, on the charge of having on the 17th of April, 1859, feloniously, willfully, and of malice aforethought, killed and murdered Martin Morin, the trial has been going on for the past three days, during which time several witnesses have been examined. The evidence elicited, not being sufficient to bring in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, he was acquitted and discharged from custody.

Advices from British Columbia are to the effect that March 14th Franklin and Miss Ascroft had arrived. Miners are leaving for Fraser River mines, and three steamers had left New Westminster for there, with good freights. A French company of miners were making thirty dollars per day each. It was reported that the British Government were determined to build a naval depot at Esquimaux.

A letter has been received by the New Brunswick Legislature, informing them that the most illustrious individuals and corporations in Britain had petitioned the Imperial Parliament concerning a Quebec and Halifax Railway, and requesting that body to address Her Majesty on the subject. It adds that similar applications have been made to Canada and Nova Scotia.

On Wednesday Mr. Thomas Cartier, the light-house keeper at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, discovered a craft in distress off Grand Point whether she had been blown by a fierce Nor'-wester. He and his brother immediately went to its assistance. On reaching the boat it was discovered to be a scow which had been blown on the reef and turned up by the action of the waves.—Clinging to the wreck were two men who were then exposed for four days, two of which they had been totally without food. They were at once rescued, and through the kind hospitality of the Messrs. Cartier, sent on their way rejoicing.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination at the University of McGill College for the degree of M. D.:—David L. Philip, Vanhook Hill, C. W.; J. E. Brown, Iroquois, C. W.; Henry Usher, Ottawa, C. W.; Arthur Lyon, Ottawa, C. W.

At the Observatory at Marseilles, on the 14th and 15th of March, two new asteroids were discovered, the 64th and 65th, now known to exist between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

DROWNED.—An intelligent lad named Frank Watrous was drowned in Capt. Young's saw mill, at the Chaudiere, on Saturday. By some mishap he fell through a hole in the floor of the mill, which was kept open for the purpose of carrying away refuse stuff.

The *Prototype* says that on Saturday evening, 13th of April, S. Youghill, of Peterborough, caught four hundred and seven fish with a small landing net, not more than sixteen inches in diameter, the whole weighing about nine hundred pounds. The time occupied was 24 hours.

The editor of the *Hindoo* (Miss) Gazette says that his entire force was drafted into the army of the State last week, leaving him to get up his paper alone.

"NOBODY HURT."

Amidst all the troubles which afflict the United States the people have one consolation, a consolation which has in all ages past been wanting to other nations in a similar predicament, for it is now certain that however severe the fighting, there will be "nobody hurt." And that this consolation should be afforded is a proof of the superiority of the Americans both North and South, East and West, and all around. Look at it as we may, reason about it as we choose, take each isolated fact, or the whole conglomeration of facts which the telegraph has presented to our view and to this acknowledgment we, most jealous "Britishers" must perform, come at last, that fighting such as that at Charleston, was never seen before. It is true, can it be that in these desperate days "When everything is done by steam, and men are killed by powder," when the heavy war swallow-tailed coats, and the belles crinolines, that the glory of old Greece is to be eclipsed in the States, that America is to produce not one but hundreds of thousands of Achilles heroes not even to be wounded in the head, but to be killed by the demigod hero? By what process is this invulnerable? of Charleston being "nobody hurt," in which the Styx, or what is the Styx into which they have been dipped? In humanity's name we appeal to our American friends no longer to conceal the secret what it may be. Let them publish it to the world, so that in all future bombardments the telegraph will be able truthfully to record that there is "nobody hurt!"

We are by no means bloodthirsty in our desires. We have too high an appreciation of the value of human life—especially of South Carolina life—to wish for one moment that it should be destroyed. We merely point out that the Americans, by their conduct of cannon, have fully understood the importance of the invention, by which some cute Yankee has, in all probability, far over put an end to effusion of human blood. Where else indeed than at Charleston there has been thirty-six hours, bombardment in which "nobody hurt," in the Americans, we repeat, have accomplished a feat unparalleled in the history of the world.

Everything was propitious for an awful slaughter. For months and months past active correspondents have lingeringly and lovingly dwelt upon the fearful preparations for the bombardment, the heaps of shells, the mountains of powder, and the exhaustive supply of shot! The Southern warriors, we said, went to and fro twisting their fierce moustaches, sharpening their swords upon the stone pavements of the streets, and swearing a bloody revenge on their Northern foes, and now, behold, the result! The Southern warriors, we repeat, have accomplished a feat unparalleled in the history of the world.

It was a fearful contest; no doubt of it. Or at least if we admit of a doubt, we must believe that the reports of the achievement are exaggerated; to which fault the Americans are by no means prone. This being the case, we can readily believe that at ten o'clock on the night of the thirteenth, "the firing reached an awful climax," and that "the heavens" "frightened no doubt at the tumult," "became dark as Erebus." We can imagine that the shells sent from Point Cummins battery which "burst midway in the air," did a terrible amount of damage, done up there. "We believe in the line of the attack of the rebels, and that an awful execution" was done among the men on the raft when handing up water to extinguish the flames, though as it afterwards turned out, "nobody hurt." We can appreciate the bravery of the Palmetto Guard members whereof, when the battle was most fiercely raging, jumped on the walls of the battery to see where the shots went to. It is fortunate that none of them "were hurt." We can believe that two thousand missiles were fired into Fort Sumpter, and that nobody therein "was hurt." All these facts taken in connection, one with the other, prove beyond cavil that the fight has been a victory, the victory proportionately great, and that Major Anderson, his men, and the South Carolinians, are invulnerable every one. It must be so—for "nobody's hurt."

There are some people, however, who will not take this view of the case. They are ready to admit that, if the river Styx does exist at all, it must be in American territory. But more than this we cannot persuade them to concede. They hold that Fort Sumpter, though taken, must have been taken by consent; that if Major Anderson intended to hit any of the chivalry, all his shots would not have missed. Not only so, but the telegraphic reports do not make mention even of any battery, except the floating battery in which they are placed, being struck. How was that? Not a gun dismounted! How was that? Some people who ask these questions, we say, become incredulous, and declare the whole thing a characteristic manifestation of the love of our American friends for blowing. A few weeks ago, however, when Fort Sumpter was being fired, while Anderson was in the cellar with his men, "putting out the fire," Deduct ninety-nine per cent from the whole account, and from what remains select the most credible items, but by no means believe them all, and we may arrive at an approximation of the truth. For our own part, while despairing of a reliable account for an American, we beg to express the hope that, in all our future battles, the North and South will be as fortunate as in this their first attempt at fighting; that as now we shall be able hereafter to write—"nobody's hurt!"—*Globe*.

The Holy Synod of Russia is now sanctioning the printing of the Gospels in Russian. At St. Petersburg; 150,000 portions have already been issued, and other books of the Scriptures are to follow.

RELIEF FOR THE INUNDATION SUFFERERS.—The St. George's Society, at a meeting held on 17th inst., determined, for the first time in its annals, to forego this year the anniversary dinner on St. George's day; the members present pledging themselves and recommending to others, to appropriate the money which would be devoted to the purchase of a dinner ticket, as a donation to the funds of the Society for the special relief of the sufferers from the late calamitous inundation. Contributions for this purpose will be thankfully received by the Stewards or Treasurer.—*Montreal Gazette*.

While some boys were firing a cannon at Central Falls, R.I., on Thursday, the cannon recoiled from the block to which it was fastened, and the end of it struck a lad named Joseph Adams, son of John A. Adams, in the forehead, causing a terrible wound, breaking the skull, and causing a portion of the brain to protrude. He is not expected to recover.

At Medina, N. Y., on Sunday, Mrs. Kirby, who was assisting in removing goods at a fire, was instantly killed by the falling ruins. Several others escaped with some injuries. Three firemen were severely wounded by the falling wall.

Several of the foundries in Albany have received orders for bomb shells, and intend to work day and night.

At Syracuse, some excavations recently made have led to the discovery of a colonial statue in white marble, which, from the custom, is supposed to be that of a Roman Consul. It is to be placed in the Museum of the town, which already possesses numerous specimens of ancient Greek and Roman art.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Tuesday says a considerable quantity of silver coin, bearing the similitude of that of the United States, but debased in value, was the day before offered to one of the banks in this city. It had been recently struck off at the New Orleans mint. The bank very probably refused to have anything to do with it. It has been ascertained, upon the most undoubted authority, that large quantities of this spurious stuff had been struck off, to be palmed upon the people of both North and South.

The Quebec Mercury relates that a melancholy accident occurred at a Male Orphan asylum attached to the National Schools on Monday. A lad named George Skelton, aged 12, was playing with several other orphan boys at climbing a ladder and one of the rungs on which he climbed giving way, he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of about forty feet, receiving a frightful gash behind the right ear, causing his death. The Governor's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

Pork packing at the West has been completed for the season: number of hogs slaughtered 2,657,792, a falling off of 189,843 from previous year. The weight, however, more than makes up for the reduced number, being an excess of 60,000,000 lbs., the aggregate being 479,312,693 lbs. The increase of exports from New York from January 1st to March 10th were 25,000,000 lbs.

There appears to be a gang of burglars at work in the city, playing their vocation most persistently, to the great detriment of property, and loss to builders, plumbers, and others. On Monday night, a new house on Sherbrooke Street was broken into and some valuable property was destroyed, and the thieves did not observe about \$50 worth of new locks which were lying near, else they would also have been carried off.

A wholesale business was done not long since in another building, from which probably the same gang carried away some new doors and a quantity of carpenter's tools, and the thieves did not observe about \$50 worth of new locks which were lying near, else they would also have been carried off.

A gentleman of this city who is having a dwelling built for himself, lately received a sleep on the premises while it was being finished, and had an apartment prepared accordingly. He passed several nights on the new premises; but one night when he could not be there, the house was entered, and to use our informant's phrase "completely stripped!" The gang had evidently been watching outside, as carefully as he had been previously keeping guard within.

MAIL CARRIER DROWNED.—On Wednesday morning a man named Patrick Sullivan was drowned while conveying the mail in a skiff from Wolfe Island to Cape Vincent. The mail was also lost. Wind blowing stiffly from the northeast at the time.

An intelligent lad named Frank Watrous was drowned in Capt. Young's saw mill at the Chaudiere, Ottawa, on Saturday last. By some mishap he fell through a hole in the floor of the mill, which was kept open for the purpose of carrying away refuse stuff. The body of the lad has not yet been found.

Judgment has been given in favor of Sir Allan McNab in the Western Division Election case, and the petition discharged.

The Auditor's Report states the whole outstanding debt, direct and indirect, at \$65,502,460.

But from this must be deducted the amount of Government Stocks held in trust for the Province, by the Imperial Treasury, to pay at maturity the Imperial Loan of \$7,200,000.

The actual debt of the Province, inclusive of every engagement, direct and indirect, in the hands of the public for which its credit and revenues are in any way pledged, is therefore \$58,292,460.

The public debt in 1858, consisted of the following items:—1st. The ordinary Provincial Debt, bearing generally 6 per cent interest, and including the Bonds issued in aid of the Railways \$37,395,775 18.

2nd. The Municipal Loan Fund Bonds, secured upon those special funds, bearing 6 per cent interest, \$9,057,792 90.

3d. Miscellaneous Securities issued for various Trusts, bearing 6 per cent, and in some cases even a higher rate of interest, \$1,138,837 97.

4th. And the Imperial Guaranteed Loan of \$7,200,000, bearing 4 per cent interest.

The Ordinary Income and Expenditure of the year now closed presents no unusual features, and, being set forth in full detail, requires no particular remark.

ORDINARY INCOME. Customs \$4,756,724 18 Excise 3,536 35 Rents 4,095,317 38 Territorial 644,806 41 Public Works 286,226 25 Miscellaneous—including interest on Investments and Advances 797,411 37 Special Revenues, &c. accounts—less 244,907 34 Advances repaid 673,796 03 \$8,115,725 31

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. Interest on Public Debt and Charges \$3,603,685 40 Sinking Fund—New Loan 34,606 67 Civil Government 429,109 02 Administration of Justice 338,162 15 Do West 313,384 51 Police 30,850 79 Penitentiary 101,721 45 Legislation 472,553 54 Education, Hospitals and Charities, &c. 1,901,839 45 Militia 107,289 54 Public Works 679,029 41 Ocean and River Steam Service 483,658 38 Collection of Revenue, except Public Works and Trust Funds 927,579 46 Miscellaneous 167,619 89 \$8,884,519 66

The following items of ordinary expenditure for the year, have also been taken place: Ottawa and elsewhere \$721,151 00 Reception of H. R. H. (the Prince of Wales) 204,894 47 Purchase of Tug steamers 38,944 00

Advances to Ocean Line of Steamships on security of new ships to be repaid from subsidy of 1861. 189,619 98 New Coinage 10,727 59 Miscellaneous advances 43,406 19 \$1,263,332 62

In connection with the outlay exclusively from Provincial sources upon public works, it may be well here to note the extensive introduction of Railways which has occurred since 1851, in which year there only 91 miles in operation.

In 1852 there were opened 98 miles. 1853 do 212 do 1854 do 330 do 1855 do 236 do 1856 do 435 do 1857 do 70 do 1858 do 140 do 1859 do 251 do 1860 do 29 do

Total now open for traffic 1,882 miles. Of these undertakings the following are indebted for Provincial aid:

The Grand Trunk, including the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, and Quebec and Richmond Lines 853 miles \$15,172,931 The Great Western, 226 do 2,810,500 The Northern, 98 do 2,311,666

The whole expenditure incurred upon railways has probably not been less than one hundred millions of dollars, of which a large proportion has been expended within the Province its resources, while supplying the greatest facilities for the internal trade of the country.

The Imports and Exports and Duty collected in the Province for the year 1859 are: Imports \$4,411,621; Exports, \$54,621,890; Duty \$4,756,724.

Schedule of lands surveyed and subdivided into Farm Lots, from 1851 to 1860 inclusive. Lower Canada. Upper Canada.

Year. Acres. 1851.....139,400 266,556 1852.....544,707 423,275 1853.....353,250 1,034,906 1854.....220,950 311,326 1855.....471,916 179,830 1856.....280,420 569,953 1857.....210,000 290,690 1858.....214,608 807,559 1859.....366,495 717,046 1860.....328,639 403,349

Total Acres 3,123,378 4,495,794

Crown Lands, C. W. 2,038,415 2,767,728 69 Common Lands, C. E. 813,681 411,170 70 Crown Lands, C. W. 889,187 2,217,232 91 Crown Lands, C. E. 147,384 145,308 45 Common School Lands 983,344 2,632,369 42 Grammar School Lands 113,208 277,28 17

Total 5,025,116 7,877,028 45

To render the unoccupied parts of the country accessible, there have been constructed since 1853, under the name of Colonization Roads—in Upper Canada, 451 miles of new Road; and, in Lower Canada, there have been either constructed or aided, 1,458 miles—the amount of outlay in the two sections being equal; but, in Lower Canada, not confined with equal strictness to Roads through well settled territory.

The development of the vast trade in Lumber is well shown by a comparison of the gross receipts from Woods and Forests.—1851 \$108,829 1856, including sales \$246,801 1852 164,938 1857 24,922 1853 247,429 1858 309,849 1854 182,028 1859 309,846 1860 202,427 1860 571,841

[The report then shows the increase of postal receipts and revenue. In 1851 there were 601 post offices and 7,595 miles of post route; 2,487,000 miles of post travel and 2,132,000 letters carried. In 1860 there were 1,698 offices open, 14,202 miles of mail route, 5,712,000 miles traveled, 9,000,000 of letters carried, and \$635,541 received, against \$299,029 in 1851, the first year the department was under Provincial control.]

The progress of education is next shown.—In 1851 there were, in Upper Canada, 54 Grammar Schools with 2,191 students; 3,001 Common Schools with 168,159 students; and seven Colleges with 632 students. In 1859 there were 81 Grammar Schools with 4,381 pupils; 3,353 Common Schools with 291,532 scholars, and 13 Colleges and Universities with 2,372 students. In 1851 the amount of local contributions were \$121,385; in 1859, \$1,205,808. In Lower Canada there were in 1853, 2,352 educational institutions, with 108,284 pupils; the local contributions towards their support being \$193,848. In 1859, the number of institutions was 3,197, the pupils to 168,148, and the local contributions to \$498,436.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Northern press of the United States is filled with accounts of the military preparations by the Federal Government, to meet the onset of the Southern chivalry and reduce to fraternal union the turbulent revolutionary masses of the still unrecognized Southern Confederacy. The great questions pending between a large portion of the South and the so-called Federal government have been submitted to the arbitration of the rifle and bayonet. The news which the post brought us this week confirms the opening of the campaign, and the fall of Fort Sumpter into the hands of the Southern forces.

President Lincoln, whose entrance on the duties of the highest elective office on the globe, was hailed by the moderate party in the north, south, and middle states, as the physician who was destined to heal the fearful breach which was daily widening, without having recourse to the terrible alternative of civil war, has been obliged by the uncompromising attitude of the South, to rally around him the supporters of the union, order, and constitutional government. He has issued a proclamation to that effect, and has enunciated the sentiment that the Confederate States are traitors to the constitution of the Republic, and calls upon a draft of 75,000 men from the several states in order to suppress combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and commands the persons combining the combinations to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes within 30 days from the 15th inst.

That an imminent crisis in the national existence of the United States, has arrived, is palpably evident, and that Mr. Lincoln will "rise to the circumstance," and be equal to the emergency, is yet to be seen, and will form an interesting chapter in history for critics to discuss—a "red-letter" period in the nation's existence.

To sustain the President in the difficulties of the position, he is surrounded by a Cabinet of rare ability, whose lives exhibit a successful battling with the world, and high attributes of morality. Outside of the party which elected him are also to be found sincere supporters of the war policy which has been found necessary to crush the outbreak

in the South, among whom are to be found Senator Douglas, one of the candidates for the Presidency, and a political opponent of Mr. Lincoln's. On the news reaching Washington that the troops of the South had attacked Fort Sumpter, Mr. Douglas, patriotically sweeping away the boundary lines of his political creed, called on the Chief Magistrate, and in a long interview assured him of his support in the preservation of the Union, a course which was alike honorable to the Senator, and flattering to the President, who has a difficult role in human events assigned him, and whom the European world will watch and criticize searchingly. The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered to place a 100,000 men at the disposal of the Federal government, and other states are forward in their offers of militia. The action of the South in initiating the war, has had the effect of concentrating northern and western opinions towards the support of the Union, and silencing those inflammatory organs of the north, who have been enunciating southern ideas for some time past.

CHILD DESERTION. A married woman, named McDermid, a native of Burgess, left her child, ten days old, at Mr. Alex. Drysdale's door, in the Village of Pakenham, late on Friday night last. She was followed and arrested in Arnprior, and brought back to Pakenham. The case being an unusual one, the County Attorney was written to on the subject, for instructions as to how to proceed, the Pakenham magistrates not wishing to follow in the footsteps of their good-natured Almonte neighbors. It appears the woman was determined to get rid of her infant, for on the Monday night previous she had left the child at Mr. L. Lang's door in Almonte, but was pursued to Arnprior, and taken back. The dispensers of justice in Almonte, it appears had sympathized with the prisoner, and were tender-hearted enough to let the woman go, to enable her to play the same game at Pakenham.

There ought to be some punishment exacted on such an unnatural mother; such utter heartlessness, we are glad to say, is of rare occurrence in our community. We are informed that she is the daughter of a very respectable and rich man, named Abercrombie, who lives up the Scotch Line in Burgess.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.

Thomas Downes, aged seven years, son of Michael Downes, of 5th Concession Ramsay, on the 8th inst., fell while running at play and struck upon his hands in the mud. In striking the ground he received a punctured wound in the palm of the left hand by some pointed object, supposed to have been a rusty nail or sharp bone. The wound healed in two or three days, and nothing more was thought of the matter. On the morning of the 16th, while eating his breakfast he was suddenly attacked with spasms of the muscles of the jaw—during the day the spasms became general. On the 17th, medical assistance was called, but all efforts were of no avail. He expired in great agony on the 19th, after 52 hours of constant spasms, perfectly conscious throughout the time.

The Ottawa Citizen records the melancholy and untimely death, under similar circumstances, of Duncan Kennedy.

About the 20th of last month he received a slight wound by an axe in the great toe. The wound healed in the usual way, but just as the healing process appeared perfect, about a week ago last Saturday, Mr. Kennedy complained of stiffness in the muscles of the neck and chest, associated with considerable difficulty of breathing. The stiffness soon extended to the muscles of the abdomen, back and jaw, thus closing in a measure the passages of the body. The symptoms became more and more alarming, and resulted in an active rigidity of the muscles of the Van Cortlandt and Grant, were in constant attendance, but notwithstanding the utmost efforts of medical skill to counteract the severe prostrations, they increased in severity, and protracted for an unusual time

