

Matters and Things in North Lanark.

A SKETCH OF ALMONTE.

Almonte, Oct. 27, 1864. There are very few people in the western portion of Western Canada who know much of this district, North Lanark. Politicians are able to tell that it is a good old Reform county, but farmers, traders, and merchants generally know little about it. The fact is easily accounted for. Montreal supplies the community here with manufactured and imported goods, and they find a ready market for their produce and their live stock in Brockville, from whence it is sent either down the river or across it without Western intervention.

Almonte is connected with Brockville by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. The present length of the line is fifty-two miles, in a few months it will be carried as far as Arnprior on the Ottawa. Its paying prospects, I should say, are very good. Though very unconnected with the river, it has a very considerable freight and passenger traffic; the stations along the line are numerous, and it passes through a very rich farming country. Once the Ottawa is reached and a large portion of the trade which now passes southward down the river must be intercepted at it, while, on the other hand, it will afford a means of carrying lumber supplies a great way towards the lumbering districts. Its principal freight traffic consists now in such supplies and in the timber it brings back in return. In addition to this, are the produce and stock which the farmers forward to the market, and the route, chiefly of course, to Brockville. The line is very well built, and though the stations and cars are of the plainest kind, they are quite sufficient for the accommodation of passengers, and more creditable to the company than if they had been bedded to the ruin of the whole country.

As is commonly the case, the railway runs through much of the land of least value on the route. Rich soil, though necessary for wheat is no more necessary for the planting of railway than a gold mine than a hot-spring. Consequently it could be unfair to judge of the character of the country by the specimens which come into view from the cars. For a great part of the distance there is little but to be seen, and bush of the ugliest kind. Long ago the tall timber trees have been cut down and carried far away from the forests where they once flourished in their unbragging splendour, leaving little behind save mere saplings in comparison. At this late season of the year the richly-coloured parasitical plants which in the summer time wind about the trees form festoons of flowers, and are bought and sold by the roadside, and are carried far away from the forests where they once flourished in their unbragging splendour, leaving little behind save mere saplings in comparison.

At a wedding in New York, the other night, William Fisher, one of the guests, shot himself. He had been disappointed in love, and the marriage scene was too exciting for him.

That a great change has come over the political aspect of this country is obvious in many ways. Not only have the two great hostile political camps coalesced and agreed mutually to assist each other in the government of the country, but in the tone of the leading press and the general courtesy exhibited towards our public men, a most gratifying change is evident, — a change almost as great as that anticipated in the interesting period of the world's history when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together. But there are other events not less striking and of far greater importance to our future welfare, which denote most clearly the new position to which we are drifting, and the passing away of the landmarks which a short time ago were held sacred. We allude to the Railway question. Who would have supposed a short time ago that the people of Canada could in so short a time as the present have become reconciled to the Grand Trunk. Nay, not only reconciled to it but proud of it, feeling it, giving it dinners and demonstrations which a Prince of the blood might envy. Mr. Brydges has become a scented railway King. Are the managers of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway tired or incapable of profitably conducting it, Mr. Brydges steps in and amalgamates it; thus with a mighty stride sending deep into the soil of the Western Peninsula the roots of that great corporation, which has already been looked upon as dangerous to our liberties from its very power. But Mr. Brydges is not a dangerous man. If he were would he have been feted and feasted at Stratford and elsewhere until the very idulation must have become a bore. That unfortunate concern, the Prescott and Ottawa railway, heavily in debt and badly constructed, owes out a poor existence until it is to Mr. Brydges' interests to take it in his hands. Mr. Brydges lays his little finger on it and the iron horse is paralyzed, seized, sold. The road is worth as much old iron and the Mr. Brydges steps in and makes the unfortunate stockholders "a proposition." Kind Mr. Brydges. The Cobourg and Peterboro railway was insensibly built across the Rice lake on stilts, and has long since become defunct. Cobourg, enormously in debt for her share in that road, with ruinous taxes, has fast been falling to ruin and decay. The last "Star" informs us that "Mr. Brydges intends, shortly, to go over the road, to note its condition and value, and will possibly invest a permanent interest in it ere long." What a dear, kind, good, soul Mr. Brydges must be. We must keep on the right side of so amiable a gentleman. Who knows but by and by, having swallowed down the other railways, he might take a fancy to our own. That little finger is very heavy. Its weight might prove oppressive. The ambassador of Frederick the Great at the Court of England was once complaining of the small pretence allowed him to live on, and the impossibility of his maintaining, properly, the dignity of his position. "Tell them," said Frederick, "that every word you utter is backed by twenty thousand bayonets." Mr. Brydges' little finger will shortly be backed by the mighty power of an immense Corporation, which, having gobbled up whole lines of railways in the East and West, will extend its ramifications and make its influence felt in every portion of our land. There will be no interest, political, commercial, or social which its pulsations will not reach and its agents modify.

The election in North Lanark having terminated, as we expected it would, in the election of Mr. McDougall, by a large majority, his friends can well afford to be charitable towards their opponents; and forgive the many hard thoughts and bitter and ungenerous speeches which found utterance from the lips of the misguided and over zealous friends of the opposition. It is generally the case, and indeed, can scarcely be expected to be otherwise, that in times of political excitement, men, smarting under the lash of well merited rebuke, with defeat in view, and finding themselves without more legitimate weapons, resort to personal abuse of their opponents in some cases of their best friends and the best friends of the country.

Mr. McDougall's opponents in the North Riding appear to think that the hon. gentleman brought the provincial money chest with him into the riding, and scattered the contents broadcast among his supporters. The measure of each man's value, whose influence and support it was thought necessary to secure, has been taken and the purchase made. Parties were heard of who had undoubtedly been bought up, and others who had been offered money to induce them to remain at home on the polling days; and although we gave no credence whatever to these reports, we were certainly pleased to hear the emphatic refutation given to them by Mr. McDougall, at the Declaration. The people of North Lanark have long been regarded as a reading, thinking, people; and the result of the late contest shows that a large majority of them, (despite the numerous influences brought into play to prejudice the electors against the Provincial Secretary) were prepared to discharge what they honestly believed to be their duty to their country upon this occasion; and although placed in the anomalous position of electing a man to support the government of the great leader of the Conservative party in Upper Canada, the Reformers of the North Riding have shown that, unlike a large number of their Conservative neighbours, they were able to rise above the trammels of party, in support of men who had combined for the laudable purpose of relieving the people of Canada from the constitutional difficulties which had grown out of the Legislative union of the two provinces. And we consider it a base slander on the intelligence and independence of the people of the Riding to suppose that they would make the free exercise of the elective franchise a matter of barter and sale; and those parties who have made so much noise about Mr. McDougall's purchased support, would do well to point out the individual or individuals in the riding, whose vote or votes have been influenced by the payment or promise of money, or the promise of any other reward or personal consideration whatever, either directly or indirectly. Let us know the parties, if any there be, and we promise to assist in their exposure. It is natural for men to suppose that others will be actuated by just such motives as influence themselves, and we cannot be charged with any undue want of charity, in believing that those men who have raised the cry of corruption and bribery in connection with the election in the North Riding, would stand prepared to barter their own precious principles for an equivalent, if they had an opportunity of doing so.

THE CAUSE OF OPPOSITION IN N. L.—Mr. McDougall stated his case to the electors, but failed to convince them that "them that he was firm on the question of Ottawa being the permanent Seat of Government." This was good cause for opposition.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, Nov. 8th, 1864.

NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

MAJORITY FOR McDUGALL, 388.

The declaration for North Lanark took place on Friday, the 4th instant. The weather was stormy, but a considerable number of the electors were present. Sheriff Thompson went through the usual formula of declaration, after which Mr. McDougall addressed the electors for a short time, during which he was loudly cheered. At the close of his address hearty cheers were given for Mr. Bell, the retiring member, for Mr. McDougall, the member elect, for the Returning Officer, and for the Queen; after which the assemblage retired to the Almonte House for lunch.

The following is the state of the poll, at the close of the election, as declared by the Returning Officer:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes McDougall, Rosamond, Ramsay, Pakenham, Lanark Village, Lanark Township, Darlington, Dalhousie, Brooks & Lavan, McDougall, Rosamond, and Majority for McDougall 388.

FEDERATION.—There exists in the minds of some persons a feeling of prejudice against the idea of a federative system, and by many the associations which surround a legislative union are perferred. The system adopted in the neighbouring Republic has unquestionably resulted in a weak Central Government; and in so far as that is the case has proved a failure. There the influence of "State rights" was paramount, each one being an independent sovereignty, and delegating a certain portion of power only to the federal government. All powers not thus specially delegated belonged to the State. The system proposed between these provinces is expected to obviate the evils which inevitably attended to the former. Our Central Government will be supreme, and will retain in itself all powers not delegated to the local legislatures; thus reversing the source of power. A system like this may not be properly called federal, and it is not so in the strict application of that term. It is in fact more closely allied to a legislative union with a great extension of our present municipal system; placing the provinces in something like the same relations as our County Councils now are, only on a more extensive scale. It is hoped that this system will make full provision for securing the interests of the provinces individually — matters of sectional and local concern being subject to local authority, and at the same time obviate the weakness of the Central Government, which has proved the ruin of our neighbours. Should the working of the system prove satisfactory in these respects, it will make very little difference by what name it is designated; and so will be content to live under any political designation so long as it gives us strength, stability and freedom.

THE ATTEMPT ON OGDENSBURG.—The same state of things that existed in 1837-8 along our frontier exists again; but this time the operations are reversed. Then American sympathizers and Canadian refugees, occupied Navy Island and Johnston's Island, and made doctees on the Canada side of the Detroit River for the purpose of aiding, what they supposed to be, the revolt of the colonies from the mother country; Now raids have been made, and if we may credit the reports this morning, islands are occupied; but it is wholly by refugees from the Southern States, or their North Democratic allies. We venture to say there are no Canadian sympathizers among them, though we would not be sure that there are no Canadian hirelings. There is a class among us who, for Southern gold, will do any work, however unpatriotic or disgraceful. That our authorities are taking all the ordinary steps in their power to prevent such lawless proceedings as the invasion of a friendly country from Canada, we rejoice to believe; but the question arises, whether it might not be requisite, in a time of emergency, to take some that are extraordinary. In Britain, when swarms of dangerous characters from the Continent endangered the public peace, the Habeas Corpus Act was more than once suspended; and extreme as that measure is, it would be better than the present state of impudences and dangerous strangers were deprived of liberty for a short season, than that millions should be involved in all the horrors of war through their abuse of the right of asylum. At all events, the American authorities, by their present measures of safety, and take up all armed persons who are not able to give a good account of themselves.—Witness.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—According to announcement Mr. Manning, Agent of the Montreal "Temperance Alliance," delivered a lecture in St. Andrew's Church, Almonte, on Friday evening last, on the evils of intemperance, and the necessity of enforcing prohibitory laws for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather a goodly number of the friends of temperance, attracted by Mr. Manning's fame as a lecturer, were present, and did not regret going through mud and rain, as all were highly pleased and gratified with the able and eloquent manner in which the lecturer treated the subject. After the lecture, upwards of thirty names were received for the formation of a Branch Alliance, and on the following evening a meeting was held and a branch society organized. Mr. Manning, not being able to fill his appointments up to the Ottawa, owing to the severity of the roads, favoured us with another lecture on Monday evening. The evening being favorable a large number turned out, whose attention the lecturer succeeded in riveting while, for an hour and a half, he dealt on the evils of intemperance and the best means of their removal.

The lecturer showed very clearly that the use of intoxicating beverages resulted in no good, but only evil, and that invariably the liquor traffic was a curse to all who meddled with it, not only to the consumer but that sooner or later the retailer or his friends felt its blighting curse. After explaining the objects of the society, upwards of forty names were received to the Branch Alliance, making about seventy in all. With this corps efficiently to work, the liquor dealers in this vicinity may expect a stout resistance to their violation of the laws of the land, which heretofore they have treated with contempt.

Yours, &c., A MEMBER OF THE ALLIANCE. Almonte, 2nd Nov., 1864.

Mr. Gladstone on Non-intervention.

HIS THEORY OF THE RIGHT OF SECESSION AND IMPOSSIBILITY OF SUBJUGATION.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 15.)

Yesterday morning an address was presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the corporation of Manchester at the Town Hall. The members of the corporation occupied reserved seats, and the remainder of the room, to the admiration was by circular, was well filled. Mr. Gladstone, Lady Armitage, and several other Ladies were accommodated with seats upon the platform.

The Mayor, J. M. Bennett, Esq., who presided, having addressed Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a lengthy speech in reply, in which he expounded his theory of non-intervention, and foreign relations of England.

In the course of his address he said:—"It is not special virtue on our part, but the gift of Providence, which has placed us in a position with regard to all other States of Europe, such is that we cannot possibly have any other desire than that peace and harmony should prevail among them, and that they should adopt for the constant guides of their conduct the principle of respecting the rights of one another. (Applause.) This is a happy position for us to maintain. It places us, as it were, by the side of every European nation in a position of equality with a friend to each and all. It makes us feel that the time is gone by when it was the fashion and the custom of country to speak of one great nation abroad in particular as our natural enemy. We have no natural enemy. (Applause.) Every country of Europe is our natural enemy, and if to any country of Europe in particular we are to look as a country by close relations with which we may best promote the general interest of the civilized world, it is to that very country which once, in blindness of a perhaps excusable and regrettable, but unhappy prejudice, it was the practice to regard as our natural enemy (Applause.) I trust you think that the conduct of the Government in the regulation of its foreign policy has been actuated by a sincere desire to perform towards all the countries of the world the duties of friendship. (Hear, hear.) An confident you think that disposition has been indicated by the Government, and not specially by the Government; for in this respect we have seen no more than practical organs of the feeling of the country. That disposition to respect the rights of every country, and to avoid undue interference in its affairs, has been indicated with regard to the lamentable war which desolates the continent of America. (Applause.) England was a history record a case in which the internal dimensions of a country have produced such wide-spread calamity in other countries beyond its borders. But we have felt that it was our duty to respect American freedom in the distribution of the Americans to deal with their own affairs among themselves.—(Cheers.)—I might be our particular opinions as to the wisdom of any course they were pursuing, or as to the probability of any object they had in view. (Applause.) For my own part, I confess I have always had great doubts as to the probability of a course of submission any large portion of a country to a conqueror. (Continued cheering.) But, whether we have or have not,

right to place it in a form which shall make to the judges of what it is fit for others to do. (Cheers.) There is the responsibility, ours has been in part the suffering. But, alas, if we groan over the sufferings experienced by our population, let us look at the frightful magnitude of the calamities which they are enduring. (Hear, hear.) It is for them, as they have the responsibility, to judge of their own course. (Cheers.) I entertain, in the first place, this conviction that by partial arrests at placing our own judgment instead of theirs, we should have done nothing but embitter a contest already too much exasperated. In the second place, I feel that the sentiment most happy war is this—we have no cause to fear that any other nation—(Cheers)—we feel that they are our brothers in blood and language; we know that their continent is calculated to continue in relations of the most beneficial intercourse with us, and ought to pray Almighty God that it may please Him of His mercy to bring that salutary contest—and if it be His will, at an early period to such a termination, be it what it may, as shall be most for the happiness, the peace and the permanent welfare and prosperity of all the continents of what were once the United States. (Applause.)

Arrival of the Hibernian.

LORD STANLEY ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

CONTINUED COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

Father Point, November 1. The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry on the 21st ult., has passed this point on route to Quebec.

Her arrivals are one day later than the City of Montreal under the auspices of the Brecon arrived on the 21st ult.

The news by this arrival is of slight importance.

The reported drain of bullion from the Bank of France is false. Returns show an increase of cash of over three and a half millions.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.—The cotton sales of the week amounted to 29,500 bales, including 11,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm but dull, with a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 on American middling; Orleans 23d. Stock in port 425,000 bales.

London, Oct. 21.—Consols closed at 87 1/2 to 88 1/2. Money. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 43,750.

American Stocks—Illinois C.R.R., 50 to 51 discount; Erie, 40 to 41.

Great Britain.—A meeting has been held at Bradford under the auspices of the Western Freed Men's Aid Commission. W. E. Forster, M. P., presided. Levi Coffin, delegate from the commission, made a speech. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the formation of an auxiliary society at Bradford.

Lord Stanley, in addressing his constituents at Lynn, adverted to American affairs. He advocated continued non-interference, and thought that the North might succeed in overrunning the whole Confederate territory, but their political difficulties would only then begin. As to the effect of the war in England, he doubted if she had on the whole been a serious loss by it. She had, indeed, undergone the ordeal of a cotton famine, but new markets had been opened up, and India had gained largely. There was continued gloom and business in commercial and financial circles, with additional failures.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England, however, on the 10th, was comparatively light. The English funds were pretty steadily maintained, but speculative securities showed increasing weakness.

Two more Liverpool firms in the American trade are reported as having failed. Sundry houses in Manchester are also reported as having failed, including Barrel & Wilson, calico printers, for a considerable amount.

Letters from Brazil confirm the magnitude of the failures reported by telegraph. The liabilities of the Rio de Janeiro & Co., the largest bankers in Rio Janeiro, are stated to be £5,200,000; those of Gomes & Filio, £3,000,000; those of Montenegro & Lima, £1,000,000; and others making £21,100,000. The stoppage of the house of Santos & Co. appears to have been the cause of the entire mischief. Sundry houses are reported to have followed the downfall of the banking house. The banking house of Messrs. Babia is said to have failed on the ground during a strike of many days, paying out £200,000 sterling. This established public confidence in this house.

At the closing of the mail there were symptoms of improvement.

During most of the period of the panic the excitement was such that the military and police were called out, and the banking houses were occupied by the troops.

The convulsion is not in any degree attributed to unsoundness in trade, the position of the leading merchants being considerably good.

The house of Santos & Co., it is said, should have stopped three years ago.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The consideration of some minor questions still delays the final conclusion of peace.

It is semi-officially announced that Austria and Prussia will conduct the preliminary administration of the Duchies until the assembly of legal advisers can finally determine the question of the succession.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse was very flat and the rentes declined 1/2 per cent, closing at 64 1/2. The cause of the decline is reported to be the continuance of the heavy drain of bullion from the Bank of France, and a call for the immediate payment of the arrears of the last loan.

SPAIN.—Some Madrid journals urge the Government to keep the Chinchas Islands as a pledge till Peru shall have given entire satisfaction to Spain.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, a fire broke out in an unoccupied house belonging to Mr. Dundas, school-teacher, Whitby, and it was soon a mass of flames. The building used as a Roman Catholic church and school-house, was only thirty feet from the burning house, and the heat was so intense that no one could go between the two houses to save the school house, which also took fire, and both buildings were burned to the ground. The houses of Mr. G. Yules and Mr. Campbell, the latter to the east of the burning mass, were saved by the timely arrival of the fire engine and the great exertions of the fire company and townsmen. The houses were partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Globe.

The Hamilton Times says:—Mr. A. G. O'Brien, dwelling house, and barn, at Old Springs, was consumed by fire on Wednesday evening, about half past six o'clock. About half the goods were saved. Loss estimated at \$6,000. The goods were insured for \$3,000, and the buildings for \$750.

A child three years old, the daughter of Mr. George Gray, Bathurst, late week accidentally fell from the top of a building, and was so badly scalded that death ensued in a few days.

The Raiders.

It can be no doubt about one thing in connection with these men—that, while they are the lawless, they are also the lawless. In a long acquaintance with the Montreal press, we have seen no imputation so justly merited, for their punishment, they must also have the advantage of all the protection it can afford them. Opposed as we are to war, and therefore, to conduct which we know must be productive of war with a nation with whom we are so closely connected as especially, the much more than half a century commerce has transacted, and both our great railroads are forced to own long lines of connection within their territory, we have never been willing to purchase a peace at the cost of honor. We would not have given up the negro Anderson if it had cost us a war to retain him; and we would not now give up the robber of the St. Albans Banks, anxious as we are for the relief, unless the law directs their extradition. At the same time, we cannot see how we can avoid the conclusion that the great misfortune if it shall be decided that the treaty does not apply to such crimes as these are committed. The argument is a *non sequitur*, we know, one that cannot be properly set against the directions of positive law; but, in the eye of the publicist, it is the grand subject of consideration, as being that out of which he deduces a conclusion as to what the law ought to be, or, at any rate, what result it might, if possible, to aim at effecting. It is manifest that, besides the desire of all men to bring to punishment persons guilty of offenses against humanity, there is in the policy of extradition treaties this further object—the maintenance of good neighborhood, and the affording to the country whose laws have been violated such a peaceful method of redress, by the intervention of the Government of the same continent, as may remove every occasion of temptation to seek a remedy by force. Such offenders are almost always to be feared, and will always be made, when any territory becomes the habit of a lawless man, or a lawless man, who have seen their country made the scene of robbery and murder, will not submit quietly to the infliction unless they feel themselves too weak to resist—an occasion even then often seen to be better of policy. We know that all the civilized world of Europe has been saying and thinking for months past of the Bourbonist gang of banditti, who, residing in the Papal territory, and sheltering themselves there from capture, have committed the most atrocious and heinous crimes, ravaged the adjoining dominions of the Kingdom of Italy, and pretended to be making war for the King of Naples. How long would the Italian have submitted to those outrages, if they had not feared to come into conflict with the troops of France? As to ourselves, even as at a time of danger and exposure, the power of the United States was braved by our officers—with the applause of all—when they followed the Caroline to Schlosser, and cutting her adrift, sent her flaming over the Falls. Now, if it shall be decided that the law is to be held in abeyance, and deliver the persons guilty of the St. Albans raid, what must be the consequence? Such a decision will extend our British protection to all refugees—Southern patriots and mere rascals alike—who providing themselves with a superior arm, may sneak out into the harbor, and at any time sneak out into the United States by two and three, and after committing offenses as cowardly since reunion is impossible—as they are atrocious may return here in perfect security, and give them selves out as heroes. If they may rob a bank, and slay a cashier, why not fire a farm house, and cut the throat of the owner, I will assume some one a thousand miles off has told them to revenge on our neighbors our cities, said to be perpetrated by military commanders, and which, rightly or wrongly, we are to be held responsible for those who suffer from them, opposed to the laws of war? The law says and judges must of course do their duty; but are those who are neither lawyers nor judges, prepared to say that they desire to give license for such exploits as these? If so, and if the law shall be regarded as protecting these men, we may be very sure that the St. Albans raid will not be the only one, and then we know what must be the consequence—what all men would do if exposed to such outrages, and what our neighbors, therefore, assuredly will do. The American press has been so light on this matter, and has been so ready to give us a letter from a native Canadian, well known in this city, and a warm lover of British rule, now a resident in a large American city, which is situated hundreds of miles from Canada, in which it is stated that even as far as distance the excitement ran to the highest pitch, that he across the affair in Vermont reached the place, and might have been pushed to the point of adopting dangerous resolutions, had not the writer taken pains, by explaining the loyal conduct of our government, and pointing out that in Canada the law and not the will of the Executive must govern, to obtain from the journalists and other leaders of public opinion, the assurance that they would represent the matter fairly and in a manner to calm the rising spirit of hostility. While, therefore, we are of course prepared to say that in this case, like all others, must be decided by law, we do hope that we do hope the law will be found to be such as to enable us to give the neighboring government the satisfaction which is unquestionably due to it.—Mont. Herald.

SYMPATHY FOR CRIME.

We regret exceedingly to find, in a special despatch to a city contemporary, the following statement relative to the persons concerned in the St. Albans raid:—

"Great sympathy is manifested for the raiders, and there is the strongest feeling against their being given up to the United States Government."

We do not believe that this assertion has any foundation in fact, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a libel. If it were true it would be a great disgrace, not only to Montreal but to the whole country. We profess to be a civilized people, and Montreal lays claim to the title of a civilized city. We have very strict laws for the protection of life and property. We punish the same offenses as the most respectable cities of the world. If a man steals bread, he is liable to imprisonment, or he may be kept in chains for starving he may be sent to jail. Montreal is a great commercial city, and commercial communities are always disposed to be merciful towards frauds and robberies of every kind. The merchants and business men of Montreal—the influential classes of the city—are usually believed to be distinguished by as keen a sense of honor as that possessed by the same classes anywhere in the world. That city maintains a strong police force and courts of various kinds, for the sole purpose of punishing crime and doing justice between man and man. The common thief or vulgar robber, who has no commission save such as his evil passions give him, is held to the strictest account when he comes into the hands of the city authorities. Even implied and inferred frauds involve severe penalties—establishing in some exceptional cases very great hardships—yet in that city, we are told, the public manifest "great sympathy" with the perpetrators not simply of an atrocious robbery, but of an unprovoked murder as well. We see no signs of this. The press of Montreal is unanimous in its condemnation of the outrage at St. Albans, and we see no persons whose sympathies have been the strongest seem to be striving

THE HARDEST TO OUIDO ALL OTHERS IN THE CARNAGE

with which they denounce the brigandage. In a long acquaintance with the Montreal press, we have seen no imputation so justly merited, for their punishment, they must also have the advantage of all the protection it can afford them. Opposed as we are to war, and therefore, to conduct which we know must be productive of war with a nation with whom we are so closely connected as especially, the much more than half a century commerce has transacted, and both our great railroads are forced to own long lines of connection within their territory, we have never been willing to purchase a peace at the cost of honor. We would not have given up the negro Anderson if it had cost us a war to retain him; and we would not now give up the robber of the St. Albans Banks, anxious as we are for the relief, unless the law directs their extradition. 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