

THE LUMBER TRADE.

(From the Quebec Chronicle, Nov. 4.)
We have received from the Crown Lands Department a copy of the "Report of the Supervisor of Cutters on the Lumber Trade," a pamphlet of some fifty pages, compiled from notes collected by Mr. Quinn on his recent visit to Europe. The Supervisor of Cutters went across the Atlantic, it will be remembered, for the purpose of convincing the Trade of England of the fallacy and injustice to us of buying wane timber by string measurement—of presenting to Chambers of Commerce in England and on the Continent, boxes containing specimens of Canadian Woods—and of extending trade with other countries than Great Britain, by giving information to the Boards of Trade and the principal merchants, as to the price of timber here, its quality, and the quantity in which it can be produced. In some, if not in all these objects, he appears to have been highly successful.

With regard to the string measurement of wane timber, it is evident that to square the quarter girth of a stick and multiply by the length, will not give its cubic contents. If it be oblong in section, it will give more. We are not surprised then to hear that at Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Hull, Aberdeen, Leith, London, Bristol, &c., the merchants were easily convinced of the inaccuracy of this method of measurement. Whether they will adopt the simple rule practised here, is another consideration. If it seems likely, and we think it is, it would be worth a little persistence on our part to bring about the change. Wane timber is absolutely wanted for several purposes. Great Britain will take, last year, 4,000,000 feet per annum. But up to the 31st of last October, there has been no less than 6,300,000 feet measured at this port—we give the figures on authority—and it necessarily follows that, the market being overstocked, buyers can make their own terms and buy by string measurement. Every measure of wane timber may be made to select however disadvantageous to the settlers it may be. The truth is that the advice given in another column by "H. M."—a gentleman whose initials are well known to the Trade—ought to be attended to. His recommendation not to make one stick of wane timber next season, ought to be to some extent acted upon, although, let us say, we do not concur with him in the suggestion that all Board Timber should be manufactured up to the square. Our forests are not inexhaustible, and since the consumption of wood in all European countries, for railway purposes, shipping, building, &c., is increasing so fast that the value of lumber of all kinds must be doubled in many years, we should advise those who have fine groves adapted for Board Timber to wait a year until they can sell wane sticks well, rather than spoil the best part of the wood by dressing everything to the square, a wasteful practice which we have only abandoned to any extent those two years and ought not to take to again.

The most interesting portion of Mr. Quinn's report to us, is that which treats of his proceedings in France and Germany. He seems to have been furnished with all the necessary letters of introduction—from His Excellency the Governor General, from Lord Cowley, our ambassador at Paris, and the British ministers at Berlin and Stockholm. From the French Consul, Monsieur le Baron Gaudreault Boileau, to the proper men in France, &c.—so that his way was materially smoothed. He seems to think that there is an opening for a considerable trade at all the ports he visited. The quantity of freight from the Baltic to the North of France are of course much lower than from the St. Lawrence, and the cost of manufacturing lumber is not so great there as here, owing to the cheapness of labor, but there are nevertheless many descriptions of lumber produced in Canada which are not to be had in the North of Europe. And among the kinds of our lumber that are particularly wanted, Mr. Quinn specifies yellow pine, long and large red pine, rock elm, tamarac, oak, ash, &c. We will not follow Mr. Quinn in his travels, now—we presume that in a few weeks his pamphlet will be pretty generally distributed among those interested—but we may state that, since his visit to the continent, and, in most cases, as the immediate consequence of it, cargoes of lumber have been ordered and dispatched from Quebec to Bremen in Germany, Antwerp in Belgium and Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Montpellier, Cette, Marseilles and Toulon in France. Mr. Quinn records it as his sincere conviction "that these are the countries to which the extended trade arising from which will be felt in this colony in due course." We have little doubt this statement is correct, for we know that houses here are making great preparations to push a trade with France, and we believe they will amass great riches by so doing.

We cannot leave off this subject without again lifting up our voice to protest in the name of common sense against the wholesale waste of our forest wealth which is constantly going on. Settlement is made to be, though it ought not to be, synonymous with the destruction of valuable timber. We have seen acres upon acres of what were once fine plantations converted into black barrens, where the charred trunks remain and will remain erect for years, to show how careless of their interests the first backwoodsmen were. We have seen fine black walnut trees, worth any money to the cabinet-makers even now, burned on a common brush heap. The magnificent oak that once adorned the Western country, which might have been manufactured in the best of staves, have mostly disappeared before the axe, and nothing so good as potash have been manufactured from their ashes. At this rate, our forest wealth, which now swells in our export tables to nearly as high a figure as the produce of our fields, will soon be exhausted. Twenty more years, and it will have dwindled to very little. Fifty, and we shall think rather of planting our forests afresh than of preserving them. It is only by the newspapers referring to this subject that a salutary change in the habit of our people can be brought about. We beg of our contemporaries, therefore, to be the subject up, and teach the people no longer to regard trees as their natural enemies.

THE COMET STILL VISIBLE.—The comet whose sudden appearance in the northern heavens last summer, startled the world, is still seen through a telescope in the constellation of Hercules. According to Prof. Tuttle's calculations it is now more than two hundred and forty-seven millions of miles from the earth, while on the 28th of June it was only about a dozen millions of miles distant from us, and brandished its enormous tail quite close to our rolling sphere. Astronomers are of opinion that ages must elapse before it will again re-appear in our skies.

DEATH OF OLD CITIZENS OF MONTREAL.—We have to record with pain the decease of two of our oldest and best known fellow-citizens—Mr. John Carter and Mr. Niel McIntosh. Both gentlemen had been long residents in Montreal, and both had been engaged very extensively in business. They had large circles of friends, among whom their departure will create a blank where old remembered faces were accustomed to be seen. Mr. Carter's decease was very sudden. Mr. McIntosh had, we believe, been ailing for some time. —*Montreal Herald.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

From the Toronto Leader.
At the two extremities of the main land of British America gold has been discovered in quantities that promise, by attracting emigrants from other countries, to add rapidly to the population. These rival gold fields may now bid against one another for emigrants. If comparative proximity to a dense population is to carry the day, Nova Scotia may outstrip its competitor. But there are other elements beside distance to be taken into account, not the least of which is the comparative richness of the gold fields. There has not yet been a sufficient trial of the Nova Scotia gold region to render possible any comparison, on this point; and another season must elapse before the test will have had a chance of being complete. So far we have not read of anything in the way of results at all equal to what the last mail brings from British Columbia. At Cariboo, there are various "claims" which are proving exceedingly productive. In the British Colonist, of September 17, we read of a claim that had been worked, on the surface last spring, and thought to be almost valueless; but which, when a hole was sunk, three or four feet deep to the rock, a single shovel of earth was found to contain 9000 worth of gold. One company was making from \$100 to 200 a day to each man employed; and others in the neighborhood averaged \$50 or \$60 per man. This latter seems to be nearer an average figure. In one place two men and both taken out with a rocker, \$18,000 worth of gold since spring, a period of about six months. The richness of the deposits is said to exceed anything found in California. A person writing from Antler Creek says there are men there making \$1,000 a day each; though this is probably an exaggeration. Some one letter speaks of them as persons who were not worth \$50 last spring, and who are now worth \$8,000. The extent of the gold deposit is yet only partially known. The local journal, from which we derive our information states that "McDonald has been three seasons at Cariboo, and speaks most positively of its wealth. He pronounces it the best gold country he has ever seen, notwithstanding he was in California in early days, and owned rich claims there. Quartz is found in every direction. So far as traced the gold range is believed to run north and south, as far as the coast or west of Antler no prospects are obtained. The general belief of those who have been through the country is that the gold lode extends across the Fraser in a northwesterly direction. The vicinity of Bear river is also attracting much attention. Prospecting parties will be sent out early in the Spring of 1862, and through the exploration of the country made. Laborers were in demand at \$6 to \$8 a day. But against this must be placed the cost of provisions, stated to be worth from 60 cents to \$1.50 per lb. They have to be packed over a country rendered soft under foot by constant rains, and where there are no trails to be followed. The carriage of provisions in this way costs 30 cents a lb. for 25 miles. In some places the Indians are troublesome; and it is not safe to travel in small parties unable to protect themselves against a considerable force of natives. Where there are rich claims there will be disputes; and it is of the first importance that the miners should be prevented from taking the law into their hands, and bringing a reproach upon civilization. This has been provided against by placing a Judge at Williams' Creek; as well a place for a functionary of this kind, we should imagine, as Judge Prince found in the "hyperborean regions" of the South Sea. Mr. Judge Nind is kept very busy recording claims and settling disputes among the miners. In each case of a disputed claim, a jury of miners in summoned, who hear witnesses and return a verdict in accordance with the facts. This bringing of justice to every man's tent is said to give universal satisfaction. If it is of the British Columbia miners must be a happy people indeed, so far as law is concerned."

FEEDING BEES.

I now mention a substitute for liquid honey, the value of which has been extensively and thoroughly tested in Germany, and which I have used with great advantage. It was first introduced by the Rev. Mr. Weigel of Silesia, and Dzierzon and other distinguished Apianians speak of its excellence in the most decided terms. The article to which I refer is plain sugar candy. It has been ascertained that about four pounds of this candy will maintain a colony during the winter, when they have scarcely any honey in their hive! If it is placed where they can have access to it without being chilled, they will cluster upon it, and gradually eat it up. It not only goes further than double the quantity of liquid honey, but is found to agree with the bees perfectly; while the former is almost sure to sour in the unheated cells, exposing them to dangerous, and often fatal attacks of dysentery. I sometimes invert the old fashioned box hive, and push sticks of candy gently between the ranges of comb, in which the bees cluster. The bottom board must then be replaced, and if the hive is still moistened and properly sheltered, the bees will have ready access to the candy, even in the coldest weather. —*Langstroth.*

GENERAL SCOTT.—The silly laudation of General Scott's military career in Canada, by General McClellan, has stirred the memories of some of the old inhabitants, who have contributed to different Canadian journals accounts of the late Commander in Chief of the American army, not much to his credit. They remind us at the outset of his military career he was tried by court martial and dismissed the service for fraudulently appropriating Government funds entrusted to him for the payment of the forces in the North West; and was afterwards released by the influence of his friends who made good his defalcations. He commanded the expedition which captured Little York, now Toronto, and threatened to burn it, and only relinquished the design on receiving \$2578, the amount in the Provincial chest. He was taken prisoner by the route of the American army on Queenstown Heights, and released on a written parole which yet remains in the possession of the British military authorities, in which he bound himself not to bear arms against Great Britain, which parole he immediately broke, and commanded at Lundy's Lane, where he claimed an American victory, followed by his retreat before a rapid retreat. After the inglorious campaign in Mexico, he was reported once more as a defaulter to a large amount, and this report was confirmed by every administration, until the present one took up the evidence, and by some peculiar process of reasoning found the Government indebted to him a larger sum than he ever possessed.

A "Ball's Run masquerade" took place in Pictou on Saturday night. Among the dramatic persons were brigadiers with eagle plumes on their heads, and colonels with bulls' heads of immense growth, female contrabands in gay attire, and the "free and enlightened" dressed with perfect abandon. The bull-horned colonels and gallant brigadiers danced a giddy whirling with the long-headed Danes, and there was a general saturnalia. The Pictouians had their fun, and there was nobody hurt.

AMERICAN WAR!

GALLIAPOLIS, OHIO, Nov. 11.—Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, 30 miles below here, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 Federal troops there, only 50 escaped. The rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels both male and female, fired from their houses on our men. Three steamers which passed down last night were compelled to put back. These steamers went back to Guyandotte at 10 o'clock this morning, with 400 Federal troops, but nothing has been heard from them since. Three steamers have passed up since the skirmish, and report that not a person was to be seen in the town.

LATER.—The steamer "Empire City," has arrived from Guyandotte. The secession portion of the inhabitants of Guyandotte were looking for the attack, and had super prepared for the rebel cavalry, were loaded with the notorious Jenkins and numbered 800; 80 of our men were killed, and a considerable number taken prisoners. The rebel loss is unknown. Col. Zeigler's 5th Virginia regiment on their arrival fired the town, and the principal part of it is now in ashes. The rebels waited about an hour before the arrival of Col. Zeigler.

New York. The Herald's Washington dispatch says that Washington is cheered by the good news from all points, and doubts and fears of effectually crushing out the rebellion are forgotten. The Government has issued permits to parties in Rhode Island to trade with loyalists along the Southern coast. The boats are being sent out for the purpose of carrying supplies of salt, clothing, and other articles of necessity. It is thought, however, that the vessels will follow our expedition, and ship cargoes of cotton from S. C. and Ga. direct.

It is said that the President and Assistant-Secretary Fox received dispatches this morning confirming the reports of the success of the naval expedition, but they are founded on the same authority as those from Fort Monroe to the Associated Press. Major-General Halleck has been assigned to the department of the West.

The "Times" dispatch says that Lieut. Keane has been successful in his mission of exchanging prisoners. Cairo, Ill., Nov. 11.—Memphis papers received today contain dispatches from Savannah, fully confirming the landing of the naval expedition at Beaufort, and the capture of three forts at Port Royal. The Federal forces had possession of the town of Beaufort. The rebels acknowledge that their loss is very large.

New Orleans papers received today speak of an immense fleet of ship land. Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—The Enquirer has the following from Fort Monroe, derived from rebel sources:—In anticipation of the arrival of the great expedition, the rebels have been engaged in erecting batteries upon a point at Hilton's Head, and on the opposite neck of land. The principal fortification on Hilton's Head was denominated Fort Walker, situated on low land and partially concealed by trees and underbrush; adjoining it were other batteries of smaller size, but so connected as to prove a formidable bar to the entrance of vessels.

Fort Beaufort was of considerable importance, having been mounted with heavy guns. The garrisons are supposed to have been from South Carolina Regiments, assisted by additional regiments sent from Richmond. The batteries at Bay Point, opposite Hilton's Head, were equally as formidable. Inside of Fort Royal, several of the rebel batteries, lay the fleet of Commodore Tatnell, which consisted of small vessels, carrying a few heavy guns, but principally light ones. Tugs constituted a great portion of the fleet; many of these remain outside of the mouth of entrance till the arrival of our fleet, when they formed in line of battle, in the position already stated behind the guns of their new fort and across the entrance.

On the morning of Thursday last, the United States fleet, numbering 42 vessels, headed by the flag ship, approached the mouth of Port Royal entrance; this was at half past 8 o'clock. Several of the rebel ports then arrived off the Coast. The approach of the Great Fleet created a great stir in the Rebel Batteries. Upon arriving at a suitable position the guns of the fleet opened a continuous fire upon Forts Walker and Beauregard, as well as upon those of Bay Point. Under cover of the fire, an attempt was made to land a number of the batteries, the result of which was eminently satisfactory. A number of vessels passed through the shot and shell from the shore batteries with very trifling injury; at least 15 of them succeeded in passing up the entrance beyond the reach of land batteries. As the Union Flag sailed up the Musquito, the Flag of Commodore Tatnell opened fire; but seeing the impossibility of making any resistance soon dispersed, and some were forced to run on shore, while others were driven up the inlets almost out of sight. Com. Tatnell was on shore with his men to assist in working the batteries and use them against the vessels of the Union Flag, which were endeavoring to follow the advance of the Union force. It must not be imagined, however, that the passage of the fleet through the Channel was the work of a moment; it was not accomplished until the firing was continued from 4.30 a. m. till nearly 5 p. m. During the firing one of the Union gun-boats believed to have been burned and three of the steamers disabled. It is acknowledged by the enemy that they have 20 killed in Fort Walker, but it is impossible to state what their loss was at other batteries, although very doubtless great, as our fire is mentioned as having been very effective, the guns being well aimed and of heavy calibre. No number did our vessels go past the batteries of Port Royal entrance, and slide into what is termed Broad River, then they made for the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah, and Charleston. These they immediately blockaded, though not in time to prevent the escape of small rebel vessels. Not one of the Federal vessels was sunk, and the only one believed to have been destroyed by fire was the gunboat referred to above. The burning of this is described as being a grand spectacle, the guns going off as the flames reached them, throwing the shells far into the woods on shore. The crew are said to have passed through a murderous fire to another vessel, which they reached with very little, if any loss. The Union vessels acted under special instructions in blockading the inlets, which led to most important points, and which afforded loopholes of escape to the enemy, while a portion of the fleet entered upon the duty. Four steamships were for Beaufort and at three o'clock on Thursday these vessels were in sight of the town.

A dispatch, dated Beaufort, November 5, to the Charleston Mercury, says at the time designated the "union" forces were preparing to effect a landing, evidently with the design of throwing up entrenchments and attacking the town. We have no means of knowing the exact loss of the union forces, but the rebels confess that their own firing was very bad, and their artillerymen are badly in want of practice. They declare, moreover, that the guns in the fort were not properly mounted. When Com. Tatnell went to assist the men in forts he found many cannon were actually dismantled by their own rebound. To this fault the rebel journals attribute their defeat, and loudly call upon the Confederate Government to find out where the blame rests.

A telegraph dispatch which left Richmond on Saturday last, stated that there was nothing particularly important from the Southern Coast. It is evident, from this, that the Rebel Government has prohibited any further information from coming North of Richmond. This course implies that they have suffered a heavy defeat.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 8th, says: "If the invaders can take Charleston with 25,000 men, let them have it, as we would be unworthy to possess it, and it will be a memorial landmark in ashes of our Southern liberty!"

The rebel ship Bermuda ran the blockade off Savannah, on the night of Nov. 22, being towed out by the steamer Huntress. She is loaded with 200 bales of cotton for Liverpool.

NEW LINE OF MAMMOTH ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The Transatlantic Express Steamship Company is the name of a new association recently organized in Bristol, England, to establish a new line of steamers to run between that port and New York. The steamers to be built for this line are to be improved Great Easterns, and they are promised to make passages in less than seven days. Each steamer is to be 600 feet in length, 75 feet in breadth and 30 in depth from the upper deck to the keelson. Three water-tight longitudinal bulkheads are to run from stem to stern; and with cross bulkheads, the ship will be divided into fifty water-tight compartments. The lower line, thus converting it into a huge collar structure of great strength. There is to be a grand saloon 500 feet in length on the spar deck, and the main and orlop decks are to be fitted up with 836 state rooms. The nominal horse power of the engines are to be equal to those of the Great Eastern. The total displacement of each steamer will be 8,000 tons, and it is intended that the draft of water will only be 18 feet to obtain small submerged cross section in order to secure great speed. It is set forth by the proposers of this line of steamers that an average speed of 17 miles per hour will be maintained between Bristol and New York, and at this rate voyages will be made in six days at most.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

On the 28th ultimo, the body of a woman, named Catherine McLennan, aged 112, was found in the woods in the vicinity of Beech Ridge, County of Ontario. For many years, she had been a wanderer in that neighborhood, having no particular home of her own. It appears she had been missing for several months.

The deceased emigrated from Scotland about 60 years ago, and was for many years in some of the wealthiest families in Montreal. She was married to a man named Richard, who purchased a farm, was twice married after her 70th year. Subsequent to the death of her last husband, her farm and other property by some mismanagement, fell into the possession of some of her relatives; and finally she was compelled to seek her scanty pittance from the labor of her own hands or the charity of others. She was a woman of strictly moral habits, and never hesitated a moment to walk a dozen miles to hear a sermon. Almost every one in the country knew "OLD KATIE," as she was called, for she was continually perambulating in her rounds, and bidding defiance to all sorts of roads and weather. Some suppose that she came over the water, but she lost her way following a by-path through the woods; but others from various reasons are suspicious of foul play.

The deceased is the person who figures in the first story of "Spodon's Tales of the Canadian Forest." We are informed that her father and uncle were General and Captain, and she was the daughter of a 78th Highlander, but both were killed at the capture of Quebec in 1759.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, November 20, 1861.

The Federal Government have at last succeeded in planting a blow on the physiognomy of their antagonist, and great is the rejoicing thereof. The great American Armada of 42 vessels sailed a short time ago and effected a landing, after a spirited contest, at Port Royal, supposed to have been the first settlement of Europeans in North America. It is situated in South Carolina between the seaports of Charleston and Savannah. There is little doubt, that great difficulty will be experienced by the Confederates in dislodging the Federal troops from their foothold in the South, while the comparative ease and safe mode of transporting troops and munitions of war from the North by sea to the new theatre of war, will give the Federals a great advantage. What the next move of the Northern invaders will be, is not known, but it is naturally supposed an advance will be made on Charleston, in which event, a battle of importance may be expected before Charleston falls. In this view the Federal army will fight at a disadvantage when opposed to the desperate fury of men battling for their homes and their dearest on earth. Should the Federals be driven from the Southern soil, the effect in Europe in favor of the Southern Confederacy will be immense, as it will prove the incapacity of the so-named United States to hold sway over a country which she asserts is an integral part of her dominion.

In the South west, the advantages are balanced, as there has been no action of any importance, the telegraphic reports consisting of outpost attacks, and guerrilla skirmishes, in which no permanent advantage is gained on either side. From the newspaper reports we are led to believe that the Federal Government are making preparations to demonstrate extensively by sea. Among the marine engines of war are thirty vessels of light draft for harassing the coasts of Louisiana and Alabama.

The late gales which have prevailed in the northern continent, have done a great deal of damage on the Lakes and the river St. Lawrence, although in this immediate neighborhood we have not heard of any damage, but in Brockville, according to the Recorder a regular typhoon burst on that town between one and two o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday the 5th inst., by which the splendid Town Hall, lately finished, was unroofed, rent throughout and rendered almost a total wreck, the flooring being broken down from top to bottom. The stone Store of Hopkins & Earle was also completely unroofed, the

entire front roof being carried by the blast across the street, falling within twelve or fourteen inches of Mr. Boulger's store. The stone house known as "Redbe's" was also unroofed, the roof being blown upwards of a hundred feet before it reached the ground. Several other houses were damaged, and the railroad wharf was also the scene of its ravages, the mainmast and foremast of a schooner being blown by the board, carrying two men into the river, who saved themselves afterwards; the piles of sawn lumber scattered about in every direction, and a number of minor casualties occurred, but provisionally without loss of life.

LIBERALISM GAINING GROUND.

We are happy to observe the change which is gradually, but surely taking place in Canadian Politics. Reform, or Liberalism, in the sense in which we have for years advocated it, appears to be vastly in the ascendant. Scarcely dare a candidate seek election for legislative honors or a new paper start into existence without adopting the name, though in many instances a mere assumption to gain popular favor. In either case the parties seem afraid to appear before the public in their true colors. A Ryerson or a Playfair coming before the electors as an old "Fossil Tory" would be sure of defeat, and, whatever the real principles may be, behind the mask, every new handling of the press, is compelled, from the very pressure of public opinion, and progressiveness of the times, to assume the name of "Reform" or "Liberal Conservative." Even some of the old and long established journals who have long and faithfully supported the present government are giving indications of a similar feeling. The "British Constitution" a strongly Conservative journal is sounding the trumpet of defiance to the ministry in the following style:—

"It is bad policy to disguise a fact so clear to all anti-office seeking Conservative politicians that the Cartier Ministry does not satisfy the country. No Conservative member who wishes to remain true to the interests of Upper Canada can honestly sustain the present Administration 'through thick and thin.' Of two evils they must undoubtedly choose the least; but the selection of the lesser evil doesn't imply that we are even to uphold statements when they deliberately abandon the principles of integrity for the sake of defeating the schemes of their opponents."

"In the first place, are the independent Conservative members willing to go for leaving the Representation based on Population question as it is? If not, let a meeting be called to determine how they are to cast their votes and opinions."

"Are the independent Conservative members prepared to sanction the continuance of the iniquitous postal tax on newspapers? The Halifax and Quebec Railway is another blood-sucking claimant for consideration. Being \$70,000 and \$80,000, it is said to be required for the monstrous luxury of the Provincial debt is about \$58,000,000, therefore judicious economy in all branches of the Government is very much needed to save us hereafter from the disgrace of bankruptcy. Last year, we are told, that the income of the Province was \$7,322,565, and the expenditure was \$11,233,625, leaving a deficiency of \$3,911,060 to be made up. How long are we to go on consenting to paralytic strokes of this kind, without seeking to rectify abuses? Our hope is centred in the success of the Independent Conservative party."

The Federal Government, as will be seen by the following order, have been obliged to have recourse again to the passport system. It will be found inoperative and ineffective, as the immense boundaries of the United States will render a system which works well enough in the circumscribed and disciplined nations of Europe, perfectly useless for the purpose intended. At all events, it is not foreigners they have to dread as spies who gather the details of their military plans and transmit them Southward. The traitors are no doubt in the councils of the nations, but the patriotism of half the office-holders is not proof against the power of the mighty dollar. The fact of the destination of the great naval expedition being known to Gen. Beauregard previous to its sailing, intimates sufficiently, that there are traitors deep in the confidence of the President:—

Washington, Nov. 12.

The Secretary of State today issued the following order:—
"Circumstances which recently occurred render it necessary to repeat a previous regulation that no person, whether a citizen or foreigner, will be allowed to pass the lines of the United States army in any direction without a passport signed or countersigned by the Secretary of State; and if any person shall attempt to pass, he will be liable to arrest and detention by military authority."

WM. H. REWARD.
It has been further ascertained on application that such passes will only be granted to persons upon business for the government of the United States.

Port Monroe, Nov. 11.
The steamer Blenheim has arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning and brings cheering intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York, where she will be due to-morrow evening. Capt. Steadman, however left her at this place and proceeds direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies, to beat the gale encountered by the fleet in having been very severe. The Union and Osceola ashore and were lost. The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines. Active operations against Port Royal on the 7th instant, at 10 a. m., and was held by carried on both sides, and lasted about four hours, at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and boats and hastily retreat. Our loss was eight men and one officer killed and about twenty wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Fifty-two bodies were found by our men and buried. Two forts were captured.—Fort Walker, mounting 23 guns, and Port Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. The forts were both new, and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pro-

nounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land force. The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything, arms and equipments of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions.

Among the papers left behind was a telegraph from Jeff Davis to the Commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal.

The whole surrounding country was seized with a panic.

The day after the fight, three gunboats proceeded up to Beaufort, and found but one white man, in the town, and he was drunk.

All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted, except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, at the boats passed, came down to the shores with bundles in their hands, as if they expected to be taken off.

They seized all the letters in the post office.

After the capture of the forts the whole army, about 15,000 men, were safely landed and established on shore.

The force of the enemy, as ascertained from their papers, was from 3,000 to 4,000 men, under Gen. Drayton, of S. Carolina.

All hands of the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant manner.

Darlington, Nov. 9.

An arrival from Western Virginia brings dates from Manassas to the 16th of October. At that date the central division of the rebel army was at Centreville, and an immense number of hands engaged in erecting entrenchments in anticipation of an attack by General McClellan. Johnson was at Centreville. Beauregard was stationed at Fairfax depot, on the right of Braddock's road, and was also busily preparing for the attack.—The combined forces of Johnson and Beauregard were estimated not to exceed 100,000 men. Their artillery amounted to 200 pieces, mostly indifferently manned, with horses of very inferior quality. The troops, with the exception of those from the cotton States, were poorly clad, and many were almost barefooted.

The Chief of Police in Montreal, Capt. M. J. Hayes, died suddenly on the morning of Wednesday last. He fell backward while shaving, and was taken up quite dead. It appears to have been enlargement of the heart which was the cause of death.

WRINKLES OF LIFE.

THE VILLAGE OF RIVINGTON.

Reader I have you ever, during your pilgrimage in this sublunary existence, resided in the village of Rivington, in the Western Province; if you have, perhaps you will be able to appreciate my impressions of its social relations, its fashions and its frolics, the gentleness of its women, and the mental capacity of its men; and oh! hirsute or fair reader, do not for an instant flatter yourself that I am writing notes of a society in which you have formed a prominent feature at some past period of your life; as delusions of this kind are common, the bearings of society being similar throughout civilized life, local circumstances and customs being the only diversifying marks which distinguish one village from another, and change the contour.

It is nearly two years, since circumstances led me to take up my residence in the unique and amusing locality above named, and being a stranger, and naturally retiring, a considerable period elapsed ere I made my way into personal acquaintance with the villagers, but during the interval, I had an opportunity of slightly analyzing the component parts of its society and examining, however superficially, the anatomy of the place. To describe the physical outlines of a village familiar to many readers of the "Herald," will perhaps be superfluous, but *en passant*, I may remark, that the original founder of the village, or the first settler in the then unbroken wilderness, had evidently an eye for the picturesque, as according to the recollection of that veracious individual, the "oldest inhabitant," he had pitched his log shanty on a grassy knoll that swept gently and gradually down to the edge of a river, which a short distance below tumbled its fretted volume over a limestone ridge, the monotonous voice of which served as a lullaby to soothe the tired settler to sleep. Now, we have it spread out before us, not as in those days, the haunt of the wolf, the bear, and the racoon, but rejoicing in stone buildings, clapboard buildings, with and without paint, three story high and new, down to the one-story cot, verdant with ancient damps, and tottering to mother earth with lumbago in its back, rheumatism in its joints, and its optics sadly dilapidated. Now the rattle of machinery keeps funny kind of time to the deep rumble of the pent-up waters escaping from its bondage, and churches make their appearance, and schoolhouses are thronged, the walls of which, at times, reverberate with eloquence evolved by trustee disputes, and bridges span the river, and the side-walks are—well—exactly where they were two years previously, the streets in wet weather get muddy, and in dry weather, dusty, and the trees on the outskirts are as brilliantly green as they were forty years ago, but the smoke of the wigwag has vanished, and the voice of the river is as strong as in days of yore, and Rivington—well remembered Rivington will yet occupy the attention of some future chronicler of note.

To speak of society in the village, I would pronounce it to consist of ten distinct sets or circles, each moving in a social atmosphere of its own, and firing occasional shots of defiance at each other. In religion there are numerous divisions, from the hard-shell Baptist who keeps Santa Cruz on his flat boat to the stern follower of John Knox, isolated in his asceticism—from the high Churchman of Apostolical succession dogma to the Wesleyan, who wanders at intervals into lowly and forgotten places to gather in the backsliders. There are at a discount, freshkeepers numerous and silent, if we are to judge from their non-attendance at the sanctuary. The Sabbath, generally wears the features of a day in which all the inhabitants prostrate themselves in penitence and humility, and the most rigid Puritan would glory in the deserted and sombre appearance of the streets, the only break in the churchyard-

like stillness in the mellifluous tones of the Episcopal bell swelling out from its cathedral belfry and the flocking of worshippers to the different places of prayer, and then the most particular in regard to appearances and Sabbath propriety, could only mark the deep reverence which the different countenances bear. A stranger would be apt to ask—Is this all real? But it is out of place to judge, and a celebrated writer has observed that even the semblance of religion is beneficial to society. As a whole, the population from appearances, are pious, and the exceptions are a few cases of hard bipeds who have long been consigned to the paternal care of Nicholas in his suburban residence of Hades, by the church-overs, as past pickling, and this very limited class may be seen enjoying themselves at times on the bosom of the river inhaling health from the tremulous breeze which ruffles its surface, or else wandering philosophically beneath the cool branches of the hemlock and spruce which grow on the outskirts of the village, with a *sprits* companion from which they apparently derive great but evanescent comfort. There is another class who are also placed out of the orthodox pale by the patterns of religious behaviour, and these are a few heavy mental powers are not capable of bearing a moral load of religious exercises, and whose nervousness of brain causes them to shrink instinctively from encountering a protracted course of religious exercises, the excitement of which on such temperaments would be very apt to pave the way for their due admission to the precincts of that large building situated on Queen street west, Toronto, under the superintendence of Dr. Workman. But let me drop the curtain on the sectarians of Rivington; they have their prejudices and their foibles, their inconsistencies and their petty bickerings, teleoscopically viewed by the public eye, but beneath this outer crust there glows in all their moral beauty, many solid virtues around their domestic hearths which are unseen, but the influence of which is felt even on the outside.

In Canada, as in every other new country, literary men are scarce, and are only to be found in large cities, where there is consumption and appreciation for their labors, and facilities for multiplying their mental productions, but in small towns and country villages there is a paucity of the genuine article; the teacher, the notary, and in some cases a mysterious individual, who never is seen working, but is supposed to derive from some mysterious source, a starvation income, are the literary stars of every village firmament. To the latter class, perhaps Rivington may be an exception, but still there is a large field to be cultivated. In educational advantages it promises well, its schools being well attended and conducted with ability. The taste for literary matter not being as much cultivated as it ought to be, libraries are at a discount, especially circulating ones, and public lectures not listened to unless a Gough, a Burrit, or a McGee, favors Rivington with a flying visit, and then the ladies, who are fond of seeing lions, wield the sceptre matrimonial, Benedicts light up the church, town hall, or school room, as the case may be, and show the "dear creatures" the "elephant" dressed in unimpeachable black, with a white necktie. But this taste is not literary, it is Barnumish; it is a mistake to suppose that the wholesale devouring of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and works of imagination denotes a literary taste, it only betokens a sensuousness of imagination and a sympathetic nature. But, Mr. Editor, as there are many other items connected with the interesting village, and its public interests, which may form a future epistle, I will close at the present time. A. F.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR.—The question of University reform has long occupied the attention of our statesmen, editors and churches, more so for the last fifty or twenty years. We need not be surprised at this, as by all political parties and by all our churches it is felt and acknowledged to be a question of vital importance to the future well being of our country. It was hoped by many that the bill of 1835 would prove to be a final settlement of the question, as it was supposed that the interest and views of all parties had been anticipated and secured, and that we might look for, at least, general satisfaction. It is more than probable that, had the law since 1835 been properly administered, and due economy shown in the management of the funds, the present agitation would not have been commenced. As it is, we find some three hundred memorials representing more than three hundred and fifty thousand Canadian citizens sent in to Parliament the past year. In answer to the prayer of the petitioners, a parliamentary committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and now again a commission is appointed, composed of three persons, to examine the whole question and report to the House at its next session.

wards the formation of a fund. First, for the establishment of Free Grammar schools, and in due process of time for the establishment of other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature, for the promotion of religious and moral learning and the study of the arts and sciences.

In December, 1798, a report was presented, representing that ten townships would be sufficient for the purposes contemplated. These lands after deducting crown and clergy reserves, amounting to 549,217 acres, were, at the instance of His Majesty, set apart for the purposes aforesaid. In 1827 a Royal charter was obtained, establishing Kings College on an exclusively Episcopal basis. The entire management of this princely endowment with all the financial and scholastic interests of the institution was vested in the College Council, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, as Chancellor, the President and seven others, all of whom, on taking office, were to sign the 39 articles of the Charter of English College.

In 1828, Sir P. Maitland obtained the consent of the home authorities to exchange some of the remote and unproductive lands for crown reserves in the more populous districts, while 190,000 acres were assigned to the general Board of Education for Grammar schools, and 63,000 acres of the same endowment given to a Royal Grant School in Toronto, now known as Upper Canada College.

In 1831 our House of Assembly presented an address to His Majesty George IV., in which they declared "that thirty years have elapsed since the grant was made and not one Grammar School or other seminary of learning had been established"—that address would not be a perusal, but my quotations must be brief.

During these thirty years the splendid endowment is reduced down to 226,047 acres. Much of that land is situated in our most populous districts and has become very valuable, although reduced to one half the original endowment, yet by proper management it might have been made to yield a very handsome annual income, and confer the priceless boon of sound learning and a religious education on our youth. How far proper management and due economy has marked the past 30 years we see in our next.

Nov. 13th 1861. W.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC MEETING.

In compliance with a requisition, the Revue of Pakenham convened a public meeting which assembled in the Town Hall, on Thursday the 14th inst., to take into consideration the best method of constructing a Macadamized road through the village. Young Scott, Esq., occupied the Chair, Dr. Fowler acted as Secretary.

The notice calling the meeting, having been read, and moved by R. H. Davis, Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas Ellis—

"That finding it necessary to do something to make the road through the village passable at all seasons, a committee be appointed to ascertain what would be the expense of Macadamizing and draining Graham Street, and to petition the Municipal Council to levy a tax, two-thirds to be raised on the village property, and one-third on the township."

It was moved in amendment by R. Brown, Esq., seconded by D. Fowler,—"That the expense of the contemplated improvements be paid by the township."

In supporting the resolution, Mr. Thos. Ellis said, it would be an act of injustice to compel the country people to pay a tax for improving the village. Many of the roads through the township were in a bad condition and it did not matter much to the farmer, after travelling through the mud to get to the village, whether the streets were good or not, but he thought as the farmer supported the village, the merchant and tradesman ought to make good roads through it for their accommodation.

Mr. George Parker was of opinion that as the farmers cut up and used the streets more than the villagers themselves it would be fair and honest that they should contribute a proportionate share in keeping them in order; the township generally should feel an interest in the proposed improvement which would be a great permanent benefit to them. He believed that the farmers were as much indebted to the merchants and tradesmen, as they were to them. Pakenham was a good market for all kinds of produce, for which goods of all kinds or money could be had in exchange. The farmer coming to the village, he thought, was consulting as much his own interests as those he traded with.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the meeting and carried, only four voting for the motion.—Com.

To the Editor of the Carleton P. Herald.

Sir,—Provision dealers at Ottawa might make a good thing of it by establishing an agency in their line at Renfrew village in the County of Renfrew. Any quantity of vegetables might be had here just now for the asking. The best potatoes without exception in Christendom, are raised in the township of Brougham, about fifteen miles from here, owing to some peculiarity in the soil and atmosphere in that locale, potatoes there come to the highest perfection. If hotel keepers at Ottawa once used them they could use no other. As for onions, turnips, parsnips, carrots, &c. they may be had almost in large quantities. There is no cash market for these articles nearer to us than Ottawa, and Ottawa is too far off for our small farmers. It would not pay each separately for what he has to sell, to go there. But if a couple of buyers with cash always in hand, were here on the spot at all times, or occasionally, they might do well. Better and eggs too are articles for which there is no cash market here. There is as good butter made here as in Ireland or Scotland; most of the farmers here, are from the famous butter regions of these countries. The country merchants here do not pay money for these articles, because of the absence of a cash market they get them for goods out of the store, in which they of course have a legitimate profit; but goods do not suit the necessities of the farmers at all times, and besides they could do better with ready money and be much more independent with it, as they ought to be.

There is another thing, Mr. Editor, in this connection, it is necessary to draw the public attention to. Oats, peas and wheat may now be had cheaper here than in Ottawa for these articles the lumber trade used to be a market here, but that day is now gone by for ever. The lumber trade on the south side of the Ottawa could not be supplied by two of its townships. The trade, which the trade makes is a mere speck. In a spurt the lumber maker when he wants these things will give a big price for them—next day he will give nothing. The fact is the lumber trade has now ceased to be a market for farmers here, and it is worse than useless longer to be viewing it in that light, because it engenders hopes that are not realized and is in barrowing disappointment; it is now only useful in giving employment to teamsters for about three months in the year.

Millers then at Ottawa or adjacent to the line of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, who export flour, would consult their own interests by establishing a purchasing agency for wheat at Renfrew village. In doing this they could get a good price, if I may use the term Ottawa or Almonte at a low figure, by many farmers some having 100 some 200

Renfrew village is now the centre of a very extensive Agricultural settlement, its farmers are now raising all sorts of agricultural produce to a vast extent, and their greatest want is a cash market, particularly at this season of the year.

As in a new country like this, disorganized and dispirited as such countries always are, there are transition periods for places as well as people, for want of the proper view or proper information at the proper time, and at such periods put things sadly out of joint. I am induced as Secretary of our Agricultural Society here, to drop you this communication, hoping it will have the effect intended, and is a way of opening up a trade here, which I have the conviction will be reciprocally beneficial to buyer and seller and the country at large.

By order, GEO. ROSS, Agricultural Room, Sec. A. S.

Renfrew, 5th Nov. 1861. For the City, Renfrew P. S. On this subject I might remark that a large and profitable trade might be made by dealers in beef, either slaughtered or on foot. There is at present in this section of country a large number of beef cattle in fine condition, the owners of which would dispose of at a low figure and could easily be transported to Ottawa or Almonte.

G. R.

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Ramsay, 11th Nov. 1861. The Council met today, the Town Hall, pursuant to notice. Present the Reeve and Councillors Anderson, Houston and Toshach. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of John Proctor and others, praying for assistance to repair the Town Line adjoining Lankford, Darling and Pakenham. Ten dollars was allowed, providing the other townships concerned grant a like sum; Messrs. Coulter and James Dickson to see the same executed.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of Daniel Galtbraith and others, praying for the establishment of a new line of road on the lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

HOW THE BRITISH DEBT IS HELD.

It is not generally known to what extent the British funds are held by the poorer classes in Great Britain. The following table, therefore, cannot but be interesting at this time. It is found in a note in the first volume of "Alison on Population":

Table of the holders of property in British funds in 1837, from P. Porter's Parliamentary tables for 1837.	Holders.
Divided not exceeding £ 5	87,212
" " " 10	45,027
" " " 20	98,759
" " " 50	25,888
" " " 100	14,810
" " " 200	4,493
" " " 500	2,782
" " " 1000	1,389
" " " 2000	402
Divided exceeding 2000	176

It appears from this table that of the holders of the British debt, 280,881, there are 266,879 who hold an amount not exceeding £100, and that 87,212 hold small amounts as entitle them to draw less than £5.

CAMERONIAN.

Rev. Robert Montgomery will preach in the Methodist Church, on Sabbath evening, at half past six o'clock, and a collection is to be made.

The weekly consumption of the Grand Army of the Potomac is as follows: 2063 bbls. of Pork, 135,000 lbs. of bacon, 125,000 lbs. of ham, 1719 lbs. of beef, 2500 pounds of tongue, 800,000 lbs. of biscuit, 3000 bushels of beans, 2500 bushels of peas, 120,000 lbs. of rice, 100,000 lbs. of hominy, 100,000 lbs. of coffee, 4500 lbs. of tea, 360,000 lbs. of sugar, 30,000 lbs. of candles, 96,000 lbs. of soap, 2188 bushels of salt, 6000 gallons of molasses, 20,000 lbs. of dried apples, besides beef and bread. These figures are taken from the notice calling for tenders for the weekly delivery of the articles, in these quantities.

If the value of the Grand Army were only in an equal ratio with its appetite, what prodigy it would accomplish; as it is, it only eats its head off like an indifferent horse.

Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull's Run has at last been published. He says that 390 rebels were killed, and 1,200 wounded, while the loss of the National forces was 4,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and that the entire Confederate force in the vicinity of the fight was only 28,000, of whom not one-fourth were engaged.

So short of ice are they in New Orleans that notices are stuck up in the hotels asking gentlemen to "please to refrain from eating the ice in their glasses after drinking."

One of the American journals has carefully collated the aggregate loss on each side since the war began. The figures run up as follows: Federal, killed, 969; wounded, 2,041; prisoners, 2,374. Confederates, killed, 4,049; wounded, 1,604; prisoners, 2,808. These figures, however, do not include the killed and wounded of scouting parties, of which there is no official record.

In Southern Illinois, considerable quantities of cotton have been raised this season and sold to the cotton factory in Chicago. This cotton is in prospect by competent judges to be equal to a good quality of some of southern production.

It is reported that the Federal government is issuing licenses to Rhode Island vessels to trade with the blockaded ports. If this has been done, there is an end of the blockade as regards foreign nations also.

The flouring mills of Fort Erie, owned by Mr. Chadwick, of Cobourg, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The sum paid for them by Mr. Chadwick it is understood was \$10,000. It is believed they were insured.

Lord Brougham is ill, and people are anticipating what the next news may be concerning him.

Dempsy, who beat his wife to death in a drunken brawl, has been convicted at the Hamilton assizes and sentenced to be executed on the 15th of December.

A little boy, six years of age, named Patrick Leonard, was found by his mother to his uncle, who keeps a grocery on Woodbridge street, Detroit, on Sunday. While there, Michael Enwright, the uncle, gave him whiskey to drink, and the next day the child died.

The Parisian prefect of police annoys the citizens by frequent displays of eccentricity. A few weeks ago he issued a decree against barmadees joking with their customers. He now comes out with an order prohibiting cabmen and coachmen from using whips, and with a formal ordinance against kids flying by children. Let the telegraph wires should be injured.

A negro boy belonging to William Smith, residing near Elizabethtown, Ky., on Wednesday night, the 30th ult., dashed out the brains of the infant child of his master's brother, Cyrus Smith, and then shot the mother with a club, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was arrested and put under a military guard, but afterwards sent to jail. On the 2nd inst., he was taken from prison by a mob and hung to a tree. After being drawn up three times he was shot through the body. The negro was about 18 years of age, confessed to the crime by a white man, and was intoxicated at the time of its perpetration.

The papers announce the illness of Lord Brougham. He had promised to attend a temperance meeting, but felt too unwell to undertake the journey, and from this time Westmoreland was obliged to send a letter of apology, stating that his physician had advised him not to leave home. As Lord Brougham is in his 82nd year, the slightest attack at an age so advanced may cut the thread of life. But, old as he is, he is still hopeful, and only expects to be confined to his room for a few days. Lord Palmerston, another remarkable instance of longevity, combined with active mental and physical pursuits, has just completed his 77th year, and during the regular London session gets through an amount of work which uses up many young members of Parliament.

Lord Lyndhurst is a still more extraordinary case,—born in America before the Declaration of Independence, and though turned ninety has still a bright and powerful intellect.

THE LONDON TIMES OFFICE.—A French tourist, who has visited the office of the Thunder, furnishes some interesting items respecting the internal economy of that vast establishment, that we have not before seen mentioned. Adjoining the editorial room is a large, well lighted and fitted up with desks comprising every convenience for writing—is a dining-room for editors, and an archive room, where are stored all the files of the Times since its foundation. Next to the archive room are the proof-readers' rooms, where are deposited all the proofs, and encyclopedias in all languages, and relating to all subjects. A dozen proof-readers are employed during the day, and another dozen during the night. They have an eating-room adjoining that where they work, and the meals are provided at the expense of the establishment. The administration of the Times has nothing to do with the subscription of the paper. Smith, of the Strand, sees to the mailing of the papers, of which he takes thirty thousand daily.

The remainder are bought by one hundred and seventy news-dealers, who pay in advance. The paper is sold to them at less than cost, the proprietors looking to the advertisement for remuneration. The paper is produced by the perpetual motion which reigns in this immense establishment are so great, that it is necessary to rebuild and strengthen once every two years the lower story of the building.

MORE GOLD.—Gold has been discovered about two miles from Sherbrooke, near the north-west arm of a narrow creek that flows into St. Mary's river, in the county of Guysborough, N.S. One man, named Nickerson, first detected the existence of the precious metal, went quietly to work, and succeeded in obtaining gold to the value of something like \$1000. Great excitement exists in the locality.

The cargo of the Bermuda, which has succeeded a second time in running the blockade at Savannah, is 2000 bales of cotton, and not 200, as reported by telegraph, the value of her cargo is over \$400,000.

Meanly said that prize essays were very much akin to prize essays, the latter being only fit to make candles and the former to light them.

THE SCOTCH CHAMPION RHYMER AS A DEER-STALKER.—The *Forbes Courier* says:—"That admirable old, Edward Ross, Esq., has been eminently successful in deer-stalking in the North. On the 24th ult. he shot a very fat stag at Glendishdale, the antlers royal on both tops and the venison having two inches of fat on the ramp. On the 25th he shot a roe-buck; on the 26th, in company with Colonel Baker from Ceylon, he had four stags; on the 30th, one stag; on the 31st, four stags; and on the 1st of August two stags, weighing 18 stone and the other 20 stone."

The Cabinet shop of G. S. Stephens, of Cobourg, was consumed by fire on the 5th inst.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—Sixty Thousand Dollars Stolen.—We gain from the Hartford Courant the following particulars of the heavy bank robbery in Winton, Conn. The vault was broken into late sometime between Saturday night, Nov. 9, and Monday morning, 11th, and robbed of \$8000 in gold and probably \$50,000 in bills of that and the Hurlbut Bank, mostly the former. In addition to the money above described, there were taken perhaps \$1000 of miscellaneous bills, and four per cent. Treasury notes, two of \$100 and two of \$50 each. The vault was directly under a lawyer's office, and the top of the vault which was covered with stone six inches thick, was only three feet from the floor above. The robbers entered the office by means of false keys, and worked at night for how long is not known. They had saved out some of the floor boards, and then bored holes into the stone until it was weakened enough to pry out with a bar of iron. The floor was replaced every morning before leaving the office, and the cracks filled up with wax and dirt brushed over it, so that there was no appearance of anything having been disturbed. The tools used in the operation were left on the premises. After the robbery it occurred to several persons that three men had been seen lurking about half a mile from the village, and that a camp fire had been seen in a ravine. A description of two of them is given, and a reward of \$1000 offered for their detection. They were evidently professional bank robbers.

Hog Cholera, Hog Cholera.—The Hog crop of the West is a large one this year. Corn has borne so low a price that every body has been engaged in putting it into pork, whenever stock hogs were available. The consequence is that the crop is large and prices merely nominal. In Iowa, especially, the production is unusually large, and in the Southern States it is expected to clear down to the lowest point. In the river towns any number of hogs can be purchased at from \$2.50 to \$3, which is about half of what they commanded last year. In the central counties of this State, however, the hog cholera is making fearful havoc. Hogs are dying off by hundreds and thousands. In two towns in Madison County, Sugar Grove and Elkhat, it is estimated that ten thousand have already perished by this mysterious disease. In several of the adjoining counties it has made its appearance in a most malignant form. If the destruction continues as it has begun, it will materially affect the price of pork in the West.

THE MURDER OF MR. EMBURY AT FISKEVILLE, N. Y.—A man was arrested at Fiskeville on Monday, who it is supposed is the murderer. He had been heard to threaten the life of a resident of the town, and it is thought that he mistook Mr. Embury for his intended victim. A portion of the weapon with which the fatal wound was inflicted was found in the body of the deceased, and will doubtless be the means of identifying the murderer.

A new method of smelting ores has been introduced into the copper mines of South Australia. Instead of the ore being reduced to slag, as in the old furnaces, the heat is so regulated as to fuse the metal without melting the other elements contained in the ore.

HAPPINESS.—To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and all labor tends and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at the heart of the matter, and it is known by those who would make a just estimate of his virtue or fidelity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often depressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.—Johnson.

LACK OF BUSINESS.—A gossip of Capar Angus asked the wife of the sexton of an adjoining parish why she was so indifferently dressed. "What way can I be otherwise," returned the grave-digger's rib, "when my living soul's been buried here three months."

A good wife is like a printer's roller—the latter being composed of molasses and glue. She is as sweet as the former article, and sticks to her husband like the latter.

An emerald has been found in the mines of Muco (South Africa), weighing over two pounds and a half, the largest in the world.

Many pride themselves upon being wild young men, who are only wild beasts.

Impossibilities, like vicious dogs, fly before him who is not afraid of them.

Young women are never more in danger of being made slaves than when the men are at their feet.

A Scotch soldier who served under General Moore, being asked if he met with much hospitality abroad, replied, "Oh! 'deed did I, for I was in the hospital's" the word.

