

was entitled to trade. Recognizing the political necessities of the British subjects have made no complaint of this condition, but it ought to be in mind now that the whole subject is about to be revised. Let us now look at the working of the treaty, and estimate if we can in a judicial spirit its fair and legitimate fruits. We must confess that the measure of peace and national fraternity it has been most successful. It has extended to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and to the shores of the North Atlantic the freedom and the security enjoyed by the great lakes under a kindred arrangement. There have been no more intrusions, warnings, captures, rival squadrons guarding boundaries which it was not possible to define. This treaty settled amicably the last boundary question which the governments of Great Britain and of the United States could by any possibility dispute. This was a great success, and no other good has been accomplished. It is no true friend of either country who would advise to throw open this wide field of controversy again. Looking at the industrial results of the treaty, any fair minded and dispassionate man must admit that they have far surpassed in utility and value all that could have been expected by the sanguine hopes of the negotiators in 1854. The trade of the United States and of the provinces freely restricted, slow of growth, and vexations before, are annually unveiled by mutual exchanges and honorable competition till it is represented by a grand total of \$466,350,391, in about nine months. The amount is almost incredible, but who can hazard an estimate of figures by which the trade will be expressed in ten or twenty years, if this unwise adjustment of our national and material interests be not disturbed? If there is any advantage in a balance of trade, the returns show that the United States have it to the extent of \$55,951,185. But in presence of the great benefits conferred upon both countries by this measure, it would be a waste of time to chaffer over their distribution in the interests of peace and honest industry. We would thank Providence for the blessing, confidently relying on the wisdom of our statesmen to see that it was preserved. (Cheers.) The honorable gentlemen then proceeded to speak at length of the value of the fisheries in Gulf, and of the great advantages conferred with respect to them upon the Americans by the reciprocity treaty. He referred to the vast wealth of these fisheries, and held that to be some adequate compensation for the concessions made on other points by the United States. He then proceeded to allude to a remark made by Mr. Allen, of Buffalo, during the previous parts of his speech, about Nova Scotia enjoying the benefits derived from blockade running into the Southern ports, and said that this had been carried on chiefly by American citizens in one part of the province, and that very few merchants in Nova Scotia engaged in it, for those sets it would be unfair to hold the entire country responsible. (Hear, hear.) He then mentioned the complaint that the people of the provinces had sympathized with their enemies, he alluded to the sympathy expressed by the people of the States for Russia in the war between that country and Great Britain, and also to the sympathy, not from the government, but from the people, owing to the troubles in the neighbouring provinces he might make this an answer to the charge, but did not desire to do so with any wish to cause any feeling of irritation. (Hear, hear.) It was not natural that the people should sympathize with one side or the other in a quarrel, and the chances were ten to one that the sympathies would go with the weaker party. (Cheers.) As for the right of asylum, it was one which every Briton held sacred, and it was one which he knew not a single American in whose veins flowed Anglo-Saxon blood willingly surrender. (Applause.) If the entire question of the relations between the provinces and the States were in reference to the recent war, fully and fairly considered, it might be well submitted whether any expressions of sympathy towards the South in the provinces were not balanced by the active assistance sought in those provinces by the Northern States. He would venture to say that the States were in reference to the recent war, fully and fairly considered, it might be well submitted whether any expressions of sympathy towards the South in the provinces were not balanced by the active assistance sought in those provinces by the Northern States. He would venture to say that the States were in reference to the recent war, fully and fairly considered, it might be well submitted whether any expressions of sympathy towards the South in the provinces were not balanced by the active assistance sought in those provinces by the Northern States.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—'Youthful Effort' has not complied with our rule, to send as the name of the writer, consequently we take no notice of the communication. W. R. came to hand too late for insertion, but will appear in our next. Will be glad to hear from him often.

The accounts of the growing crops are not nearly so favourable as they were some weeks ago. In parts of the country where abundant rain has fallen complaints are made of the damage done by insects. The long continued drought in this part of the country has rendered the prospects very gloomy. Indeed, if rain does not soon come the crops will be worse than they were last year. It is satisfactory to notice that the statements which have recently been promulgated, alleging the existence of great distress among the settlers in the Ottawa district, are entirely devoid of foundation. A deputation, sent by the German Society of Toronto, have failed to discover any of the indications of distress which the Lutheran missionary pictured in his highly coloured appeal. The locality is described by the German gentlemen as being in a highly prosperous condition, and would compare favourably with any part of Upper Canada. On hearing reports of distress, promptly sent agents who relieved a few cases and state that they were the only sufferers they could find. They say that "the crops of wheat and potatoes could not promise better, and the heads of the families were engaged in the quarries at Pembroke at good wages. New beginners got 40c a day and their board, and old hands got readily 50c a day with their board, and along with that there appeared to be plenty of work for all. The Germans, so far as we could find, did not look 'faded, pale or emaciated,' but on the contrary, they appeared to be in the most robust health, and happy at the prospect of so good a crop."

One day last week the railroad bridge at this place took fire from some sparks from the locomotive, and, fortunately, a lady was crossing soon after and seeing the flames, made an alarm and was soon met by other lady assistants who succeeded in quenching the flames; thus saving the Company a very heavy expense and the public a large amount of inconvenience. The day was very windy, and a few minutes delay would have given the fire such a headway as to defy all efforts to extinguish it. We publish, to-day, a handsome card of thanks from Mr. Richardson, President of the Company; and we understand that the ladies who were instrumental in putting out the fire, have been furnished with passes on the road.

An extensive fire has taken place at Paris on Tuesday last. The Intercolonial and Commercial hotels, the Station houses, Custom house, and all the office of the Buffalo & Lake Huron and the great Western Railway with stores and private dwellings were consumed. The loss is about \$25,000. The insurance was limited. The fire broke out in the Commercial hotel; and spread to three servant girls, Mary Johnson, Jane Warrington and Susan Williams were burned to death. Lord Monk, it is said, will leave for England after the session, and Gen. Mitchell will administer the government in his absence. Mr. Gall, Finance Minister, and Mr. Howland, Postmaster General, will shortly leave for Washington, to assist in the negotiations for a new treaty of reciprocity.

As might have been expected, several animals which were bitten by the first mad dog seen in this neighbourhood, have since either died or been killed, exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia. And after all we are told there is much cause for alarm in the country people in regard to obtaining up their dogs. It is said that a dog belonging to Mr. Wm. Coleman of Ramsey, went mad last week and bit about twenty other animals before he was killed. Had he been properly chained this mischief would not have been done. Every mad animal allowed to run at large is widening the circle of danger to an unknown degree; and it behoves everybody to be on his guard to try and prevent the spread of this dreadful malady. The authorities, we think, will require to take more active measures to compel parties who appear indifferent to the consequences, to chain up their dogs, otherwise the law passed by the councils will be a dead letter. Even the by-law passed by the councils are not sufficient as they do not prevent dogs from running on the farms or premises of their owners, and consequently, in country places, are almost inoperative. In our village the by-law is strictly enforced by an officer appointed for the purpose, and it might be well for the councils to adopt the same plan in the Township. It certainly would contribute much to the public safety.

There appears to be an uneasy feeling in the minds of some parties in the United States, in reference to the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Some say she was not guilty. Others blame the Government for undue haste in the matter. They accuse Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, of interference with the confessor of Mrs. Surratt; and blame the President for not allowing the act of habeas corpus to work in her favour, and for refusing all applications for mercy and delay. Religious feeling has something to do in the matter, and the Republican papers are trying to show that it was not because she was a Catholic she was executed, but because she was a party to the murder of the late President.

Another murderer is now on trial at Washington. The Miss Harris' who in a fit of jealousy shot her lover, is meeting with the sympathy of the ladies of the capital, and though the trial is not yet ended, it is concluded that she will be acquitted, so strongly does the feeling run in her favour, in spite of the actual fact that the bloody deed was committed with full forethought by her own hand.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—This favourite of the ladies leads off in its August number with a beautiful steel engraving called 'Grandpa's Darling'—the face of the old man, with his deep, thoughtful eyes, strikes us as particularly fine. Among the figures of the coloured Steel Fashion Plate, we note a Bridal Dress, very chaste and pretty. The other engravings of this number are, 'The Children and the Rain-drops,' 'Jacket a Bandeau (front and back view),' 'Bonnet,' 'Gentleman's Shirt,' 'Grosgrain Waist with Braces (front and back view),' 'Gimp Ornament,' 'Watteau Skirt Supporter,' &c., &c. The Music for this number is the fine piece, 'Rest, Noble Chieftain!' The literary contributions are, 'What I Looked for, and What I Saw,' by Frances Lee; 'Ghostly Gleanings,' by Miss Donnelly; 'My Dilemma,' by Leslie Walter; 'Waiting,' by Mrs. Tucker; 'Dark Fancies,' by F. E. F.; 'Stories of our Village,' by Beatrice Colonna; 'Orion's Voice,' by Kate Howe; 'The Recorder's Love,' by Mrs. Denton; 'Cullack,' by Mrs. Ritchie; Editorials, Fashions, Receipts, &c.

Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15c. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. A firm, represented in a confidential circular as John M. Wilson & Co., Stansfield Plain, Canada East, proposes to furnish United States currency in denominations from five to fifty cents, in sums less than \$20, for fifty cents on the dollar; over \$20 for forty cents on the dollar. In each circular is enclosed a ten cent American currency piece as a sample, with the request to prove if it can be told from the genuine. The impression conveyed is that it is counterfeit, whereas it is genuine. Those who do so need not to send ten or twenty dollars will never hear of their money or receive anything in return. They would not be likely to make an exposition of the matter as that would reveal the fact that they were seeking to invest in counterfeit currency. A very grave railway accident is reported from India, where two trains—no loaded with soldiers and the other a luggage train—came into collision. The drivers and others of both trains were killed, and the troops a good deal shaken. The conductors began to dispute as to who was in fault, and while the argument was going on a third train came up and ran into the train of troops of whom fifteen were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

We publish, on the first page, a very sensible article, taken from the Sunday Magazine, on 'Talebearing.' We commend it to everybody, well knowing that there are many amongst our readers and acquaintances to whom it is peculiarly applicable and appropriate. To such it will well repay a careful perusal, and, perhaps, may teach them to "keep their tongues as with a bride."

The members of the Carleton Place Rifle Company will meet for drill on Thursday next, at the armory, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Donald O. McNeill, of old notoriety, is said to have been getting himself into trouble again. It appears that he has been spending the usual vacation in trying to play a confidence game in which he has succeeded with his street. The "Ottawa Citizen" of the 21st of July says that, "for some time past the police authorities have been engaged in collecting evidence in the case of a well-known swindler, who has been playing the confidence game in various parts of Canada, and yesterday they had the satisfaction of arresting the object of their search at Richmond, by virtue of a warrant issued from Toronto. The prisoner, who is known by the name of Donald O. McNeill, alias James Caselman, has been in the habit of defrauding parties after the following fashion. A circular, printed as from a general agency office, is addressed to a party, whose family name has been previously studied, stating that a certain friend or relation had recently died, bequeathing a certain amount of property to the party addressed, which will be forwarded on the receipt of \$8.00; the sum required to defray the expenses of the legal documents. Detective O'Neill accompanied by Constable Morrison, made the arrest yesterday as above stated. The prisoner was lodged in goal last night, and will be escorted to Toronto by Detective O'Neill to-morrow. The evidence of the main witnesses is as follows:—The circular, which was addressed by this "confidence man," and who have not yet made known the facts, should be so at once to the Police authorities."

The Ottawa Union gives some further particulars and says, "The following letters which we have been permitted to copy, are in the possession of Detective O'Neill, will give an idea of how the pretended Mr. Caselman and his agent Mr. Donald O. McNeill have been playing—if the verb is correct—on simple unsuspecting people. The first intimation of the swindler came from Toronto to the Chief Constable, of Carleton Place, in the form of a letter from Jas. Bell, the latter being dated from there, and mailed and arrangements entered into that they should be forwarded to Bell's Corner in this county. Detective O'Neill instructed of the matter by Mr. Langford, proceeded to the latter place, and found Mr. McNeill applying for the letters as the agent of Caselman. He did not see them, but he went to work and hunted up other copies of the swindle and then proceeded to Richmond and arrested McNeill. He found a number of papers in his possession, and printed forms on which the letters were written."

GENERAL AGENCY, Toronto, June 26, 1865. SIR,—By the death of a relative at Hillsborough, Ireland, who has been left the sum of \$250 sterling. You will please permit me the name of any agent or cashier of any bank in Canada whom you may desire to receive your money, or to receive your money, or to receive your money. Please remit me \$8 (say eight dollars) to defray lawyers fees here in preparing the legal documents, upon receipt of which I will and you the papers with full instructions and particulars. Be good enough to inform me of the residence of your brother Samuel Dickson, and of your sister Jane Dickson. It may be necessary for me to go down: Upon hearing from you I will determine. Your obedient servant, JAMES CASTLEMAN, Agent for J. A. Croft, Belfast. (Reply.) Clayton, June 29th, 1865.

JAS. DICKSON, Esq. I received your letter of the 28th inst., and enclose in return \$8 to defray the legal expenses for preparing the legal documents which you wrote to me about. I appoint Mr. Richardson agent of the Perth branch of the Montreal Bank as my agent. My brother Samuel Dickson and Jane Dickson or Mrs. John Connery, you will find by addressing Cedar Hill Post Office, Pakenham, C. W. My brother Hugh Dickson died a year ago last January, leaving no family. Your obedient servant, JAS. DICKSON.

REPLY. Toronto, July 3rd, 1865. SIR,—I duly received your letter and send down the papers properly prepared on Wednesday or Thursday next. In the meantime you may go before the head of the corporation of Hillsborough, where you find a warrant from Ald James J. Vance; have seen him write; [witness here produced letters signed James Caselman to James Dickson, also answer from Dickson and a second letter from Caselman, all of which were published in THE GLOBE of yesterday.] I found not paper in the same style as on letters produced; "General Agency," as on letters produced; I know his handwriting, having seen it several places; I found the note paper under the table, in my own house, in Richmond, when I arrested him; he told me after I found out where they had been printed, where it had been done, so as to prevent him from writing the printer coming up to this city; Messrs. Bell & Woodman, of Ottawa were the printers; when arrested he was writing this sheet of correspondence.—CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

"Since the suppression of the rebellion there has been quite a change of public sentiment. Some denunciations of the North and unqualified laudations of the rebel States have changed to a species of servile sycophancy to the successful power. This is caused by two motives, viz., fear and interest; and a growing regard for republican institutions; and the necessity of having a strong and mighty nation, now at liberty to punish rebel scoundrels and wicked men upon its institutions, as well as to deal out retribution on the wicked sympathizers with Southern partisans, with those commercially engaged in the rebellion. He requested that I should see Mr. Alex. MacNabb or Mr. Boomer, if a plea of guilty would be taken from him, so that he could be tried summarily; I told him that Mr. Caselman, Mr. Bell, and the clerk in the Toronto Post Office were the witnesses. To Mr. Alex. MacNabb, about the writing to be his, having seen it in several places; when he was arrested by me he was writing this sheet of "Canadian Correspondence." I also found the book, containing a copy of a letter similar to that written to Mr. Dickson; I believe the writing in the book to be his; I recognize a likeness in all the writing in the book to the writing of Mr. Dickson's in Clayton; don't know whether he has any relatives in Hillsborough, Ireland. To Mr. John McNeill—Caselman's name was registered in the Post-office at Bell's Corner, per "Dougall O. McNeill." Donald P. Ross, sworn, said—I am clerk in the Post-office department in this city; have charge of registered letters; I will have produced the register-book of the Post-office department, and showed a written receipt in the book, signed James Caselman; I cannot say whether the prisoner in the case is the man who got the letters. To Mr. A. McNeill—I don't know whether this is the man who signed the receipt on the 1st of July, signed James Caselman; I have delivered about 6,000 letters since the receipt was signed; I can not tell the fate of every man who appears at the Post Office window; I don't deliver all the letters, and therefore, cannot say as to the delivery of the letter. E. J. O'Neill re-called—I was in Toronto about the 1st of July; I came on the 27th of June, and left on the 3rd of July; I was on the train on York-street, on Saturday, the 3rd of July; I saw him at the end of Court-street, near the Post Office. Francis McGarry—City Detective sworn, said—I received this order (witness produced order) from Mr. Leslie, Postmaster of this city. To Mr. McNeill—I don't know who wrote this order. (The order was for the forwarding of letters from the Post Office.) E. J. O'Neill re-called—I believe the signature in this letter to Mr. Evans, of the London hotel, to be that of the prisoner. The substance of the letter was concerning a journey of prisoner to Kings and city; I believe that he intended to send \$5.01 of a board bill that he owed the London Hotel. Robert Campbell, City Post Office department, sworn, said—I have seen the prisoner at the "general delivery" window in the Post Office; he asked for letters addressed James Caselman. To Mr. A. McNeill—Don't know date; he told me that he expected a registered letter; I gave him two or three letters under the name Caselman; they were not registered. O. R. Gowan said—I believe the handwriting in these letters to be those of the prisoner. To Mr. A. McNeill—I believe it to be his handwriting, as I have corresponded with him; I saw those letters without the name I might be puzzled to know whose handwriting it is; I can't say that I have seen the prisoner write. The prisoner was then remanded for further evidence, until Monday, and the Court adjourned.

The Delegates have promised England that the Militia Force at present established in Canada shall be maintained on its present scale, and if possible in greater efficiency. With this object in view it is more than possible that the militia will be shortly called out—a considerable portion of it at least—and organized into Battalions, with the special view to greater economy and general perfection. Some individuals who have been in the habit of stealing tame ducks, and robbing hen roosts, have been seen poaching on the lake trying to shoot game contrary to law. It may save them expense and trouble to tell them that they are watched and will be brought to justice.—COM.

Brookville & Ottawa Railway Co.'s Office, Brookville, 21st July, 1865. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. DEAR SIR,—Having received to-day, from the Station Agent full particulars of the narrow escape from loss, by fire, of the Railroad Bridge at Carleton Place, also of the noble and efficient aid, and successful effort, which the people in the vicinity put forth to save the structure, I beg through you, and on behalf of this Company, to tender to them, one and all, most hearty thanks. To Mrs. George McPherson and Mrs. Wilson we feel specially indebted, for their remarkable energy and presence of mind. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, JOHN G. RICHARDSON, President.

The Atlantic Cable. A private letter from Mr. Cyrus W. Field states that the Great Eastern world floats leaves the Nore on the 11th, and Valentin on the 15th of July. All representatives of the press of England, America and France, are to be excluded from the Great Eastern during the laying of the cable, the Telegraph Construction Company, having charge of the undertaking, believing this course necessary, as some members of the press might enter into conversation with the engineers, and thus distract their attention from their highly important duties. A journal of the trip and results will however, be furnished the Associated Press immediately upon the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, and the connection being made with shore at the terminus of the line. As the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Breton, N.S., and Newfoundland is now seriously damaged for the first time in seven or eight years, it is very probable the messages from and to the cable will be sent across the Gulf by a steamer, which will delay the press reports from 4 to 6 hours. Should there be enough of the Atlantic cable to stretch across the Gulf [80 miles], which is confidently expected, it will, we understand, be immediately laid, and thus in a few days not only restore the continuity of the New York and Newfoundland line, but place the two continents in an uninterrupted telegraphic communication.

The Quebec "Chronicle" states that a row took place in St. Roch on Saturday night, in the course of which one James Sweeney, a shoemaker, discharged a fowling piece at one William Boyle, boiler-maker, wounding him severely in the wrist and abdomen. There had been a good deal of scuffling between the parties before the shot was fired. It will be impossible, however, to arrive at the real cause of the difficulty until the investigation before the proper authorities takes place. Sweeney says that Boyle was the aggressor.

The Prescott "Messenger" states that two young men named O. Constant and P. McNeill, were fined in the sum of \$9.75 and \$7.50 respectively, for assaulting John McCarthy, who has charge of the day train from the Station to the Junction of the Grand Trunk Railway, run for the accommodation of Prescott and Ogdensburg passengers.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PERSEBORO.—Perseboro, July 20, 1865.—Francis Brodshaw, a resident of North Monaghan, was thrown out of his wagon and killed this evening. His wife is not expected to live in consequence of the shock she received. The horses took fright at the mare.

WRECK DESTROYED.—We regret to learn that a fine old boat belonging to Mr. Hodgson, Fish Bay, was destroyed by fire (Monday) afternoon. The fire is supposed to have come from a spark out of a smoking locomotive.—Glasgow Advertiser.

For the C. P. Herald. The return taken from an eleven of the single members of the Arreptor Club, and an eleven of the married, was played on Thursday last. Dr. Sweetland acted as umpire for the former, and Dr. Mooney for the latter. There was some good play exhibited on both sides, but the single men, in spite of the efforts of the married, came off victorious by the handsome majority of 37. Jan. Burwash, a young and promising player, went in first in the second inning, and carried his bat through, making the large score of 38. We subjoin the score:—SINGLE MEN. 1st INNING. J. Burwash, not out..... 38 Wm. Thompson, b Craig..... 2 Wm. Oakes, b Cranston..... 1 G. A. Keefe, b Cranston, a Maynard..... 0 J. McLaughlin, b Cranston..... 17 S. Davis, b W. Craig..... 14 J. Thompson, b Cranston, a Harding..... 0 J. Morris, not out..... 3 L. Burritt, not out..... 3 L. Burritt, not out..... 3 R. Harrington, b Craig, a Cranston..... 1 W. Rides, 2 leg byes 3, 4, 5..... 3 Total 1st innings..... 68 2nd INNING. J. Burwash, not out..... 38 Wm. Thompson, b Cranston..... 1 Wm. Oakes, b Harding..... 1 G. A. Keefe, b Cranston..... 0 J. McLaughlin, b Harding..... 7 S. Davis, b Cranston..... 6 J. Thompson, b Cranston..... 3 J. Morris, b Cranston, a Harding..... 3 D. McLaughlin, b Cranston, a Cranston..... 8 L. Burritt, b Cranston, a Maynard..... 0 R. Harrington, b Cranston..... 0 W. Rides, 2 leg byes 3, 4, 5..... 14 Total 2nd innings..... 91 MARRIED MEN. 1st INNING. Dr. Cranston, not out..... 12 J. Maynard, b Oakes..... 0 R. W. Harrington, b Oakes, a Burritt..... 10 G. W. Oakes, b Thompson, a Oakes..... 10 R. Montfort, b Oakes, a Burwash..... 0 Wm. Oakes, not out..... 1 P. McGonigal, not out..... 1 Wm. McKay, b Oakes..... 1 Wm. Douglas, b Oakes..... 0 J. Wolff, b Davis..... 0 W. J. McDonald, b Oakes, a Burritt..... 2 No balls, 1 leg byes 2, 3, 4..... 6 Total 1st innings..... 44 2nd INNING. Dr. Cranston, b W. J. Thompson..... 12 J. Maynard, b Oakes..... 4 R. W. Harrington, b J. McLaughlin..... 8 R. Montfort, not out..... 8 Wm. Oakes, b Oakes..... 8 P. McGonigal, not out..... 2 Wm. McKay, b Thompson..... 2 W. Douglas, b Oakes..... 4 J. Wolff, b Oakes, a Morris..... 2 W. J. McDonald, b J. McLaughlin..... 1 Leg byes 5, 6..... 6 Total 2nd innings..... 58 Single men, both innings..... 126 Married men, both innings..... 102 Majority for single men..... 57

Montreal, July 15, 1865. To the President and Directors of the Montreal Telegraph Company. GENTLEMEN,—The public discussion which has taken place with reference to a letter which I addressed to Mr. Potter, the Consul General of the United States, and which he read at Detroit during the sitting of the Convention there, renders it my duty to at once communicate with you upon the subject. I believe that you are fully aware that during my long connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company I have scrupulously abstained from all participation in political affairs, and I can only now express my deep regret that I should have departed from that course on the present occasion. With this frank explanation, which my own self-respect, no less than my duty to you, impels me to offer, I beg to place my resignation as a non-partisan before you. Allow me, in conclusion, to express to the Board and Shareholders of the Company my sincere thanks for the great courtesy and confidence with which I have always been treated, and to add my earnest hope for the continued prosperity and success of the Company with which I have been intimately connected for upwards of 18 years. Very respectfully, (Signed,) O. S. WOOD.

THE REPLY. Montreal, 17th July, 1865. SIR,—In the absence of the President, your letter of Saturday has been this day handed to me. No formal meeting of the Board can be held, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of the Directors to constitute a quorum; but I lose no time in conveying to you the expression of my opinion and that of the other Director now here. We both deeply regret your letter to Mr. Potter, the American Consul. It is now the more painful to us because were fully sensible of the faithful services you have rendered to the company since it was first established. In common with the whole Board we have felt that to your real and ability its prosperity and the position it holds in public estimation are, in a great measure, due, and that whatever your private opinions may have been, they have never influenced the faithful discharge of your duties. While it is due to you, on this occasion, to record the appreciation which we are aware all the Directors have of your services, and the unqualified trust they have reposed in you, we feel that the Telegraph Company may be injuriously affected by what has taken place. Its transactions embrace so much confidential business of a public character that its officers jealousy to abstain from influencing any political movements whatever, and ought, as far as possible, to be exempt from all political bias. We believe it to be the duty of the Directors to enforce such a rule, and on all concerned in the confidential administration of the Company's affairs. I can only say, in conclusion, that a full meeting of the Board will be called at the earliest possible day, when this correspondence will be laid before them. I am, Sir, yours very respectfully, J. KNOPF, 'TH, Senior Director.

To Mr. O. S. Wood, Montreal. The Aylmer Times learns that some thousands entered the Presbyterian Church last week a few minutes ago, when falling in their object of preparatory prayer, they mutually in a most singular manner the psalm Bible and other books, and also some of the church furniture.

WRECK DESTROYED.—We regret to learn that a fine old boat belonging to Mr. Hodgson, Fish Bay, was destroyed by fire (Monday) afternoon. The fire is supposed to have come from a spark out of a smoking locomotive.—Glasgow Advertiser.

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Curious State of Society in Mexico.

The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Mexico on the 10th June, thus graphically describes the state of society in Mexico. He says:—

Dulness, as far as news and business are concerned, but not so with the activity and the day, and nothing else is talked about. As you are probably aware, the Mexicans are born gamblers, just as they are naturally good Catholics. Among the usual reforms attempted by Maximilian is the suppression of monte and roulette.

But the Emperor, although he decreed the abolition of these games, is very weak as far as the execution is concerned. Two or three heavy banking firms, such as the Baron and his candons, went to work and persuaded the bewildered monarch that his dynasty would go to ruin unless his faithful subjects had at least a week during which to gamble.

He was so far from stopping the gambling that he allowed it to go on for a week, and then he went to the Holy Sacrament. Halpan is a small city about twelve leagues from Mexico. A yearly fair of twelve days is about the only industry which makes it live during the whole year.

Here fair simply means gambling, the fairs being held in the open air, and the crowd, and went to judge by myself of the results of such a useful institution. The road was crowded by all sorts of vehicles and all sorts of people.

It was also very strongly guarded by native troops stationed at very short distances, for, in spite of the fact, and although so very near the capital, it is not all safe to venture on that road. Indeed, the horse cars running three or four miles out of town have to be guarded. This may give you an idea of the security enjoyed all over the country.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. At the prorogation of the British Parliament, on Thursday, July 6th, Her Majesty's speech was delivered by Commission. We subjoin the speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.—We are commanded by Her Majesty to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties in the session now brought to a close.

We are further commanded to inform you that, as the present Parliament has now so nearly lasted the period assigned by law for the duration of Parliaments, that you could not enter upon another yearly session with advantage to the public interest, it is Her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, and to issue writs for the calling of a new Parliament.

Her Majesty's relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no reasons likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe. Her Majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and Her Majesty trusts that the long and painful conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

Her Majesty regrets that the conference and communications between Her Majesty's North American Provinces on the subject of the Union of those Provinces in Confederation have not yet led to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those Provinces, and give facilities for many internal improvements.

Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity of her Indian dominions, and she trusts that the large supply which these territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will prevent the recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern countries.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warmest acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty for the service of the previous year, and towards the permanent defence of Her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

Spirits of Turpentine.

This staple article to a very high price soon after the success of supply in the Southern States was cut off by the rebellion. From 30 cents per gallon it rose to \$3.00; the high rates stimulated the manufacture of turpentine in other countries.

From France, Germany, and Norway, considerable quantities were exported. In the Northern States, in California, and in our own Province, the manufacture was carried on. Substitutes have also been made, so that the price has gradually diminished, and now good Southern spirits of Turpentine can be bought for \$1.20 per gallon.

It is not likely that any of the substitutes will be employed while good Turpentine can be had. The Benzole probably answers best in place of turpentine. It is, however, exceedingly dangerous from its volatility and liability of the vapour to combustion.

Serious accidents have happened from paints made with Benzole. As a solvent, it is quite equal to turpentine, but painters complain of its want of body in mixing with oil. A new substitute in the North and in Canada has appeared in the form of a spirit called Spirit of Turpentine, but it is very different from the Wilmington; it is not equal in any respect, and is more properly a Spirit of Fat or Naphtha.

This is sold at \$1.20 in this market and meets with ready sale. It is a mixture of turpentine and turpentine spirits, which is distilled from the wood and roots of the pine, will no doubt be useful; but for the manufacture of varnishes and paints it will never come into general use, as its want of uniformity of strength and of specific gravity will render its employment very objectionable.

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Canadian Petroleum.

The Petroleum business in Canada still continues to flourish, and the results, although not so large as those of last year, are still very satisfactory. The amount of oil produced in the Province of Ontario, in 1885, was 1,000,000 barrels.

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Mad Dogs.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that rabies is developed in dogs by want of water. It is more dangerous error to suppose that mad dogs refuse to drink. All dogs refuse to drink unless they thirst; but in the early stages of rabies the dog is afflicted with a raging thirst, and will drink feverishly.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

Jeff Davis' Health Declining.

His eye-sight failing. New York, 19th.—Gold opened at 143 1/2 and closed at 143 3/4. Money active at 6 per cent.

New York, 19th.—The Herald's Charleston correspondent says: The majority of the S. C. planters, though so recently the most uncompromising advocates of slavery, have already begun to look on emancipation with interest.

There is considerable ill-feeling in Charleston, between the soldiers and the citizens, and peace in the colored people of the city as well as the colored troops have been mixed up.

Gen. Bennett, Post Commandant, has consequently found it necessary to issue special orders of a pretty stringent character, requiring all citizens to deliver up firearms in their possession, and to refrain from all blagues and noisy demonstrations in the streets and remain at their homes after 8 o'clock in the evening.

The soldiers are also reminded of their duties and warned against the perpetration of any outrages or the exhibition of disrespect to the people.

The Herald's Fortson Monroe correspondent says the health of Jeff. Davis is said to be failing rapidly, of late, though he is supplied with plenty of fresh air, good food, and such opportunities as the contracted limits of a Fortress Monroe command will permit.

Some refiners might, however, get the different products in slightly different proportions, and the value would vary. The lubricating oil is allowed to be equal to any other of ordinary machinery, and will command at least double the price of illuminating oil, and the refuse is valuable as a lubricator for car wheels and railway cars.

The number of wells in Canada can not be less than four hundred, of which only about thirty are as yet in working order. Twenty of these are at Enniskillen, and ten at Bothwell. The yield is from five to sixty barrels a day.

The U.S. steamer "Sebago," Lieut. D. B. Harmony commanding, arrived from a nineteen months' cruise in Gulf of Mexico. She took part in the battle of Mobile Bay and in the subsequent bombardment of Fort Morgan as well as in the later naval operations against the city of Mobile.

Horrible Accident. Three ladies were crushed to death on the lake steamer "Ottawa" on the Fourth, while making a pleasure excursion to Put-in-Bay, the parties of which are furnished by the Standard, Ohio, Register.

Death by Drowning. We regret to have to announce to our readers, a sad accident that a few days ago deprived a family of one of its brightest members. A fine little boy, aged about 6 years, named James Dobie, son of Mr. James Dobie, of the Lanark Foundry, was on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 13th inst., missed by his parents, and fears were at once entertained that he had fallen into the river Clyde, which flows through the village of Lanark.

The wheat harvest is in full blast now. The weather so far has been quite favorable, and if it continues for a few days longer, the entire crop in this section will be honored. As to the yield we cannot say more than that it is very good.

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Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Potatoes, Pork, Beef, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Flour, Sugar, Tea, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Oil, Soap, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Lard, etc.

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Argyle House. RENFREW VILLAGE. THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a hotel, situated in the centre of the village, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort and requirements of those parties who may favor him with a visit he may merit a continuance of their patronage.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORTGAGE SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the powers of sale contained in certain Mortgages, given by one John Millar of the Township of Pakenham, in the County of Renfrew, yeoman, to Robert Brown of the Village of Pakenham, in the County of Lanark, Merchant, the following property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of JOSEPH JAMIESON, in the VILLAGE OF ARNPRIOR, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 30th Inst., at One O'clock in the afternoon, unless the money due on said Mortgage be sooner paid, to-wit:—

Lot Number Twenty-seven in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing one Hundred acres.

Lot Number Twenty-six in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing two Hundred acres.

Lot Number Eighteen in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing two Hundred acres.

The North East half of Lot Number Twenty-five in the Third Concession of the Township of Pakenham, in the County of Renfrew, containing one Hundred acres.

The Mortgage may be inspected at the Office of Joseph Jamieson, Solicitor, Arnprior.

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