NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Invoices—R. S. M. Bouchette.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

☞ *For Ottawa Markets and interesting reading see Fourth Page.*

WE regret to learn that the cold has affected Lady YOUNG seriously, but we are happy to receive the intelligence that she is now better and able to leave her room for a few hours in the day.

WE understand that HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT, has been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed on CHARLES CAMP, convicted of rape, at the late Assizes for the County of Wentworth, into imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary for life.

OUR confrere, the *Citizen*, not only undertook the Herculean task of setting one of its "editorial staff" to comment upon our remarks concerning the stupid blunder in the procession of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on Tuesday last; but also copied on Saturday certain comments of the Montreal *Herald* anent the same event. We hope our neighbour is pleased with his efforts. The dyspeptic wit of the *Herald* is at least readable; and while we can comfortably afford to listen to, or read, any or all of the comments of our neighbours on our little bit of plain speaking against a piece of inexcusable stupidity, if it was nothing worse, we can scarcely help expressing the regret that such an important engine as the press should be in the hands of those who deem truth-telling a crime. However, "tastes differ," and if our neighbour prefers to earn the reputation of "doing up things smoothly" at the expense of his veracity, we have no objection to his indulging his peculiar fancy. All we have to say on the matter is that we have no ambition to follow such an example. We are far better pleased, even at the risk of offending some of those who count themselves our friends, to deserve our reputation for honesty and plain speaking. We were careful enough not to belittle the splendid celebration with which Sir JOHN YOUNG's arrival amongst us was greeted by our citizens; but beyond that, and within that, we were totally unconscious that any obligation rested upon us to *lie* for the reputation of Ottawa. Of course the *Citizen* is older than the TIMES, and may, therefore, be presumed to know better what suits the market, but our own success has been such as to fully confirm us in the wisdom of our course, even if that course does not always meet the approval of our accommodating neighbour. As to the Montreal *Herald*, we have only to express our regret that such an able journal should be subject to the chronic affliction of "a bad stomach." It is quite true, as the *Herald* says, that Sir JOHN will have another opportunity of visiting Sparks-st.; but it is very doubtful indeed if the many hundred, who were anxious to see him, and who, in obedience to the published programme, had made their arrangements accordingly, will ever have the same opportunity again, and absolutely certain that they cannot take any part in welcoming him to the Capital of the Dominion as they fully intended to have done. The whole matter is a little too small to bear frequent stirring, but if the *Citizen* likes it, let it go ahead; we surely can have no objection. Our neighbour very lucidly defined it as an "unintentional mistake;" but there is a certain region that shall here be nameless which is even said to be "paved with good intentions," and we don't believe that because a blunder was not deliberately planned beforehand it ought, therefore, to escape a passing condemnation, no matter how "unintentionally" it may have been brought about. We hope that both the *Citizen* and the *Herald* may be consoled by this brief explanation; and if they have anything to say about "intentional" mistakes, we shall be glad to hear it.

THE Toronto *Leader* has been an earnest, consistent and influential opponent of the grants to denominational colleges. It has given too many evidences of its sincerity upon this point to leave anyone room for doubt as to the purity of its motives. Even while battling on the side of those who in former times differed from it upon this question, it was always consistent and outspoken in favour of its views; and lately, since it has had a Local Government and Legislature to endorse its sentiments, we need hardly say that it has not lost anything of its former affection for its old principles.

Now wouldn't the "gentle reader"—as polite authors used to say in the old books—imagine from what we have said of the sentiments and the course of the *Leader* that that journal would have been immensely gratified by the decision of the Ontario Legislature on the motion concerning superior education, to which we referred on Saturday? Of course he, or she, would; because it that decision was anything at all, it was precisely in accordance with what the *Leader* has honestly, earnestly, and consistently advocated.

But that decision wasn't "anything at all," except a bit of contemptible buncombe unworthy the intelligence of a deliberative assembly, pretending to an average degree of common sense; and, therefore the *Leader*, which has been in good sober earnest upon this question, is very far from satisfied. This seems odd at first sight; but when one examines the case, it is not so much of a surprise after all. We have given the *Leader* credit for sincerity in its views, because we honestly believe it has, through a pretty lengthy career, deserved it; it has held to its convictions on this question without once making use of them to excite a party cry, or win a mere political triumph; and the very fact that many others, who worked on the same side with it in general politics, held opposite opinions upon this one point, is proof positive of the existence of a mutual confidence in each other's sincerity. It is, therefore, no compliment to the *Leader* and no stretch of imagination, for us to say that if any journal in Canada has been sincere from principle, and even in spite of political advantage, in its opposition to these grants, it has been the *Leader*. Why, then, is it not satisfied with such a triumphant majority in its favour?

"Gentle reader," there is but one explanation: the *Leader*, we have said, is in earnest; the Legislature, as we said before, is mischievously and contemptibly humbugging. It is for this reason, and this reason only, that the *Leader* is not exactly pleased. Of course it does not like to speak out its disgust very plainly. That would have been altogether too ungracious for our usually courteous contemporary. But the depth of its sincerity prevented it from accepting—what some mere "brawlers," who have neither principle nor sincere feeling on the question, have accepted—the motion of the member for South Bruce, as a satisfactory or, indeed, any settlement at all, of the question involved.

Lest our readers may suppose that we are misrepresenting our contemporary, we make room for a few extracts from its article of Friday. First, as to the position of some gentlemen who voted for the motion, it says:

"Differing so materially as the amendment and the resolution did from each other, we must say that Messrs. Clarke, Cumberland, Beatty, Lauder and some others placed themselves in rather a curious position in voting for the amendment."

After felicitating itself in a somewhat "werphy" fashion on the fact that aid to denominational colleges has been refused by the Legislature the *Leader* goes on to say:—

"Beyond this we confess we do not think the debate has settled much. The resolution which was adopted is too vague to accomplish anything beyond the temporary relief it afforded the Government from the attacks of its own political friends. And, singular enough, this relief came from a prominent member of the Opposition. We do not know whether this is a circumstance to be thankful for or not. The sectarian aspect of the question got rid of, it would not have been amiss to have had a distinct declaration from the House upon the general question of aid to institutions engaged in the work of superior education, and whether for this purpose there should be a plurality of colleges. This is a question which was not settled by Wednesday night's debate, and we cannot conceal from ourselves, that, until it is, there will be occasion given to the sectaries to fight their battle out upon a variety."

Exactly. There is not one "line" of the "variety" heretofore open to the "sectaries"—so-called—that has been closed by the "empty proposition of the "eminent "chancery barrister," who came to the rescue of the Government, to save it from the wrath of its "own political friends." The matter rests exactly where it did before, except that the absence of intelligent action on the part of the Legislature will furnish an additional incentive to fresh agitation. That is the only difference between the state of the question now and before the famous debate took place.

That a policy is wanted the *Leader* candidly admits, and it goes the length of throwing the responsibility of furnishing that policy upon the Government. We were far more considerate, having hinted that by a cheap advertisement some country schoolmaster might be induced to furnish what Mr. BLAKE's motion asks for, in return for a very small reward. By way of very mildly sketching the difficulties of the future the *Leader* says:

"The only safety lies in closing it (*i.e.* the 'door against sectarian grants left wide open by Mr. Blake's motion) altogether.

"The question now is, how is this end to be accomplished? The responsibility rests with the Government. Mr. Blake's amendment, vague though it is, casts the responsibility of future action upon them. What they may choose to submit to the House, that body is prepared to accord to it a hearing and fair consideration. We take it that, having got rid of the denominational colleges, it will now be for the Government to take some steps to determine whether Upper Canada College, University College, and the Toronto University are all the institutions of this character required by the Province at this time and entitled to support by the State. We regard it, both as a matter of sound policy and necessity, that the work which the House has thus thrown upon the Government should not be shirked."

It is now we think over a year since we suggested to the Ontario Government, that it was its duty to devise a new policy before abandoning the old; and we believe still, if that is not done, that the people will object *in toto* to all grants in favour of superior education, and say, as some members of the Legislature said, that those who desire it ought to pay for it themselves.

THE *Canadian News* of the 19th ult. says: "Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, Bart, and the Hon. "Mr. MCDOUGALL, C.B., Canadian Ministers, "now on an official visit to London, have been "elected honorary members of the Reform "Club in London."

THE case of Thomas Gray *vs.* Joseph Nelson for fraud, will come up in the Toronto police court again this morning.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

Influential Meeting of License Owners.

A meeting of a large number of Crown Land Timber License owners was held at the Queen's Hotel, Thursday night, to adopt a memorial to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, submitting the views of the meeting in respect to the issue of Timber Licenses and other matters connected with this interest. The following gentlemen were present:—Hon. Billa Flint, Belleville; A. Gilmour, Ottawa; W. McDougall, Peterboro'; R. C. Smith, Fall's Mills; D. W. Sind, (Sage & Co.,) Belle Ewart; G. Hilliard, Petertoro'; N. Shaw, do.; D. B. Chambers, (Dodge & Co.,) New York; Col. Clack, do.; G. W. Wyatt, Toronto; W. S. McCanley, Orilla; John Cameron, Toronto; G. W. Rathburn, Mill Point; E. S. Hooper, Napanee; A. M. Smith, Toronto; L. E. Hotchkiss, Collingwood; D. C. Thurston, Toronto; J. Peckman, Collingwood; J. Cleghorn, Port Hope; James Little, London; George Kemp, Lindsay; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; A. H. Campbell, Peterboro'; B. Weston, Ottawa, &c.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of the Hon. Billa Flint, of Belleville, as chairman, and Mr. G. W. Wyatt, of Toronto, as Secretary. The chairman addressed the meeting on the subject of a memorial to be presented to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. After some discussion a memorial was drawn up and unanimously adopted to be presented by a committee to-day. The main features in the address are the same as the one now passed by the Legislature of Quebec. A public meeting was intended to have been held this morning, but several of those present having to return home by early train, it was decided to hold the meeting Thursday night, and as all those present decided on the memorial, it was not considered necessary to have any further discussion on the subject. Several members of the House of Assembly were present.—*Globe.*

Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-st., Montreal: The Congou Tea you sent me in December last, gives great satisfaction, and is much superior to anything of the kind at that price, which we have been accustomed to get from other houses in your city.

Very truly yours,
W. E. JONES.

Richmond *Guardian* Office, Richmond.

A large consignment of the Montreal Tea Company's pure teas have been received by the undersigned. There is no paint, dye, or black leaf used in these teas to make them look well. Boxes, 12 lbs. and upwards. See advertisement for list of prices.

JOSEPH MOONEY,
Russell House Block.

LOCAL NEWS.

Corsets at the hoop factory for 40 cents.

ST. ALBAN SCHOOL HOUSE READINGS.—Readings will be given this evening by Mr. Langton, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Whitz and Mr. Carrier. Music and songs.

LEGAL.—The County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions will commence to-morrow before Judge Armstrong, who will be entitled to the glove, there being not a single criminal case for trial. For the County Court, however, we believe there is considerable business.

RUNAWAY.—On Saturday about noon a span of horses belonging to Mr. Bourdelon ran away on Dalhousie-st., and getting as far as Rideau-st. they overtook a load of flour in a sleigh belonging to Mr. Huckell, scattering the flour in all directions. A boy was sitting on the flour at the time, but strange to say was not at all injured. We were informed that Mr. Bourdelon paid for the damage done by his horses.

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.—The triumphal arches erected in honour of the Governor-General have been removed just in time to disappoint some of our enterprising business men, who were about to *utilize* them as advertising mediums. Several were prepared to affix large posters to the one on Sappers' Bridge, and their agents arrived just in time to find it gone; and so to such base uses the triumphal arches did not come.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—Those who intend to patronize the St. George's Society's concert to-morrow evening, whether with a view to enable the Society to give liberally to the poor at Christmas, or for the purpose of enjoying a very rich feast of music, including the whole band of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, and several of the best amateur vocalists of the city, should take their families with them, and persuade all their friends to do likewise. It would never do for the society to lose its *prestige* for good concerts. Hitherto the concerts of this society have been highly successful, and there is good reason for hoping it will be so on this occasion.

A MINK TRAPPED.—A gentleman who resides near the city having lately missed a number of his fowls, and thinking it time to look out for the thief laid in ambush one night last week for that purpose, and had not been there long when he saw one of his hens being dragged through a hole in the floor. He hastened instantly to the rescue and thrust in his hand to release the hen when he received a terrible bite on one of his fingers. At first he thought it was a huge rat, but on examining the wound he thought if a rat it must be a gigantic one, and forthwith set a trap to catch the animal, and in a short time he was rewarded by finding in his trap, not a rat, but a mink, which he brought to town and sold for enough money to pay for his lost fowls.

DECEIVED BY APPEARANCES.—One of our citizens who keeps a poor old horse for odd jobs, such as drawing wood, water, &c., sent his son with him one day last week on his accustomed business of drawing wood or water, we don't know which. In coming home a kind-hearted farmer, whose fine young horses were drawing a load of mutton to market, cautioned the young man against putting so heavy a load on a poor, broken-down beast like that, for it was cruel in the extreme. The appearance of poor Rozinante was certainly such as to warrant the humane interference, for in every part of his body the bones stuck up as though they would come through the skin, and he looked unable to drag an empty cart. The driver laughed in the face of the horse's friend, and offered to make a bet in favor of old barebones against either of his fine young beasts in a trotting match, and did so with such an air of confidence, that after a while the farmer consented to the trial, and the bet was two dollars and a-half against a carcase of mutton. The trotting commenced, and from the first moment the farmer was distanced, and to his astonishment continued so to the end. Rozinante after this had a dead sheep added to his load, and took it home with a firm step.

THE LUNATICS IN JAIL.—It was expected that the lunatics now in our jail would be removed to a proper asylum last week, but the papers had not arrived on Saturday morning. It is very desirable that these poor creatures should be properly treated, with a view to their restoration to society; but in jail, however well disposed the officers may be, this is impossible. In the first place there are no suitable apartments, neither are there any properly trained keepers, accustomed to the various whims and fancies of diseased minds, and who understand the best way to humour, instead of exasperating, them, which through ignorance of the proper treatment the kindest person might sometimes do by an inopportune word or gesture. There has no doubt been many a case of insanity, which by proper treatment from the first, might have been cured, and valuable members of society restored to the bosoms of their families and to their accustomed places in the world, instead of their lives becoming a blank, and their malady a life long source of grief to their families and friends. These considerations should cause the authorities to take care that more ample provision should be made for the proper accommodation and treatment of the insane, from the moment of their being pronounced to be such.

POLICE COURT.—Patrick Coady was fined $2 and costs for being drunk and disorderly.

The adjourned case of Paul Loyer, charged with the larceny of an axe, six spoons from the fire at Mrs. McComb's, and a quantity of plank from the corporation, was again brought up, when Miss E. A. McComb was called to identify the spoons, which she stated on oath she could not do. They had lost some spoons at the fire which had never been recovered, but they were silver ones. Those produced in court were not silver, and she had no knowledge of them. As to the planks alleged to have been stolen from the corporation, it was shown that the defendant had used the planks for the purpose to which Lafontaine swore the corporation planks were applied, three years ago, whereas the corporation had no planks in the place from whence they were alleged to have been stolen until a year later. Mr. Mosgrove for the defence, asked for the discharge of his client on the grounds that the alleged owner of the axe had disowned it, that Miss McComb had not pretended that the spoons had ever belonged to her mother, and that the plank could not have been stolen from the corporation as Lafontaine had sworn. The prisoner was therefore dismissed, the Police Magistrate intimating that Lafontaine had trumped up a story to gratify his malice.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers in curing coughs, colds, and all bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where those marvellous wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as those wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the province, at 25 cents per box.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

MESSRS. YOUNG & RADFORD having secured the services of first-class working jewellers in etruscan, filagree, plain, fancy and solid gold work, and having made large additions to their work shop are now better prepared to execute any orders with which they may be entrusted than heretofore. Masonic jewels, gold and silver medals, and every kind of jewellery repaired.

—For a choice selection of New Tapestry, Brussells, Kidderminster and Imperial 3 ply Carpets, Cocoa Matting, Floor Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Crumb Cloths and Door Mats; Damasks, Reppe, Curtain Trimmings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, go to Magee & Russell's new Store, next door to Mr. John Leslie's, Sparks-st.

LAWS OF PRECEDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—As a matter of general interest to Scotchmen I request the insertion of the following remarks on a subject which has been pretty freely discussed here.

It had been thought that the order of precedence of the National societies at all official receptions, &c., had been so well established, that there could no longer exist any dispute or discussion as to the place each should occupy on such an occasion as the reception of the Governor-General. The first place belongs to England, represented by the St. George's Society; the second to Scotland, represented by the St Andrew's Society; the third to Ireland, represented by the St. Patrick's Society, and the fourth to the St. Jean-Baptiste Society representing Lower Canada, or what is now the Province of Quebec. The reason is very obvious, and implies no inferiority on the part of those who come last. England at the time of the union between her and Scotland was the richest and most populous, but the Scotch refused to enter into a union except on equal terms, the treaty declaring that the Kingdom so united should be called Great Britain—not England, although it is too much the custom to ignore this and talk of English valour, when narrating the exploits of such men as Sir Colin Campbell and his Highlanders; English genius in the case of Watt; English perseverance in the case of Livingstone; English enterprise, referring to the Scotch McIvers, Burns and Allans who have established those magnificent lines of steamships between this continent and Great Britain. The Scotch were, however, satisfied to take the second rank on the imperial quarterings, but that rank they have always maintained their right to claim. The union took place in 1707, and it was not till nearly a hundred years later—in 1801—that Ireland was united legislatively, and hence Ireland comes third in the order of precedence. It will be seen from this that even if the St. Jean-Baptiste Society represented the Dominion—which it does not, but merely a fractional part of it—it could only claim to rank fourth in a British colony, and has no claim whatever to take precedence over the other societies as has been maintained by some not very well informed members.

Every Scotchman can well understand the disgust with which the news was received throughout the country that in Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, men could be found so lost to all self-respect as actually to put papers in a "poke," and draw cuts to settle a right that the highest authorities have already decided upon. The thing is so ludicrously childish that the whole of the office-bearers who took part in this farce have made themselves at once objects of laughter and contempt. No true Scotchman could ever have been a consenting party to such a proceeding. I do not know who the President was—but he at least was in some sort the guardian of his native country's honour—if it is his native country, which his actions lead me to doubt—and should have resisted any such proposals by whomsoever brought forward. Not so did the noble hearted Dr. Mathieson, when an attempt was made to cast a slight upon his country in the face of our future King. He calmly turned away and declined to allow his country to be insulted in his person. Yet it was done with a dignity that won the respect of all, and the Prince of Wales, in honour of the stand the Reverend Doctor took, distinguished him with special marks of his royal favour.

It will be long before the President of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa receives any special marks of royal favour for his dignity and courage in upholding the national honour.

Your obedient Servant,
THISTLE.

MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1868.

JAMAICA.

General Prosperity—Foreign Capital Flowing in—New Branches of Industry being Organized, &c., &c.

From the N. Y. World's Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, November 5.

Things are looking much more hopeful for the country than they ever did before, and there are unquestionable evidences of a coming prosperity in Jamaica which it is impossible to resist. The country has regained its financial position, and as Sir John Peter Grant has so pointedly remarked in a recent address to the inhabitants of St. Mary, who were bemoaning misfortunes which had come upon them by indolence, "The period of great and growing financial deficits is at an end, and I think I can see indications of an enterprise in the country which are assurances of confidence which convince me that with capital and skill, which is sure to come if the colonists will be true to themselves and the country, Jamaica will be one of the most important and prosperous islands in the West Indies, but this cannot be brought about if the people do not try to help themselves, and manifest a greater spirit of self-reliance than is to be found lamenting their condition and looking to the government for relief."

Things are becoming so hopeful that even those who until lately cried ruin! ruin! are beginning to smile with delight as the sun of prosperity begins to beam forth from behind the clouds of financial difficulties which had beset the country for a season, and cast a damp and gloomy shadow over the colony. The old country, which before could prove no inducement to English or American capitalists to come and settle, or to invest their money in enterprises which would help in the development of her vast resources, has suddenly become a sort of magnetic pole, drawing men and capital from all parts of the world, England, Ireland, Germany, Canada, the United States of America, Venezuela, and Hayti. The government, which, when we had a House of Assembly, with a negro franchise, could not obtain a shilling by a foreign loan, by the abolition of that Legislature and all franchise, and the embodiment of absolute power in the government of a strong-minded Englishman, responsible to the British Government alone, can now raise a loan of £34,000 at 3½ per cent. in England to pay off all her debentures which they are now paying six per cent. for in Jamaica. Thrown-up sugar estates and coffee properties, which have for years past been permitted to go into decay because their proprietors, by fast living, false pride, and an utter absence of either energy or hopefulness, were unable to find capital to work them, are now changing hands, and the new hands and the fresh capital are doing such wonders that the country is beginning to present quite a different aspect to the observer, and men in Jamaica to feel very differently indeed from what they did when they cried "Ruin! ruin! nothing but ruin!"

Away in St. Thomas, in the East, on the very soil where a bloody massacre of the inhabitants took place in 1865, and where "Paul Bogle" and the blacks of the country, instigated by George William Gordon, a colored man and a designing fanatic, wished to establish a black republic in Jamaica after the model of Hayti, there we find a new spirit awakened! a new enterprise! and who are they? A few Americans from the neighborhood of New York. They have converted an old sugar estate—"Potosi"—into a bamboo factory, converting our forests of bamboo into fibres and felt for the American market. The land and the dwellings have been obtained on most advantageous terms, and when all the machinery is got together and put into motion, we understand the bamboo forests will be converted into bales of fibre at the rate of ten tons per day, every ton being worth $20 in gold at the ship's side, and all worked by American skill. The factory is, we learn, but the beginning of a more extensive undertaking, and will be very speedily enlarged, until the bamboo can be converted into writing papers, printing papers, and packing papers for consumption in the colony and for shipment to the United States of America. And all this is made out of our waste products, at present yielding nothing but its abundance, to reward the energy and enterprise of those who come to develope our resources.

There—in another locality altogether, where a German family have been quietly residing—a Venezuelan coffee planter, wearied of General Falcon and the revolutions which destroy prosperity in his native land, has come and settled, in the belief that the country presents a rich field for enterprising men, and security for life and property, while, in point of climate, Jamaica is altogether unsurpassed by any island in the West Indies, and perfectly free from those epidemics which make such havoc among Europeans and Americans in other West India Islands. The grounds of "Chancery Hall" are being cleared, the house is being brushed up, the pieces mended, stock has been turned in upon the grazing land, and the pruning-knife is being applied to the coffee plants, while the wealth of a Venezuelan gentleman rewards the industrious laborer, and the cultivation of his property finds employment for as many in its vicinity as are disposed to work for a fair day's pay.

Here, on "Cardiff's Estate," is another thrown-up sugar plantation, which has for years done nothing for anybody but "squatters." A new road up to it indicates some fresh blood here—some enterprise worth inquiring about. Who has come here? Messrs. Fauntleroy & Co., of London, a wealthy firm, who have sent out one of their juniors, to erect a large plan of machinery, to convert cocoanut husks into a fibre for upholsterers and carpet makers, extract oils from the cocoanut, the cacoon, and the maranga tree—gums and fibres for the London market.

Six groves of cocoanut trees are being turned to account, and men are beginning to learn from experience that sugar, rum, coffee and ginger are not the only ingredients of Jamaica's wealth. The Southern planter from Louisiana is busy in the cultivation of tobacco on the lands about Belview—and those who are good judges of this product say with astonishment, most remarkable to observe, that in leaf and its method of curing, the Havana tobacco is not superior; affording the most convincing testimony, that in the hands of men skilled in the cultivation and curing of tobacco, the soil of Jamaica will be as productive and as remunerative as that of even Havana or Cienfuegos.

The Haytien merchants and monied men who, for the sake of their wives and families, or for the better protection of their property, have left Hayti for a refuge in Jamaica, are not slow in discovering the hopeful prospects of this country at this time, or in manifesting a desire to settle; they are therefore investing on all sides in land, in houses, farms, and coffee properties. All this is indicative of the confidence foreigners are manifesting in Jamaica *now*, and in the security and stability of its government as a crown colony; but besides this, we have indications of a decided improvement among the people themselves, an improvement not only in their willingness to meet all the requirements of the government and the payment of heavy taxes for the resuscitation of the country, but in their social condition.

There are thousands of persons in Jamaica now paying their share of taxation, who, under previous governments, never paid a shilling for taxes in their lives before. Yes, it is known that if the old "House Assembly" only existed and a general franchise, such a happy state of affairs as we have at present could not last, because political incendiaries would have the country in a blaze, descanting upon the wrongs and oppressions to which the inhabitants were being subjected by the government, and this would be done by demagogues for no other object than place, plunder and power. These things, however, have all passed away, and under the rule of a strong government, and what some people call a "parental despotism" the land enjoys peace, contentment, and agricultural prosperity from Negril point to Morant Bay. The litigation which a wicked and unscrupulous body of "pettifogging" solicitors used to foster among the people, for the purpose of extorting fees, has all been put an end to by the establishment of very simple and inexpensive courts of justice, and the general policy of Sir John Peter Grant, in judicial matters, and as a natural consequence, these lawyers, being out of employment, are changing their professions or quitting the country to prosecute their professional calling in some more remunerative soil, while the poor misguided people who spend their hard-earned money in lawyers' offices and going to law with one another, now attend to their little provision grounds, or the work of their employers. This new order of things has, within the past year, told favourably in almost every department of life throughout the country. It has told most favourably on our sugar plantations, where labour has been willingly given. Such a sugar crop has not been known in Jamaica since the abolition of slavery.

This year we have exported, *Last year,* 1866-67.

In Sugar...35,911 hhds.	In Sugar...31,666 hhds.
In Rum.....29,040 phns.	In Rum.....18,777 phns.

The effect of this has been so satisfactory to absentee proprietors that many planting attorneys have had increased capital placed to their credit for the working of the estates, and in some cases large and powerful machinery has been introduced, at great expense, on some plantations for the more energetic manufacture of sugar by a new and improved process known as "concrete."

But this is among the large sugar planters; prosperity has been even more remarkable yet; the small coffee growers have had a better picking than they have had for years past, that is, they have picked and cured more, and they have had better prices.

This year they have exported in coffee.. 78,167 cwt.
Last year, 1866-67.....49,198 cwt.

And what is more, notwithstanding these exports, the small settlers in Manchester and other parishes, not satisfied with the prices offered them by exporters, prefer to hold their stocks rather than sell, and enormous quantities of coffee are yet in the hands of these people, in anticipation of a rise in the coffee market.

The demand for logwood has greatly increased in consequence of the combined agitation in Hayti, which has interrupted commerce and driven vessels on to Jamaica to load for Europe and America. Hundreds of persons have therefore been employed by Mr. Simeon Soutar of this city, (late Soutar & Co.,) in logwood cutting, and the speculation in this branch of our exports is so great that Mr. Soutar is likely to net some £7,000 or £8,000 this year. The price has risen with the demand, and instead of being 33s. per ton it is now 44s. It is curious enough to remark that in 1833 the exportation of logwood was but 2,300 tons, while this year it amounts to 40,000 tons, and fustic 5,200 tons.

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS IN DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

From the New York World.

The veins to which public attention has been attracted by Dr. Freligh's discoveries are situated in Rhinebeck Township, Dutchess County, New York. The geological formation of the district are of the Lower Palæozoic age. The argillaceous slates indicate their similarity with those of the Appalachian range. The veins are four in number, running almost parallel; they divide the talco-argillaceous slate in the plane of their cleavage. One of these veins have been opened, and several tons of ore have been taken out. The quartz of this excavation is stained with oxide of iron, the result of the decomposition of iron pyrites. Deep in the vein cubical crystals of auriferous iron pyrites are found. The width of this vein is stated to be fourteen feet ten inches. The dip of the vein near its top is forty-five degrees east, and curving with the depth, it afterwards dips twenty-seven degrees. The veins run north by east 25 degrees. The ore is a ferruginous quartz carrying free gold. Dr. Pohle states that the gold, as it exists in the gangue, is found in an impalpably fine dark-brown powder, without metallic lustre, similar to the North Carolina "coffee ore." Occasionally spangles are found, and during the visit of some of the New York experts to-day two hornfuls of pulverized quartz and earth taken from one of the veins were washed in a neighboring brook. The spangles "showed" with the aid of a microscope. Dr. Pohle, who has examined these veins carefully, has published in an intelligible pamphlet the result of his investigations. It contains many particulars relating to the mine, which are of an interesting character. His assays and the workings of other metallurgists are noted in it. Assuming that these represent average yields of the ore which would be worked—that which is evidently of a poor description would not, of course, be sent to the mills—the result is remarkable. Dr. Pohle estimates the average yield per ton (of 2,000 lbs.) to be about $30. His workings ranged from $11 to $84. Some of the specimens assayed showed a much higher result; one specimen was so rich that, could a ton of the same kind be procured, it would yield over $1,200. Dr. Torrey, of the Assay Office, also assayed some specimens with satisfactory results. In an informal report he gives $100 per ton of 2,000 lbs. as the lowest return from fair samples of the average ore selected under his own supervision.

—The reason why the stock of carpets and house furnishing goods at T. & W. Hunton's is always the largest, best selected, and cheapest in the Province, is their having peculiar facilities in purchasing, by their resident agent selecting new designs as they come out, and taking advantage of fluctuations in the home markets. 899y

Grecian bend at the skirt factory. 893-2m

EXPLORATIONS OF CENTRAL ASIA.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Roderick Murchison said the attention of the society had been strongly drawn of late towards Central Asia, and particularly to the vast regions which bordered the northeastern and northwestern frontiers of British India. The principal region in the northwest embraced the country lying between Assam and Szechuen, the most westerly province of China. A warm desire was expressed by a committee of the British association, as well as by the Council of the Geographical Society, that the intervening space of about two hundred and fifty miles only should be explored in order to ascertain if there be practicable passes through the high mountains and wild tracts which separated the upper waters of the Yangtse-kiang from the Brahmaputra at its great bend near Sudiya. Although as yet no positive effort has been made to solve the important problem, the Indian authorities are making efforts to open a route of traffic along a more southerly line between British Burman and the great Chinese province of Yunnan, now essentially independent of Chinese rule, and most desirous of establishing a trade with our settlements on the Irawaddy.

Of still more pressing importance, however, than an acquaintance with the regions alluded to, is an exploration of the vast and unexamined tracts on the northwest, far beyond the tributaries of the Upper Indus, or between Peshrwar Jelldalad on the south, and the centres of trade and population at Yarkand and Kashgar. The main object is to define the physical character of the vast elevated plateau called Pamar or "Roof of the World," from which the Oxus and Yarakhu take their rise, and from which the lofty chains, the Kuen Lun, the Himalaya and Hindoo Koosh radiate. In 1867 Sir Roderick urged the essential importance of such knowledge, to be acquired equally by the Russian and British Governments; and he then said that this great table land or watershed ought to be constituted the neutral ground between the two empires, and to be considered as a broad zone to be forever interposed between Eastern Turkistan—towards which Russia has now advanced—and the northern limits of our Indian possessions.

With a view to taking a first step in this desirable exploration, the council of the Geographical Society sent out last spring a practised traveller, Lieutenant Hayward, to traverse this region from Peshawar.

A VIRGINIA MAIDEN IN BOY'S ATTIRE—ALL FOR LOVE.

From the Richmond Despatch.

Commission houses and the counting-room have little of romance about them, and consequently they are the last places where the world looks for the romantic. But very recent developments in a Richmond establishment have very beautifully illustrated the line of Walter Scott's that

Love rules the camp, court, grove, and mart,
and sheds its influence, untrammeled as the sunshine, investing with its warmth and brightness the darkest and most uninviting places.

Two months or more ago, a vacant clerkship in the house referred to was applied for and filled by a youth apparently about sixteen years of age. He applied in response to an advertisement of the firm—"Wanted, a youth, who can write a good hand and come well recommended." Out of sixty odd applicants our hero (or heroine) took the palm for the neatness, legibility, and regularity of his chirography; was sent for, presented himself, and was installed in the position of entry clerk. He displayed remarkable aptitude for business; was quick and accurate at figures; ever ready to run an errand or lend a hand at anything that was to be done. In manners, he was polite; blushed when looked at or spoken to; wept when chided by his employers or chaffed by his fellow-clerks, because of his peachy cheeks, feminine figure, and general girlishness of appearance. Time wore on. The busy season came, and brought with it a gentleman from beyond the Blue Ridge, who had occasional dealings with the house. Desiring to examine the stock, the entry-clerk was called from his stool and instructed to show the gentleman over the floors. Their eyes met—those of the strange gentleman and entry-clerk—the gentleman stammered, "Great God!" and staggered into a seat; the clerk blushed scarlet to his ear-tips, then burst into tears. Then came the *denouement*. The gentleman explained that he recognized in the clerk the lost daughter of a citizen of his county; that she ran away in August last, and had since been mourned by her parents and friends as dead, as they could gain no tidings of her whereabouts or fate, though all the considerable towns of the State, including Richmond, had been searched by the father in person, aided by the police.

The daughter in clerkly disguise then explained as best she could between sobs, and it was "the old story told again." She had loved and seen her love thwarted by parental opposition, the most relentless and unfeeling. Her lover, youthful as she, being also opposed by his parents, left his home soon after, and came to Richmond, where he was not long in obtaining employment. A secret correspondence was opened between the two, aided by other parties.

This lasted for some time, and strengthened the chords of affection, drawing the twain nearer each other, though separated by the misty mountains and many miles of cruel space. At last, in one of those fatal moments of a girl's weakness, she resolved to give up all for love—home, and heaven, too, if need be—and left the house one evil night when the family were absent, equipped in her brother's Sunday suit, determined to join her lover in Richmond. This she did so; and though he—timid boy—was at first frightened at the step his sweetheart had taken, she, by artful stories of her treatment at home, infused into him a manly spirit, and he—bold boy—resolved to become the protector of innocence, while he buried the secret of her sex in his own bosom. He took her to his boarding-house, procured for her a room separate and apart from his own. It was agreed between them that she should preserve her *incognito*, and sink her sex and identity in male apparel. Thus, with his assistance, in this disguise, she had sought and obtained the position of entry-clerk in the establishment where she was discovered as we have related.

Well, having told her romantic story, the girl, who shall be nameless, gave the address of her lover; a messenger was despatched for him, and he came. He made a clean breast of it, confessing all. They had both been industrious, working hard, each in their situations, with the one object in view, and that was marriage, so soon as they had accumulated enough money to procure a bridal *trousseau*, rent chambers, and set up housekeeping. The respective parents of the truant lovers were informed by the telegraph of the situation of affairs, and they telegraphed back, at once, "Marry them and send them home."

One day last week witnessed the return and reconciliation beyond the mountains.

—The Illinois Central Railway Company, south of Chicago, are building eleven miles of corn cribs, the capacity of which will be three millions of bushels; they are erecting these cribs to receive corn in payment for lands purchased of the company, and the full Chicago price is paid for it there. Corn is the great agricultural staple of that country, and the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is the best remedy in any country where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness and intense melancholy; its effects are most beneficial and wonderful, price 25 cts per bottle. Sold by all dealers.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Parties about to furnish will find a large and choice assortment of carpetings and house furnishings, cheap, at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's. Carpets made and laid with despatch.

—Remember the great sale of a portion of a wholesale bankrupt stock of dry goods at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

For fine bog oak brooches and ear rings in sets, see Young & Radford's new lot, just received, and selling at the very low price of only 90 cts. per set.

Messrs. Young & Radford are the sole agents in Ottawa for the Waltham watches.

Try Gardner's Baking Powder. See advertisement. 887-6m

Hoop skirts at the factory for 25 cents.

HER MAJESTY'S HEAD COOK ON THE CHOOSING OF MEAT AND POULTRY.—The "Book of Cookery," by M. Gouffe, head cook to Her Majesty, has the following hints on choosing butcher's meat and poultry: Beef should be chosen of a bright red color, with light yellow fat, approaching the hue of fresh butter. If the beef should be hard and firm to the touch, with flaccid and little fat of a brown and dull color, these are sure indications of inferior quality. Veal should be chosen of a light color, with very white and transparent fat. Avoid lean veal of a reddish tint, and the kidney of which is