Newmarket Era

AND NORTH YORK GENERAL INTELLIGENCER AND ADVERTISER.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. X. NO. 29. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861. WHOLE NO. 461

Business Directory

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT &c. &c., Sharon, Canada West.
Sharon Jan. 25, 1856. tf-51

T. Bishop & Son,

BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c. &c
Newmarket, May 7, 1857. tf-24

A. Boultbee,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1860. tf-36

R. Moore,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c. Office—in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1859.

John R. Jones,

BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 1y-23

North Richardson,

CONVEYANCER Land Agent, &c.—Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand. Prospect St. Patents for Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. tf-1

William B. Sullivan,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1860. tf-38

James W. Severs,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c., Toronto, C.W. Office—Adelaide-st, opposite Court House.
August 2nd, 1860. tf-25

T. H. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office—Petche's Buildings, No. 26, North Side of Adelaide Street, East of Yonge Street.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1860. 1y35

Dr. Pyne,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to his new premises on Gorham St., opposite the Woollen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 11, 1856. tf-15

Dr Hackett,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., residence—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill) Newmarket. v6tf-26

Dr Hillary,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. residence—First Brick House North of Mr. Doan's, Aurora.
Aurora, Oct. 11, 1860. 1y35

Professional Notice.

DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches Office at his residence, Timothy Street.—Consultation hours from 9 to 11 o'clock. A.M.
Newmarket, May 17, 1860. tf-14

Walter B. Geikie, M. D.,

LICENTIATE of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently one of the Medical officers of the Toronto General hospital and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Rolph's Medical School, has returned to Aurora, and re-taken his former residence on Yonge street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession.
Aurora, Dec 15, '59 tf-44

R. Ramsey, M.D.L.M. Edinburg,

GRADUATE (with honors) of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W. *Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.*
☞ RESIDENCE—BROWNSVILLE. ☜
May 22nd, '61. tf-15

Hides! Hides! Hides!

THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for hides.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. tf-43

International
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON,

CAPITAL—Half-a-Million Sterling,
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1859. tf-41

John T. Stokes,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., Sharon, C. W.
June 3, 1859. tf-16

Wm. Mosley,

CONVEYANCER and Land Agent, Commission in the Queen's Bench, Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May 1855. tf-17

John Saxton,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order and Warranted.
Newmarket, Sep. 9, 1859. tf-32

Bible Depository.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thos. Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Railroad Hotel.
Newmarket, Mar. 26, 1859. tf-10

George B. Hutcheroft,

WAGON, Carriage and Sleigh Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6, 185 . tf-v5n1

Dr. Bentley,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Newmarket. Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb 20, 1857. tf-3

Albion Hotel,
EAST MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO.

J. SMITH, - - PROPRIETOR.
Toronto, December 19, 1860. 1y45

Business Directory.

Dr. McCallum,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—RESIDENCE, Mount Albert, Township of East Gwillimbury.
August 1st, 1861. tf-25

C. Mortimer.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Aurora. A fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c. &c.
Aurora, March 16, '60. tf-5

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.

MRS. J. FORSYTH, PROPRIETRESS.

Omnibus to and from Cars, Free.
Newmarket, March 27, 1861. tf-7

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
(LATE MAY'S OLD STAND.)
BY HENRY CROXON.
HOLLAND LANDING.

THESE premises have lately been thoroughly renovated and re-fitted for the accommodation of guests.
N. B.—Good Stabling and a careful hostler always in attendance.
Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. tf-5

"Marksman's Home,"
BY JAS. McCLURE,
HOLLAND LANDING.

THIS Hotel is now thoughly fitted up for the accommodation of Guests, and attached to it is one of the best Public Rooms in the Village.

JAS. McCLURE,

Licensed Auctioneer!

For the United Counties of York and Peel.
☞ Charges Moderate. ☜
Holland Landing, March 22, 1860. *1y 6

H. Noble, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Sharon, C. W.
Feb. 23, '61. v9n2

T. H. Ince,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. &c. N. B.—Money to loan in sums to suit borrowers. Office—York Chambers, opposite the Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
Feb. 20, '61. 1y2

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
AURORA!

GEO. L. GRAHAM—PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated near the Aurora Station, and has recently been refitted for the accommodation of guests.
A careful Hostler always in Attendance!
Aurora, April 9, 1861. tf-9

Magistrate's Blanks

OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*
Newmarket, June 9, '56.

Geo Wallace,

BARBER, Hairdresser, &c., begs respectfully to intimate that he has returned to Newmarket, and opened a shop in the building formerly occupied by the *New Era* Printing Office, Corner of Mill and Main Streets, where he is prepared to wait upon all who may favor him with a call. Razors, Scissors, Knives, &c., ground and set on the shortest notice. All work warranted. A call respectfully solicited.
Newmarket, July 17, '61. tf-49

R. B. Joy,

BARBER, Hairdresser, &c., Main-St. Newmarket. Razors, Scissors, Knives, &c., ground and set on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, Nov 15, '60. tf-40

Dr. D. E. Seymour,

HOMŒOPATHIC Physician. Office—West side Main-st, near the *New Era* building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, '59. tf-21

Benj. Pearson,

COMMISSIONER in the Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Agent for the Provincial Insurance Company. Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, May 2, '61. tf-12

S. M. Jarvis,

BARRISTER and Solicitor in Chancery, Toronto-st., Toronto. Branch Office—Newmarket. Has removed his office from Main-st, to Ontario-st, Newmarket, where the business will be conducted as usual, by Mr. J. L. Crampton.
Newmarket, April 4, '61. tf-61

Matthews & Maclean,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLD CORN EXCHANGE,
FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

ADVANCES made on *FLOUR, GRAIN, HOGS, BUTTER,* or other produce, consigned to us, or to
David E. McLean & Co., Montreal.
Dec. 14, 1859. 1y-45

E. D. Rogers,
JOINER & CARPENTER,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept, 24, 1857. 1y31

Old Established Black Bull Inn,
NO. 256, QUEEN ST., TORONTO.

JOHN PURDY, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. P. WOULD particularly invite gentlemen and farmers visiting Toronto to give him a call, as he has saved no expences in refitting up the above establishment for the general comfort of his guests. Good stabling and every accommodation for horses.
☞ TERMS EXTREMELY MODERATE. ☜
Toronto, Jan'y 22, '61. tf-50

Wrapping Paper!

JUST RECEIVED, a good supply—from 20cts. a Ream upwards,—at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
March 1, 1861. tf-1

Business Directory.

SIMPSON and DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King-St. East, Toronto

IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Artist's Materials. Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.
August 2nd, '60. tf-25

J. W. KEETCH,
Watch and Clock Maker,
FROM ENGLAND,

Begs respectfully to announce to the citizens of
NEWMARKET,
And surrounding country, that he has opened a shop, in the building adjoining Mr Hutchcroft's Wheelright Shop, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and
LOW CHARGES
To merit and receive a share of public patronage.
☞ Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and all kinds of Fancy Articles carefully repaired and Warranted.
The best reference can be given on application.
Newmarket, Nov. 16, '60. tf-40

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Machine Castings, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of Sugar Kettles, Stoves and Plows, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, Feb. 10, '60. tf-1

Dentistry!

DR. S. N. PECK,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in
NEWMARKET—the first three days of each month.
BRADFORD—the fourth of each month.
BOND HEAD—The 6th and 8th of May, July, September, November, January.
BROWNSVILLE—The 8th and 9th of the same months. When he will be most happy to wait upon those who require his services in any of the
BRANCHES of his PROFESSION,
Or make good any operation previously warranted.
Dr. S. N. P., for the future intends to work cheaper than any other Dentist in the Province.
Teeth Inserted on Gold or Silver Plate or Vulcanized Rubber
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain, and particular attention paid to the Regulation of Children's Teeth.
Newmarket, May 5th, '60. tf-12

DENTISTRY!

W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist, 99 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

PARTICULAR attention given to the regulation of *Children's Teeth.* Consultation free, and all work warranted.
Dr. A. has turned his attention to the improvements of his profession in all its branches, and can supply the profession with Teeth, Gold, Vulcanized Apparatus, and Vulcanite *Rubber*, and the best Bone filling.
Mineral Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber, with Continuous Gums, which are warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Toronto, July 23, '60. tf-25

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
BY THE USE ON ELECTRICITY.
BY DR. E. C. EDMONDS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WHO will be at the *NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL*, Newmarket, the 1st Tuesday of each Month.
SHARON—First Wednesday in each month.
BRADFORD—First Thursday in each month.
BROWNSVILLE—28th and 29th of each month.
Teeth Inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.
All operations in his profession, performed in the most approved manner, and Warranted.
Residence:—AURORA, C. W.
E. C. EDMONDS.
Aurora, Nov. 4, '59. tf-38

V. R.

G. W. TAYLOR,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Member of the Royal College of V. S.

IN returning thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, begs to intimate that he is now prepared to treat all
DISEASES OF ANIMALS
At his own stables on the shortest notice, and can with confidence warrant a cure in all cases within the reach of medical skill and treatment
Residence,—Near the Eagle Hotel.
☞ N. B.—No charge for Stabling.
Newmarket, July 3, 1861. tf-21

Alfred Willson, Jr.,
Civil Engineer, Conveyancer and Accountant,
NEWMARKET, C. W.

PLANS and Specifications, of all kinds of Engineering structures promptly and correctly prepared. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Agreements &c. &c., drawn on short notice. Books Posted and Balanced.—Office at the residence of Dr. FORD, Main-st.
Newmarket, July 10th, 1861. *m23

HAV'NT VAMOOSED!

E. SPENCER

IN returning thanks to his old patrons and friends wishes to inform them that he may still be found at his old shop.
A Fresh supply of those weary choice
PANT PATTERNS,
Just received,—which he is prepared to make to order, in the latest
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.
And warranted to please the most fastidious.
☞ Remember the Old Shop, rear of Simpson & Dient's, ☜
Main Street, Newmarket.
Newmarket, June 13, 1861. tf-18

Poetry.

A GOOD ADVICE.

Ho! ye who start a noble scheme,
For general good designed,
Ye workers in a cause that tends
To benefit your kind;
Make but the path you fain would lead,
The game you mean to play,
And if it be an honest one,
Keep steadfast on your way.

Although ye may not gain at once
The points ye most desire,
Be patient—Time can wonders work—
Plod on, and do not tire;
Obstructions, too, may crowd your path,
In threatning, stern array,
Yet flinch not! fear no! they may prove
Mere shadows in your way.

The while there's work for you to do,
Stand not despairing by,
Let "forward" be the more ye make,
Let "onward" be your cry;
And when success has crowned your plans,
'Twill all your pains repay
To see the good your labor's done—
Then droop not on your way.

Literature.

Singular Mode of Courtship.

The Rev. Dr. L——n, an eminent Scotch divine, and professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind and indifference to worldly affairs. His mind was wrapt up in lofty contemplations, and could seldom stoop to the ordinary business of life, and when at any time he did attend to secular affairs, he generally went about them in a way unlike any body else, as the history of his courtship will show.

He was greatly belored by his elders and congregation; was full of simplicity and sincerity, and entirely unacquainted with the etiquette of the world. Living the solitary, comfortless life of a bachelor, his elders gave him frequent hints that his domestic happiness would be much increased by his taking to himself a wife, and pointed out several young ladies in the congregation, any one of whom might be a fit match as a companion for him.

The elders finding all their hints had no effect in rousing the doctor to the using of the means preliminary to entering into a matrimonial alliance, at last concluded to wait upon him and stir him up to the performance of his duty. They urged on him the advantage of marriage—its happiness—spoke of it as a divine institution, and as affording all the enjoyment of sense and reason, and in short, all the sweets of domestic life. The doctor approved of all they said and apologized for his past neglect of duty on account of many difficult passages of Scripture he had of late been attending to, and promised to look after it the first convenient season.' The elders, however, were not to be put off any longer; they insisted on the doctor at once making use of the means, and requested from him a promise that, on Monday afternoon, he would straightway visit the house of a widow lady, a few doors from him, who had three pretty daughters, and who were the most respectable in the doctor's congregation.

To solve any difficult passage in the book of Genesis—reconcile apparent discrepencies, or clear up a knotty text, would have been an easy and agreeable task to the doctor, compared with storming the widow's premises. But to the raising of the seige the doctor must go, and, with great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you may imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutions were over, he said to Mrs. W.:—

"My session have of late been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you; and as you have three fine daughters, I would like to say a word to the eldest, if you have no objections."

Miss W. enters, and the doctor, with his characteristic simplicity, said to her:

"My session have been advising me to take a wife, and recommending me to call upon you."

The young lady, who had seen some thirty summers, was not to be caught so easily; she laughed heartily at the doctor's abruptness; hinted to him that in making a sermon, was it not necessary to say something first to introduce the subject properly before he entered fully upon it; and as for her part, she was determined not to surrender her liberty at a moment's warning—"the honor of her sex was concerned in her standing out." This was all a waste of time to the doctor, and he requested to see her sister.

Miss. E. W. then entered, and to save time the doctor says:

"My session have been advising me to take a wife, and I had been speaking to your sister who has just gone out at the door, and as she is not included that way what would you think of being Mrs. L.?"

"Oh! Doctor, I don't know; it is rather a serious question. Marriage, you know binds one for life, and it should not be rashly entered into—I would not consent without taking time to deliberate upon it."

"My time," says the doctor, "is so much occupied, and as my session has said so much to me on the business, that I must finish it to-day, if I can; so you had best tell your mother to send in your youngest sister to speak to me."

In a moment comes the honest, lively Miss Mary W., who was thus addressed by the doctor:

"Come away, my child, it is getting on in the afternoon, and I must go home to my studies. I have been speaking to both of your sisters on a little business, and they have declined—I am a man of few words, and without mis-spending precious time, what would you think of being made Mrs. L.?"

"Indeed, I always thought a deal of yoh doctor; and if my mother does not say against it, I have no objections."

The doctor left Miss Mary in a few minutes, enjoyining her to fix the day, for any would suit him, but to send him word the day before.

The doctor was scarcely home before a keen dispute arose in the family between the three young ladies, each one claiming the doctor. The eldest one said the offer was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The second one declared that she wished only a little time to think upon it; and the younger insisted that it was completely settled with her. The mother of the young ladies was in such difficulty with her daughters, that she was obliged to call upon the doctor himself to settle the dispute. She called, and the reverend doctor in his characteristic way said:

"My dear Mrs. W., I am very fond of peace in families; it is all the same thing to me, which of them; and just settle it among yourselves, and send me up word."

The doctor was married to the youngest and one of his sons is at this day a respectable clergymen in the "land of the mountain and the flood."—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

The Cunning Will.

A wealthy old lady had a nephew and niece, and a more distant relative a young lady; these were the only persons to whom her property would descend by law, when she should die. The first two always made a great show of affection when they visited her, which was but seldom, although she wished that one of them might live with and care for her in her old age. But neither would consent to this, and she therefore employed the young lady as servant. The old lady was very pious, and spent much time with her Bible; and her young companion liked nothing better than to read to her from its consoling pages. She was faithful in her duties, not merely because paid for, but she was sincerely attached to her mistress, and delighted to promote her comfort.

In time, the old lady died; after the funeral according to custom, a lawyer came to open and read the will in presence of the surviving relatives. It ordered all her possessions to be divided into three parts. The first portion was to consist of the house and lands surrounding it; the second of the furniture, plate and jewelry of which there was a large quantity, and the third was the old Bible which had afforded her so much happiness in life It was further directed that the nephew should have the first choice of his portion, then the niece, and then the young lady should have the remaining part. The nephew instantly chose the house and farm, which was valuable, saying in a sneering tone—'The old lady was not to be fooled by pretending devotion; she well knew who were her friends:' meaning to cast reflections upon the faithful servant. The neice was equally unkind for she said—'Since Janet loved the old Bible so well, of course she would prefer I should leave it for her, and I will therefore take the furniture and plate.' Janet's only reply on receiving the Bible was, 'I am content; this book is to me a treasure and I find in it more than wealth can give.'

When all was over, and Janet retired to her room, she turned at once to her Bible, to find some passage that might soothe her wounded feelings. What was her astonishment to find laid between its leaves, bank notes amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars, which had been placed there on the day of the old lady's death, and which made up the bulk of her fortune! So you see how in this instance, greediness outwitted itself, and true devotion was abundantly rewarded. Don't forget though, that Janet would have been happier with her book alone, and a contented heart, than the others could possible be while they cherished the evil feelings of avarice and jealousy.

A Cinnamon Plantation.

A cinnamon plantation somewhat resembles a luxuriant laurel copse, as the bushes are, by constant pruning, not allowed to exceed twelve or fifteen feet in height, except those that may be required for seed; and these will occasionally attain the height of thirty or forty feet, the trunk of the shrub measuring from eighteen to twenty three inches in circumference. The propagation of the *Laurus cinnamomum* is conducted with facility, —seeds, plants, and roots) if transplanted with caution,) alike thriving in an appropriate soil, that consists of a pure quartz sand, which, to the depth of many inches, is as fine as moist sugar, and perfectly white; it then assumes a gray tint, and in some of the mountainous districts, layers of black moss are found immediately under this species of sterile sandy soil.—It is remarkable, that although white ants infest and abound in all cinnamon plantations in the island, these destructive insects do not injure the bushes in the slightest degree; and is a proverb with many of the Cingalese, that, to have a thriving plantation of cinnamon bushes, four *plenties* are requisites, namely—"plenty of sun, plenty of white ants, and plenty of water." The foliage of the laurel is thick and of a dark shining green when arrived at maturity, but when young, the leaves are exquisitely beautiful, as their color then is a pale yellowish green, stripped with bright red; from the old leaves a fragrant oil is distilled, which the natives use for medicinal purposes, and which is applied by us to many uses. The cinnamon blossom is pure white, and scentless the fruit or berry acorn-shaped and small, the hue of which as it ripens gradually changing from green to purple, and from this is obtained, by boiling, a substance like wax, which is frequently made into candles, and these emit an agreeable perfume whilst burning. Some enormously large tapers made from this wax were found by our troops in the King of Kandy's palace. The spice is the inner bark of the shrub, and, in order to ascertain if this is in a fit state, the peeler makes a diagonal incision in a shoot, and should the inner bark readily separate, the shrub is in a fit state for peeling. The knives used by the cinnamon-peelers are of a peculiar form, being heavy, long, convex on one side, concave on the other, and the point of the instrument is remarkably fine. The bushes were generally peeled twice in the year, the first crop being the most abundant, and producing cinnamon of the finest quality. The first is obtained between the months of April and August, the second between November and January.—The mode of obtaining the cinnamon is the following:—The cinnamon-peeler cuts off the shoots of a year old, which are of the thickness of a man's finger, varying in length from one to four feet. The leaves are then carefully stripped off and placed in heaps, the peeler makes an incision with his knife the entire length of the shoot, separating the bark from the wood; he then carefully scrapes off the gray exterior skin, and the green inner epidermic, leaving the bark free from all fleshy substance, about the thickness of vellum, and of a greenish white color. The man then places the small portions of the bark on the larger pieces, spreading the cinnamon out in a warm and shady spot, so as to enable the spice to dry gradually, but thoroughly. The sun's and atmospheric influence cause the bark to assume a brown hue, and pipe-like form; and, when all moisture is evaporated, the cinnamon is tied up into sheaves, or bundles, weighing from fifty to seventy pounds, and is sent to the market for sale. From the refuse of the bark, a gold-colored fine-flavored aqueous fluid is distilled; from the foot, camphor is procured, and the peeled twigs are converted into walking canes; in short, there is no part of the *Laurus Cinnamomum* that cannot be applied to the use of man.—The men who peel the cinnamon belong exclusively to a very low caste, called *Challais*, or cinnamon-peeler; and no native woman or man of a higher caste will associate with, or partake of food that has been prepared by these people,—the poor Challia being despised in the maritime districts, as the unfortunate Rodia is in the Kandian province.

Foreign & Colonial.

The Toronto Freeman.

A CIRCULAR LETTER FROM MR. M'GEE, M.P.P.

"MY DEAR SIR,—As I was instrumental in enlisting the support of several friends in your neighbourhood for the *Toronto Freeman*, I take this means of informing you of facts which have lately transpired, in reference to that newspaper, and which, in the interests of public justice, you are at liberty to communicate to any one you please, on my authority.

"When the types and subscription list of the *Catholic Citizen* were purchased, in 1858, it was in order to suppress that most objectionable paper, which had used the cloak of religion for all the commonest purposes of partizan warfare. The funds by which this purchase was made were; in part, contributed by some personal friends of mine, and the prospectus of the new paper, the *Freeman*, was drafted by a Committee, of which I was one. When the question arose as to the Editor, I suggested the name of Mr. J. G. Moylan, teacher of Guelph, and at my suggestion he was sent for. When the arrangements for transferring the *bonus* to the new editor and publisher were far enough advanced for action, it was proposed to bind the editor under some penalty, to adhere faithfully to the non-partizan clause, and other conditions of the Prospectus; but I resisted any such stipulation being imposed, because I contended that with the example of the late *Citizen* before his eyes, our best guarantee for the new editor's independence would be found in his own interest.

"At two subsequent periods, I again interposed, as you know, to obtain aid for the journal, without which, I was assured it could not possibly go on; once when Mr. Mallon, the original partner of Mr. Moylan, was bought out, and his share transferred to the latter gentleman, and again under the threatened criminal prosecution of the Orange Grand Master, Mr. Hillyard Cameron.

"I refer to these facts, simply and solely to show that I had some right to ask from the *Freeman* the insertion of any letter of reasonable length, written over my own signature, and for every sentence of which I, and not the editor, would be necessarily responsible. During the past two months, once before and once since the general election, I made such a request. In the former case my letter to Mr. Macdonow of Kingston, was withheld three weeks under one pretext or another, and more recently a temperate and measured disclaimer of any participation in the recent electioneering tactics of the *Freeman* was, after a fortnight's detention, returned to me, with a note, as deficient in candor as it was barren of gratitude. The substance of the communication thus suppressed, is all that I will trouble you with, in order that you may fully understand the turpitude of his conduct. It was entitled, '*A short Address to the Readers of the Toronto Freeman*,' and would have filled a column and a half, perhaps, of that journal. It contained just six paragraphs. The *first* briefly alluded to my well known public interest in the *Freeman*; the *second* referred to the *conciliation* towards the Reform party of which I had been an advocate in the House of Assembly, and the *Freeman* one of the organs in the press; the *third* deprecated, in mild but explicit language the sudden desertion of that policy, without sufficient public cause *shown*, on the immediate eve of the late general election; the *fourth* and *fifth* illustrated the folly and danger of fickleness and disregard of principle in political crises; and the *sixth* expressed my personal gratitude to those communities of our friends such as Lanark, Victoria, Haldimand and Perth, which honorably adhered to the conciliation policy of the last four years, and to prominent individuals who had preserved the same consistent course. This was the whole sum and substance of the communication which Mr. Moylan refused to permit me to publish over my own name, through the medium of those types of which, but for my friends and myself, he never would have been the master.

"The personal wrong, however, is but a small part of the far greater public wrong done by the *Freeman's* perversion. That paper was not a private chattle, of which the gentleman in charge could say: 'I have a right to do as I like with my own.' It was founded and sustained chiefly by the contributions of Catholic electors in Upper and Lower Canada. It had a representative character and a representative responsibility. The Toronto Conference immediately preceding the banquet of the 29th of Sep., 1859, composed of locally influential men, Reeves, Councillors, Aldermen, Presidents of Societies, and Chairmen of numerous meetings, had given it that character in a series of resolutions, explicit and unequivocal. That Conference was held more than twelve months after the Brown-Dorion crisis of July 1858, and no new facts have since been publicly elicited, so far as I know, which would justify a total abandonment of the understanding then entered into—an understanding cordially accepted by the editor, (to use his own words at the subsequent banquet), 'for weal or for woe,'—words which for more than a year afterwards, up to the day of the late general election—were never once attempted to be explained away, still less withdrawn or retracted, or denied, as they now are.

"If there are good and sufficient *public reasons* for such a summersault being performed, they have not been stated in the *Freeman's* apology, so far. The pretext that it was to punish Mr. Brown, personally, is inconsistent with the facts which have come to light. The offences of Mr. Brown were before the editor's eyes in 1858 and 1859, as fully as in '61, but then he contended for giving him, in the spirit of conciliation, 'a fair trial.' It could not be 'to punish Mr. Brown,' that Dr. Connor, one of the early benefactors of the paper, was malignantly attacked, it need not be to punish Mr. Brown, that the 'come weal, come woe,' Mr. Moylan, of 1859, presented himself side by side with Mr. Allen, the jailor, to glorify the alliance of 'Orange and Green,' from the balcony of the veteran head of the family compact, Chief Justice Robinson. Whatever motives have led to this perversion of the paper from the purposes to which its Prospectus, and the resolutions of September, 1859, bound it in honor to adhere, those motives, so far are of a *private* character, and have never been, as perhaps, they cannot afford to be made *public*.

"The guilt of the *Freeman*, then, is this: That *publicly* its conductor gave his adhesion to a line of policy, from its inception to the very eve of a general election, which line of policy he suddenly abandoned, without any sufficient *public* justification for so doing. That in order to mislead others to take the same course he returned to old out worn controversies dating so far back as 1851, controversies which had been, in our own interest decreed to be closed forever, when the policy of conciliation was inaugurated, on the suppression of the *Catholic Citizen*. That being bound to independence, as between Canadian partizans, his attacks, public and personal, were all delivered on one side of politics, and his advocacy all on the other side. That he used it this way, the authority, and abused the confidence placed in him by many zealous friends and supporters, who, he right well knew, utterly disapproved of his making a *Mirror* or *True Witness* of himself and the paper. That, moreover, he concealed his proposed change, to so far advanced an hour, that these consistent friends and supporters, were unable to counteract the mischief done by his desertion of his independent post, until the contest was past, and the mischief in some instances beyond repair, for the present; in other words, the guilt of ingratitude, deception, and insincerity, are clearly fastened by his own acts upon this gentleman, whom you and I, and many others, have for the past three years exerted every effort to sustain in this position, so abused and so dishonored. His new friends may, perhaps, do more for him in that way than his old ones, but they cannot do it more freely, or with better hearts.

"These are the facts, my dear sir, which in the interests of public justice, I feel bound to communicate to you, in the present circular. I cannot conclude without the expression of a hope that we shall have, ere long, a press governed by higher motives than have swayed our former friend from his allegiance to his principles and supporters. As to him, all that needs to be said, is told in the proverb: 'If a man deceives me *once*, it is *his* fault; if *twice*, it is *my* own.'

"I have the honor to subscribe myself,
"Yours, truly,
"THOS. D'ARCY M'GEE.
"Montreal, Aug. 5th, 1861."

The Defeated Ministers.

The Montreal *Pays* a short time ago put a very pertinent question to the Ministerial organists, which the *Minerve* has undertaken to answer. The question was, whether Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. Morrison, two Ministers defeated at the late general election, and Mr. Morrison, who could not find a constituency in which to offer himself—whether these gentlemen will continue in the Cabinet, advising His Excellency and drawing their salaries as Ministers until Parliament meets? The question was a very proper one. The theory of Responsible Government is that the representative of Her Majesty shall be advised by men responsible to the people and enjoying the people's confidence.—And it would be utterly absurd to assert that we have Responsible Government in Canada, if Mr. Smith, Mr. Morin and Mr. Morrison should continue to act as advisers of His Excellency in all matters relating to the government of the country for the period of nearly a year—and much longer in Mr. Morrison's case—after they had failed to secure the sanction of the people's approbation to their holding high Executive office. It was a violation of the constitution that Mr. Morrison should remain so long a Minister of the Crown without a seat in Parliament; but the case is infinitely worse when we have three Ministers instead of one, in that position—men, with no other standing than that of private citizens, giving advice to the Governor General, and having that advice acted on in every department of the administration of public affairs. It was quite a proper question for the *Pays* to put—did Ministers contemplate this outrageous violation of the constitution; and, if they did, on what grounds could their organs attempt to defend it?

The *Minerve* replies that it is impossible to better the position, until after the meeting of Parliament. It says:

"Supposing these three Ministers were replaced by others, these last could not have their nomination ratified by the popular verdict, until after the expiring of the first fourteen days of next session. The position of the Government would still remain the same."

The *Minerve* assumes that when a general election has taken place, no vacancy can occur,—except, of course, in the case of death—until after Parliament has been fourteen days in session. The assumption is an entirely mistaken one. A parallel case occurred after the general election of 1857-8. Three Ministers, Mr. Caley, Mr. Spence, and Mr. Morrison were rejected by the constituencies to which they offered themselves. Mr. J. A. Macdonald at that time admitted the necessity of having his shattered Ministry reconstructed. The elections took place in the latter part of December, 1857, and the beginning of January, 1858. Parliament was to meet on the 25th February. Mr. Spence resigned the office of Postmaster General on the 1st Feb. On the 2nd Feb Mr. Sidney Smith was appointed Mr. Spence's successor, and thereby vacated his seat for West Northumberland. A writ for a new election was immediately issued, and was returned on the 22nd February, and the new Postmaster General took his seat with his colleagues at the opening of the House. Mr. Morrison resigned at the same time as Mr. Spence, his place in the Cabinet, which at that time was the office of Receiver General, and Mr. Ross, one of the life-members of the Upper House, was appointed his successor. Mr. Caley did not resign, but found a seat—Mr. Lorn Macdougall who had been elected for Renfrew, receiving a Coroner's appointment, which vacated his seat, and Mr. Cayley was elected on the 3rd March—only six days after the opening of the session. Mr. J. A. Macdonald showed some measure of attention to constitutional practice then, in hastening to reconstruct his discomfitted Ministry with all possible speed. But in the interval which has elapsed, he has passed through the hardening process of the Double Shuffle, and his organs tell us now that it is all right and proper that defeated Ministers should continue, for as long a period as suits the convenience of their chief to advise His Excellency in all affairs of State.—*Globe.*

A Diplomatic Squabble at Rome.

The following news appears in large type, in the *Pays*:—

A scene of a grave character has lately passed at Rome, and one which shows how greatly the sentiments of certain members of the Papal Government differ from those of the Holy Father, who never speaks of the Emperor without testifying the gratitude which he owes to him. In a recent affray between a French and a Roman soldier about a woman the Frenchman was wounded. According to existing conventions the pontifical soldier ought to have been given up to be tried by a French court-martial, and General de Goyon claimed him. Mgr. de Merode refused. The General then applied to Cardinal Antonelli, who admitted the claim, and gave orders accordingly. Mgr. de Merode still refused. The question was brought before the Pope, who ordered Mgr. de Merode to give up the soldier. Mgr. de Merode obstinately refused his sovereign command. He went to General de Goyon in a state of great irritation, and with threatening gestures spoke in a most insulting way of the Emperor Napoleon. The General then ordered him to be silent, and told him that sides he wore a priest's dress he could not give him a couple of boxes on the ear; but the desired him to consider himself as having received them morally, and he added that if he Mgr. de Merode would throw off his frock, he, the General, would take off his uniform, and was ready to fight him.—Mgr. de Merode took refuge in his ecclesiastical character. The General answered that in any case he maintained the moral chastisement, and he at once sent to Fort St. Ange for the Roman soldier, who was at length given up to him.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY.—The President has proclaimed, on the recommendation of a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, that the last Thursday in September be observed as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer, "and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of Peace.