FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1866.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXXV. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1866. NOS. 39 & 7.

SABREVOIS MISSION.

The perpetual complaint which Protestants make against Roman Catholics is the proselyting tendencies and practices of the latter. Not satisfied with going to Heaven their own way, by every means in their power, by persuasion, by coaxing, and occasionally by intimidation, they induce Protestants to forsake the creed of their fathers and take up that of the Roman Catholic Church. Now, all this is very provoking and annoying, and is a very great bugbear in the eyes of all denominations of Protestants. It was a dread of this kind which prevented the acceptance of Bishop Lynch's offer to manage the Toronto General Hospital with Sisters of Charity at a much reduced expense. This feeling is commendable, because if Protestants are assured of the sacred truths of their own faith, they should relax in no effort to maintain those truths pure and inviolate. But while we commend this spirit, we cannot avoid expressing the utmost surprize in witnessing Protestants, and more particularly those of the Church of England, who should know better, doing to members of the Roman Catholic Church that which they themselves so loudly complain of and condemn.

A meeting was held in the City Hall, on Monday night last, in behalf of the Sabrevois Mission. At Sabrevois, in Lower Canada, there is a College or School, where French Canadians are educated to teach Christianity to their fellow-countrymen. It is not a very flourishing establishment, although in existence some years, and appears to be maintained chiefly from annual contributions of members of the Church of England. Last year Kingston furnished $134. In no part of the world are the religious wants of the people so well attended to as in Lower Canada. The R. C. Church is rich, and in every parish of the Lower Province churches and clergymen abound. All members of the Church of England, more charitable than Roman Catholics, believe that Roman Catholics living a godly life and acting up to the tenets of their belief, are in a state of salvation. And yet in the face of this tenet, they establish a Protestant Mission at Sabrevois, and subscribe annual sums of money to teach the Lower Canadians Christianity! Can anything be more inconsistent? It is true that only $134 was given by the Kingstonians. Yet surely Churchmen here might have found some more praiseworthy object for their superfluous charity. Within fifty miles of Kingston there are many small communities of Protestants, who, were it not for the occasional services of a Methodist Preacher, never would hear the Gospel preached from one year's end to another. $134 will go but a short way in paying a Missionary's expenses, but small as it is how much better expended in carrying the blessings of the Gospel to those so sadly in need of them, than insulting the religious prejudices of a million of our fellow subjects, by pretending to teach them that which in all probability they understand and practice fully as well as ourselves.

It is pleasing to notice, at this meeting on Monday last, that neither the Lord Bishop of Ontario, nor the Dean of Ontario, was present. It is to be presumed therefore, that their good sense condemns the spirit of these proceedings.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Kingston, 6th Feb. 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the House of Industry was held this day in the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock, p.m., John Breden, Esq., Mayor, in the chair.—The following report was read by the Secretary and adopted by the meeting:—

The Directors of the House of Industry in presenting their Annual Report of the management of that Institution for 1865, regret very much to be obliged to complain, as they now do, most loudly, of the apathy, nay indifference, with which its inmates and interests have been treated by the citizens of Kingston generally.

The present Board with one or two exceptions have been in office for seven years, and during that period the Institution has been completely renovated. The internal arrangement has been improved, drains, water-closets and baths have been constructed, and apartments furnished with new bedsteads and other necessary furniture.—In fact the most has been made of the premises, and at present there is not room for another bedstead. When taken hold of by the present Directors the Institution was in debt, and although the government grant has been reduced $600 per annum during the last three years, and the contributions from our citizens has been very trifling, yet that debt has been paid off, the improvements referred to have been effected, and there is now in hand a balance which, if judiciously applied, will go far to assist in providing more suitable quarters for the Male Department of the House. The Board seriously hope that their successors in office will immediately take steps to provide a better building for aged men, and that the Council of the Corporation and benevolent private citizens will heartily lend their aid, by supplying the additional funds required. With this necessary addition the utility of the Institution would be greatly increased.

During the past year the aggregate number of days' shelter extended to the numerous parties who have been admitted to the Kingston House of Industry has been sixteen thousand, with proportionate rations of good wholesome food.

The inmates at present are 26 Males, 32 Females and 6 Children.

The Directors cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording their sense of the valuable services rendered to the Institution by its late Superintendent, Mr. Robert Beattie. He assisted very much in making the best use of the slender resources at his command. His excellent management of the garden was a great boon to the inmates, as under his labor and direction it afforded an abundant supply of vegetables for the Institution. His Widow, who has been continued in the management since Mr. Beattie's death, has performed the duties most satisfactorily.

The Board desire to record their thanks to John Watkins, Esquire, for his liberal donation to the Funds of the Institution; to Dr. Mair for his professional services, and also to those young men who visit the Institution and conduct religious services on the Sabbath.

Inmates remaining in the House 31st Dec., 1864, 55; admitted during the year, 58 Males, 73 Females, 131; discharged during the year 115; sent to General Hospital, 10; died 4; remaining in House 31st Dec., 1865, 57—Total, 186; patients received during the year from General Hospital, 12.

Religion and place of birth of all remaining and admitted during the year:—Church of Rome—48 Ireland, 2 England, 8 Canada, 1 United States—Total, 59. Church of England—25 Ireland, 6 England, 16 Canada,—Total, 47. Presbyterian— 8 Scotland, 2 Ireland, 1 England, 1 United States, 5 Canada—Total, 17. Methodists—5 Canada, 2 United States—Total, 7. Baptist—England, 1.

Average Ages—

From 1 to 10 years		19
" 10 " 20	"	16
" 20 " 40	"	46
" 40 " 60	"	24
" 60 " 80	"	25
85	"	1.

The Treasurer's Audited Abstract shows:

The Government Grant for 1865,	$2400,00
To which is added Subscriptions,	78,00
Proceeds of Inmates' labor, Garden and other sources.....	159,09
Total.....	$2637,09
The Disbursements for the year amounted to.....	$2670,55
Leaving a balance to debit of 1865 of.....	$33,46

The Report was received and adopted by the meeting.

The meeting, which was the largest for a great many years, proceeded to ballot for eight Directors, when the following were chosen and declared elected:—Messrs. S. T. Drennan, G. M. Kinghorn, John G. Pense, Jas. Macnee, T. L. Snook, John Harkess, J. McRossie, J. Dillon.

S. T. Drennan was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

The Mayor, G. M. Kinghorn and James Macnee were appointed the Finance Committee.

The Visiting Committee, with the addition of Dr. Sullivan, C. Livingston and D. Gibson, members from the City Council, were then agreed upon, and the meeting adjourned.

S. T. DRENNAN,
Hon. Sec'y.

THE BELLAMY WELL—NORTH AUGUSTA.

Those who have invested in this new Well, where Ile has recently been struck, are in high glee. Mr. A. W. Woolley, of Ogdensburgh, who is an active Director of the Company owning the Well and adjacent territory, has recently visited Kingston, with samples of Oil recently obtained in great abundance, and has fully satisfied his friends here, that no doubt exists as to the great quantities of the best kind of Oil abounding in North Augusta, and more particularly in the locality purchased by the Company. This is good news, such news as we hope to see substantiated by the further successful operations of the Company.

CANADIAN INLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, referred to yesterday, the following were the Directors chosen for the ensuing year:—Messrs Hugh Allan, C. F. Gildersleeve, R. Anderson, H. McGault, Andrew Allan, G. B. Muir and C. Browne. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Hugh Allan was elected President; Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, Vice-President; Hon. John Hamilton, General Manager; and Mr. Alex. Milloy, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors and Officers of the Company being precisely the same as last year, must point out how faithfully each has performed his duty.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

New York, Feb. 9.

The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool, arrived at her dock at 2 p.m.

Lord Monck, the Canadian Governor General, is a passenger.

The Paris Constitutionel, in an article on the Mexican question, with reference to Sigelow's despatches, says that Drouyn de L'Huys could not give an explanation with regard to the internal administration of Mexico, for which the Mexican government is responsible. It adds: The United States cannot call resistance by plundering adventurers of war, after refusing the title of belligerents to the Confederates.

English politics continue blank, but the meeting of Parliament in a few days caused some little animation in political circles.

The cattle plague continues to increase. The latest weekly return shows for the first time over ten thousand cures.

Fenian trials continue daily. The Dublin police had seized a number of swords and and bayonets in an orange lodge. Arms have been seized in Belfast. A vessel in the Thames on the point of sailing for Peru was detained at the instance of the Spanish consul. It is alleged that she was assigned to make war on Spanish commerce under the Chilian flag.

The bank of France gained nearly three and three quarter million francs bullion during the week.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a son on the 24th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The formal opening of Parliament by the Queen in person, would not take place till the 6th inst.

The nature of the proposed reform bill continues to be actively discussed.

The Times shows hostility to a moderate measure, and contends that a bill which only deals with the franchise will not deserve the name of a reform bill.

Liverpool, Jan. 27, p.m.—Cotton sales today 6000 bales, prices are irregular and rather lower. Breadstuffs—Nothing doing and quotations unchanged. Provisions—All articles quiet and without attention.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

New York, Feb. 10.

The World's Washington telegram says:—The Canadian officials before they left, threw out some hints that if the Reciprocity treaty were allowed to expire without some action upon the question of fisheries, it might lead to serious difficulties. Of course they could not, and would not, permit our people to continue to fish in their waters. Under treaty stipulations, if the Reciprocity treaty expires, we are limited to a very small margin, and if our fishermen go beyond that limit, they will be forced back. This idea was thrown out by them that the United States might understand what they would do in the premises.—N. Y. World.

FIRE AT CAPE VINCENT.

Cape Vincent, Feb. 7

A fire broke out about 9 a. m. in the hardware store of Messrs. Perly & Ainsworth, in the Union block on Broadway, occupied by Messrs. D. & E. Briggs, clothing store, extending to Mrs. Grandell's store and dwelling, continuing to the adjoining building occupied by Geo. F. Bartlett as justice and supervisor's office, and the corner occupied by Wm. Warren, destroying the dwelling and groceries on Market street. Only a portion of the buildings were covered by insurance and there was a very small insurance on the stocks of goods. Messrs Briggs & Ainsworth, and Grandell lost their entire stocks. The loss is estimated at from $18,000 to $20,000.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Canadian Inland Navigation Company, (Royal Mail Line of Steamers) was held on Wednesday, in Montreal. Notwithstanding the losses the company sustained last season in the sinking of two of their iron steamers, a large dividend is announced to the shareholders.

THE BONSPIEL YESTERDAY.—The Match for the Royal Caledonian Medal commenced yesterday morning at ten o'clock in Kingston and Montreal, between the Caledonia Club of the latter city and the Kingston Curling Club. The match here was the most exciting which has taken place for years, the score keeping much at a tie till near the close at five o'clock last evening, when Kingston came out six ahead. The ice was in capital order, and the play very spirited. The Rinks here were: Kingston: Messrs. R. M. Ford, J. Drummond, J. Kerr and J. Carruthers, Skip; score, 30. Montreal: Messrs. Stephenson, Murray, McWilliams and Hutchinson, Skip; score, 24. Shortly after the game concluded here, a telegram was received, stating that the Kingston Rink in Montreal had been beaten by five, which, however, leaves the Kingston Club the winners of the Medal by one point, having six of a majority here.—The reports from Montreal in the morning were unfavorable, making out that Kingston was fifteen behind, and the result was satisfactory. The representatives of the Kingston Club in Montreal were Messrs. C. F. Gildersleeve, Jas. Falconer, Edw. Boyd and Clark Hamilton, Skip. The Caledonia being the strongest Club in Montreal, the victors cannot receive undue credit for the result of the Match.

MONTREAL ON RECIPROCITY.

Montreal, Feb. 7.

The news about Reciprocity does not cause much regret here. The demands were too much, and the delegates unanimously declined them. They leave today.

The Montreal Gazette says it does not receive the news with feelings unmixed with satisfaction. The greatest difficulty was as to the extension of reciprocity to manufactures. It is a satisfaction, it says, that long drawn out discussion and negotiation are at length out of their misery, and that these Provinces will now have a chance to feel their own resources. The feeling of the Federal authorities which moved their conduct was unfriendly, and we shall simply have to legislate for our own interests alone.

The Montreal Telegraph thinks the country generally will be rather gratified at the result, and believes our unfettered fiscal policy will be worth a good many treaties.

The Montreal Witness blames the abuse of our Press, and the countenance lent to Bank robbers, and perversions of justice in their trial for the result. Still that cannot justify the state of American feeling, as nothing but mutual interest and justice should govern such negotiations. Any desire to injure Canada is a contemptible feeling on the part of statesmen.

The other papers do not look upon the result as much to be regretted.

THE WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS.

The truth of the statement from Washington, published yesterday, as to the failure of the negotiations, has been confirmed by the New York Evening Post of yesterday. The Washington correspondent of that journal telegraphs as follows:—"The Ways and Means Committee entirely failed to conclude an agreement with the Canadians in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty. The propositions submitted by the delegation from Canada have been rejected, and counter-propositions from the committee were rejected by the Canadians."

The Boston Daily Journal makes the following statement as to the proposition submitted by Mr. Galt and his colleagues for the acceptance of the committee:—

"The delegation from the British Provinces, who urge the extension of the Reciprocity Treaty, were before the House Committee on Ways and Means on Friday, and made propositions to close their free ports; to make the navigation of the St. Lawrence mutually satisfactory; to enlarge the locks of the Welland Canal; to guarantee the existing rights and privileges of fishing; to make a liberal free list; to allow us to tax whatever comes from Canada with internal revenue duties, as if manufactured or produced here, and to agree to equal taxation on distilled spirits. With such liberal propositions, good dinners and active lobby, the Provincials may extend the Reciprocity Treaty."—Globe of yesterday.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1866.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

S. & Co., Montreal.

THE DINNER TO THE HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Globe and Leader of yesterday are filled with the long account of the Dinner given at Toronto on the 8th inst., by the Bench and Bar of Upper Canada to the Attorney General West, the Hon. John A. Macdonald. For this account we have no room to-day, further than to give the names of those who were present. On Monday we shall do better. The honor paid to Mr. Macdonald is a very high one, and the first of the kind ever paid to any lawyer in Canada, and must doubtless be so estimated by him. The speech made by Mr. Macdonald was a very brilliant one, the speaker being in excellent health and spirits, and fully came up to his great reputation for oratory. But of this our readers will themselves be enabled to judge.

DINNER TO THE HON. J. A. MACDONALD.

BRILLIANT GATHERING AT OSGOODE HALL.

FOUR CABINET MINISTERS PRESENT.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR FULLY REPRESENTED.

Osgoode Hall—the Lincoln's Inn of Upper Canada—was the scene last evening of one of the most brilliant demonstrations that ever took place in honor of any public man in the Province. In it were gathered the leading minds of the western section of Canada—profound and excellent judges and clever and distinguished lawyers, with several gallant soldiers and eminent merchants—to pay a merited compliment to a man whose abilities have extorted praise even from his opponents, while they have long been the admiration of his many friends—Mr. John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General for Upper Canada. By capacity as well as by position the leader of the bar of Western Canada, he was regarded by the members of the Law Society as one who was entitled to receive the highest compliment they could pay to him, and that compliment took the form of a dinner, which last night was served in the noble library of the hall which is an honor to the profession in this country, and to the erection of which the efforts of Mr. Macdonald so much contributed. The room was brilliantly illuminated, but there were no other decorations than those which at all times give it so much grace and beauty. Seven tables were laid in it, the chief being upon the south side, under the lofty windows in the recess, opposite the main entrance. The others occupied the space in the body of the spacious room between the alcoves on either hand. Those tables were garnished with all the art that an experienced caterer could bestow upon them.

The members of the Law Society and their invited guests began to arrive at six o'clock, and in half an hour about one hundred and fifty gentlemen—including all we said before, judges, cabinet ministers, military officers, lawyers, merchants, and others eminent in different walks of life—were assembled. About a quarter to seven o'clock the doors of the extempore dining-room were thrown open and soon the seats were occupied by those for whom they were set apart, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, as Treasurer of the Law Society, occupying the centre chair at the main table. The guest of the evening was then conducted into the room, and amid the most enthusiastic cheering of all present took the seat reserved for him at the right of the chairman. Upon his right again were seated the Hon. Chief Justice Richards, C. P.; Col. Lowry, 47th Regiment; Vice Chancellor Spragge; Hon. George Sherwood, county judge of Hastings; Col. Hoste, R. A., C.B.; Hon. Ferguson Blair, Hon. W. Ogilvy and Dr. McCaul. On the left of the chairman were the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mountcashel, the Hon. Mr. Cartier, Col. Peacock, 16th Regt., the Hon. Justice Hagarty, Col. Mountain, R. A., the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the Rev. Provost Whittaker and the Hon. Mr. McPherson. Presiding at the other tables as vice chairman were—the Hon. J. Ross, Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P., and the Hon. W. Allan.

The following gentlemen were amongst the general company:—The Hon Solicitor General Cockburn, the Hon Mr Justice Adam Wilson, the Hon Mr Justice Morrison, the Hon Vice-Chancellor Mowat, Major-General Breckenridge, ex-Vice President of the United States; the Hon H H Killaly, the Hon G S Boulton; Judge Gowan, of Barrie; Judge Cooper, of Goderich; Mr Jas O'Reilly, recorder of Kingston; Mr Geo Duggan, recorder Toronto, Mr T Swinyard, Managing Director Great Western Railway; Mr Charles Lindsey, Mr C S Patterson, Mr Sacker Brough, Q C, Mr John Bell of Belleville; Mr James Beaty, Mr Braybrooke, Mr Jno Hector Q C, Mr Thomas Gait, Q C, Mr John Duggan, Q C, Mr W A Green, Mr Humphries, Mr W Gwynne, Q C, Mr Lowe, of Picton; Mr Alfred Hoskin, Mr F W Taylor, Mr John Hoskin, Mr Alfred Bruce, Dr L W Smith, Mr Clarke of Peterboro; Mr Gamble, Mr A Armour, Mr R A Harrison, Mr W G Storm, Mr W C Howard, Mr Woodhouse, Sheriff Jarvis, Mr A M Smith, M P; Dr Beaumont, Mr Adam Crooks, Q C, Mr A Vankoughnet, Mr G D Boulton, Mr S H Strong, Mr A Kirkpatrick of Kingston, Mr J T Anderson, Mr A Prince, Mr W H Burns, Mr James Patterson, Mr Lewis Moffat, Mr G J Campbell, Mr Osler, Mr Moses, Mr Crombie, Mr Rhind, Mr Irving, Mr Boultbee, Mr Boswell, Mr Jellett, Mr McMurray, Mr John Duggan, Q C, Col R L Denison, Lieut Col Durie, Mr White, Sheriff Woodruff, Mr J G Moylan, Mr McInnes, Mr Hague, Mr W Eccles, Mr Carrol, Mr H W Murray, Mr Harman, Mr Patterson, Mr Christopher Robinson, Mr Roaf, Mr S Taylor, Mr A Baine, Mr D B Read, Mr A Carr, Mr B Morrison, Mr Rutherford, Mr G P Ridout, Mr Grant Mr Graham Mr Sampson, Mr P Atkinson, Mr J C Miller, Mr R Miller, Dr Berryman, Mr N Kingsmill, Mr A Clarke, Mr N Burns, Mr J McNab, Mr Lewis, Mr Martin, Dr Webb, Mr Beecher, Mr Cassels, Col F Cumberland, Mr T H Bull, Mr W A Campbell, Mr Wilkison, Mr A McFarlane, Mr P, and W J McBride.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Kingston, 7th January, 1866.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR,—

By the Report of the City Council's proceedings in this day's paper, I see that the "ultra party" in the Council have at last accomplished their task, and that the office of City Chamberlain is declared vacant. As an old Member of that Honorable Body, and one who took a rather prominent part in its debates, I trust, that you will allow me (now that the contest is over) to say a few words upon the part I have taken in this matter—not indeed, for the purpose of finding fault with those who supported the majority—but merely to vindicate my own, and the character of an able and efficient public servant.

I was elected to the City Council in 1859 (after a hard contest) and from that time up to the present, have had the honor of being returned by acclamation. It is due to my constituents and to myself, that I should explain my conduct upon this much vexed question."

I went into the Council unfettered by any promise and unpledged to any party. During the first year, the conduct of the Chamberlain was subjected to much criticism—and not being at the time over-conversant with City affairs, I voted to have the whole matter referred to a Committee, composed jointly of citizens and members of the Council. Among the former were the late O. S. Gildersleeve, Esq., a gentleman universally respected, W. G. Hinds, Esq., Edward Berry, Esq., William Ford, Esq., and James Harty, Esq., (now Alderman Harty). To assist these gentlemen in their enquiries, a most competent accountant (H. C. Voight, Esq.,) was appointed. After a long and careful investigation, Mr. Anglin came out with his character for honesty unsullied—and to this report I would respectfully direct the attention of his present accusers.

Subsequently, when the attention of the Council was directed to the state of the City Books, I was one of those who urgently requested an investigation, and supported the appointment of Messrs. Duff and Watt for that purpose.

During the whole of the long investigation which followed, I expressed myself many times (both in and out of the Council) willing to vote for the dismissal of Mr. Anglin, if *one dishonest act* as Chamberlain could be traced to him. Faults there might be, and neglect I admit there was, but I defy any person to point out out one single act of dishonesty.

Not satisfied with the arbitration which subsequently took place upon the report of Messr Duff and Watt—an arbitration composed of three gentlemen of well known honesty and respectability, Messrs. C. S. Ross, President of the Commercial Bank, William Ferguson, Member of Parliament, and B. M. Britton, Barrister at Law, the Council again instituted a further investigation, and the matter was referred to the Finance Committee—a Committee supposed to be composed of the ablest men in the Council. Although a member of this Committee, I took no part in the discussion, but left the whole matter in the hands of the late Mayor, John Creighton, Esq., and Mr. Alderman Davidson, both gentlemen in whom I then had and still have the greatest confidence. Upon the report of these gentlemen I acted, and since that time have seen no reason to change my opinion.

As I stated before, I went into the Council unpledged and unfettered by any promise. I have never been under a compliment to Mr. Anglin or any of his friends; but having taken a solemn oath to discharge the duties of Alderman fairly and honestly, without fear, favor or affection, I have faithfully endeavoured to do so, and were I in the Council again, I would do in the future, as I have done in the past, and vote again for Mr. Anglin, as notwithstanding all his enemies have stated to the contrary, I believe him still to be an *honest man*, and a most efficient public officer.

I find no fault with those gentlemen who have thought proper to declare the office of Chamberlain vacant; they no doubt, acted to the best of their judgment, in the conscientious discharge of their duties; but I do feel, that Mr. Anglin has been made the victim of a cruel and a relentless persecution. Parties have gone into the Council—pledged against him upon mere hearsay, a humiliating position for any independent man to occupy, and without investigation to satisfy mere public clamour—have voted to declare the office of Chamberlain vacant.

I must apologise for troubling you with this communication, but in justice to myself, I think it only right, now that I am out of the Council to express my opinions publicly.

Your ob't. Servant,
D. MACAROW.

THE NEGOTIATIONS CLOSED.

[From the Globe.]

There seems no reason now to doubt that the final offer for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, made by Messrs. Galt and Howland to the American Government has been rejected, and that the Washington negotiations are at an end.

We shall not affect to regard the abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty in March next as a matter of light importance to the people of British America. Any change which affects the currents of trade in the leading productions of a country, must seriously affect, at least for a time, the business relations of its people; and the operations of these Provinces with the United States have grown to so vast an extent under the operation of the Treaty of 1854, that the effect of its sudden termination cannot but be felt throughout the length and breadth of our country. It would be wrong and mischevious to underrate the importance of the change which may be rendered necessary in the industrial pursuits of our people; or to deny that it will require all our wit and energy to open up promptly and vigorously new markets for our rapidly increasing productions.

But serious as the coming change in our foreign commerce from the abrogation of the Treaty undoubtedly is, we heartily congratulate the country on the escape it has made from an unspeakably greater evil. The imposition of duties on our products sent to the United States is but a temporary loss which by energy and better outlets for our traffic opened up in room of those we have lost. But to have submitted to the humiliating conditions—whether offered by our negotiators, or attempted to be exacted by the Americans—as the price and penalty of a renewal of the Treaty of 1854, would have been to draw down upon ourselves lasting injury and disgrace. To make modifications in the terms of the Treaty, to amend its details, to extend the scope of its operations—to meet, in short, the views of our neighbors in any reasonable manner that could be subjected—so long as the principle of Reciprocity was adhered to, our connection with Great Britain respected, and our own self-respect as a people maintained—every one in Canada, we are persuaded, was heartily prepared for. But to permit the Americans to remodel our whole fiscal system—to permit them to dictate the removal of certain custom duties, the imposition of certain customs and excise duties, and the closing up of Free Ports, simply to suit their convenience—to permit them to go over our import list of manufactured goods, and select from it just such articles to be included in the free list as pleased them, without our selecting any to permit them to fashion our Customs' Tariff in just such a manner as suited their interest, while to the Government of Great Britain we grant no such privilege—to permit them to levy any rate they choose on our natural products, in the shape of an internal revenue tax, while we levy none on theirs—would have been simply to place in the hands of a foreign Power the control of our commerce, and to sink the British Provinces to the position of a contemptible dependency of the Republic. To make the cup of our humiliation full to overflowing, it wanted but that the advantages for which all these powers were surrendered to the Americans, should be secured to us by a treaty terminable on six months' notice, or by "Legislative Reciprocity," terminable any day in the week! There was but one possible meaning, and but one possible end of such an arrangement as that. It meant that for a few brief years the people of British America should be kept dependent on American legislation for the security of their industrial operations—looking to Washington in daily expectation of hostile changes—until sick of insecurity and fear of change, they should forget their loathing of annexation, and submit to be "absorbed" in the American Republic.

Thank Providence—we say it with all reverence—that danger has passed away. The indignation excited through Canada by the rumours that came from Washington, was reflected through the press in a manner that could not be mistaken—and if our negotiators as alleged by Mr. Derby, were ready to grant the humiliating concessions asserted by that gentleman—they happily stopped in time. The future of these great Provinces may be difficult to trace—but of all the fates possibly in store for us, there is none so unworthy of a spirited and self-reliant people as that we should become the fag-end of a Republic whose statesmen cannot speak of us in terms of ordinary respect, and whose leading journals daily teem with insults and abuse levelled at our country.

Occurrences that look most inauspicious at the moment, in the history of nations or individuals—often result ultimately in the happiest consequences. We do not doubt that this will be the case in regard to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We well recollect that the abolition of the Corn Laws in Great Britain—under which one farming interest had been fostered—was regarded at the time as a fatal blow to the future prosperity of this Province. But the very necessity created by the repeal of the Corn Laws, for seeking out new markets and changing our system of production—brought to light new branches of profitable industry, and stirred up new life and enterprise throughout the country. And if that was the effect eighteen years ago—how much more easily and promptly will the needful changes be made now that our population has so extended, our power of production has so increased, and the accumulated capital of the Province has been so vastly augmented. Self-reliance as a people—a truer appreciation of the vast capabilities of our country—an earnest desire to make a place and a name in the world for British America—and a hearty determination to stand firmly together to that end—these are what we now want beyond all else; and if this change that is coming next month shall aid in inspiring such feelings more generally among us—we will have reason to bless the day when the Reciprocity Treaty was abolished.

One happy result of the course adopted by the United States will certainly be the speedy Confederation of all the British American Provinces. If there ever was a doubt in the past as to the advantage of inter-colonial union—its absolute necessity to our position now must be apparent to all. We do not believe that New Brunswick will after this, stand in the way of a measure now clearly essential to the existence of these Colonies as a portion of the British Empire—and we are not without hope that the few oppositionists in Canada will now cease their opposition and lend their aid to complete the measure. With Confederation carried—the improvement of our internal communications by rail and navigation—the throwing open of our vacant lands to free settlement—the gradual reduction of our customs tariff—the opening up of new markets for our agricultural productions—the vigorous prosecution of our fishery and mineral enterprises—the opening up to settlement of the great North-West—the commencement of an enlarged system of immigration—and the wise revision of our system of banking and currency—the people of British America need not doubt that a highly prosperous future is before them.

BY SPECIAL TRAIN.—The Hons. John A. Macdonald and Alex. Campbell arrived from Toronto on Saturday morning. The Hon. G. E. Cartier and other notables passed down in the same Train.

PROROGUED.—Parliament is further prorogued until the twentieth of March next, not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Delaware, Feb. 9.

The Provincial telegraph line has opened its office in this village, and it is now ready for business.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1866.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

L. P. F. & Co., New York; E. & C. G., Hamilton.

Ere this reaches the eye of the reader, the S.S. Australasian will have arrived at New York, with the Governor General on board. Immediately on his arrival Lord Monck will post to Montreal and relieve Sir John Sherbrooke of his Administratorship. Then we may expect an immediate meeting of the Executive Council, possibly at Ottawa, but probably at Montreal. At this Meeting of the Council many important matters will be discussed. The policy of the Imperial Government will be made known by Lord Monck, and the policy of the Colonial Government, now that all prospect of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty must be abandoned, will be determined on, if not finally adopted. The time of the Meeting of the Colonial Parliament will also be fixed, and many other things that we know not of, will be definitely settled.

SOME OF THE SPEECHES AT THE OSGOODE HALL DINNER.

The President, Hon John H. Cameron, called upon the company to fill a bumper to the guest of the evening. The toast he was about to propose would commend itself to not only every member of the Law Society, but to every gentleman who was present as its guest. They all, he said, must feel it a privilege to have the honor of entertaining the Hon. Attorney General of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) They would all be very glad to see his face oftener. They felt themselves so deeply indebted to him, however, in a variety of ways, that, though not often with them, he had not really been absent from them. There was hardly any one in the country who had stood so prominently before them, during nearly five and twenty years past, as that hon. gentleman, and it was most fitting that he should be entertained by the Law Society of Upper Canada, because he had ever done what lay in his power for the amelioration of the laws, and for the honor of the profession. In making appointments to judgeships, he had never been actuated by political motives, so much as a desire to promote those members of the profession best qualified for advancement. He begged, therefore, to propose the guest of the evening, the Hon. Attorney General for Upper Canada.

The toast was received and drunk with all the honors.

Hon. John A. Macdonald responded in a brief speech, mostly of a personal nature. After expressing thanks for the high honor bestowed upon him, he remarked that he had been placed in similar circumstances a number of times since he had been in Parliament, but they were mostly of a political character, and in taking part, in none of them had he ever enjoyed so much happiness as on the present occasion. The chairman alluded to some of the measures he had been instrumental in passing, calculated to ameliorate the laws and support the dignity of the profession. Of course he had a right to allude to that subject, but for his part he could claim for very many of those measures no more credit to himself than that he was lawyer enough to appreciate their excellence, and brave enough to assume the responsibility of laying them before Parliament. The civil code of Upper Canada he owed to that most careful draughtsman, Chief Justice Draper. (Cheers.) During last session he introduced and had passed a measure for quieting titles to real estate. He claimed no more merit for himself in the preparation of that measure, than to read over and revise it along with its distinguished author, the learned and able Vice Chancellor Mowat. (Loud cheers.) He was satisfied that that was a measure of the utmost importance, and he was proud of it as being the production of his first law student after commencing the practice of his profession. In the preparation of other measures to which his name had appeared, he had been indebted time and again to the quickness of perception of his friend, the chairman. He had also received invaluable aid from the late lamented Chief Justice, Sir James Macaulay. And if there was one gentleman more than another before him to whom he owed, next to Messrs. Macaulay and Draper, a debt of gratitude for assistance of that nature, it was to his friend Judge Cowan. In the Act respecting Surrogate Courts, and that portion of the Consolidated Statutes relating to County Courts, Judge Gowan's assistance was invaluable. Another gentleman, who was not a lawyer by profession, but was an able lawyer in fact, had rendered him great service. He alluded to the Rev. Dr. Ryerson. (Cheers.) There was one matter on which he did pride himself somewhat, and that was the introduction of the system of reformatory prisons and schools in Canada, in which enterprise he had the co-operation of his friend the Attorney General of Lower Canada. By their means many a youthful criminal had been educated to become a useful member of society. (Cheers.) As to bestowing silk gowns irrespective of political considerations, he could claim no merit for that, as it had been the rule in Canada to promote the most worthy members of the profession. His predecessor, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, had done so as well as himself. In promoting the profession they were promoting the best interests of the country. The legal fraternity formed the only aristocracy there was in these Provinces and the United States, where hereditary titles passed for little or nothing. He claimed for himself the credit of having given County and Division Court Judges a much higher standing, by increasing their salaries and making their tenure of office depend upon good behaviour. He was not the author of the Military schools, but finding them in existence, he had done all he could as Minister of Militia to aid them. He would advise his legal brethren to form a volunteer company among themselves. It had been said they made the best of soldiers, and that although they might be somewhat backward in firing, they never could be beaten in charging. (Laughter.) This was no occasion to introduce politics, but he felt at liberty to speak of the great question of the Confederation of the Provinces as a fixed fact in the minds of all classes. (Loud cheers.) He believed that very soon we should see all British North America joined together in one Province, as a great dependency of the British Crown, and the late news from Washington would do much to hasten that period. (Loud and renewed cheers.) He desired to draw the attention of his legal brethren, in this connection to the importance of seeking admittance to the local legislative halls of Upper Canada, under Confederation, because he feared everybody would be striving after seats in the General Legislature of the United Provinces. The local Legislature, he reminded them, would have far more to do with the profession than the general, because it would have the enacting of laws for the control of local affairs. For himself, he would seek admittance to both.—In concluding, Mr. Macdonald referred to the fact that his colleague, Hon. Mr. Cartier, had that day been admitted a member of the Bar of Upper Canada. (Loud cheers.) Frenchman though he was, a sounder Englishman at heart than Mr. Cartier did not live. (Laughter.) He and his fellow countrymen had always come nobly to his support in every case in which he desired their aid in carrying measures for the welfare of Upper Canada, and when he and his friend Mr. Cartier, retired from political life, the country would be able to feel that not one single strand of the long cord which united this Province to England would be broken. (Loud cheers.) Again returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, Mr. Macdonald resumed his seat amid enthusiastic applause.

The Chairman then rose and said they were all aware that this was a non-political gathering; but, at the same time, that constituted no reason why the Law Society of Upper Canada should not drink the toast of the Government of the country, more particularly when that toast was connected with the name of their guest this evening, the Honorable Attorney-General for Lower Canada. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Cameron) would now propose that toast; and would beg to say that he did not do so from any political motives whatever. But because, in his opinion, an assemblage of legal gentlemen ought to be prepared to drink the toast of the Government without the slightest reference to its politics. (Cheers.) And, perhaps, at this particular time, when as was stated by his friend the Attorney General, State difficulties had arisen with regard to negotiations which were of the greatest possible importance to the interests of this country—(cheers)—it was necessary that they should be prepared, according to the best of their knowledge and ability, to aid their Government in devising and carrying out the best measures which may be deemed necessary to carry on public affairs, in such a way as would show that in Canada the people were prepared—either as the item Canada, or in a Confederation—to prove to their friends in the United States, that though Reciprocity be not renewed and changes may take place, that whatever Government held the reins of power—whether Whig Tory or Coalition—that the interests of Canada, and the manner in which these would be carried out, are what we have to determine. (Loud cheers.) Their political opinions might and did vary, but they would ever be united in hoping that whatever Ministry held office, they would ever be prepared to cope with the Government of the Republic which lay alongside them. They would see that whatever set of men were at the helm of affairs of State, and whatever the difficulties, they would never be found truckling to any foreign Government; but that they would be enabled to offer to the world, in Canada, the spectacle country in which there will be cheap living, free goods, and an opportunity of carrying on the trade of the whole continent, which might, he believed, be made tributary to Canada. In proposing the toast he would further state that that day the Attorney-General of Lower Canada had been called to the Bar of Upper Canada. (Cheers and laughter.) They had put him through an oral examination—putting to him most difficult questions. (Laughter.) One of the most difficult of these was, as to whether he thought English or French law the best; and his answer showed his skill. The proper plan, he thought, was to take the best parts of each system. (Laughter). Now he Mr. Cameron), was sure the profession would say they had done wisely in admitting the Attorney-General East, without asking him another question. (Hear.) The Attorney-General's name now stood on the roll, very near the name of a very eminent person who had been toasted that evening—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) And to-morrow my honourable friend will be sworn in. At one time they say that he spoke of the Bar of Upper Canada as cod fishes, (laughter)—yet this much must be said, that if ever he ventures here, he will carry away a great many briefs from many of us. (Cheers and laughter.) In conclusion, the Chairman gave—"The Canadian Ministry," occupied with the name of the Attorney-General for Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. Cartier then rose, amid loud cheers and responded. His name had been coupled with this toast, whereas that