LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

M. P., Belleville; H. C., Toronto; E. R., New York; S. M. P., New York.

## ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

Father Point, Oct 10th.

The Indian passed here at 2 P. M. She left Liverpool at 11 on the morning of the 5th.

The American ship Charles Buck, nearly loaded, for Liverpool, was burned at Bombay on the 22nd August. Total loss.

It is stated that the conferences at Zurich are again progressing.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the task of the plenipotentiaries has been diminished by despatches from Vienna, and it is believed the conference will be terminated in a few days, unless fresh instructions should be received. The amended programme is stated to be as follows:—A definitive treaty of peace will be signed by the three powers. Another treaty will be drawn up by which Austria will cede Lombardy to France, who will make it over to Sardinia. The most difficult point in this double transfer is the debt, and on this head it is believed Austria will moderate her demands.

Documents will be brought up respecting the Italian Confederation, restoration of dukes, and other unsettled questions; but they can only be signed by Austrian and French plenipotentiaries, as Sardinia utterly rejects the restoration, and will not agree to confederation under present circumstances. Spain has requested to be represented should a congress take place. The gossips of the Paris Pays at Brussels state that Prince Albert will rep sent England, and the Archduke Maximilian, Austria, at the proposed congress at Brussels.

The repairs to the Great Eastern are going on actively at Portland, but it is considered doubtful whether the ship could be got ready to sea during the month of October. The fittings and all matters connected with her sea-going equipment have been placed entirely in the hands of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, and this, it was supposed, would increase the delay. It was thought probable that in a few days the ship would proceed to Southampton for convenience of receiving materials from London, and for gratification of curiosityists, who continued to visit her in thousands.

## A Letter from the Editor.

Ottawa, October 7, 1859.

My Dear Whig: This city, which I have known since 1832, about which I have written more than any other newspaper man in Canada, and which I have visited periodically ever since 1832, has become a large and important place, so large and so important that I hardly recognize it, though it is barely three years since my last visit. The greatest and most palpable increase is in the new buildings of Centre Town, and in the numerous Mills of all kinds recently put up at the Chaudiere Falls. Of the former, the entire space in front (or perhaps rear) of Barrack Hill, is now covered with new and elegant stone buildings, comprised in two long streets. Here stand the City Hall, the Post Office, the Custom House, the Theatre, the Banks, the chief Hotel, and many of the principal shops and stores. Situated between Upper Town and Lower Town, and now joined to both, Centre Town must become the centre of business, as it is now the centre of this promising city. The Mills deserve a paragraph for themselves.

If a question arise between the grandeur of the Falls of Niagara and the Chaudiere Falls, it might be decided in favor of Niagara, though if the greatness of a Fall be determined by the quantity of water that comes over it, the Chaudiere would claim the preference; since in the months of May, June and July, much more water comes down the Ottawa, than down the Niagara River. But if precedence be given to the Falls of Niagara, there can be no question but the Chaudiere Falls are the second greatest in the known world. Now, this great mass of water, this deluge of water, this illimitable water power is destined to form the greatness of Ottawa, while, whether it become the Seat of Government or not, cannot fail to become the Manchester of Canada, or the Lowell of British North America. Already is a portion of this water power in use. Mills and factories of all kinds and sizes are built and doing business in a variety of ways. Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Mills for making Deals, ditto for Sashes, Doors, Planing Mills, &c., cover a large portion of the flats and islands below the Falls; while Factories of every description are equally as numerous. And so admirably situated is this immense water power, so vastly different from that at Niagara, that great as it is it can be easily controlled and made subservient to places full half a mile, if not more, from the head of water above. Judging from what I saw to-day, I should readily imagine that twenty years hence Ottawa will become, as a manufacturing city, the largest in America; for no limit can be put, as at Lowell, to its water power; and if cotton can be carried to Lowell, or taken to Liverpool, we can see no reason why it should not be brought to Ottawa, and so render it the emporium of the Home Industrial Cotton Manufacture, as it already is, of the never-failing Lumber Trade. It only requires the attention of capitalists to be directed to the subject.

The city seems alive on the matter of the Tenders for the Government Building Contracts. The 1st of November is the day for receiving them, and an immense number of tenders will be put in, judging from the immense number of strangers and others who are perpetually examining the plans and specifications at the Architect's office here. There is no advertisement yet issued for building a Government House, the future residence of the Governor General. I fear there is a monster chizzle, or rather swindle, to be perpetrated here, in respect to this said Government House. That noble site or location for a splendid gubernatorial dwelling, on the east side of the chasm which separates Barrack Hill from Lower Town, and well known as 'The Major's Hill,' having been the residence of Col. By, Major Thompson, and other heads of the Ordnance Department at Bytown, is the place nature and common sense would choose for the new Government House, having airyness, prospect, beauty and seclusion enough to please the most fastidious taste. But nature and common sense have little sway or influence when money comes in competition. There is a property, once belonging to the Randall Estate, a little way out of town, known as Ashburnham Hill, pretty enough, and well located. This property belongs to the Sherwood Family, and therefore it has been proposed by those interested in the sale thereof, that the Province should purchase some 20 or 30 acres of this property, at some $4000 an acre, and there build the projected Government House! Of course, if this grand swindle should be foiled, as I hope it will, the parties interested will swear upon a stack of bibles that nothing of the kind was ever intended. But I know better. There is such a project in contemplation; but as to its successful completion I am dubious. It is but justice to add that Sir Edmund W. Head is said to be strongly averse to this grass act of rascality; but then, on the other side, his Excellency's days in Canada are numbered, and his influence in favor of common sense and the Major's Hill will be negatived when he leaves for home. In the meanwhile no notice for tenders has as yet appeared.

On this visit I miss the face of an old friend, D. O'Connor, Esq., the late County Treasurer. Twenty-seven years ago I dined here at the house of Mr. James Connel, (a leading merchant) in company with Mr. Phillips of Beaver Hall, Mr. Robt. Drummond of Kingston, Mr. McKay of New Edinburgh, Mr. O'Connor, of Bytown, Mr. Christie of Renfrew, and some few others of Canadian notoriety, all [illegible] Of that company I am the only survivor. All have gone home—Mr. O'Connor [illegible] to follow—to go, and tell me what a [illegible] the Ottawa may know. It [illegible] the Ottawa is a country or fast journ[illegible]

I fear that the new railroad now almost completed from Brockville to Arnprior on the Ottawa, will sadly injure the trade of Ottawa. Already provisions and other supplies for the lumbermen on the Mississippi, Bonnechere and Madawaska rivers are going up to Carleton Place and Almonte; and when the road to Arnprior is made, and of that the grading is done, the Ottawa will be tapped, and the greater portion of the supplies for the Upper Ottawa will go by this new route, being so much the cheapest and most expeditious. At present the Ottawa people don't feel alarmed; but a false security is the most dangerous of conditions. They must go to work, make a railroad along the right bank of the Ottawa river to Pembroke, and thus counteract the effects of the railroad from the St. Lawrence. They are sure that no railroad can effect the lumber trade itself, for lumber cannot be carried by rail to pay; they should take due care that the up trade is not carried past their own doors by the people of Brockville.

To-day was the day of the County Show, (Carleton,) and a very creditable Show did Carleton make, in Horses, Bulls, Cows, Sheep and Pigs, besides Agricultural Products, which, by the bye, I did not see, for they were away on the top of Barrack Hill, in one of the unused buildings. I spoke to some of the Provincial Show, and they all thought that it should go by right to Ottawa, without any one giving himself the slightest trouble to bring it here. In vain I told them, that at the Board of Directors on Friday, the day of choice, scarcely a single Delegate from the Eastern part of Canada, below Kingston, was present to answer to his name; and that without taking especial pains to secure the attendance of Delegates, they might whistle for the Provincial Show to Ottawa for many years to come. Let me enumerate the votes that could be raised for Ottawa, if pains were taken to procure them:

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|---|---|
| City of Ottawa—Electoral Division | 2 |
| Do. Horticultural Society | 2 |
| Do. Mechanics' Institute | 4 |
| County of Carleton | 2 |
| " Renfrew | 2 |
| " Lanark | 2 |
| " Russell | 2 |
| " Prescott | 2 |
| Brockville—Electoral Division | 2 |
| " Horticultural Society | 2 |
| " Mechanics' Institute | 2 |
| County of North Leeds | 2 |
| " South do | 2 |
| " South Grenville | 2 |
| " North do | 2 |
| " Dundas | 2 |
| " Stormont | 2 |
| " Glengarry | 2 |
| Town of Cornwall—Electoral Division | 2 |
| In all | 40 |

Thus there are forty votes east of Kingston, all of which would vote for Ottawa at the proper time, besides as many more east of Toronto, who would also vote for Ottawa, on the principle that the Show should go East and West of Toronto alternately. But if the people of Ottawa fancy that all these Delegates will attend at Toronto or elsewhere at their own cost and charges to vote for Ottawa, they are mightily mistaken. If they want the Show at this City, and it is worth the having, they must do as the Kingstonese have done more than once; and if they want to know what that is, their Societies must put themselves in communication with those at Kingston, and so learn. Verbum sapenti.

The Court of Chancery, presided over by Mr. Vice Chancellor Eston, was in session during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, hearing evidence in the great case of Shea vs. Fellowes, member for Russel.—Mr. O'Reilly, of Kingston, was present conducting the case on the part of the plaintiff, Shea. The trial is a very important one, involving real estate to the value of $20,000. The property closely adjoins the city limits. It appears that Shea squatted on a Clergy lot some thirty years ago, when Ottawa city was comparatively a wilderness. A person named Findley, it is alleged, also settled on the lot, and was drove off by Shea and his son-in-law. Mr. Fellowes purchased Findley's right and procured a patent for the lot in 1857, and immediately brought an action of ejectment against Shea. Shea, upon the advice of Mr. O'Reilly, placed the case in Chancery in order to test the validity of the patent obtained by Fellowes, alleging fraud and malpractices. The case has caused much excitement here, and much sympathy is felt for the poor fellow, Shea, who has made large improvements on the property. Shea is likely to be successful, for he is in good hands.

I think I have said enough at one time, and if I did not think so, I am sure your readers will, so as I go home with to-morrow's early train, I shall bring this letter along with me.

E. J. B.

## COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Monday, Oct. 10.

The Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer & Terminer, for the united Counties, were opened at the new Court House at three o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Justice Hagarty presiding. Among the members of the bar present were J. J. Burrowes, County Attorney, Messrs. Thos. Kirkpatrick, Alex. Campbell, A. J. Macdonell, C. W. Cooper, James O'Reilly, G. W. Draper, D. Macarow, Mowatt, Parkes, O. Gildersleeve, Agnew, and Davy. Judge Mackenzie, of the County Court, took his seat on the bench as associate.

There are but 57 civil cases on the docket, while at the last Spring Assizes there were 199 cases entered.

GRAND JURY.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

Cephas H. Miller, Foreman.

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|---|---|
| Emerit Amey, | Job Aylesworth, |
| P. David Bell, | James Hogan, |
| Phillip D. Booth, | Richard Caswell, |
| Cornelius Glaney, | David Deveran, |
| Archibald Davis, | Phillip Tolan, |
| W. H. Gordanier, | S. D. Haight, |
| John D. Ham, | Daniel McCarty, |
| Andrew McGregor, | Archibald McNeil, |
| W. H. Perry, | Thomas Price, |
| Jacob Scouten, | Jacob Shilley. |

His Lordship addressed the Grand Jury: He was happy to say that he had a calendar before him which showed that the labours of the Grand Jury would not be very long or very arduous. Of course the Court of Quarter Sessions which had lately sat must have cleared away many of the criminals who would otherwise have come before their notice. As matters now stood, the calendar contained a few charges of larceny and one of murder. The Grand Jury heard the evidence on one side only, but if there rested a reasonable presumption of guilt in any case it would be justifiable to send it to a common jury. They must remember that their decision was not final, and in cases which had not gone before a magistrate they should see that the suit was not instituted by private pique. In a certain class of cases, such as perjury, conspiracy, &c., the suits were generally caused by private malice. No crime was more odious or more dangerous than perjury, but owing to the fact that charges of perjury were frequently brought by individuals to gratify their own passions of malice, the jury would exercise a wise discretion and caution when listening to the complaints of interested parties, in order to prevent the law being made an engine of oppression. In England, owing to the dangerous results of such cases, the legislature had enacted that charges of perjury, subornation of perjury, keeping improper houses, and indecent assault should go before a grand jury unless they had previously gone before a magistrate or had been recognized by a court having competent authority. The law in England was most salutary, and he hoped that such a law would soon be in effect in Canada.—He had seen in cases which were untried men go before a grand jury in consequence of adverse statements made by witnesses under oath. He found from the statement furnished him by the County Attorney that some [illegible] of perjury were about to be [illegible] them, and although he was [illegible] nature of the cases [illegible] of his remarks, he [illegible] carefully consider their merits before sending the cases for trial. Since the Grand Jury had last been empannelled several laws had been passed, involving alterations in the criminal law.—The carrying of a certain class of arms had been rendered a misdemeanor. It had been found that a great number of crimes had resulted from the carrying of concealed weapons, such as bowie-knives, and the legislature had endeavored to put a stop to such practices. But the legislature in its wisdom had not included fire-arms in the act—why, he could not tell. At all events a step had been gained. The laws of the country had rendered it penal to carry a certain class of arms, and ere long, doubtless, the carrying of fire-arms would also be rendered penal. Protected as people were in this country by the laws, it appeared a most scandalous thing to carry arms for the purpose of defence. Every one knew that an armed man might be tempted, when intoxicated, or by passion, to use his weapons, and the mere fact of carrying arms often provoked the affray and gave it a fatal termination. Another alteration of the criminal law which had been made was also a salutary one. It had been made penal for a man to obtain a signature to a bill of exchange, promissory note, or similar instrument under false pretences.—It should be understood, as widely as possible, that any person, who by false pretences obtained another man to put his name to a promissory note or bill of exchange, or to endorse one or the other, could be tried as a criminal in any court having jurisdiction. He was not aware, by recollection, of any other alteration in the criminal laws but he was happy to refer to the lightness of the business to be brought before the court. Although the gentlemen of the bar might not look upon the fact in the same light as himself, he could not but regard it as an indication of better times, and that the disastrous monetary pressure with which the country had been visited was, to a certain extent, giving way. He trusted that the lesson the country had received by the late wild and insane speculation would bear fruit in the end. In consequence of the absurd value which had been attached to land, individual enterprise had been prostrated—a thing which we must all lament. It was a very old maxim that a man must not be in too great haste to become rich, and its truth had been shown by the experience of the past few years. However, the decrease in the number of civil suits in these counties, as well as in others in which he had been, argued, in his opinion, a bright prospect of future prosperity.

The Grand Jury then retired, and during their absence several cases in which the issues were undefended were proceeded with. The Court adjourned at five o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Court met at nine o'clock this morning, when the following cases were proceeded with.

L'Hoist v. Andrien et al.—This was an action brought to recover of the defendants, Messrs. Henri Andrien and Moses Fontaine, the sum of $1171 57, being the amount of moneys and goods advanced by Mr. John L'Hoist, of this city, in 1858, for the purpose of opening and carrying on the St. Nicholas Restaurant and Saloon in Ottawa. Messrs. O'Reilly and Macarow for the plaintiff; Mr. Draper for the defendants.

The defendant Andrien allowed judgment to go by default, and appeared as a witness on the part of the plaintiff and acknowledged a bill of particulars. He stated that Fontaine's name did not appear in the lease of the premises, but that they were partners.

Mr. Edward Beaufort, Kingston, said Andrien and Fontaine were in partnership, and that both had told him so.

Mr. Robert Jackson, of his own knowledge, did not know of their partnership, although from others who had given them credit he understood such to be the case.

Mr. James O'Reilly said he prepared the lease of the Saloon in the name of Andrien, and upon Fontaine observing that his name was omitted he said he was a partner. Afterwards witness had opportunities of seeing that both acted in the business.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Draper called — Ridgway, bar-tender of the Saloon, who testified that Andrien's name did not appear in the accounts which witness made out and rendered.

Andrew Mann, Ottawa, agent and collector for the Union newspaper, said he made arrangements for publishing their advertisement in November, which he understood proceeded from both. Mr. Andrien, however, wished Fontaine's name to be kept out, and said he had no control in the business. Had made out accounts in the name of Henri J. Andrien for the restaurant, and had written up the books of the concern. Fontaine's name did not appear. Andrien and Fontaine lived in the same house.

William Ring, Attorney, Ottawa, said goods for the house were purchased by Mr. Andrien.

Mr. Draper and Mr. Macarow addressed the jury in behalf of their respective clients, when the Judge delivered his charge, stating that the issue was whether the goods had been advanced to both defendants jointly or for Andrien's benefit alone; and there could be little doubt but that the defendants were partners, and if the jury were of that opinion they would render a verdict for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff against both defendants—£292 17s 10d.

Sullivan v. Wafer.—Action upon a promissory note to recover £95 8s 10d, the balance alleged now to be due, the note having been drawn for £128 3s 10d, upon which payments had been made. The plaintiff is Mr. Sullivan, grocer, of this city, and Mr. Thomas Wafer, the defendant, resides in Pittsburgh. Messrs. O'Reilly & Macarow for the plaintiff; Messrs. Smith & Henderson for the defendant.

The defendant pleaded that he did not make the note.

Mr. McCuaig proved the signature of the note, and stated that the defendant was in the habit of giving accommodation notes and sometimes these were left blank; would not swear that the note in question was for a settlement or not, although the parties had several settlements; the note contained four endorsations; the defendant could not write, but made his mark.

The case was adjourned for two hours to give time for the defendant to prepare an affidavit to allow the pleadings to be amended, and upon an affidavit being entered the case was postponed.

Harty v. Delaney.—Action brought by Mr. William Harty, of this city, to recover $319 28, and $20 37 for interest, of Mr. Peter Delaney, Kingston. Judgment by default, and verdict for plaintiff, with interest.

John Linn was arraigned and indicted with having stolen two parasols from Mr. Taverner, at Bath, on the 2d of June last, and with receiving the same knowing them to be stolen. The prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

Thomas Kenneboro was arraigned and indicted with having stolen a silver watch from Mr. John Ramage, on the 15th of July last. The prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty,' but subsequently amended his plea to that of 'Guilty.' He was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Gaol, with hard labor, until the 16th of November next.

Edward Freeman, a colored man, was arraigned and indicted with having stolen two boxes containing twenty omnibus tickets, of the value of 25 cents each, the property of George Mink. Prisoner pleaded Guilty.' Sentence deferred.

Donzel v. Hughson.—This was an action to recover damages for alleged seduction. The defendant, Hughson, is a tavern-keeper residing in the village of Inverary, with whom the daughter of the plaintiff lived as servant.

Mr. Smith for the plaintiff; Mr. O'Reilly for the defendant.

After opening the case to the jury Mr. Smith called

Ellen Donell.—I am past 15 years of age. I am the daughter of the plaintiff. I was living with the plaintiff in May last and had lived with him for 3 months previous. He keeps tavern in the village of Inverary. On the 14th of May [illegible] away and staid all night. [illegible] Graham was paying attentions to me, and had been to see me that evening. I went to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock; I had undressed myself when Mr. Hughson came up and knocked at the door, and tried to push it open; I threatened to make a noise and he said he would not come back. I fastened the door as well as I could. At about midnight he came again. I was asleep and did not expect his return. He had connection with me that evening. His wife returned on Sunday evening. I left his service in two weeks, as I discovered that I was in the family way. I told Hughson, and he said it was not by him but by Robert Graham. I am now in the family way and feel life within me. Hughson promised to give me money if I would leave the country. Hughson went to a doctor and got stuff, which he said he had mislaid, for the purpose of procuring abortion and to kill the child. When I was living at Mr. Orr's Hughson came to me and wished that I would take this stuff. By Mr. Orr's advice I went with him to a magistrate, but I did not swear that Mr. Graham was the father. Next day I went to Mr. Campbell, magistrate, and made affidavit that Hughson had done me the injury. On the same day Hughson wished me to go away, and said he would give me money at every chance if I would either go away or swear the child upon Graham. Mr. Hughson owned the tavern and a lot of land. When I told Hughson that I would swear the child upon him he said he would put all his property away.

To Mr. O'Reilly,—I am not 16. My father lives in Storrington. Robert Graham boarded in the same house with me, and has kissed me. Robert Graham was never in the room I slept in. I have kept company with Mr. Green but he never had intercourse with me; and I never told Mr. Orr that he had. I told Mr. Orr that Robert Graham was the father of my child, after I had seen Hughson. When I went to the magistrate to swear against Graham the magistrate was sick, otherwise I expect I should have sworn against him.

Robert Graham, of Inverary, was called, and swore positively that he had had no criminal intercourse with the last witness.

His evidence concluded the case for the plaintiff.

The defendant called no witnesses.

After addresses by counsel on both sides, his lordship summed up at great length, and the jury retired. In about an hour they rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The Queen v. Thomas Kenneberry.—The prisoner in this case was charged with larceny, being indicted with having stolen a silver watch from Mr. John Ramage, Brock street, Kingston, on the 15th of July last. On being arraigned he pleaded 'Not Guilty.' The facts of the occurrence were published at the time in our police report.

The Queen v. John Linn.—The prisoner in this case was indicted and charged with having stolen two parasols at Bath on the 2nd of June last, the articles being the property of Mr. William Taverner of Fredericksburgh. Mr. Taverner stated that he and his wife had visited Kingston on the day mentioned and put up at Stenson's Hotel, Bath, on his way home. The parasols were left on the seat of the wagon, and were missed on preparing to proceed on their way home, the prisoner assisting in the search made for them at the time. The parasols were found in a bureau in the prisoner's house. For the defence it was alleged that the parasols were found by the prisoner, and were freely shown by his mother and the inmates of the house in which he lived with the object of finding an owner. When the constables appeared with a search-warrant the prisoner's wife told them where the parasols were. The County Attorney for the prosecution; Mr. B. Davy for the prisoner. The jury, after a long retirement, rendered a verdict of 'Guilty,' with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The Commerce of Hamilton.—The tables published in another column, relative to the trade of the Port of Hamilton, show pretty conclusively that commerce is reviving. The value of goods entered for consumption for the three quarters of this year is nearly equal to that of all the entries of the year before, and the amount of duty paid on them considerably greater. The amount of the exports shewn in the Custom House books is rather small, and lest it should be imagined that our export trade is measured by them, we have given a few extracts from the Canal book, of this year, to show the quantity of lumber and grain lately sent away. Owing to circumstances, the records of former years cannot be obtained, and comparison instituted, but we have given the tonnage of vessels frequenting our port this year and last, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the tonnage of schooners doing business with us. The steamers are less numerous this year than last, the American craft having kept away. Those which have plied on our waters have all done well.—Spectator.

## THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

[From the Spectator]

The Colonist has at length condescended to notice the action of the Press Conference at Kingston; but only with regard to the decision arrived at respecting the re-imposition of a postage rate on newspapers. Our contemporary presumes that, as an association of newspaper proprietors are about to communicate with the Government and members of Parliament on the subject, it will probably be dealt with as a question of principle and expediency. As a question of principle it will certainly be taken hold of, inasmuch as the opponents of the measure contend that it was wrong on the part of the Government to re impose a postage rate upon newspapers. We cannot see what expediency there is in the matter, for it must be admitted that it was unfair to the public and the press, after holding out an inducement in the way of exemption from postage, to restore it at the end of four years. The abolition of the newspaper postage was no mere experiment not a voice raised against it when Mr. Spence moved and finally carried his measure for that purpose; and we are sure that, if the hon. gentleman had ever thought for a moment that the boon would be withdrawn, he would not have removed the postage. The act of last session rendered the boon a mere piece of mockery, and was unjust towards Mr. Spence.

Our contemporary denies that the newspaper postage can be considered in the light of a tax upon knoledge; but he appears to lose sight of the fact that there was no postage rate charged for four years. If the postage had never been removed, it could not have been viewed as a tax; but its re-imposition certainly gives it the character of an odious impost. We do not deny the right of the Government to impose any tax they please, but what we do deny is, that the Government were justified in restoring the postage which Parliament unanimously abolished four years ago. That is what we complain of, for, although there is no denying the right of the Government to charge for service rendered, they committed a grievous error in restoring an impost almost universally condemned by the country. There is no necessity for arguing the point that the carriage of newspapers should be paid for as well as letters. That has nothing to do with the question. All we have to consider, is, whether the Government were justified in retrograding so far as to withdraw a privilege they had conferred, under the pretext of adding to the revenue. The sum that will be realized is so trifling, that we are astonished to hear the Colonist contending it was advisable to restore the newspaper postage in preference to putting an extra charge upon other things, 'for the sake of exempting the owners of newspapers for the carriage of their luxury.' The newspaper is more a necessity now a days than a luxury, and besides, these are real luxuries which would have borne a tax better than the poor man's instructor, the newspaper. It is an error to suppose that the abolition of the postage only benefitted newspaper proprietors, for the public profited by it as well. The rate now imposed does not come out of the pockets of publishers, but it does them a positive injury, by curtailing the circulation of their journals. The few defenders of the impost may argue as they will, but they cannot get over the fact that the restoration of the newspaper postage was an act of the greatest injustice. The voice of the country is against it, and we trust that the action taken by the newspaper proprietors will have the desired effect of causing the Government to remove it.—[Spectator

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. D. Cornwall, with remittance; P. M., Toronto; B. & K., Toronto, with remittance; B. & B. Georgetown.

## Further by the Indian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The telegraph cable between Malta and Sicily has been successfully laid, and business had been commenced upon it.

The London Times has another editorial on the new boundary difficulty with the United States. It laments that the former treaty should have left any pretext for the question which has arisen, and says it is a case for the earliest possible settlement. It points out the absurdity of going to war for so trivial a matter, but argues that England must nevertheless assert her rights if they are plain. The article concludes with a description of the intimate commercial and other relationships existing between the two countries, and the lamentable effects which war would have upon both.

The official Gazette contains an order extending the time for the payment of bounties to seamen until the 30th of November.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science terminated its annual session at Aberdeen. The members, to the number of 200, were entertained by the Queen at Balmoral.

The Earl of Derby has carried out his threat to clear his Doon estates in Ireland so far as to have every tenant served with formal notice to quit. The incentive it will be remembered, was the difficulty experienced in tracing out a murderer and the conviction that the tenantry threw impediments in the way of his discovery. The case attracted much attention.

It is stated that Sir Hope Grant is to have command of the expeditionary force to China, and that 10,000 men are to be sent from India, but none from England.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London 28th Sept.

Col. Hawkins, Chief Commissioner of Oregon boundary survey, arrived in London yesterday, in the capacity of Special Envoy from Governor Douglas, in consequence of the occupation of the Island of San Juan by United States troops. Col Hawkins transacted his business at the Foreign Office shortly after his arrival. The Times says: We have no reason to believe that Gen. Harney placed military posts on San Juan on his own responsibility, and without instructions from Washington. He declared to the British authorities that he did so because American citizens have been arrested on the island, but that he did not mean his occupation to be permanent, although it was his intention to hold the island till he heard from Washington.

The London Morning Post, referring to the difficulty, says that our transatlantic cousins had better watch the progress of Russian power in the Pacific than quarrel with their best friends and customers—the people of England.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Spectator says that there is still a hitch in the peace negotiations. Austria persists in keeping up an army in Venetia. When this difficulty has been surmounted, the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and the Congress will be held at Brussels.

It is announced that the French force for China will consist of 5,000 troops of the line, 1,500 marines, six large steam transports; four sailing frigates, and six first-class and six second-class gun-boats. Another authority says that the expedition will number from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

The French steam-frigate Lane was wrecked while proceeding from Toulon to Brest—all hands saved.

French commercial affairs showed no improvement. Wheat had advanced in Paris.

CHINA.

The China mail, with dates from Hong Kong, August 10th, reached London.

Nothing of any moment had occurred since the affair at the mouth of the Peiho. Two gun-boats and a steamer remained in the gulf of Pechili; the rest of the defeated squadron being at anchor, principally off the entrance of the Ningpore river.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers states that Mr. Ward, the American Plenipotentiary, was on board his ship, and as little likely to obtain the ratification of his treaty as the English Minister. Another journal speaking of the probability of his going to Pekin, and a Russian dispatch published at St. Petersburgh, says he had arrived at Pekin, but was kept in confinement. A Russian authority also states that the loss of the Chinese in the affair at Peiho forts was 1,000 killed. Number wounded not stated.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says that the repulse of the British had not produced any change in the relations with the Chinese. It is stated that some of the wounded were in the hands of the Chinese, and are well treated.

All quiet at Canton.

Admiral Hope's state of health is serious.

There had been a serious riot at Shanghai, in which several foreigners had been killed and several wounded, amongst them was Mr. Interpreter Fray, who is in a precarious state. The riot seems to have risen from kidnapping of Coolies for a French vessel; but the master of the vessel asserts that the Chinese on board had attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire in self-defence. The French Minister ordered the Coolies to be taken into the port for strict examination.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

Breadstuffs Market.—The market continues inactive but without change. Flour—Stock flour is for export at former prices; Western canal, 22s a 24s per bbl; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s a 25s per bbl. Wheat—Choice wheat firm but little demand; white 9s a 10s per 100 lbs; red 7s 9d a 9s 3d per do. Corn—Indian corn barely maintains last quotations, white 7s 3d a 7s 6d per 100 lbs; yellow 6s a 6s 3d; mixed 5s, 10d a 6s.

Provision Market.—Ashes continue dull, pots 26s 6d a 28s 9d; pearls 27s 6d a 27s 9d.

Sugar Market remains very inactive.

Consols 93½ a 93¾.

## THE PRESS CONVENTION.

The Milton Journal thus alludes to the conduct of the Toronto journals, with reference the recent Press conference:—

'In connection with the recent Convention we are compelled to notice the coldness manifested by the Toronto journals. The Leader, once so energetic in denouncing the re-imposition of postage, now maintains an unaccountable silence at the very moment when its influence is most required. The Colonist is too much under the control of Government to open its mouth on a matter so nearly relating to the conduct of its masters. The Globe is jealous of the movement because it was originated by a Conservative journal.—Had the proposition come from another source, we might have had the assistance of Mr. Brown, but as under the dispensation of Providence the Hamilton Spectator happened first to throw out the suggestion—though the Globe strenuously opposed the legalization of the bill when before the House—the attempt to remove the odious impost on the diffusion of popular literature is to be made without the co-operation of our powerful contemporary. We hardly thought a feeling of partizanship would have been suffered to interfere in this attempt to remove this universally detested burden, and in this opinion we were not singular. But as corroborative of many acts of political inconsistency which prevail in this wicked country our honest expectations were born to die. As indentified with the freedom of newspaper discussion, the Toronto dailies are as much interested in the petitioning of the Government as we or any of the country journals, and if private resentment is to prevent the accomplishment of what the public so much desire—in which the Press ardently share—then we can only lament the state of our society. By the conduct of the Globe and Leader we learn a lesson we fondly hope to be spared.'

## UNITED STATES ITEMS.

Boston, Oct. 11.

In Dover, N. H. on Saturday night, D. J. Farrar forcibly abducted his daughter, about six years of age, from her mother, with whom the child was living by order of the Court, the parties having been divorced. Mr. Farrar was armed with a pistol, and escaped in disguise. Since the divorce he has resided in New York. A reward of $100 is offered for his arrest.

The six storey brick building in Merrimac street, opposite the Maine Railroad depot, occupied by W. R. Harris as a mahogany store was entirely destroyed by fire late last night. A large quantity of mahogany and rosewood was consumed. Loss $164,000 Insured.

New York, Oct. 11.

The steamer Vanderbilt, of the Stonington line, which left here last evening, on her eastern trip, with 250 passengers, came in collision with a sloop, when passing through Hartgate, and was forced ashore on Flood Rock. Her passengers, and a portion of the light freight, were taken off by a steam tug, and brought back to the city. Nobody injured. Damages to the boat about $10,000. The Vanderbilt was got off at high tide, and brought to the city this morning.

The Board of Councilmen last evening passed resolutions inviting the owners and officers of the Great Eastern to visit this port.

Schaghticoke Powder Mill Blown Up—One Man Killed.—Troy, Oct 6.—At half past two o'clock this morning, one of the wheel mills attached to the Schaghticoke Powder Works was blown up, killing a workman named Benedict. This man was an experienced powder-maker, a German, aged about 45. He has worked as wheel-man in the mill that was blown up some two or three years. He leaves a wife and two or three children. There were two distinct reports, both of which were heard in this city, and the concussion was so great as to shake the windows in buildings, and in some instances to arouse citizens from their slumbers. The building blown up is about thirty five by forty feet in size. It is literally torn to pieces. The building was a very strong one. Some of the pieces were thrown to a great distance. About twenty kegs of powder, of 25 lbs. each, exploded. The powder was in an unfinished state, and being worked under the wheels. It is supposed it was too dry, and this induced the explosion. One man left the work a few minutes before the catastrophe. The probable pecuniary loss will be about $2,000. The building destroyed is but one of seven or eight structures attached to the works, and the disaster does not seriously interrupt the business of the company.

Winter Barley.—The Detroit Advertiser has received two communications, each from a practical brewer, designed to show the advantage of winter over spring barley. One of these states that he is using winter barley from Virginia, which yields about 20 per cent more malt than spring barley. He also states that the former can be raised in this part of the continent with as little difficulty as in Virginia. In this opinion they both concur.

Bears at Mischigo.—The bears are committing such ravages in the wild parts of Wisconsin that the settlers are flying from their homes. The newspapers declare that the animals no longer confine their visits to farmers' pig-pens, but boldly approach their dwellings, and apply for admittance at kitchen doors and bedroom windows. The Manitowoc Tribune thinks the theory that they have been driven from the north by scarcity of food, into the settlements is a plausable one. Long continued drought and extensive fires have prevented the usual supply of mast.

## THE EDITOR'S TABLE—NO. 132.

The few periodicals which have reached our table during the part week, can be dispatched in double quick time.

The Great Republic for October. Oakesmith & Co., New York. $3.

The publishers deserve the highest commendation for the pains they take to render their new magazine worthy of the public. They spare no expense in illustration, and they pay and procure the best literary aid in their power. They know the popular taste to be as Bonner of the New York Ledger has found it, and if the style of their tales and novelleties do not please the fastidious taste of the reader of Blackwood and the Atlantic Monthly, yet it pleases the million. As we said before, they deserve success, and we hope they have found it.

The College Journal of Medical Science, for October. P. C. Browne, Cincinnati. $1.

'Medical Vagaries,' by Dr. Barrows, is a clever and amusing article, so is an article by Professor House, on Club-Foot—that is, clever, not amusing. On the whole this No. is very creditable to the Medical and Surgical School of the West.

The Canadian Merchants' Magazine, for September. Wm. Weir & Co., Toronto. $4 a year in advance.

We would say a pretty thing in favor of this magazine if we knew how. Every thing the Canadian Merchant needs to know can be found here; the editor keeps pace with the times, and posts the merchant up. 'Peccant Respectabilities' is good and well timed; an article on 'Debtor and Creditor' is worth the perusal. And a great many other things are equally good, if we had but the leisure to point out their excellencies. Where there is so much to commend there is something to condemn. Why in a Bank Note Reporter omit all mention of the Eastern Townships Bank, the County of Elgin Bank, the Colonial Bank, and the new Bank at Drummondville, to take the place of the Zimmerman Bank? Are these new institutions bad?—Why omit notice?

The Printer, for September. John Henry, New York. $1.

We have to thank the kind publisher for another copy of his excellent Printer's Miscellany.

Peterson's Ladies' International Magazine, for November. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

This is an early bird, October scarcely began, and lo! the No. for November is before us. But early as it comes it never comes too early for our woman kind who greedily seize hold of it, and so secrete it in the numerous recesses of their work boxes, toilette tables, and other repositories for women, that is with difficulty we can obtain an opportunity to take a critical peep at the illustrations, which, to say the real truth, is all we ever look at. But it pleases the ladies, it is with them a sine qua non, and therefore it must be a good one.

## DOMESTIC.

Quebec.—During our visit to Quebec we took occasion to observe the progress of the building, designed, when finished, for the use of the Parliament, and eventually to furnish that much required institution—a new Post Office for the city of Quebec. A remarkably expeditious progress has been made in the short time the contractors have been at work. It is but a few weeks since the work was commenced and the building is already enclosed. Of the general character of the edifice it is enough to say that in commendable obedience to the demands for entrenchment and economy, it is a neat plain, but sufficiently handsome brick pile, and will be erected at a cost sufficiently reasonable to satisfy all reasonable expectations.—[St. John's News.

Fenian Notes.—We noticed, a few days since, that the $10 note of the Gore Bank had been counterfeited, and warned our readers to exercise caution respecting them. From the Galt Reporter we learn that agents are already at work passing these forgeries, and it is possible that by this time many are in circulation. The Reporter states as follows:—

'On Tuesday night last two tramp came into the tavern of Mr. Kirkpatrick, on the Macadamized Road, and called for a glass of brandy and cigar each, for which they tendered a ten dollar note of the Gore Bank in payment, saying they had nothing less. Mr. Kirkpatrick, judging that they meant to drink at each tavern on the road on the strength of this bill, thought he would check them; and giving them the proper change, took the note. Shortly after, the man called at Mr. Little's tavern, on the same road, and had some more drink, which