FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

N. S., Duart, with rem.; C. H. M., Montreal; J. O. & S., New York.

A CONVICT'S EXPERIENCES

At the Croydon Assizes, on Tuesday a man named Jarvis 43 years of age, was indicted for having attempted to murder a Scripture-reader, named William Mose.—The prisoner was a convict under sentence of penal servitude. He was a cripple, and appeared unable to walk except on crutches and he is incapacitated from doing hard labour; hence his removal to Woking prison. The prosecutor visited the prisoner on the 29th of June last, the prisoner being in the refractory cell for some breach of prison regulations. The prosecutor sat down beside him and began quietly talking with him. 'It is well,' said he, 'amid the sorrows and gloom and trouble of this life to look above them to a brighter world.'—He had hardly finished these words when the prisoner shifted near to him saying, 'Yes, it is, it is,' and in the act of saying these words he stabbed him twice with a sharp weapon concealed in his hand. The prisoner was seized and searched, but the weapon could not be found, and when asked for it he said, 'An angel brought it to me, and took it away again, and he (Mose) might have seen her standing by. If he dies to-morrow he will go to heaven.' At last, however, the instrument was found concealed in the cell, and it was produced in court. It was merely the blade of a small pocket knife, without a handle. It was scarcely capable of inflicting a serious wound—in fact, it did not do much harm, and the chief injury was from the shock.

The prisoner admitted the act, but disavowed any intention of inflicting any serious injury, as he had a great regard for the Scripture-reader, who had treated him kindly; and the reader on his part confirmed this, and stated that the prisoner had always treated him with every respect.

The prisoner said he had committed the act only from a desire to have a public trial and make a public exposure of the horrors of the penal system, and he made a long address to the jury, marked by very considerable ability and a great appearance of earnestness and truthfulness. This address, which occupied a great part of an hour and was listened to with much interest, and which was, in fact, the remarkable feature in the trial, was to the following effect:—He said he had been sent to the Woking Prison, which had been called by Punch the Thieves' Palace, but which would, he said, more properly be called the Thieves' College. Those who went there, he declared, became ten times more the children of hell than they were before. The most horrible crimes, he said, were committed, and when complained of, not only were the offenders not punished, but the complainants were persecuted. For some such complaint, he said, he himself had been put upon penal diet, and this was the origin of the ill will with which he had been regarded there.—He had complained, he said, of prisoners being robbed of their rations. He was brought before the directors and sent to Millbank for three months. He was examined, he said, by a medical man, Mr. Guy, a humane man, and said they could not punish him. After this he was sent to the prison at Woking, where, as he represented, the same spirit of persecution was pursued. The warder would not permit the windows to be put up, and when remonstrated with, said, "They will not be put up until I like;" and they were open the prisoner said, for 14 days and nights. The effect was that he had caught cold and had contracted a disease. He complained to a warder, "I am ill, pray remove me;" but the warder said, "I shan't, you're only at your old games." Shift me higher up," said the prisoner. "No," said the warder. For these complaints, he said, he was charged with insubordination and brought before the directors, who would not listen to him, and sentenced him to six months' penal diet. "They might as well sentence me," said the prisoner, "to death. I only had a pint of milk and 20oz of bread daily. I could not eat the potatoes. I was so weak I could not sit up, and they had to allow me a bed." He could not, he said, eat all the diet allowed; it was vegetable diet, but every other diet was refused him, and he became ill. When Mr. Guy saw him, he ordered him better diet. He waited four weeks, however, when a director came to visit the prison, and then he complained to him, but he said he could not interfere. He applied, he said, over and over again for relief, but he was refused. He described the treatment he received, which, he said, imposed the most painful persecution by night as well as by day. Prisoners, for instance, he said, were wakened up every two hours all through the night; the warders knocked at the cell doors, and if they did not get up pulled them out of bed. It was worse, he said, than the dungeons of the Inquisition, and it drove him to desperation. He had "hurt the only man on earth he had loved," he said, and he done it only to get a trial. He had taken care that the wound should not be serious. His only motive was to expose the ill-treatment he had received. He had been twelve years in the convict prison, and then had a ticket to leave for good conduct. Then, unfortunately, he got convicted again, and having been sent to Woking he had suffered all this. "A worm," he said, "will turn if trodden upon, and so did I." There were many more who were suffering in the same way, and they wanted to let the public know what they had to endure.

The prisoner was found guilty of the minor charge only. A statement compiled from the prison reports was then read, and from this it appeared that the prisoner in 1849 was convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and that he was convicted again in 1861 and sentenced to 18 months. In October, 1863, he was convicted of forgery of a bank note, and sentenced to 20 years' transportation. He was sent to Dartmoor, and in 1856 he was said to have wounded a fellow-prisoner, but for this he was not tried. He was afterwards sent to Lewes, and in 1857 was said to have been insubordinate, and to have threatened to commit a similar offence, but for this also there was no trial, and so no legal evidence. From Lewes he was sent to Millbank, and there his conduct appeared to have improved, and in November, 1861, he got a ticket-of-leave. In May, 1863, he was again convicted of knowingly uttering a forged bank note, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, which was the sentence he was still undergoing. There had been, it was stated, since then several instances of violent conduct.

The learned judge said that he should take time to consider his sentence. The prisoner said that he should like to say something before he was sentenced. The learned Judge said he should have an opportunity of doing so.—Liverpool Courier.

THE REMOVAL TO OTTAWA.—A notice in the Official Gazette of Saturday informs the public that the Crown Lands Office would be closed on Monday for the transaction of business, and re-opened at Ottawa on the 16th of October. All communications are hereafter to be addressed to Ottawa. The Post Office Department will close on the 1st of the month, and postmasters have been notified that the business of the department will be resumed at Ottawa on the 13th of the same month. The other departments will follow as soon as the packing up and other necessary arrangements will permit. There is some difficulty as to the removal of the books of the Parliamentary Library, arising from the unfinished state of the Parliament building and the consequent dampness of the department, which is to be appropriated as the library of the House. Probably the removal will not take place till spring. There is a great scarcity of houses in Ottawa, and we learn that private board is scarcely to be had, and, when obtainable, the price is from $8 to $10 a week. In these hard times this is a pretty high figure.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

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MUTINY AT SEA.

New York, Sept. 27.

Thirty-three of the crew of the ship Calhoun were arraigned to-day charged by the Captain with mutiny. It appears from the complaint that on the 21st Sept. there was a quarrel between the cook and one of the crew. The boatswain interfered to protect the cook, and a joint assault was made on them. Seeing the excited state of affairs the boatswain retreated aft, where he was joined by the second mate. The two officers armed themselves and came back, and after warning the crew fired several shots among them which took fatal effect on two or three of them. The captain came out at this juncture and the crew at once demanded that the officers should be put in irons or they would hang them. The captain complied with their wishes and ironed the swain. On nearing this port the crew took out the officers and placed them in the wheel-house, keeping guard over them until they arrived at this port. The crew, on the other hand, say that they were most foully used and kept short of rations, and what they did have were badly cooked. On the day in question their food was unfit to eat, and they went to the cook to demand better. The cook replied that it was good enough for them, and assaulted one of them with a large fork. The boatswain here interfered, and he was driven out of the galley. The crew say that the difficulty was now ended, but that the mate and boatswain armed themselves and fired right among the crew and passengers without an instant's warning. Exasperated at this, and fearing more violence at their hands, they did insist upon the captain locking the offenders up till the ship arrived here. The case was set down for examination for Friday next.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MICHEL.—REVIEW AND INSPECTION.—General Michel, Commander of the Forces in British North America, with his staff arrived yesterday morning from Toronto in the steamer Ontario, and took up quarters in the British American Hotel. At eleven o'clock the General Reviewed and Inspected the Troops in Garrison on Barriefield Commons. The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment and the two Batteries of Artillery were on the parade ground, and were severally Inspected. Before returning to Barracks the whole were Reviewed. The General complimented the Troops on their order and efficiency, and said he would be proud to command such a corps. The Artillery returned to Fort Henry and the Rifles to the Tete du Pont Barracks, both of those Barracks afterwards being inspected by the General himself.

MONS. PRUME.—We have the utmost pleasure in announcing, that Mons. Jean Prume, Violinist to the King of the Belgians, will favor Kingston with another visit on Tuesday, the 10th of October. This great musical genius has been delighting the good people of Quebec and Montreal for the past month, and having a few days leisure, ere he opens his Concerts at New York and Boston, he intends to devote that spare time to the cities of Upper Canada. He was extremely well received here, and will be welcomed again.

Among the many omitted items of the Great Fair at London, is the following:—

THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing Match took place on Tuesday, and we take the following account of it from the Globe, not having been present on the occasion. There were 84 competitors. The grounds selected for the purpose were on the farms of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Beattie and Mr. Burtch, at Lambeth, about six miles from the city. Notwithstanding the distance, a large number of spectators from the city, as well as the surrounding country (including the delegates from the Lower Provinces), assembled on the different fields. The day was one of the fairest that could be desired, and the ground, after the recent rain, was in good condition. A good deal of inconvenience arose from the ground not being all together, and it was quite late before the signals of starting were given. The ploughmen were as fine a lot of men as could be found anywhere. The horses were of all sorts, but as a general rule, were in good working condition, showing that the district around London can still hold its position in regard to its agricultural horses. Very few heavy horses were on the ground, the majority being half breeds, a cross between the Clydesdale or Suffolk, and the carriage horses, fitted either for field or road. The ploughs on the field were mostly of iron—the wooden plough seems not to be so much in vogue now-a-days, only two being on the field. Several of them had improvements for special advantages; one man had a small lever on the front of his plough, by the turning of which he could raise or depress the coulter at his will. Another (the only one on the field) had a circular or revolving coulter, but there was some defect in connection with the mould board, as the furrows, as they were laid over, were deeply indented on each side. The space allotted to each man or boy was a third of an acre in two lots, so as to give the judges a better idea how a man could start and finish his work, and consisted of two crown ridges and two open furrows. Each ploughman was allowed to choose the dimensions of his furrow slice, but was bound to cut an angle of not more than 90 degrees, and set to an angle of not less than 45 degrees. In case of any two competitors being considered equal in merit, the preference was to be given to the man who finished in the shortest time. The time allowed for the performance of the work was at the rate of an acre in twelve hours. Some of the other rules were very good, but it would have been well had the judges gone over the fields and inspected them. One rule would have a good effect—that is, a preference to the man who shouted least to his horses, and tugged little at the reins. Some men seemed to take a special interest in 'wo ing' and 'ha-ing,' and pulling their horses. It is quite possible to drive a team without shouting and dragging, and it is much pleasanter to spectators when the work is done quietly and well. The prizes offered this year were very large,—the first prize in the men's class being a clover machine valued at $300, presented by the executors of the late Joseph Hall, of Oshawa. It was exhibited in the show yard, was got up in a very superior style, and attracted a good deal of attention. The first prize in the boys' class was a prize of $100, subscribed by the citizens of London and the farmers of Middlesex. Among the other prizes were a "Gray" iron plough, presented by Mr. Geo. Jackson; a cultivator presented by Mr. John Elliott; a sleigh by Messrs. W. & J. Platt; a cutter by Mr. John Campbell; a drill cultivator and boards by Messrs. Pavy & Sons, two ploughs, a fanning mill, &c., so that the prize list was one of the best, and offered considerable inducements to the competitors.

The ploughing, on the whole, might have been greatly improved. Some of the men seemed to think that by putting all their weight on shafts, they would make their best furrows. Others were too light and would fain have skipped over the ground, turning the sod but nothing more. There were, however, a few thorough ploughmen on the the field; they could be picked out at once by the easy grace with which held the shafts, working their hands and arms without ungainly stooping, guiding their implements with unerring certainty, and in one particular, having their horses so trained as to step out well and keep their places, never requiring to cry 'keep out,' at the pith of their lungs, or to stop every few minutes to adjust some part of the horse gear or plough. The field where the boys were at work was not a very stiff soil, and crumbles down a good deal when turned up; but taking into account the youth of the competitors the work was well done.

THE AFRICAN PRISONER.—It would seem that Captain Cameron has not been set at liberty by his Abyssinian gaoler; he has merely been "released from his chains." Meanwhile, the King, of Emperor, has sent an invitation to Mr. Rassam, the temporary agent of Britain at Massowah, to come to him "at once."

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

E. C. & Co., New York.

THE TIMES ON CANADA.

We give elsewhere an article from the London Times on the feeling in Canada towards confederation. The statements upon which this article is founded are contained in a recent letter from Dr. Mackay, the Times correspondent in Canada, which is too long for our space, but the sense of which is reproduced in the article. Both "leader" and letter drew forth the severe animadversions of the Hon. Mr. McGee, in a speech he delivered in Montreal last Wednesday, and which is fully reported elsewhere.

CANADA AND THE CONFEDERATION.

(From the London Times, Sept. 14.)

It is not without a certain sense of disappointment that we observe the apathy of the Canadian people on the question of Confederation. The interest which it has excited in this country may be traced to several motives. The most obvious is a belief that a union of British North American Provinces would greatly promote their material prosperity, stimulate the development of their internal resources and increase their trade with Great Britain. There is, moreover, the conviction that it would give them a political unity, which is now wanting, concentrate their strength for purposes of self defence, and thus constitute the best security against external aggression. Lastly, there is a pardonable sentiment of pride which makes us welcome the creation of a new nation, for such it would be, independent in all essential respects, but owing its existence to ourselves, and attached by a golden link to the British Crown. We had been led to expect that these feelings were shared by a great majority of the Canadians, who are, after all, far more directly concerned in the success of the scheme than we can possibly be. If it would tend to open new markets for Canadian products, to call out manufacturing energy, to attract emigrants and extend commerce, the first fruits of these benefits would be reaped exclusively by the colony. If it would silence rumors and discourage projects of annexation, it is Canadian credit and enterprise that would profit by the relief from a contingent liability, however remote. If the foundation of a great North American State in nominal dependence on Great Britain be an inspiring idea to English statesmen, who can play but a secondary part in realizing it, surely it should appeal far more strongly to the patriotic ambition of a Canadian? It appears, however, that such is not the case. We must look facts in the face, and the fact is that in Canada few people care very much whether the plan breaks down or not. The Government is, doubtless, in earnest about it, but to the mass of the population it is a peculiar question. "If England wants confederation let her pay for it; we have not the least objection to comply with her wishes, but it must be for an adequate consideration."—Such is the language openly held by a great many Canadians, both French and English, and it is language which argues a degree of indifference to their political destinies which cannot but shock us.

Much has been said, and justly said, of Canadian "loyalty," and public spirit is supposed to be a virtue of indigenous growth in Anglo-Saxon communities. But it would be vain and mischievous to conceal from ourselves, that loyalty and public spirit in colonies are qualities very different in their nature and force from those which are known to us at home under those names. If we analyze the reasons which attach an educated Englishman to his country, which makes him jealous for its honor, a little blind to its faults, and willing to live in poverty rather than quit it for life or lose the character of a British subject, we shall find that association is the main element in them. There are many, no doubt, who are deterred by family considerations, affecting their happiness and interests in a thousand ways, from becoming citizens of the world; but there are many others who have no ties of family, and few of friendship, yet who would not for all they possess transfer their allegiance to a foreign sovereign. It may be very irrational and shortsighted, but so it is in an old country like our own. When the Patriarch commanded his bones to be carried up out of Egypt and buried in the cave of Machpelah, he yielded to a like instinct. "There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah his wife; and there I buried Leah." Such was the influence of association in primitive times, and it is heightened indefinitely by civilization. Half the pleasures of life are derived from a tissue of associations, and among these are the pleasures connected with loyalty and patriotism. The Englishman would resist to the death annexation to France or Germany, because it would outrage his sense of national identity; because, it would cut short the threads of English history; because, it would tend to modify English manners, habits and ideas; because, in short, it would be so contrary to all his memories, hopes, aspirations, and conceptions, that he cannot bear to think of it. He would feel almost equal repugnance to it though England were grievously misgoverned, hopelessly sunk in debt, and reduced to the second or third rank among European nations. Utility has nothing to do with a sentiment of this kind, any more than it has with a love of art or maternal affection; but it is a sentiment which operates very feebly in a colony. The act of emigration rudely breaks asunder many associations, and the children of emigrants retain comparatively few. The class in which the traditions of the past are most faithfully treasured is almost wholly wanting among them; the necessities of the present do not bring home to them a consciousness of their nationality. The great drama of European politics, the vast majority of subjects that engage the attention of Parliament, interest them but faintly, while their own daily occupations are little calculated to foster sentimental tendencies. Experience shows that the English character transplanted to a colony undergoes a marked change which may be for the better or the worse, but which certainly does not refine or soften it. Colonists are the last people in the world to do or suffer anything for an idea, and must have something more solid to reward them for their devotion. They like to be affiliated to Great Britain well enough, so long as we pay for the privilege of fathering them; but when it comes to sharing the burdens, colonial loyalty begins to waver. In Canada, especially, an 'ignorant impatience of taxation,' combined with an implicit faith in the good nature of British taxpayers has always been conspicuous. There are probably few Canadians, except the leading politicians, who have ever seriously asked themselves why the mother country should submit to such terms, and whether it is likely that we shall do so much longer. They really seem to have thought the scheme of confederation was our affair, and not theirs, and that we should be prepared to guarantee all the expenses of it. Finding the Canadian Parliament thus mined, the government has been compelled, after all its negotiations with the Colonial office, to postpone the matter until next year.

It must not be inferred, however, that Canada is ripe for annexation to the United States, or even disposed to entertain such principle. On the contrary, our correspondent particularly assures us that hardly any one ventures to broach it, except in confidence, and that at present the popularity of the British connection is as general as the objection to pay anything for its maintenance. In estimating the significance of this objection, we must remember that the Canadians are no less averse from spending money on their own public works, unless they can be sure of immediate returns. It is not only the cost of fortifications and the militia that they grudge, but the cost of widening the St. Lawrence and Welland canals, which could not fail to be remunerative, and is absolutely essential to the trade of Canada. While they are contemplating the purchase of the Hudson's bay territory, of course by means of a loan from Great Britain, they are allowing New York to divert, and almost to monopolize, the corn traffic from the Western States. Is this superiority of energy on the part of their American neighbours, rather than any political necessity, that explains and partly justifies the view of the minority who are in favor of annexation. They regard that event as inevitable, whether the plan of confederation take effect or not, simply because they do not see in Canada the spirit to follow out an independent career. They know that the same enterprise and capital which are rapidly undoing the work of war in the South would soon perfect the canal system of the lakes on the St. Lawrence, and make Quebec the New Orleans of the North. For our own part, we are aware of no good reason why Canada should not accomplish for herself all that would be accomplished for her if she were a State of the Union. She would then assuredly have to submit to heavy taxation, and if she will submit to the same taxation now, her fortunes are in her own hands. Nothing but the unscrupulous profligacy of her financial administration limits the supply of British capital, and unless this were effectually reformed, American capital would not be forthcoming. This issue, however, lies with Canada, and with Canada alone. This country will go no further in concessions and subsides for the sake of retaining her allegiance. We have a duty to ourselves as well as our colonies, and the time has come for remembering the former. Whether Canada be a source of strength or a source of weakness to England is not a military question; it depends on the value which the Canadians set on our protectorate. Let them show their appreciation of it by making the needful sacrifices, and we shall never be the first to put an end to it. If, on the other hand, they steadily decline to do this, it will indicate such a state of opinion in Canada as to render a continuance of it impossible.

SPEECH OF THE HON. T. D. McGEE TO THE VISITORS AT MONTREAL.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:—I am very happy that the engagements of a rather busy week happened so to fall out as to enable me to be with the sons of St. George to-night. This is an era of reciprocity and return visits. The Spanish and French sovereigns, we are informed, have just been exchanging such visits, and what is even more remarkable, is the recent exchange of courtesies between the French and English navies at Cherbourg and Portsmouth. In the midst of machines and missiles of death they exchanged doctrines of good will among men, and we also, as you are aware, Mr. President, are honored with the presence of a large party of our fellow colonists, who are at present the guests of Canada, and many of them at this moment, I am happy to say, your guests. (Cheers.) No one feels more acutely than I do, sir, the inconvenience and discomforts they braved in order to be with us at this season. Under all the circumstances of the case, so far as I can, I beg to apologise to them one and all for those inconveniences; but now that they are with us, I hope the citizens of Montreal will, as the Mayor very properly observed at the public reception this morning, endeavor to make them feel that sense of common cause and common country which is essential to be cultivated if we are long to remain subjects of a common sovereign. I am proud, sir, at the growth of practical liberty among our people, and I am proud also that we should have so many guests to observe and record the gratifying fact. (Cheers.) Better, I say, without exaggeration, better that the river should rise year by year to submerge half the city—better that the great bridge itself which spans the river should be swept away—than that true toleranee, which makes Montreal a happy home for every man who comes into it, should cease to characterize its population. (Loud cheers.) With these and perhaps a few other remarks I should, Mr. President, have thanked you all and taken at once my seat; but an unexpected duty to this country at large, and to Canada particularly, has been imposed upon me by a newspaper which a friend has this day placed in my hands. (Hear, hear.) The paper to which I refer is the London Times of the 14th September, containing a most extraordinary letter, dated Montreal, August 28th, and an editorial article founded on that letter, and relying almost implicitly on the accuracy and completeness of the correspondent's statements. The correspondent, it is well known, is Dr. Chas. Mackay, a worthy and gifted man, against whom, even if it were fit to be said, I should not on personal grounds say one harsh word. I have a sincere respect and regard for Dr. Mackay, but my public duty to this city and the Union cause must be discharged without delay or reservation. I hold the paper here in my hand, and I shall not trouble you with many extracts. I think I give fairly the sense when I say that we are represented to England and the world as a people wholly without patriotism, as placing the most sacred interests at a money value, as wholly indifferent whether our future shall be annexation or confederation, as willing to bear with the imperial connection only on condition that England does all the fighting for us and pays all the bills. I think this, without disguise, is a fair summary of the case made out against Canada in Montreal, and passed off on my friend Dr. Mackay for a genuine undeniable sketch of Canadian feeling and Canadian policy. No wonder, believing it to be genuine, that the Times should be shocked and that every Englishman should be indignant, but is this in any respect a true precis of our politics in Montreal or any where else in this Province? Now, a plain duty to this city and the Union cause imposes upon me the task of saying that I believe this informant of Dr. Mackay's was false to the city and false to Canada in the views he imposed upon the Times correspondent. (Cheers.) I regret that Dr. Mackay should have been so imposed upon and that he in his turn, as was perhaps natural, has misled the greatest organ of English opinion on questions so vitally affecting the public credit—nay the very existence of this Province as a British possession; for if, as the 'Times' editorial says, and as every man here will say as emphatically as any English editor—"if the sentiments of the Montreal memorandum supplied to Dr. Mackay be those of this country, then the British connection is and ought to be for ever at an end." (Hear, hear.) Your will observe, fellow-townsmen that no individual authority is given for these extraordinary statements in the "Times," but now here, in your name, if you agree with me, I ask who are these discontented men who only utter such sentiments in the confidence of business or friendship? I think the public have a right to now who these men are, and will not rest content till they do know. (Loud cries of "hear.") Sir, I deny that there is no popular feeling for confederation in those Provinces. I deny that there is no disposition to make all the sacrifices and perform all the duties which devolve upon us as members of the empire. If my much-deceived friend, Dr. Mackay, had been through Upper Canada last week with our guests he would been thoroughly undeceived on the first point; if he were here this day, and had visited the vast military camp at Laprarie, he could not have failed to observe the deep zeal, attachment for our own institutions, which could alone have brought together and kept together such a concourse. (Cheers). He would have seen these fifteen hundred of flower of our young men from Upper Canada and Lower Canada, from the city and country, devoting themselves with a deal and diligence which does then the highest honor to the acquirement of that skill and system by which alone a free people can maintain themselves in safety in the presence of more powerful neighbours. (Cheers) Gentlemen of the Maritime Provinces, you may say to your militia, if it is again alleged as it has been falsely alleged formerly, that we sought union with you to use you in our own defence, you may say that if Canada has the heaviest stake to risk in the great game of war, she will at least proportionately to her stake be represented in the field whenever necessity requires it. (Cheers.) Our stock will be equal to our stake whenever the Canadian militia is called upon to put into existence the lessons which they are so patiently and patriotically acquiring on the other side of the river. (Cheers.) Let me not, however, even in defence of our city and province, be misunderstood as to the motives and objects of that camp of instruction. They are, every one sees, strictly defensive; they are capable of no other interpretation. We have in the province no other feeling as a people at present than friendly feelings towards our Republican neighbors. There is not a sane man among us who would raise against them the cuckoo cry of Cato, "Carthage must be destroyed," but on the other hand we one and all natives and new comers, Catholic and Protestant, do join in one cry "Canada must be defended"—(cheers) and Canada must for that defence, in men and in money, pay to the utmost farthing and the last life. (Loud cheers.) Pardon me, ladies and gentlemen, for the introduction of so serious a matter on so cheerful an occasion, but first and above all things the character of our city and the credit of our country must be maintained and no time can be ill chosen for such a duty. (Cheers.) I am much mistaken if this matter can end here. For one I think it cannot be settled until it is sifted. It is on every account most desirable for us all to know whether or not this minority among us, not much affected by so local a sentiment as patriotism, are more or less numerous, who are leaders, and what are their plans. "The Times'" letter and article of the 14th of September have called attention to the fact that there is such a minority with well defined views confidentially diffused through the city. Who are they and where are they to be found? Do they congregate on the exchange? Do they frequent the courts of law? By what plea or pretext do they pretend to speak for Canada and to desecrate this great city as having no other politics but pounds, shillings and pence? These are all questions to be asked, and in your name I ask them, expecting sooner or later from some quarter a reply. (Cheers.) Mr. President, I will no longer detain either those who are to follow me from fulfilling their parts, nor this good company from hearing them—a company to which I think you ought to be doubly indebted for coming together in exhibition week. I thank you all very cordially for the very kind reception you have given me, and I beg to commit to those of my personal friends who may be present the particular charge of our maritime guests, who are with us this evening and for the remainder of the week. (Loud cheers.)

THE CHALLENGE FOR PORTER.

It should be remembered that when Mr. George Creighton exhibited his Bottled Porter at the Great Fair at London, he not only won the Prize, but he beat the whole Province. It is of no use saying that all the Canada Brewers did not compete—that was their own neglect—his challenge was full and ample, and had long and sufficient publicity.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.—An advertisement in our columns for some time past announces the commencement of the winter session of this medical school on the 2nd October. Presided over, as it is, by one so highly esteemed in his profession as the Venerable Dr. Rolph, this school has attained an honored position. Its graduates have frequently passed the ordeal of the College of Physicians, and the Royal College of Surgeons at Home, in the most creditable manner—a fact which attests the excellence of the drilling they received in the college here. The present session will no doubt be as largely attended as any that has preceded it.

CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE.—J. O. Sullivan, of Campbellford, in the County of Northumberland, took the Canada Company's prize for wheat at the late Provincial Exhibition. The wheat shown is of the Soule's variety, and splendid.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAS. MORRIS.

Brockville, Sept. 29.

The Hon. James Morris died this evening. He has been suffering from ill health for a length of time, and latterly has been very ill, so that his death was not unexpected.

Montreal, Sept. 28.

THE EXHIBITION YESTERDAY.—The 2nd day of opening—was all that the Committee could desire, and pecuniarily exceeded the most sanguine expectations of that body. The number of tickets sold at the Agricultural gate was 8,000, realizing at the lowest estimate $2,000, while the tickets sold at the Industrial department up to 6 p.m. was 7,000, realizing $1,750. The amount taken at the Horticultural Exhibition, we have not ascertained. Estimating the attendance at 8,000 which is the very lowest calculation, the receipts would be $2,000, which will sum up the net receipts of yesterday, in round numbers, at $3,750. To-day the attendance will scarcely be less.

*** The Exhibition at Montreal is divided into three separate Divisions, at each of which the visitor pays. 8,000 seems to have been the greatest number admitted on the 2nd day, in a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants, while at London, with a population of less than 15,000, on the 2nd day 20,000 tickets were sold.

FRENCH CANADIANS AT THE LOWER CANADA EXHIBITION.—No circumstances connected with the present exhibition gives us more pleasure than the interest taken in it by our French Canadian friends. Of 186 horses 67 are exhibited by French Canadians; and of horned cattle they show 100 specimens out of 331. In hogs they have only 45 of 123 entries, but we noticed that a Mr. Globensky took a great number of the prizes. In manufactures they also took a share, 27 of the entries of implements and machines being by them. In fruits and flowers they did not take so large an interest, but we see some French names in the prize list.

THE VISITORS FROM THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Montreal, Sept. 28.

There has been another day of splendid weather for the success of the Exhibition, and the entertainment of the Maritime guests.

In the forenoon, the guests in a body visited the Exhibition, being formally received at the Industrial Palace by Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Arts, and at the Agricultural Exhibition by Major Campbell, President of the Board of Agriculture, and the Hon. T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture. His Worship, Mayor Beaudry, conducted the party.

At three o'clock the dejeuner in honor of the guests came off in the St. Lawrence Hall, and was a great success. The dining room was handsomely decorated, and the entertainment was of the most elegant and recherche description. From 250 to 300 were present. Mayor Beaudry occupied the chair, supported on his right by the Hon. Mr. Macfarlane, chairman of the party from the Provinces, Hon. W. McDougall, Provincial Secretary of Canada, Hon. Mr. Haviland, of Prince Edward Island, Hon. Mr. Shannon, Hon. Mr. McGee; Mr. Eskeggie, Mayor of Stockport, England, and Hon. James Ferrier; on his left by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, New Brunswick, Hon. G. E. Cartier, Mr. Watkin, M.P., of Stockport, England, and President Grand Trunk Railway, Hon. P. H. Moore and Hon. Charles Wilson, M.L.C. The Mayor read a letter apologising for absence, from the administrator of the government, General Sir John Michel, who was unable to return from Niagara in time for the entertainment. He also read letters of apology for unavoidable absence from Major General Lindsay and Hon. W. P. Howland.

[Here follows the account of the Dinner and the Speeches—all secundem artem.]

The press and the ladies were then toasted and the proceedings terminated about 8 o'clock.

The dejeuner was attended by the elite of the citizens of Montreal, and both they and the guests seemed delighted with the successful way in which the affair had passed off.

The Exhibition was again thronged to-day. Between 13,000 and 14,000 tickets were sold.

The Maritime guests visit the encampment at Laprairie to-morrow. The visit to the water works, fire alarms, &c., being postponed till Saturday.

The grand ball comes off to-morrow evening, and promises to be a success.—Globe.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1865.

CONFEDERATION A SETTLED FACT.

From the very marked speech of the Hon. John A. Macdonald at Ottawa, (in to-day's issue,) it may safely be asserted that the Confederation of the North American British Provinces is a fore-gone conclusion. Mr. Macdonald would not have spoken so decidedly, had he not good reason to say what he did.

THE SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD AT THE LUNCH IN OTTAWA.

The toast was drunk with very great enthusiasm, the walls echoing to rounds of cheers which were again and again repeated. The company then sang the chorus, 'For he's a Jolly good fellow.'

Hon. J. A. Macdonald on rising was received with renewed cheering, which lasted some time. When the applause had subsided, he said,—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I will in the first place refer to one remark which escaped your Worship in proposing the toast. You stated that you hoped my stay would not be long. (Laughter.) Well, I am going to carry that out in the letter. I am going to night or to morrow morning. But let me say you are not going to get rid of me so easily. I am not like the dove of the Ark: I have found a resting place in Ottawa. (Much cheering.) I must say, Mr. Mayor, that I feel highly flattered by the cordial manner in which the toast has been received; and I may add that there is an appropriateness in the honor which you have done me. Sir, it so happened that in 1858 I was at the head of a Government which fell in the cause of Ottawa, and it is something like poetic justice that I am the first one of those that composed that Government to bring to you the evidence of the fact that Ottawa is the Metropolis of Canada. (Applause.)—Through much difficulty—through much strife—with much trouble and with some reproach, the Government of which I was a member, and the main portion of which are in the present Government, carried through the question of the Seat of Government; we submitted the matter to Her Majesty's arbitrament; and when she selected Ottawa after great deliberation—although I as member for Kingston, was disappointed that that city had not been chosen, and although other members of the Government were disappointed that the city which each one favoured had not been fixed upon—we all cordially and loyally supported the decision of Her Majesty, and have stood loyally by it. And you will remember in 1858, after the decision of the Queen was given, that when a member of Parliament moved that Ottawa was not a fit place for the seat of government, we said that it was, and we were out voted; we would not be the means of insulting the people of Ottawa, and of insulting Her Majesty. Of the members of the Government of that day, Mr. Cartier and myself alone continued in power; but Mr. Cartier and myself will have the satisfaction of knowing that the policy which we inaugurated then is now being carried out to successful completion. (Applause.) We might, had we chosen, have accepted the decision of the House of Commons of Canada; but having left the decision to Her Majesty, we determined that we should stand by it—we resigned office rather than yield—we were subject to all kinds reproaches, all kind of suspicion, alike from East to West, in consequence of our course, but we swerved not from it, we maintained the position that, as Ottawa had been selected by the Queen, Ottawa should be the seat of government. Therefore it is, I say, that it is like poetic justice that I should be the first Minister of the Crown to receive the greetings of the people of Ottawa on the transference of the Government here. I have no doubt when Mr. Cartier comes here you will give him the same warm greeting—(cheers)—because, while I had to fight the battle of Ottawa against Kingston, he had to fight the battle of your city against Montreal and Quebec. We both had hard work, but it was a work of pleasure, and our reward is the success of our policy, followed by this cordial reception. And it is not merely the transfer of the Seat of Government from Quebec to Ottawa—I don't look upon that as of much importance—it is not merely the transference of the capital of Upper and Lower Canada that is of much importance. That transference involves much greater considerations. Ottawa is bound to be the metropolis of one-third of the continent of America. Just as sure as I address you, sir, so sure will all the Provinces of British America be united, and so sure as they are united so surely will Ottawa be the capital of the country, existing from Ottawa to the north pole. And you have seen that, by the gracious cession of Her Majesty, Canada is already owner of the soil to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Why, the future of Ottawa is so great that one hesitates in speaking of it—in calculating as to its prospects. There, again, just as sure as Ottawa will be the capital of all British North America—just as sure it will be the capital of all the British possessions in America—just as sure as the Legislature is settled here and they see this portion of the country, just as surely will be carried out that great scheme of connecting Lake Huron with the Ottawa. (Great cheering.) The subject has pressed not only upon the attention of colonial public men, but it has impressed itself also upon the attention of British Statesmen. Sir, it is a great pleasure—it is a pleasure that few statesmen have—to see the seed that they have planted bravely into a full grown tree. It is seldom that politicians live to learn the fruit of their labors—that the Government having felt it their duty to urge the union of all the British American Provinces against all comers, excepting of course Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, it will be our pleasure to see that grand scheme carried into fruition. We expected to have another year has passed. We may read in the papers about the union of one colony or another, but I do not speak metaphorically in without the book, when I say that the union of all the Provinces is a fixed fact; and that Ottawa is the metropolis of these colonies is equally a fixed fact. (Much cheering.) I am the only member of the Government that has yet arrived here, but the rest will follow in a week at least. I know that you will give them a hospitable reception. I am sure the loyalty which has always characterized the people of Ottawa, will lead them to greet kindly the new comers. I am certain some of them require it at your hands. I speak not of the heads of departments, but I speak of those numerous labourers, workers and employees with small incomes, who have to look at a shilling twice before they spend it. There are upwards of 2000 of these people. These need all the kind consideration that can be given to them, and I am sure the people of Ottawa will do all in their power to smooth their path and remove obstructions. From all the inquiries that I have made here to-day, I must say that I have not found any desire of attempt to take unproper advantage of these poor people. (Applause.) I found—and much to my surprise—that rents are still reasonable. (Hear, hear.) Much to my surprise I found that the poor man could find a better and home without rush to beneath. I found that the people of Ottawa had looked at a long future, and not present advantages—(hear, hear)—and it is a wise, wholesome and judicious policy. These people are coming to be residents of Ottawa; they will be no longer like birds flying from tree to tree and bough to bough; this is the permanent seat of Government, and it is your duty and your interest to treat them kindly. I commend them to your kind consideration; and if you accord it, you may depend upon it the result will be like bread cast upon the waters, returning to you after many days. I know perfectly well, for I have been in Kingston, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec when the seat of government changed from one place to another, that the servants of the Government have suffered great hardships, and, sometimes, great exactions, and I am pleased to find, from the inquiries I have made to-day, on hands, that Ottawa has pursued a more generous, a more kind, a more wise policy. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, I am not going to inflict upon you a long speech, and although you gave me a quiet hint to make my stay short—(laughter)—I am not going to take that advice. On several occasions I attempted to withdraw from the Government. In 1858, I positively refused to assume the reins of Government, and only did so on the most urgent solicitation. Several times since I have sought to retire, but have been prevailed on not to do so. Because, gentlemen, let me tell you, although it may be a profitable thing to be a contractor of the Government, it is not a profitable thing to be a member of the Government. I have found since being a member of the Government that my banker looks upon me with less kindly interest than formerly. Well, gentlemen, they would not let me go when I wanted, and now I won't. (Laughter.) I won't go unless I am compelled, and because I have an object in view worthy of any statesman's ambition, and of a Can