

own daughter. Some of our citizens repaired to his residence, where they found his boy, and questioned him regarding the whereabouts of his sister. He said he dared not tell what he knew, for fear his father would kill him. They told him that his father was in prison and he could not injure him, upon which the boy led them to a hill, and pointed out a large stone, under which he said they would find his sister. They raised the stone and found the girl. She was not dead, but had been confined under the stone with scarcely room to move a muscle, nearly two whole days and nights. She could scarcely stand upon her feet when released from her place of confinement, and stated that she had been thus punished on account of a remark she had made that had displeased her father. D., even after he was locked in jail, affected great sorrow at the loss of his daughter, and charged her abduction upon Mrs Kinney. When his daughter was brought into his presence the unnatural father gave way to a savage passion, and demanded that his hands be untied that he might kill her. Our informant states that D. was a man of considerable education, but of terrible passions, and a tyrant to his family. He also says that all who are acquainted with him considered him as perfectly sane, thought it is scarcely to be credited that a man in his right mind could be capable of perpetrating such diabolical deeds.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The royal party left Osborne at half-past ten on Monday, and started from Gosport by special train, at ten minutes past eleven. The royal train arrived at Basingstoke at ten minutes after twelve o'clock. On alighting her Majesty was received by Mr Russel, Captain Bulkeley, and Mr Saunders, by whom she was conducted across the platform to the train in waiting on the broad gauge line. When the Great Western train came to stop in the Gloucester station the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and the Mayor of Gloucester, Mr Clutterbuck, were conducted to her Majesty's carriage, where they presented loyal and dutiful addresses to her Majesty. The train left Gloucester amid the cheers of thousands assembled, en route for Birmingham. In passing through the Cheltenham station the speed of the train was slackened to afford the numerous spectators an opportunity of welcoming the sovereign. At Broomsgrove the train halted to take water. Grand preparations were here made for the reception of the Queen. The station and buildings were almost hidden with a profusion of flowers, flags, and evergreens. Here the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel the Hon. R. Clive, went out, and fired a royal salute in honour of her Majesty. Lady Harriet Clive, with her youthful family, were in attendance at the station, and had the honour of presenting her Majesty with a basket of grapes and several beautiful bouquets of choice flowers, which the Queen accepted very graciously. From Broomsgrove the royal train proceeded at a rapid pace up the Lickey incline, and ran into the Birmingham station precisely at five minutes to five o'clock. The Mayor and corporation were here in attendance, to present an address from the Town Council, which her Majesty was pleased to accept very graciously. A guard of honour, composed of a company of the Scots Greys, were also present, had the station and its vicinity were thronged with many thousands of spectators. On leaving the station her Majesty was greeted with the loudest manifestations of popular applause. From Birmingham the royal train proceeded at a rapid pace by Burton and Tamworth to Derby, where her Majesty arrived about six o'clock, ten minutes before the appointed time. A guard of honour, composed of the pensioners of the district, were on duty in the station, and her Majesty was escorted from the railway station to the Midland Hotel by a company of the yeomanry cavalry. The Duke of Devonshire was in attendance at the station to receive her Majesty. The Earl of Burlington and Lord Cavendish were with the Duke of Devonshire who had the honour of dining in the evening with her Majesty. The royal party left the Midland Hotel, Derby, at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. A guard of honour of the 77th regiment, commanded by Major Stanton, was drawn up in the square, and the ground was kept clear by parties of the 7th Hussars and county and town yeomanry. The military arrangements were under the command of Major General Arbuthnot. Her Majesty and the royal party travelled by the railways that pass through York and Newcastle, at the latter of which towns luncheon was provided for her Majesty, the Prince, and the royal family, as also for the ladies and gentlemen composing her Majesty's suite. Her Majesty arrived at St. Margaret's temporary station at about a quarter past five on Tuesday evening, and immediately proceeded in one of the royal carriages, drawn by four horses, by the Queen's Drive to Holyrood Palace. Her Majesty was received

upon the platform on alighting by the Sheriff of Edinburgh, Major General Napier, commanding the troops, and the other military and civil authorities.

On Wednesday the royal party arrived at Cupar Angus at ten minutes past eleven o'clock where they partook of some refreshments in the station. They then took carriages, and proceeded by the Spittal of Glenshee, where luncheon was served. They arrived safely at Balmoral in the evening.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

CANADA.

Departure of Mr Jackson, M. P.—This gentleman, owing to obstructions so unexpectedly thrown in his way by parties in Montreal connected with a rival railway, has taken his departure for England. The Directors of the Richmond and Quebec Railroad prevailed upon the honourable gentleman to take the Temiscouata and New Brunswick route in order that he might see something more of Lower Canada, and the country through which the Halifax Railway, should it ever be made, must of necessity pass; and they resolved to give him an escort. Captain Rhodes indeed accompanies the party, consisting of Mr Jackson, his son, and Mr Ross, to St. John's, New Brunswick. The departure took place on Saturday. The following account we have abridged from the Chronicle:—

The steamer in which he and the party with him crossed the river was decorated with flags, &c at Point Levi, five of Mr Hough's best carriages (in two of which were in each, four horses,) being in readiness, with the flags, horse ornaments, and music necessary for a demonstration, the following gentlemen stepped into them, on a visit, with Mr Jackson, to the parishes along the south shore of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and New Brunswick, with the view of ascertaining, from personal observation, the extent of settlement and actual facilities for a line of railway in that direction:— * *

Within a league of St. Michel, the carriage party having been joined by Mr Moreau, in his light cart, turned off the river road towards the back concessions. Passing between fields of wheat, of which no country would be ashamed, the yellow corn gently waving to the breeze or falling before the scythe of the shearer, we soon reached the parish of St. Francois. How luxuriant the country now looked; the fields were, for this part of the world, of extraordinary size; the fencing was straight as an arrow; the wheat straw long; horses, sheep, oxen and swine on every side at grass in the fields; a valley of six or seven miles in width and apparently of interminable length, as level as a ship's deck, as far as the eye could see, was skirted by a wooded rocky eminence on either side, which seemed to lean against the summer clouded sky. A substantial farmer of the neighbourhood, Mr DeChambre, being here recognised by Mr Patton, was invited to enter one of the carriages, which he politely did, and showed us the way to his picturesquely situated residence on the Riviere du Sud.

As hungry as hawks, the visitors gladly availed themselves of Mr DeChambre's kind invitation to step in, and milk and home baked bread, and butter, and brandy being but before them, there was such a munching as one seldom sees. The scene may be fancied. For a few minutes no one spoke, but at length some one broke the silence by asking the remarkably taciturn but shrewd and intelligent engineer, Mr Ross, if he thought it would be difficult to make a railway below Quebec. The reply was, 'there is no necessity for making a road, it is only necessary to lay down the sleepers upon the present road.' Mr Jackson was quite delighted: every horse, every ox, cow, pig, every sheep, every bushel of oats were so much wealth which could make any railroad pay. He had no idea, nor indeed had we, that Lower Canada was so fertile and so wealthy, and so level; and how level the country is may be conceived:—for from a slight elevation at St. Pierre, a rocky hill, of some sixty feet high, six parish churches are plainly visible, those of L'Isle, St. Thomas, St. Pierre, St. Francois, Cap St. Ignace and St. Charles. Finally, driving up to the signorial mansion of William Patton, Esq., at St. Thomas, the escort party had reached their terminus. Dusted, washed, and otherwise spruced up a bit, the whole pro tempore association were ushered into the drawing room, where they were politely received by Mrs Patton, and almost immediately after into the drawing room, where the numerous company sat down to a champagne dinner.

Heaths were now drunk and speeches made with a wonderful facility. Captain Rhodes proposed Mr Patton's health in very complimentary and chaste language. Mr Patton replied with his usual frankness and wit; Mr Cauchon proposed the health of Mr Jackson, and Mr Jackson spoke ably in reply; Mr Patton proposed Mr Ross's health, and that gentleman replied so ably, so easily, and in language so correct as to astonish all present, and to make Mr Jackson put the question—'who says Mr Ross can't speak?'—Midnight came, and the company broke up, only, however, to assemble again at breakfast next morning. By the way, we had almost omitted to mention that Mr Cerbshire joined at dinner, having travelled by the river road, as quickly as he could. On Sunday, an intimation was sent to Mr Jackson that His Worship the Mayor and the City Council of Moutmag-

ny were desirous of presenting an address to him.

Mr Jackson made a most admirable speech, in reply, the substance of which was communicated to the people by Mr Cauchon, who was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered as he stated what Mr Jackson had said about their 'glorious' country. The following in his written reply to the address:—

Montmagny, 12th Sept., 1852.

To the Mayor and Council of the village of Montmagny.

Honorable Gentlemen,—The cordial and unexpected reception, with which you have welcomed me among you, to-day, has animated me with feelings, which I find it difficult to express. This spontaneous expression of your sentiments towards me, shews beyond doubt your readiness and desire to co-operate with those who may endeavour to increase the importance of your country, for, as the association which I represent on the present occasion, has always been identified with Railroad enterprise, I hail in your kindness towards me, a sign of your anxiety to bring into your own Province the greatest element of political and commercial prosperity—a rapid means of internal communication.

I have had an opportunity of giving you some of my views on this subject, and of detailing the results of many years experience in maturing and developing the traffic of fostering the demand and enlarging the capacity for supplying in many parts, both in England and the continent of Europe, to which railroad communication has been extended; and I must say that, wide as my experience has been, I have never seen any country, whose capabilities are so large, and whose resources promise such great results.

Accept, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for your hospitable and unexpected reception, and believe me, when I assure you that my best efforts shall never be wanting to farther the grand object which you have in view.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your od'dt. humble servt.

WM. JACKSON.

Mr Jackson had upon all occasions expressed himself in terms of astonishment at the resources of this country, no one tenth portion of which he says has yet been developed. His testimony in favour of the country in the House of Commons, where the authority of his opinion will be highly beneficial. Rapid as is the growth of wealth in these Provinces Mr Jackson thinks that the expenditure of seven millions of money in a brief space in it, cannot do harm. He is willing, we understand, to take one half the risk of the cost of making the Trunk Railroad, with the Government, taking stock in payment, so that if the road do not pay, he will lose his money. He undertakes to make a road upon which cars shall safely travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour, double the speed of any railroad yet made in this country, and at somewhere about one half the cost per mile to the country. The completion of the line includes the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence, which alone it is estimated, will cost £100,000.—Should the country neglect this opportunity, it will be an act suicidal of its prosperity.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sir Charles Lyell's Opinion of New Brunswick.—This eminent Geologist, now in New Brunswick, has visited some of the districts of Westmoreland, and other parts of the Province—and we are gratified to learn that he expresses a highly favourable opinion of the geological features of his country, so far as his observations have extended. We understand that he is unable to decide the question of the Lawyers, as to whether the substance found in Albert, in such abundance, comes under the cognomen of Coal, or Asphaltum, as its character differs from both. It being a new thing to science, Sir Charles is puzzled to know, on first examination, what to call it. When in St. John he visited the black lead, or plumbago mines, at the Falls, and remarked that Anthracite Coal would yet be found in that vicinity, immense beds, as this plumbago was but the outer coruscation of the treasure within. We hope the company will keep on digging until they strike a vein, and their fortunes are made. In the opinion of Sir Charles Lyell, this Province abounds in mineral wealth—such as coal, copper, &c. &c.—which will on day be explored and developed to the enrichment of the inhabitants. It requires but enterprise and capital to bring about these ends. Opinions from such a quarter, cannot be over estimated. If Professor Johnston was capable of giving our Agricultural capabilities a good character, professor Lyell will assist us in the mineral kingdom. We hope yet to hear from him, under his own hand. No doubt he will write a treatise upon what he has seen and approved of, in this Province. That alone will do us an immensity of good. We are informed that Sir Charles Lyell and our Lieut. Governor were school-mates. In company with Lady Eyell he intends to make a journey to the 'Rocky Mountains' for Geological research, and the pleasure which the prosecution of science affords him. We hope when he returns to England he will give New Brunswick as good a name as he may think it deserves.—*St. John Morning News.*

Reciprocity.—The following judicious remarks we copy from the P. E. Island Gazette. We think the time has now arrived for these Provinces to stand upon their rights, and defend them as well as they can. If our

neighbours will only deal with us upon foul terms, it is necessary to pay them off with their own 'notions.' The amount of American Goods arriving here every week, by steamers from Boston, is enormous, the duties upon which average only 7 1-2 per cent. Our Salmon, and Lumber, are taxed 20 and 30 per cent in Boston. It's a poor rule that won't work two ways. If our neighbours will not relax their tariff; then, we are almost inclined to say, let us enlarge our's. We don't mind biting our own nose off, when there is a necessity for it, suppose it will disfigure the countenance. The Gazette says—

So long as foreign countries oppose barriers to a fair and reciprocal trade with us, so long should our rulers foster, by every means in their power, the encouragement of native industry.—If the Americans can catch the fish which frequent our shores 'without let or hindrance,' and dispose of them in the West India Markets at a rate which drives our shippers almost entirely away from them, while we are excluded from a participation in the American Markets, it is self-evident to every reflective mind, that they have not the slightest incentive to gain anything more. They obtain all the advantages they require without any equivalent, and thus paralyze the industry and cramp the energy of our own people.

A New Feature in Science.—We learn from the Boston Courier that the new ship Ericsson, of 2500 tons, was launched at Williamsburg, L. I., on Wednesday last. She is to be propelled by the newly invented caloric engine which is at present creating much interest in all scientific and commercial classes in the United States. If the experiment should prove successful, it will open a new era in steam, and cause a complete revolution in the present mode of applying that power.—According to the new principle, instead of using water to produce steam, heated air is made to answer this purpose, and thus far it is said the experiment has proved completely successful. We shall await with much interest for the result of the trial trip of the Ericsson.—*New Brunswicker.*

On the 25th of last month Mr Barton of Grand Lake sent his three children to search for hazel nuts, and when they were about to return, the youngest, a boy scarcely five years of age, remained behind. Some time after the fears of the parents were excited at his protracted absence, and a search was made for the child, but in vain. The assistance of the neighbours was summoned and the search continued day after day in all directions; but without success. The weather was very severe and stormy, and all hopes of the child's recovery was abandoned. Strange to relate however, he was accidentally found on the ninth day at a distance of six miles by a party who were not in search of him, and at the time that a party, who had again taken up the search, had got on his track.

A dog had found the scent and led the first party to the spot. The little fellow, when found, appeared quite unconcerned, and gave a very sensible account of his adventures. He was afraid of being chastised for loitering in the woods, and did not return with the other children, and when he tried to get back he could not find his way. He cried the first day, but not afterwards. The first night he slept in a tree; but he said he was afraid he would fall when asleep, and on the other nights he slept on the ground. He ate only the berries that grew low, as he knew these, he said, and was afraid to touch those on the high bushes. He thought he should never get home again. It is said the little fellow displays extraordinary sense, as if his reasoning faculties were suddenly developed by the extraordinary circumstances in which he was placed, and the people of the neighbourhood were flocking to see the child, and hear him talk, regarding his preservation as miraculous. *St. John Freeman.*

CANADA.

These Resolutions again.—Probably the Clergy Reserves Resolutions will be agreed to or set aside before these remarks go to press. No matter, again we repeat, they signify nothing. Exciting the fears of one party and arousing the prejudices of another, they have attracted some attention, but in truth, they are a mummery, as we have before remarked, and as Mr. Papineau also thinks. The ministry, or rather the powerful part of it have no more idea of secularising the Clergy Reserves, or of asking England to suffer them to do so, than they have of flying. Thoroughly persuaded that England will pay no heed to them, they pass a series of meaningless resolutions. Less honest than Mr Price, less far-seeing than Mr Baldwin, less enthusiastic than Mr Brown, but less fanatic than Mr Rose, Mr Hincks pursues the even tenor of his way determined, naturally enough, to keep his place as long as he can. Mr Moria too, must have been let into the secret, else could he never have talked about secularization as he does, knowing full well that no sooner is the church of England deprived of privileges than the church of Rome, to which he has the pride to belong, will also be deprived of hers. Well may the Premier further say that His Excellency the Governor General concurs in the resolutions. No doubt His Excellency appreciates them fully.

The Lamentable Results of a Difference of Opinion.—At two o'clock this morning, the Ministry were relieved from their awful anxiety. The Hincks' resolutions were carried, minus the terrible word *collision*, which, though signifying nothing as it was applied, had yet a furious sound and grated in the ears of not a few.