

CHEAP RAILROADS FOR NEW COUNTRIES.

MR. BOYD, C. E., ON THE NARROW GAUGE.

From the Colonial Presbyterian, Oct. 4.

We felt very much at fault the other day on reading an article in an English periodical. Among the questions put to candidates in the Competitive Examinations for the Civil Service in India quoted in the article, we found a whole series of interrogatories on the Narrow Gauge. They put us in mind of the fact that Mr. Boyd's pamphlet on the subject had been lying for months on our table, without having received at our hands anything but a cursory notice. We may as well give one or two of these questions, as they cast light upon the nature of the narrow gauge of which we wish to impart some idea. We quote:—

The opening of India by means of roads, railways, cheaply-constructed low-speed railways, canals, and by rendering rivers navigable, is a subject of the first importance.

1. Much attention is now being directed with a view to the development of districts where there is little existing traffic, and which would not justify expensive works—the construction of cheap low-speed railways or tramways of narrow gauge with steep inclines and sharp curves, in order to save earthwork and masonry, &c. Specify the various points, as regards plan, permanent way, engines, &c., where economy could be effected by adopting a 2 ft. 6 in. or 3 ft gauge, and make an estimate for one mile of permanent way, adopting your data.

2. Give the particulars of a cheaply-constructed narrow gauge railway in North Wales, originally intended for mineral traffic, which give width of gauge, particulars of curves and gradients, &c.

3. Describe the alterations produced by Mr. Cross, and others in the locomotive engine, especially adapting it for steep gradients and sharp curves, to work lines like the above mentioned.

4. Give particulars of a cheaply-constructed low-speed railway recently opened in Norway, at a cost of £3,000 per mile, including plant and stations; specify width of gauge, form of rail, sleepers, &c.

It is of these narrow gauge roads that Mr. Boyd treats in his able pamphlet. The cost of a road, other conditions being similar, must evidently be largely determined by the gauge, involving, as this does, the extent of cuttings, ballasting, masonry, weight of engines and rails, thus affecting and reducing the cost of the rolling stock, as well as of the road itself. If such roads can be made to serve substantially the purposes of the ordinary broad gauge, they would evidently be very desirable in a new country. Hence its adoption in thinly inhabited countries, as described in the questions, or in countries not of great wealth and yet requiring roads. This gauge, according to Mr. Boyd, has been adopted in India, Canada, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Chile. Since Mr. Boyd's pamphlet was in type, a report on the Southern and Western Railway in Queensland, Australia, has been published, showing its adoption to that country as practically tested, and giving the result of experience. It might be found that this gauge merits serious attention in various parts of the Lower Provinces. Were a road to be built from Charlottetown to Summerside, or were some other of the branches of the so-called grid-iron scheme to be undertaken, for example, as no doubt they soon will, the narrow gauge might be found practicable and sufficient, and the broad gauge entirely impracticable on the ground of expense.

Most of our readers are aware that the gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, used in this province is a mean between the English broad and narrow gauges. The narrow gauges in general use are about 3 feet. Besides the saving in the construction and rolling stock there is an advantage in the working of the road deserving of notice. Mr. Boyd says:—

It is now well understood that the resistance due to curves and imperfections in the track increases as the width between the rails is reduced. The greater portion of curve resistance is due to the sliding motion produced by the difference of the space passed over by two wheels of the same diameter keyed fast to opposite ends of an axle common to both. Irregularities in the surface give the wheels a tendency to land diagonally across the track. It can, therefore, be easily conceived that both these resistances increase or diminish with the length of the axle—or what is the same thing, the width of gauge. An engine of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, on a curve of 1000 feet radius, would consequently have little advantage, as far as this loss of power is concerned, over one of 3 feet gauge on a curve of half that radius. As sharp curves could therefore be introduced, without a corresponding increase in the resistance, heavy earthworks could be avoided without a resort to steep gradients, and the narrow gauge tributaries could be carried into many districts where lines of the wider gauge would be enormously expensive, in both construction and operation.

Mr. Boyd goes very fully into the details of the work, arguing the question pro and con and meeting objections. It appears that a speed of 20 miles an hour could easily be had for passengers; the road would be well adapted to freight, and could be built in some districts at half the cost of the broad gauge. In the case of others it is less than half. The more easily constructed the road, the greater the saving in the cost of the narrow gauge—the cost approximates more nearly to that of the broad gauge. The objection to the road is evidently the expense and trouble of removing freight from the cars of the narrow gauge to those of the broad gauge, and the change of cars by passengers. Neither presents any difficulty that can for a moment be compared to that arising from the want of such a road—we want that which reduces the value of the products of the mine and the farm, and causes stagnation and a system of barter to prevail in territories like New Brunswick which have not ready access to cash markets. It is, however, to be noted as the first objection that from the nature of the case much of the freight that passes over the narrow gauge, might, in the case of several points, find an outlet by water, or otherwise than the broad gauge. Besides, with the present heavy applications, the removal of freight could only be a question of cost and delay, and could not be very formidable on roads which form short outlets to the ocean or were merely feeders to grand trunk lines. As to passengers, the difficulty is not worth mentioning. We may be very thankful in this country if we can extend our means of speedy travel so economically, and with so little inconvenience.

There are two prominent forms which the narrow gauge may assume, both adapted to the lighter and cheaper rolling stock of the proposed narrow gauge. We have asked Mr. Boyd to make a few calculations showing the cost of these gauges as compared with the broad gauge. He has favored us with the following figures:—

Table with 2 columns: Gauge type and Estimated cost. Rows include 40 miles of branch railway, 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 5 ft. 6 in. gauge with 10 per cent. addition.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Journal.

With your permission, I purpose offering a few remarks on the merits of the contemplated road from Miscouche to Summerside; and shall also notice the reasons assigned by parties for their opposition to it. First, then, I presume I may take the liberty of calling Summerside the Capital of Prince County. This admitted, it will be absurd to say anything against having the nearest roads possible to reach it from other parts of the County. The present circuitous route from Esmont Bay, Fifteen Point, &c., may well remind one of the famous walls of Troy. Summerside is a direct exporting and importing market for almost all the products of agriculture and articles of commerce, required by an agricultural population. Shipping is also extensively prosecuted, as well as several other branches of Colonial industry and enterprise; and its fine harbor makes it the connecting link between us and the neighboring Provinces and United States, through the medium of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company, E. & N. A. Railway, and Boston Steamers.

The greatest drawbacks to an agricultural country are the distance and consequent labor and expense of transporting their produce to a market. Steam and water communication are said to annihilate space, but as we have no Railroads—nor likely soon to have any—the only thing we can do is to have our roads so open that we can do the distance to our market as short as possible.

A glance at the map of the Island will show that the new road makes the distance three miles less from Esmont Bay, Fifteen Point, &c., and the same from the North Cape, Tignish, Caspeque, &c., by taking the St. Nicholas' Road, near Damien McNeill's, on the Western Road, and thence past Hockin's Mills to Joseph Delony Perry's. In fact, the whole Western part of the County, St. Eleanor's, lower Sixteen, and a part of Lots 14 and 15, excepted. It is well known that a large proportion of the timber used in Summerside for ship building is taken from Lots 14 and 15, and not always on ice or water, and the distance of three miles further than it should be, to haul such heavy commodities, is an injury to both seller and buyer, which should at once be removed. And then to compel a large number of farmers to haul their grain so much further in the autumn, when the roads are proverbially bad, is not, I think, a sign of progress. Again, are travellers from all the above named places who wish to visit Summerside, either on business or to take the steamer, to be compelled to the end of, to travel this extra three miles, or is it to be put off or on for twenty or thirty miles, and not always on ice or water, and the distance of three miles further than it should be, to haul such heavy commodities, is an injury to both seller and buyer, which should at once be removed.

It would require the use of diagrams to make the character of these different lines of road and their rolling stock appear to the eye, which would be the best mode of exhibiting them, but the calculations and explanations contained in this article are sufficient to rivet attention on the fact that the narrow gauge, in the case of several of our proposed railroads, ought to merit the serious consideration of the people of British America. We need hardly add that Mr. Boyd has done himself great credit by his pamphlet, which proves that he is fully up to the times.

A PRACTICAL JOKE WELL CARRIED OUT.

The Western News supplies the following:— Certain "fasc" young gentlemen of Chifton are chuckling over the success of a daring joke. Not long since, an elderly bachelor, who has the reputation of being very wealthy and very miserly, was applied to for a subscription towards some charitable object, and for reasons best known to himself, gave a point-blank refusal to the application, which he greatly offended the parties, who, in their rather liberal estimate of his generosity, had considered him good for at least a couple of guineas. The affair got talked about, and came to the ears of a party of youths full of mischief, who determined to pay the old gentleman out for his selfishness, and their modes operandi was to favor him with a visit from his Atlantic majesty. A bold spirit was willing to represent that well known character, and at a late hour one night last week, the dangerous joke was carried out. The poor devil was well smeared over with phosphorus, burning sulphur, to give him orthodox brimstone odor. In his hand he bore a buck's foot, well charged with electricity, the said foot being attached to a non-conducting handle to prevent the escape of the electric fluid. By some means this juvenile personification of "And Home" managed to gain an entrance to the old gentleman's sleeping apartment, and in the "very witching hour of the night," made his appearance at the bedside of his victim. Suddenly awakened, the poor man rubbed his eyes, started, rubbed his eyes again, and doubtless began to feel uncommonly uncomfortable. In a sepulchral voice, his visitor requested him to sink his hands. He tremblingly obeyed, and received such a terrible shock from the electrified buck's foot that, coupled with the look-like character of the foot itself, left him in a state of mind that the Lord of Hades had come to balance accounts. Paralyzed for a few moments, he soon broke into a piteous whine for mercy. The tune of the burning sulphur and the bluish phosphorescent flashes of light on "Cloodie's" face were evidently too much for him, and his whine soon broke into a yell of terror. "Come with me," said the guest, "Oh, no, no—not yet!" answered the host. "What mercy can you expect when you give nothing to the poor?" asked the devil. "Oh, spare me and I'll give all I've got," answered the bedridden old man. "Will you subscribe to the fund?" queried Mr. Mephistopheles. "Anything you like," replied Mr. Dives. And so the farce went on, until the pained and pained gentleman gained his point and quitted the bedroom with a handsome donation in his pocket, leaving the old gentleman in a cold perspiration, from which, he should imagine, he has hardly yet recovered.

The rate of taxation in Boston this year is \$13 per thousand, which is \$2.80 less than last year.

The total circulation issued by the National Banks, up to week before last, was \$231,851,515.

The freedmen in South Carolina are preparing by thousands to emigrate to Florida, where they have the exclusive right to take up public lands until 1867. The South Carolina planters will neither sell nor lease land to the blacks.

President Johnson, at Cleveland, Ohio, said to the crowd, "Why don't you ask Judge Chase why he don't try Jeff Davis?" Mr. Boutwell says Davis is not tried because "there is no marshal in this country who can lay his hand on the shoulder of Jeff Davis, because President Johnson, as Commander-in-chief of the army, protects him."

At the close of last year the population of Boston was ascertained to be 192,324. The number of marriages during the year was 2727, seven less than the preceding year. The number of marriages in which both parties were born in the United States was 1033; in which both parties were foreign born, 1191. The number of births was 5275, or one in 36.45 of the population. This is a great falling off of the number of births in proportion to the population, for 1850 the proportion of births was one in 25.30 of the population. The number of deaths during the year was 4541, or one in 42.35 of the population. This shows much healthier state of the city than in 1864, when the deaths were one in 37.17.

Dr. Wainwright's Vermifuge Comfits.—This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so harmful to children. Be sure to obtain the Vermifuge Comfits, which has been used with good success. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

It will relieve the baby there is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children, teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, reduces all inflammation, soothes the gums, and relieves the mother's distress. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

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Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866.

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ELECTIONS.

We see by the last *Islander* that the Elections are to take place as soon as the Hon. James Pope returns from England. This announcement has, we believe, taken most people by surprise. The general impression was, that the Elections were not to come off until winter. Party feeling was never at a lower ebb than at present. It now requires more than ordinary political acumen to enable one to see the distinction between Tory and Liberal. Our public journals exhibit very little of that heat and bitterness which has been wont to characterize them on the eve of a general election. In fact, their political articles, in the absence of popular sympathy, are very milk-and-water affairs indeed. This, in our opinion, is a state of affairs not at all to be deplored. It is, in fact, something to rejoice at—something to congratulate ourselves upon. When men's minds are unclouded by personal dislikes and party prejudices, they are in a much fitter state of mind to exercise the important privilege of the franchise, than when they are heated and warped by passion and interest. Besides, the social discomfort and inconvenience that attend virulent party contests, very often make quiet, well-disposed people wish that the country could be governed in some other way than by popular representation. For a quiet, decent man to be denounced by those whom, in ordinary times, he considers his friends, as the vilest and most unprincipled wretch existing, merely because he happens to think differently from them in politics, and to vote against the candidate whom they support, is very unpleasant. To see neighbors who, on every other occasion, were ready with a kind word and a helping hand to offer him sympathy or assistance, as occasion demanded, now scowl upon him with the most forbidding aspect, and treat him as if he were the most immoral, profligate wretch alive, is something that is apt to sour the kindest nature, and to irritate and embitter the temper. It is melancholy to witness the foolish and ill-natured things that really sensible and amiable people will say and do under the excitement engendered during an election at which party spirit runs high. The seeds of dissension and unhappiness are then sown in families and neighborhoods—and a bitter crop they yield. It is often long years before it is fully harvested. This, we suppose, is part of the price that a free people must pay for popular institutions; but it is, in many instances, considered a very high one. Then again, who would recognize their most familiar friends—the candidates, in the pictures drawn of them by either their supporters or their opponents? Such paragons of perfection never before existed! Morally, socially, and intellectually, they are the ornaments of the human race! Place them in the Legislature, and every good that Government is capable of conferring, and a great many more, will be showered upon you in blissful abundance!! But look at the reverse of the picture. The very same men are stigmatized by their opponents as the stupidest, wickedest, and the most ignorant and mercenary of human beings. Put them in the House of Assembly; the very idea is absurd. The country would, were they at the helm of the ship of state, go to wreck and ruin in a few years. Our dearest rights would be sold—our most cherished interests basely sacrificed and betrayed. Our resources would be wasted—our country and its people would, in a short time, be plunged in the deepest and most irretrievable distress, political and commercial. The abuse and ridicule heaped upon those unfortunate men who have had the temerity to solicit the suffrages of the people, make it a matter of wonder that any one, having the least regard for peace and quiet, would, under almost any circumstances, offer himself as a candidate for legislative honours. We are convinced that many of our best men have been kept back from serving the public, from a very natural and praiseworthy dislike of running the election gauntlet. And what, after all, is the result of this immense expenditure of sound and fury? Simply this,—men have been returned to Parliament who are neither models of perfection nor monsters of iniquity, and they have done pretty much as their predecessors have done before them. At any rate, nothing has been gained politically that could not have been more effectually secured by elections conducted in a calm and rational manner, and, as we said before, an amount of irritation and bad feeling has been engendered, which, in the eyes of some, and those not the most unthinking among us, have completely neutralized the political benefits that may have been gained by the struggle.

We are sorry to have to state that it

The new Market House is all rough-boarded and shingled, and presents quite a prepossessing appearance. It is hoped that it will soon replace the antiquated shanty which, at present, disgraces our principal square.

Two Volunteer Companies have been organized since the date of my last. One is termed the "Prince Edward," and is commanded by Captain Hensley, Lieutenant Full and Ensign Douse. The other is not properly organized yet, and I am unable to say who are the officers of it. As you are aware, the annual shooting match came off as announced, on last Thursday, at the Model Farm. The scoring this year was not so high as on some former occasions, owing, probably, to the severity of the weather and the high winds which prevailed during the day. The highest number of points made at the 300 and 500 yards range was 25. Major Pollard, the champion shot of the Province, carried off the first prize, with the medal of the National Rifle Association.

TYPE.

ADDRESS TO WILLIAM R. SHEEN, TEACHER.

Sir—We have just learned with regret, that it is your intention to leave our school at the expiration of the present term, and before doing so, we the undersigned trustees, on behalf of the inhabitants of the District, would express our approval of the manner in which you have conducted the School for the past two years, and in proof of our approval would say that we would be most happy to secure your services for another term if you should see fit to alter your present arrangements. If not, we wish you every success in your undertakings, and hope you may succeed as well as you have since you came among us.

Hoping you may enjoy health and happiness in whatever part of the world your lot may be cast, we remain, dear sir, truly yours,

Donald Ramsay, J. P., Charles Ramsay, David Gordon, George M. Clark, George M. Clark, John R. Donald. Trustees.

Montrose, Oct. 2, 1866.

REPLY.

To Messrs. Donald Ramsay, J. P., Charles Ramsay, David Gordon, George M. Clark, and John R. Donald, Trustees of the Montrose District School:—

Gentlemen:—For the address which you have just presented me, please accept my most hearty thanks. It is very gratifying to me to learn that my endeavors to discharge aright my duties as Teacher of your school, have met with your approval.

Since coming among you, it has often afforded me much pleasure to witness the lively interest you take in the cause of Education. The oft repeated illustrations of your kindness to me have also been a source of pleasure—a pleasure I shall not soon forget.

I trust you may soon engage a Teacher more competent to discharge his duties than your humble servant. I again thank you for your address, and remain as ever,

Yours, most respectfully,
W. R. SHEEN.

Montrose, Oct. 2, 1866.

A five dollar Rastico Bank Bill, that lately passed through our hands, bore the following endorsement, which, we judge, contains more of truth than Poetry:—

"An' is this a' guid
The League has din'
To get me in the mud,
And leave me thin,
Like any warlock,
To get out as best I can;
What is't to the thaves
That I am sent to jail,
My wife and children starving,
And only that I may find bail?
Give me, they won't, one farthing!
To find them even bread!
The heartless rogues!!!
Where's the money all gone?
Find out, and that's the fun."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—According to arrangement, the Grand Temple of the above body met in Quarterly Session, at Uigg, on the 26th September. The attendance of officers and members was unusually large. Numerically and financially, the condition of the Order was found to be satisfactory. The business was transacted with despatch, and with a view to combined and active Temperance movements. For this purpose it was recommended that conventions be formed to secure union of action, as well as of purpose, in stemming the tide of intemperance. Prospects of extension are brightening. From various parts encouraging reports arrive.

After the business of the Session was over, the doors were thrown open, and the public admitted. Speeches were delivered by several of the officers and members of the Grand Temple,—among whom may be mentioned Rev. Messrs. Crawford, Butcher, and MacLeod, and Mr. D. Ferguson. Music and recitations varied the proceedings of the evening.—*Con to Pat.*

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the various throat affections to which public speakers, Military officers, and singers are liable, relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. Having a direct influence on the affected parts, they ally Pulmonary irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

ELECTIONS.

We see by the last *Islander* that the Elections are to take place as soon as the Hon. James Pope returns from England. This announcement has, we believe, taken most people by surprise. The general impression was, that the Elections were not to come off until winter. Party feeling was never at a lower ebb than at present. It now requires more than ordinary political acumen to enable one to see the distinction between Tory and Liberal. Our public journals exhibit very little of that heat and bitterness which has been wont to characterize them on the eve of a general election. In fact, their political articles, in the absence of popular sympathy, are very milk-and-water affairs indeed. This, in our opinion, is a state of affairs not at all to be deplored. It is, in fact, something to rejoice at—something to congratulate ourselves upon. When men's minds are unclouded by personal dislikes and party prejudices, they are in a much fitter state of mind to exercise the important privilege of the franchise, than when they are heated and warped by passion and interest. Besides, the social discomfort and inconvenience that attend virulent party contests, very often make quiet, well-disposed people wish that the country could be governed in some other way than by popular representation. For a quiet, decent man to be denounced by those whom, in ordinary times, he considers his friends, as the vilest and most unprincipled wretch existing, merely because he happens to think differently from them in politics, and to vote against the candidate whom they support, is very unpleasant. To see neighbors who, on every other occasion, were ready with a kind word and a helping hand to offer him sympathy or assistance, as occasion demanded, now scowl upon him with the most forbidding aspect, and treat him as if he were the most immoral, profligate wretch alive, is something that is apt to sour the kindest nature, and to irritate and embitter the temper. It is melancholy to witness the foolish and ill-natured things that really sensible and amiable people will say and do under the excitement engendered during an election at which party spirit runs high. The seeds of dissension and unhappiness are then sown in families and neighborhoods—and a bitter crop they yield. It is often long years before it is fully harvested. This, we suppose, is part of the price that a free people must pay for popular institutions; but it is, in many instances, considered a very high one. Then again, who would recognize their most familiar friends—the candidates, in the pictures drawn of them by either their supporters or their opponents? Such paragons of perfection never before existed! Morally, socially, and intellectually, they are the ornaments of the human race! Place them in the Legislature, and every good that Government is capable of conferring, and a great many more, will be showered upon you in blissful abundance!! But look at the reverse of the picture. The very same men are stigmatized by their opponents as the stupidest, wickedest, and the most ignorant and mercenary of human beings. Put them in the House of Assembly; the very idea is absurd. The country would, were they at the helm of the ship of state, go to wreck and ruin in a few years. Our dearest rights would be sold—our most cherished interests basely sacrificed and betrayed. Our resources would be wasted—our country and its people would, in a short time, be plunged in the deepest and most irretrievable distress, political and commercial. The abuse and ridicule heaped upon those unfortunate men who have had the temerity to solicit the suffrages of the people, make it a matter of wonder that any one, having the least regard for peace and quiet, would, under almost any circumstances, offer himself as a candidate for legislative honours. We are convinced that many of our best men have been kept back from serving the public, from a very natural and praiseworthy dislike of running the election gauntlet. And what, after all, is the result of this immense expenditure of sound and fury? Simply this,—men have been returned to Parliament who are neither models of perfection nor monsters of iniquity, and they have done pretty much as their predecessors have done before them. At any rate, nothing has been gained politically that could not have been more effectually secured by elections conducted in a calm and rational manner, and, as we said before, an amount of irritation and bad feeling has been engendered, which, in the eyes of some, and those not the most unthinking among us, have completely neutralized the political benefits that may have been gained by the struggle.

We are sorry to have to state that it

The new Market House is all rough-boarded and shingled, and presents quite a prepossessing appearance. It is hoped that it will soon replace the antiquated shanty which, at present, disgraces our principal square.

Two Volunteer Companies have been organized since the date of my last. One is termed the "Prince Edward," and is commanded by Captain Hensley, Lieutenant Full and Ensign Douse. The other is not properly organized yet, and I am unable to say who are the officers of it. As you are aware, the annual shooting match came off as announced, on last Thursday, at the Model Farm. The scoring this year was not so high as on some former occasions, owing, probably, to the severity of the weather and the high winds which prevailed during the day. The highest number of points made at the 300 and 500 yards range was 25. Major Pollard, the champion shot of the Province, carried off the first prize, with the medal of the National Rifle Association.

TYPE.

ADDRESS TO WILLIAM R. SHEEN, TEACHER.

Sir—We have just learned with regret, that it is your intention to leave our school at the expiration of the present term, and before doing so, we the undersigned trustees, on behalf of the inhabitants of the District, would express our approval of the manner in which you have conducted the School for the past two years, and in proof of our approval would say that we would be most happy to secure your services for another term if you should see fit to alter your present arrangements. If not, we wish you every success in your undertakings, and hope you may succeed as well as you have since you came among us.

Hoping you may enjoy health and happiness in whatever part of the world your lot may be cast, we remain, dear sir, truly yours,

Donald Ramsay, J. P., Charles Ramsay, David Gordon, George M. Clark, George M. Clark, John R. Donald. Trustees.

Montrose, Oct. 2, 1866.

REPLY.

To Messrs. Donald Ramsay, J. P., Charles Ramsay, David Gordon, George M. Clark, and John R. Donald, Trustees of the Montrose District School:—

Gentlemen:—For the address which you have just presented me, please accept my most hearty thanks. It is very gratifying to me to learn that my endeavors to discharge aright my duties as Teacher of your school, have met with your approval.

Since coming among you, it has often afforded me much pleasure to witness the lively interest you take in the cause of Education. The oft repeated illustrations of your kindness to me have also been a source of pleasure—a pleasure I shall not soon forget.

I trust you may soon engage a Teacher more competent to discharge his duties than your humble servant. I again thank you for your address, and remain as ever,

Yours, most respectfully,
W. R. SHEEN.

Montrose, Oct. 2, 1866.

A five dollar Rastico Bank Bill, that lately passed through our hands, bore the following endorsement, which, we judge, contains more of truth than Poetry:—

"An' is this a' guid
The League has din'
To get me in the mud,
And leave me thin,
Like any warlock,
To get out as best I can;
What is't to the thaves
That I am sent to jail,
My wife and children starving,
And only that I may find bail?
Give me, they won't, one farthing