

LOUIS DEFFERIN is governor general of Canada, and Sir John A. McDonald is premier. We recently gave the substance of a reportorial interview with the former, and we now give the substance of a similar interview with the latter, for which we are indebted to the New York Herald. The affairs of Canada will always be interesting to the citizens of the United States.

Sir John is represented as a man of near 52 years, full of nervous energy, wears no hair on his face, is soft voiced and pleasant spoken, combining the staidness in mien and the fervor in eye, of frank, hearty, democratic manner, with much of the American flavor about it. He is well and violently abused by the opposition press.

Sir John considered that it was absurd to blame him for the San Juan decision; that if persons or peoples consented to arbitration they were dishonest if they complained of the verdict; that he considered the surrender of the island of no material consequence to Canada. The Fenian raid damage was not pressed in the treaty of Washington, because the great point then was to settle the Alabama claims; the raid claims might come up on another occasion; England was not disposed to press for payment of the damages now, as she was doing her best to promote an *entente cordiale* with America, and she wanted a little opening of old scores as possible; Canada lost about \$2,500,000 by the Fenian invasion, but hoped to get it all back again, and more, from England, in an indirect way; Canada's Pacific R. R., 2,000 miles long, would work wonders for her, and England would get security for an issue of \$10,000,000 bonds, five per cent. interest, principal payable in forty years; this would repay, ten times over, Canada's losses by the Fenians, and England, at her own convenience, could settle the matter with America.

Sir John had no fear of England cutting Canada adrift; England never shook off a colony, whether worthless or valuable, unless she was compelled to; Canada cost her nothing, but gave her a wide field for the sale of her exports; the whole weight of English opinion was in favor of retaining the connection; annexation existed in Canada as a republicanism in England, but their presence was scarcely seen or felt; Sir John doubted if there were a party in Canada in favor of independence; if there were, he thought they were a class of idle, worthless people, with no stake in the country, but who were in opposition to the government, or had been disappointed in fortune. Many young men annually crossed the border into the United States, but the best of them returned and settled down in Canada, saying there was no place like it; on the American side were high wages, but board, clothing, and all details of living were a hundred per cent. higher than in Canada, so that nothing was gained by the exchange of locality. Emigrants whose destination was Canada, said there, but many landed in Canadian ports in transit to the United States, as many landed at New York on their way to Canada. The Canadian Pacific railroad would open a territory for settlement superior to that on the Northern Pacific, there was less snow-fall on the route of the former than on that of the latter.

Sir John had a kindly feeling for the United States; some things in her institutions headlined, while he thought the business energy and enterprise of her citizens were the marvel of the age, and he acknowledged that in no other advancement Canada was behind her.

It seems that a material change has come over the personnel of the proprietorship of the New York Tribune, largely caused by Mr. Sinclair, the publisher thereof. This change involves the retirement of Whitelaw Reid, proprietor and present chief editor, as well as several other members of the editorial staff, and the expected accession of Scribner Colfax to the editorial chair, vice Reid, vice Greeley. Under the new management the platform and tone of the paper, it is understood, will also undergo an important change. The Tribune will be no longer the organ of the old school, but will be the organ of the new school, and of what he considered right, but the Tribune of Colfax and the administration. The entire policy of the paper, at least politically, will be changed. There is nothing in the antecedents of Mr. Colfax to give promise of a better paper than Mr. Greeley produced, nothing to promise that it will be near so good, or better, or worse, time must prove. Meanwhile there can be no doubt that with the change in the proprietorship, the management, the policy, and the tone of the paper, a corresponding change will ensue in respect to the subscribers. Under the new regime the paper will be sure to lose many old subscribers, it will also be sure to gain some new ones, but on which side the figures will be the largest is a matter of uncertainty. The advertising patronage will naturally be governed largely by the subscriptions. At all events, good bye to the Tribune as we used to know it.

EX-UNITED STATES JUSTICE JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Mobile, is represented as saying that the *disaster*, which has overcome the South as it is now called, is a condition of general shipwreck, stateanarchy, and anarchy; that there is no organization about it; that the condition of things in Louisiana is almost anarchical. Of the honesty of Southern legislators Judge Campbell said—

"In Alabama, I recall but a single instance where there was an attempt by the Legislature to do a dishonest thing, and that was in the case of the Plankers' Bank, which was one of several banks that were legislated; but we prescribed that only a certain number of shares of stock might be taken in the name of any one person. It got to be rumored and talked that citizens of the State were sent into neighboring States to get the names of persons to enroll themselves and take stock for our citizens; and we and profit by. As this general rumor

and belief our Legislature met together and took from the bank its privileges even for so slight an evasion of the purpose of the law, no political racketeer has been so anomalous in former times, but the purity of our Legislature in most Southern States was never questioned."

Respecting the North and the South he is reported as follows:

"Politically the North mistakes the South in supposing that men of former position, wealth and influence possess any considerable control. They fear that Jefferson Davis or Mr. Stephens, or some other man might revive himself in public councils and give tone and impetus to a new conservative sentiment. This is not based upon a knowledge of our conditions. There are no longer controlling personal influences in the South. Nothing was so much swept away as the governing men of the slave States, with a necessary class of native Southerners which has arisen is animated by the interests of livelihood, and, knowing little of business in its form, choose politics as the best it can do."

THE proposal of President Grant to dissolve the Territory of Wyoming and return the several portions of that Territory to the various Territories whence they were taken, may span by another question which is not very satisfactorily settled—concerning the matter of Congress abolishing the organization of a commonwealth. But the proposition to permit Colorado to assume a State government is one which will be warmly welcomed by all who are in favor of the enjoyment by American citizens of the rights and privileges of American citizens.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, 16.—General Dink Taylor called on the President to-day with a view of obtaining some modification of the executive policy in reference to the affairs of Louisiana, but was unable to secure anything.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—The obsequies of James Brown, who died in the parlors of his late home, dressed in a full suit of black; laurel wreath at the head and a cross of jewels on his breast. A number of other floral offerings were placed around the room. A large number of visitors viewed the remains. A committee of the city of Philadelphia, consisting of Mayor Hall, Col. Thos. Knox, Wm. Appleton, and Frederick K. Seward were present, and a large number of actors were present. The funeral will be held at St. Paul's church, Third St.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—The Legislature has resolved to postpone the election of Senator till January, in consequence of the conflict between the constitution and laws of the State and the act of Congress.

CHICAGO, 16.—Nicholas Eisner was fatally shot by burglars this morning in his own house. A young rough has been arrested on suspicion.

NEW YORK, 16.—A committee has been announced to raise a fund for the erection of a bronze statue to Horace Greeley, also a monument over his grave, among the names of the trustees are John E. Williams, Wm. E. Osgood, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Schell, Marshall O. Roberts, Mantou Marlin, Jas. Gordon Bennett, Whitelaw Reid, James B. Conner, C. C. Goodrich, C. A. Dora, J. G. Whitehouse, A. W. Estler, George G. Reynolds, D. B. Greer, John W. Forney, Carl Schurz, Augustin Blair, Thomas A. Hendricks, Wm. Broas, Theo. F. Randolph and W. W. Niles; Andrew H. Green acts as treasurer. The fund committee may be enlarged to embrace a section of the country and contributions will be publicly acknowledged.

BALTIMORE, 16.—Jesse D. Reed, many years connected with the Baltimore Sun, died to-day, aged 61.

NEW YORK, 16.—Fifty-one shares of the capital stock of the Tribune Association, amounting to \$100,000, were sold to-day to Wm. Orton. The parties going out, besides Sinclair and the representatives of the estates of the dead proprietor, are George B. Ripley, John W. Reid, John Kay, Thos. N. Hooker, Philip Fitzpatrick, Patrick O'Rourke and J. C. Ayer. Each of the old proprietors was earnestly requested to resign his share of the stock, but with Reid at its head, needed only 15 shares of stock to secure a clear majority. Reid offered to buy these at ten thousand a share, cash, or at compound interest. Reid, by Sinclair, had secured enough of them to prevent him from making up the number required by Reid. Mr. Orton pays Mr. Reid \$250,000 for the stock, and the twelve of the Clark estate which are controlled. All the other trustees insisted that Sinclair was bound under the by-laws of the association to sell the stock at the same price to an outside party. Sinclair claimed to be under obligations to others which he could not discharge, save by completing the transaction for fifty one shares with Orton.

It is reported that ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, ex-surveyor A. B. Cornell, and others, who had been expelled from office, are to unite with Orton in carrying the stock. In the final sale Sinclair retained three shares. It is understood that he had been for some time in the hands of the Clark estate which are controlled. All the other trustees insisted that Sinclair was bound under the by-laws of the association to sell the stock at the same price to an outside party. Sinclair claimed to be under obligations to others which he could not discharge, save by completing the transaction for fifty one shares with Orton.

Several of the large landholders of Maryland and Virginia have decided to cut up their farms to a certain extent and sell or lease to immigrants or other persons, who are to be given a small portion of the land as a settlement of the same. The services at fixed rates shall be paid for by the immigrants of the land, until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid by the laborers. It is expected that suitable laws will be enacted by the next Legislature, which will strictly enforce all such contracts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William H. Morgan, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, to present the same to the undersigned, at the office of J. H. Taylor, Administrator, at the Court House, in Salt Lake City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1873. All persons knowing the whereabouts of said estate will please call on the same place and settle and give notice.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. THE BRICK BUILDING on First South St., between Second and Third Sts., is now for sale or lease, and is well adapted for business purposes. It is owned and occupied by F. A. Mitchell. For particulars apply to J. H. Taylor, Administrator, Salt Lake City, Dec. 27, 1872.

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England, to Brazil, to work on farms, have petitioned the Brazilian government to assist them to return home. Letters are received from them, giving accounts of hardships suffered, warning their friends against coming to the country.

BRITISH, 16.—Spencer's Gazette says: Richard W. Williams has gone to Wiesbaden by the advice of his physicians.

PARIS, 16.—Thiers appeared before the committee of thirty to-day, and explained his position. He said the only remedy for the present difficulties was the organization of a Second Chamber. Ministerial responsibility existed already. The executive and ministers were ready to retire if their acts were disapproved. He was willing to accept any other *modus vivendi* which the committee might propose, and promised to confer frequently with them for that end. His words had a most conciliatory effect.

Correspondence.

CONFERENCE AT BEAVER. The Beaver Stake of Zion convened in conference, Dec. 7th, 1872, according to previous appointment, President John R. Murdock presiding.

Conference was called to order at 10 a.m., and was addressed by Elders Wm. Robinson, Richard S. Horne, and Sainsbury, from the organization of a Second Chamber, and cheered the Saints to increased diligence in all their duties.

On the afternoon of Dec. 10th, Wm. Robinson and Elders Oris C. Murdock, Wm. Richards and Wm. Fotheringham occupied the time and gave most good teaching.

THIRD DAY, Monday. The conference was addressed by Elder Jas. R. Brown during the afternoon, and in the afternoon Elders Edward Bunker, J. W. Young, and J. R. Murdock occupied the time.

On Tuesday, Dec. 11th, the conference adjourned until the first Friday in June, 1873. Meetings to commence each day at ten o'clock. The cheering music from the choir and the excellent instructions given by the speakers, all of which were well received, and all to determine to renew their diligence. Good order prevailed, good feeling existed, and all declared it in this Stake of Zion.

Law a Force in New York. The New York correspondent of the St. Louis Globe writes as follows: Murder has come to be considered here simply as a sanguinary recreation involving a certain detestation of the perpetrator, but a much less emphatic acquittal. Of the thirty men, now in the city prison for murder, almost every one of them has taken human life under the most favorable circumstances, and in some cases, more than half the assassins have, like Foster, Stokes, Scannell and King, been guilty of the deliberate murder. They have shocked even this insensible community, not so much by the enormity as by the premeditation of their crimes.

It is conceded by all who have seen it to be the most perfect of its kind ever put in the market. The lamp is constructed with two tubes, the outside tube being for the air, and the inside tube for the oil, and the inside tube is so constructed that it will burn without any heat to the oil, and so long as the oil in the lamp can be kept burning, it will, of course, be a perfect success. The public are cordially invited to inspect.

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