

have been commenced by the present Government, having this day specially in view. But the late Government indulged under pretext of opening roads in two forms of robbery. They gave employment to their friends in making surveys of more land in particular localities than was likely to be used for a generation, and also which was used for a generation. And under the form of colonization grants they distributed to members of Parliament who supported them, sums of money which have either gone into the pockets of the said members or have been wasted on roads in old settlements which ought to have been made by the municipalities. It is of the stoppage of these leaks that Mr. Galt complains. He knew that he would have a sympathetic audience behind him when he referred to the reduction from \$100,000 to \$25,000 of the grants for the colonization roads, that indicated to many members that their little supplies of corruption money were cut off. Vigorous men have greeted his indignation protest against this paltry saving, unworthy of the notice of a fancy financier like Mr. Galt. The colonization fund in the hands of Mr. Galt was a corruption fund, and instead of regretting its reduction, whatever amount he may think, the people who pay taxes will rejoice.

The third complaint of Mr. Galt against the Ministry is, that they hesitate, to put on new taxes, that they rather prefer to reduce expenditure. He enters into an elaborate calculation to prove that the people can stand more than he laid on, and his deduction is to make them bear whatever he can stagger under. The effects of Mr. Galt's systems have unfortunately made it too certain that new taxes must be imposed, whatever Ministry is in, the necessity exists and must be met. But the present Ministry endeavor to retrench as well as to tax, and they will receive the approval of the Province for so doing. The savings already amount to half a million of dollars per annum, equal to a capital of ten millions of dollars, which we may regard as equal to so much out of the debt. They are still hampered by the engagements of the Coalition, they have to carry on the abolition of the tenure, the construction of the Ottawa buildings, and other extravagances. When these are completed there will be a still greater reduction. In laying on new taxes, also, the present Government desire to proceed warily and wisely, so that trade may not be unnecessarily interfered with, and the revenue be collected as easily and cheaply as possible. In that, too, they will have the support of the public.

If Mr. Galt were not a reckless politician, we should be surprised at his airing his system in this open manner, because it had broken down under him before his office. His plan of feeding Lyons and Baring, to induce them to raise loans had failed. The bankers had told him they could raise no more money for him. The half-year's interest coming due when he left office was unpaid for. It was thus made as clear as daylight, while the Government was still under the full control of the Ministry of Galt, that to spend and to borrow did not sum up the whole duties of a Canadian Minister of Finance. Something more was necessary, and that something Mr. Galt did not supply. In his last budget he fairly broke down, and the Ministry followed suit in a few days after his speech was made. He could not show where he was to find the money to carry on the business of the country. He proposed an enormous additional expenditure for defence; the deficiency of the year was already large; his means of borrowing had been stopped; and the additional taxation he proposed, afterwards adopted by his successor, was utterly inadequate to meet the emergency. This was the result of the spend and borrow system. It was the only possible result, and we can only wonder that Mr. Galt has the hardihood to appear as its advocate, after affording in his own person proof of its failure so thorough and complete. The present Government have adopted different ideas, those which the Reform party have always professed. They seek a remedy for the present embarrassed condition of the finances in strict economy, and the exclusion of every unnecessary expense in whatever taxation may be required to meet the yearly outlays, without resorting to borrowing either in Canada or England. They believe that the affairs of the Province cannot be economically managed so long as the Government is at the beck and call of Lombard street bankers, however wealthy or distinguished; and that the first step in the process of re-establishing the credit of the Province is to make both ends meet. The people of the West, at all events, who pay the greater part of the taxes, will not hesitate in deciding which party they will support.

—Globe.

Want of Confidence Motions.

The Opposition seems determined to frustrate the delay of business of the House, by a succession of motions without Parliamentary history. Every motion on some frivolous pretext a want of confidence motion is brought up, and as regularly voted down. The last effort of this kind was Mr. Cockburn's motion condemning Mr. Scott's appointment to a Judgeship, which was lost by a vote of 61 to 63; and it is said that Mr. Galt has another want of confidence motion to move some day this week. These votes are the result of mere factiousness—they do no good, and do a great deal of harm by delaying the necessary and important business of the country. At all events, after the first trial of strength, to let the business of the House proceed, and confine opposition to the merits of Ministerial measures as they come up; but the present opposition are nothing for the interests of the country, and seem solely actuated by the old dominant idea of possessing the treasury benches. The parties in the House being sectional rather than political, and very evenly balanced, and the present Ministerial party being a determined phalanx of staunch Reformers, any chance vote that might defeat the Ministry and bring back Cartier, J. A. Macdonald, and Galt to office again, would leave them weak if not weaker than the present Ministry. In fact it seems impossible to form a strong Ministry out of the material of the present House. Mr. Morris, of South Laak, has voted steadily with the Cartier, Macdonald and Galt, through thick and thin, in all their Opposition. By doing so however, he has acted as a very good party, and has consequently disappointed nobody. To prove his independence of party, he votes invariably on one side, which of course gives the Ministry a fair trial.—Courier.

The Mayor and Corporation of Derry paid a visit to the Channel Squadron on the 27th and presented an address to Admiral Deere; and on the day following the Admiral was presented with the freedom of the city. The Squadron steamed out of Loch Foyle on the 31st.

We notice by the advertisement of the Kingston Rifle Association, that a running man-target is to be prepared to be shot for at the coming match. This will be the first of the kind ever tried in Canada. It will certainly be a novelty.

The Confederate steamer Gibraltar, late Hunter, has succeeded in running the blockade at Wilmington with immense guns brought by her from England.

A LION AT LARGE.—Some of the Madrid journals published the following strange account:—The town of Pampluna was a few days back the scene of a fearful incident. A lion belonging to a travelling menagerie escaped from its cage and rushed through the streets attacking every one that met. Three persons were killed by the terrible animal and a dozen received injuries. The number of victims would have been more considerable if the lion had not perceived a butcher's shop into which he sprang, enticed by the meat displayed at the door. The butcher had the presence of mind to close his shop, and the owner of the lion being informed of the detention of the animal, fetched one of his cages and applied the opening of it to the shop door. The lion being satisfied rushed out as soon as the door was opened, and was caught in the cage as in a trap.

On Saturday, two gentlemen of conspicuous (local) position were brought before the Liverpool magistrates charged with entering one of the bridges at midnight and when in a state of intoxication, and under the pretence that they were "town councillors" fined each of the gentlemen (Mr. J. Yates and Mr. G. H. Sweeney) 20s. and costs, remarking that it was a matter of regret to see any persons in their position thus degrading themselves. The defence was that they had been dining out, and that they called at the Police office "to get a light."

DROWNED.—Captain Wm. McIntosh, of the schooner Florence Howard, a vessel running between Bellefleur and Oswego, was accidentally drowned in the bay at the former place on Sunday afternoon, by the upsetting of a small boat in which he was returning from a visit to a friend. His body was recovered shortly after the occurrence of the accident.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1863.

The political news of the week is not of startling interest or of extreme importance. The Ministry, still, has a majority; the House is still in session, and the "Opposition" are clamoring for office as "factious" as ever—the member for South Laak only excepted. Seated on the "cross benches," and assuming the air of "independence"—let it be still understood by the Reformers who elected him, that he is giving the Reform government a fair trial and although speaking and voting against them on every occasion, still, let them imagine, if they can, that he is not offering a "factious opposition."

The several votes of "want of confidence" which have been proposed since the meeting of Parliament have been disposed of and nothing serious has been the result. Contrary to the expectations of the friends of the old corrupt coalition, in the House and in the country, the Cabinet offices of the country are not yet vacant and the Ministry are likely to hold office long enough to be able to effect some useful reforms and, especially, to be able, in fact, to redeem the credit of the country, and better the financial affairs of our country.

The Montreal "Herald" compares the game that has been played to that of a prize ring and says "the game chicken," or any other gentleman of the prize ring, was never more greedy of punishment than the gentleman of the Opposition. The whole session may be immortalized as a display of fistieuffs. As one combatant is felled to the ground another Champion succeeds, all eager for the prize belt of the Premiership, which is still retained by the chief of the clan Macdonald, despite the elegant sparring of the ex-holder Scottie, and the clumsy left-hand hitting of the novice of the ring, Cockburn. The third aspirant for the belt, Galt, is more wary than either of his fellow pugilists, who have been successively put hors de combat, and although he may plant his blows more vigorously than either of them, he will be easier thrown off his guard, and find quite employment enough in warding off the blows directed against himself, to prevent him from severely punishing his antagonist.

The Correspondent of the Montreal Witness who always gives a very honest, straightforward account of parliamentary affairs, says that the opposition have announced, through Mr. Galt, that they are to bring up still another vote of non-confidence. On the first of the non confidence votes of this session, they were in a minority of 3; on the second, they were in a minority of 2; and they appear to think by keeping at it, their minority will at last be converted into a majority; and that they will be able, before the House rises, to regain possession of the coveted treasury benches. The motion of non-confidence, of which Mr. Galt has now given notice, is to be directed against the financial policy of the Government. He is to move a resolution to the effect that the House should not be allowed to separate until it has made adequate provision for meeting the ordinary expenditure of the year. Mr. Holton takes the ground that he should be allowed time to mature a scheme for such a revision of the taxation as will increase the revenue to make it equal the expenditure, without pressing unequally upon any particular interest; and he contends that, as no new scheme of taxation at this late period can now be made available for increasing the revenue of the present year, no harm can result from allowing him time to perfect his measure, with a due regard to all interests, during the interval between this and the adjourned session in November or January. Mr. Galt, however, who had an annual deficit, of from two to five millions, and in all that time adopted no effective measures for establishing an equilibrium between the revenue and

the expenditure, has suddenly become alive to the exigencies of the crisis, when he no longer himself bears the responsibility of office, and will not brook a moment's delay, on the part of the present Finance Minister, in at once accomplishing the task which he himself, during the period of four years that it properly devolved upon him, left altogether untouched. The object of the motion is manifest. It will be moved, not because the promoters believe that the interests or credit of the country will really suffer by a few weeks' delay, which Mr. Holton, with commendable caution, asks for, but because the opposition desire office. Mr. Galt will move his resolution as an amendment, when Mr. Holton asks the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means, to give him authority to borrow enough to cover the current year's deficit.

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 25th Sept., 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—On all the days devoted to Government measures during the past week, the House has been in Committee of the whole, on Supply; or, it has been engaged in voting the different items of expenditure for the current year, which are not provided for by law.

One of the heaviest items in the list, is that for the militia, and amounts to \$492,119. This sum, large as it is, would be increased four-fold, say ten-fold, if some of the opposition members, who wish to figure as military men, had their own way. One member went the length of proposing that we should call out and drill 50,000 for six months in each year; an establishment which would cost eight or ten millions of dollars annually; and a state of things, which, while it might guard us from invasion, would be very likely to create rebellion.

The almost unanimous vote on the second reading of the Militia and Volunteer Bill, shows the desire of all parties to do something for the defence of the Province.

Another important item of supply asked for, and granted, is \$100,000 in addition to the half million voted last spring, towards the completion of the Ottawa Buildings. This is another proof of the sincerity of the Government in its expressions of anxiety to move up to Ottawa next summer.

Will you believe it? another motion of non-confidence is to be moved by Mr. Galt. The opposition, after testing its strength, three or four times in a month, ought to have been willing to let the business of the country go on without further molestation. But no, fairness or patriotism seems to form no part of their creed. Another week will be wasted; but with what result I cannot say. Mr. Cockburn, who moved the last vote of non-confidence, was elected by the Reformers of West Northumberland, and I am told they are very indignant at his conduct. Neither does he stand very high in the estimation of his brother M. P's. On one side of the House, he is looked upon as a political traitor, and on the other with suspicion. The same remarks will, to some extent, apply to that crochety individual Isaac Buchanan, and Dr. Bown, and Mr. Conger, who all, by dint of fair promises, got into the House, on the shoulders of Reformers.

The Railway Bill, which is hoped will solve most of the difficulties connected with the B. & O. Railway, has at length passed the Legislative Assembly, and gone to the Upper House. Its most prominent feature is that by which the management of the Road is transferred to the Bond holders immediately upon their subscribing \$300,000 to complete the work to Arnprior or Roddy's Bay, and depositing \$400,000 of the amount in some of the Banks. If I can get a copy, as finally passed, before the mail is closed, I will send it in order that you may publish it in the Herald. It is a matter of very great importance to Lanark and Renfrew, and of course, all parties will be anxious to see it.

Yours, E.

Agricultural Show at Arnprior.

The annual exhibition of horses, cattle, produce, farming implements, and other industrial articles of the township of McNab Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday last, at Arnprior. The display of horses was not so good as on former occasions; but the show of cattle, grain, vegetables, and other produce was much superior. Gentlemen, who had attended the North Laak and Pakenham exhibitions, said it was far superior to the former and fully as good as the latter. Much of the prosperity of this flourishing society is due to the energetic industry and esprit du corps of Eric Harrington, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of this Association. When he entered the Society only \$60 was received from the Government, and now, owing to the increase of subscribers it annually obtains \$200 from the same source. After the prize had been adjudged to the successful competitors, the judges, officers of the Society, and a few invited guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner at Mr. Eddy's, where the young proprietor eclipsed even his former spreads, in the shape of good things. After the usual legal toasts had been disposed of, speeches made, and a party separated. Some wended their way homewards others proceeded to

THE BAZAAR. which was still going on at the Town Hall. The ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Arnprior, had, for months previously, been engaged in preparing useful and fancy articles for a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Church. The bazaar was fixed for the 23rd inst., the same day when the Show Fair was held. It was a most decided success. The ladies, between the sales on refreshment tables, and the walking doll, a toy of curious mechanism, realised \$100, and would have sold more if they had the articles required to meet the demand. The success of the bazaar, as well

as the whole arrangements connected with it, was in a great measure attributable to the praiseworthy efforts of Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Burwash, and Mrs. Lindsay, the worthy pastor's amiable and accomplished lady. Arnprior has certainly eclipsed itself this year. With croquet, cricket matches, balls, pinnas, and bazzars, the inhabitants have had a gay summer of it, and as the sombre mantle of autumn overpreads the earth and the rich produce of the tanning soil has been gathered into their barns by the industrious farmers, there are new promises of joyous events, and no diminution of happiness, and the gaieties of the past summer are harbingers of a joyous winter, which will appropriately contrast with the solemn glories of our Canadian Fall. (COMMUNICATED.)

Another Battle.

The battle of Sunday, the 20th instant, resulted in a great victory for the South.

The report says that:—

About 9 o'clock a few shots were heard at various points on our front, but it was only at a little before 10 o'clock that the report of whole volleys announced the restoration of the fight in good earnest. The firing that had begun on our left at once assumed the fiercest character. The enemy repeated the tactics of the previous day by throwing themselves first upon the extreme left flank of Gen. Beatty's brigade of Negley's division, and then, after a short time but finally retired. Desiring to unite the two portions of Gen. Negley's command Gen. Rosecrans ordered Gen. Woods division to take the position of the two brigades stationed further to the right. The rebels perceiving the withdrawal of Negley's division, and to be a retreat, quickly also moved upon the centre and the action speedily became general. Finding themselves unable to make an impression on Wood, the enemy after the lapse of an hour or so seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by Thomas. During the night our troops had constructed along the line barricades of logs and fence rails, and thus comparatively sheltered they kept up a continuous murderous musketry fire on the enemy. Our artillery was planted on higher ground to the rear, and our fire went over the battery.

Respective our fire was it did not stay the advance of the rebels. At times they staggered but only to rally and push again forward towards our lines with frantic yells. Longstreet's and Hill's corps both came rolling on in columns by batteries. Our centre weakened to the extent of almost one-third, and was not strong enough for the contest. Closer and closer approached the hostile masses and at last forced Brannon's division to yield its position; meantime, as Gen. Reynolds was severely pushed, Gen. Wood by the left flank passed Brannon and got to his relief. Davis and Smith's divisions shifted over to the front, and thus close up the lines, as the occasion was urged. Gen. Wood drew up his skirmish with considerable haste and the rebels for the second time mistaking a withdrawal for a flight pressed forward and poured musketry, canister and grape into the flank of the division moving upon the double quick. The skirmishers were driven back, and Harker's Brigade alone passing to its destination comparatively intact. The battle now centered upon this critical phase. The breaks temporarily caused by the shifting of divisions from one point of the line to another were as promptly perceived and turned to advantage by the enemy, who they proved fatal and cost the loss of the day. Davis Davidson, on coming up to take the woods position on the extreme left, was taken with great suddenness and fury by the left flank, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously the weak rearm of Vandervo and Palmer's division exposed by the withdrawal of Davis, were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion. The route on the left and right was now complete. After that fatal break our line of battle was not again reformed during the day. The enemy was in fact, on two. Retreat was now the only resort left, and the whole disorganized mass of our troops fell back over the road to Rossville, and took a position along the base of the Mission Mountains.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the enemy appeared upon Lafayette road, and moved forward to the left flank of our line, and another attack, but the 105 or 125 men which confronted, felt that the fate of the army of the Union depended upon the repulse of the enemy, and when the rebel lines finally came repeatedly to the attack they advanced to meet with severe loss. Towards sunset the enemy was driven back to the position they took when sitting out from the Lafayette road, and abandoned the contest. While General Thomas was making his gallant fight, Sheridan and Davis had managed after being much out up, to work their way to the Rossville road.

A gratuity of \$400 has been granted by the Government, to widow McNab. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. McNab, her only son, was frozen to death in a severe snow storm, while carrying the mails, up west.

Brigade Major Montgomery will make his quarterly inspection of the Carleton Place Rifle Company, on the evening of Thursday next, the first day of October, in the School House, at the hour of six o'clock.

We are sorry to hear that on the evening of Sunday week, the barn of James Carswell, Esquire, of Calumet Island was discovered to be on fire, and that before any goods could be done, the whole of the crops and outbuildings were totally consumed.

The Boston Journal says:—"Mr. Camille Musy, an intelligent foreigner residing in this city, has invented a balloon or flying machine, which he claims can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and propelled in every direction if the wind is light. He calls his machine the Auletra. The receiver for the gallery between, in which is a screw fan and something very like the steering wheel of a ship for regulating the density of the gas in the lower ellipsoid, by which the inventor claims to be able to raise or lower his machine. Suspended from ellipoids is a car for the passenger."

The Government of New Brunswick has not appointed Mr. Sandford Flemming its engineer to conduct the preliminary survey of the Intercolonial Railway, but has selected another gentleman for that purpose.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.—[Longfellow.] Hold nothing in the mother of sin; it is both robe and the good that sin, and hides the robe of what thou hast not.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—The \$20,000 By-law of the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew, I am glad to see, beginning to be discussed through the Press. In the British Standard of the 9th inst., appears a letter from Mr. Thomas Hickey, giving his views on the matter and also in justification of the course pursued by himself and Mr. Warren on the introduction of the By-law. He says that although he voted for the By-law at its first reading, he held himself free to support or dissent, as he might think proper, and that inasmuch as he and his coadjutors who carried the motion proved their honesty of purpose by the publication of the By-law, that its provisions might be thoroughly canvassed and understood by the ratepayers, all intelligent men must approve of his action in the matter. That such were the opinions of Councillors Hickey and Warren, I believe none will dispute, yet it appears to me inexplicable that Mr. H. should oppose, as he did, the second reading of the By-law and provisions being considered in committee, whereby before the amount of the ratepayers' publication, for during the discussion of its provisions something might, in my opinion would, have been elicited that would have convinced the advocates of the measure that they were going in the face of law and common sense, and if the By-law had been carried, the ratepayers would have been taken their money, it would require to be published one month instead of three. What right had this committee of five to imagine that this By-law, because prepared by them, clever as they may esteem themselves, would be approved of by eleven out of the twenty members composing the council, the most inflexible and conservative was to have submitted it to the whole council in committee before incurring the expense of publication, and thereby save three months time, except, indeed, that the promoters of the scheme considered that the expense of so much time might turn to their advantage. From children I never heard anything better in this line. Solas, choruses, responses, &c., were sung with a taste and skill worthy of older performers.

Then followed a forcible and interesting address from Rev. G. Washington, B. A., in which he told the children how they might become kings and queens, in other words how they might attain to self government.

Mr. Hamilton, a divinity student of Queen's College, gave a pointed and earnest speech to the effect that our great religious advantages if unimproved will only increase our condemnation. The Rev. Dr. Henderson, M. A., of the church of England, delivered a pleasing and profitable address to the children in which he urged the necessity of a change of heart by the Holy Spirit in order to our living to the purpose for which we were created. The Rev. W. Tomblin, ex-pastor of the Wesleyan congregation here, offered a few words of congratulation, encouragement and hope alluding gratefully to the fact that the lives of most of the scholars had been preserved during the late ravages of diphtheria in these parts and calling attention to some evidences of progress which the present course had developed, after which the meeting closed and the company dispersed with the hope and purpose of being present at future Festivals, if spared.

I am, Mr. Editor, Yours truly, PEMBERCO. Westmeath, Sept. 18th, 1863.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec Sept. 23.

The Speaker took the Chair at day at three o'clock, and reported that the recognizances attached to the petition of Mr. John O'Connor, complaining of an undue election and return for the County of Essex were objectionable.

On motion of Mr. McKellars, the reference of the petition to the General Election Committee was ordered to be discharged. The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Hon. Mr. Holton: Bill to amend the act respecting Provincial Customs and the collection thereof, so as to enable the Government, by proclamation, to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions of war.

By Mr. O'Halloran: To provide more fully for the punishment of offences against the person, in regard to the crime of kidnapping.

By Mr. Ault: To amend the Act of Upper Canada, respecting line fences and water courses.

Mr. Dunsford: bill to extend the jurisdiction of County Councils in Upper Canada, over county roads.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved that the order of the House for dividing the day into two sittings be extended two weeks longer. Carried.

The House then went again into Committee of Supply. Mr. Joly in the chair, and proceeded with the estimates. Last night after our report left, in reply to Mr. Ross, of Prince Edward, Hon. S. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to supply the Magistrate lately appointed in Upper Canada, with the Consolidated Statutes; but they could be obtained at a reasonable rate through the Queen's printer.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille all the paper documents and minutes of the Select Committee appointed during last session to enquire into the working of the fisheries, were referred to the Select Committee, appointed at the commencement of the present session for the same purpose.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille an address for the instructions given to Frederick Barre, large Civil Engineer, on the 19th of May last, in relation to inspection of measurement of a certain wharf and of certain rivers in the district of Gaspé, and also for a copy of the report of Mr. Baillarge and a statement of the number of days occupied in travelling by that gentleman, and a statement of his operations and the expense to the Province of that expedition.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Brown, a select committee was appointed to inquire and report as to the best mode of providing for the instruction of blind and deaf mutes in this Province, composed of the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Dorian, and Mowat, Messrs. Tasse, Parker, Robitaille and Brown. A select Committee was appointed to consider the manner in which the census was recently taken up, and the best mode of securing greater accuracy and completeness in the returns, to be composed of the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Galt and McGee, and Messrs. McKenna, Langwin, Cartwright, Perrault, McKenna, (Laumon), Simpson, and Labrecque, Viger.

Mr. Bell, of North Laak, moved the occurrence of the House in a report of the select committee on the library, in which it was recommended that an increase be made of £100 pound per annum in the salary of Mr. Todd, the Librarian, in consideration of his valuable assistance to members of the House in their constitutional and Parliamentary researches.

Mr. Richards moved in amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. White moved in amendment to the amendment; that it is inexpedient in the present embarrassed state of the finances of the country to increase the salary of any officer in the house, or any departmental officer in the public service.

Mr. White's amendment was negatived by 72 to 34; and Mr. Richards by 78 to 30.

would be branded with the mark of the Crow's Foot.

One of those youth's was well acquainted with every thing about the garden and was always sure to pay it a visit when apples, melons, or other fruit was in season. His track was often seen leading down a creek which runs dry in summer, and other times his trail would appear through the crops. It is to be hoped that the youth of the neighborhood will shun the company of this shameful pair, lest they should get contaminated by joining in their nefarious deeds.

P. S.—Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the guilty parties. Information may be left at the office of the "Carleton Place Herald."

COMMUNICATED. Pakenham, Sept. 25th, 1863.

Sabbath School Festival at Westmeath.

MR. EDITOR.—It was my happiness yesterday to attend the annual festival of the Wesleyan Sabbath School in this village. It was held in a beautiful grove on the banks of the Ottawa, near Mr. S. Adams'. The weather, the company, the repeat, the singing, and other amusements among the younger portion of the company, were of the first order. When gathered for the after exercises the Sabbath School made a fine appearance. It was large and orderly, and reflected great credit on its diligent and capable superintendent, Mr. D. C. Chamberlain, and also on its instructor in singing, Mr. M. M. Drew, the late superintendent. The Rev. Mr. Hammond occupied the chair. After the opening prayer several appropriate recitations were given by the pupils, and some of the best pieces of music in the "Sabbath School Bell" were sung. From children I never heard anything better in this line. Solas, choruses, responses, &c., were sung with a taste and skill worthy of older performers.

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The House then went again into Committee of Supply. Mr. Joly in the chair, and proceeded with the estimates. Last night after our report left, in reply to Mr. Ross, of Prince Edward, Hon. S. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to supply the Magistrate lately appointed in Upper Canada, with the Consolidated Statutes; but they could be obtained at a reasonable rate through the Queen's printer.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille all the paper documents and minutes of the Select Committee appointed during last session to enquire into the working of the fisheries, were referred to the Select Committee, appointed at the commencement of the present session for the same purpose.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille an address for the instructions given to Frederick Barre, large Civil Engineer, on the 19th of May last, in relation to inspection of measurement of a certain wharf and of certain rivers in the district of Gaspé, and also for a copy of the report of Mr. Baillarge and a statement of the number of days occupied in travelling by that gentleman, and a statement of his operations and the expense to the Province of that expedition.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Brown, a select committee was appointed to inquire and report as to the best mode of providing for the instruction of blind and deaf mutes in this Province, composed of the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Dorian, and Mowat, Messrs. Tasse, Parker, Robitaille and Brown. A select Committee was appointed to consider the manner in which the census was recently taken up, and the best mode of securing greater accuracy and completeness in the returns, to be composed of the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Galt and McGee, and Messrs. McKenna, Langwin, Cartwright, Perrault, McKenna, (Laumon), Simpson, and Labrecque, Viger.

Mr. Bell, of North Laak, moved the occurrence of the House in a report of the select committee on the library, in which it was recommended that an increase be made of £100 pound per annum in the salary of Mr. Todd, the Librarian, in consideration of his valuable assistance to members of the House in their constitutional and Parliamentary researches.

Mr. Richards moved in amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. White moved in amendment to the amendment; that it is inexpedient in the present embarrassed state of the finances of the country to increase the salary of any officer in the house, or any departmental officer in the public service.

Mr. White's amendment was negatived by 72 to 34; and Mr. Richards by 78 to 30.

The main motion was also negatived on the following division: Year 48; Nays 60.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Taconite an address for copies of all reports, correspondence and other documents of the Superintendent of Public Works of the city of Three Rivers and other Bishops, of others of the said City, touching and concerning the purchase of Her Majesty's Government, of the Islands at the mouth of the St. Maurice.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne (Iberville) the bill to amend the Act respecting the erection and Division of Parishes, and the building and repairing of parsonage house and church-yard were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at mid-night. Quebec, Sept. 25.

The estimates were gone on with. On the vote for the suspension of the Culler's Office, a long debate took place. Mr. Powell complaining that there were too many Cullers not most efficient, and too costly a staff.

Mr. McDougall said he had refused to appoint more Cullers though constantly urged to do so, until a death vacancy occurred. Mr. Ferguson, of the City of Three Rivers, there was a very heavy tax on the trade. On the item for \$100 for the British American Association of London a long debate took place in the course of which Mr. McGee and Mr. McDougall defended the grant by the latter, as promised by some of the members of the Government while in England and the latter on the ground of the usefulness of the Association.

The Finance Minister did not like these grants, but he felt bound to fulfill the promise. On further discussion it turned out that the money was paid over soon after the return of the Delegation from Great Britain. Mr. Ferguson, of the City of Three Rivers, protested warmly against this payment of money without the consent of Parliament—a course so warmly and vehemently denounced in times past by gentlemen now on the Ministerial side.

On the item for the association as in the hands of Dufresne, and likely to do more harm than good. He referred to letters of the Secretary to the Colonial office and papers. It had roused public opinion against Canada rather than in its favor. Parliament should not put its imprimatur on the sending of the people in Canadian affairs. Some very excellent, respectable and influential men were in the Association, but a clique moved it, and the money being paid there was no help for it.

Mr. Ferguson moved to strike out the item but withdrew his motion to renew it on conference.

On the item for allowing to the Canada Gazette, Mr. J. A. Macdonald regretted that the English system had not been adhered to when a vacancy occurred by the death of Mr. Derbeshe instead of appointing Mr. Cameron to carry on the old system. The