By the Annual Report of the Minister Agriculture lately issued, and which, by the way is unusually interesting, we learn that some manufactures of Resin and Turpensome manufactures of Resin and Turpentine have taken place both in Upper and Lower Canada during the past year. The quantity which has been manufactured is not great, but the report says that the samples which have been forwarded to the department are "really superb," and adds, "whether, with our forest resources, we ought not, during the present trade crisis, to make a fair bid for a considerable share in the supply of these profitable commodities, is for our extensive lumberers and others connected with the lumber trade to say."

These remarks of the Minister ot culture strike us as peculiarly applicable at the present time. During the last ten or twelve years the consumption of the Province has outridden the production by many million dollars; indeed we have been running into debt at the rate of some eight or nine million dollars a year, as will be seen by reference to the provincial import and export account. To conceive that such a export account. To conceive that such a course can be forever pursued without producing national insolvency, would be to condemn as unsound the principles established by all the great writers on political economy. A colony—and especially a new and not wealthy colony—cannot afford, any more than an individual, to spend a dollar and only earn seventy-five cents, without ultimately coming to grief. No doubt a large portion of the specie and commodities imported to Canada during the last twelve or fourteen years, has been spent in works of a permanent and useful character, but that those guilty of the practice might be that those guilty of the practice might be the p opment of the country, have not produced the marvellous results which were confident ly predicted for them, is but too plainly ap parent. The cause is simply this, that, up to the present, our entire capabilities, or nearly so, have been expended in creating facilities for the interchange of commodities and that without due regard to the produc tion of those commodities which we hoped to exchange. The pleasing but delusive theory that Canada only wanted an outlet for the product of her vast agricultural regions to make her rich and happy, is well nigh exploded, and even our most enthusias-tic Railway and Canal builders are begin-ning to acknowledge that something more is required to secure permanent prosperity.—
The same principle that applies to Ireland holds good in Canada. As soon as Ireland lost her manufactures, her prosperity faded, she could not support her population and exist as a solely agricultural country, even with an inexhaustable market for her cereals at her elbow, which Canada has not. So i is with us; we cannot secure more than transient prosperity unless we curtail our im-ports, and permanently increase our agricultural productions; and we cannot do this without manufacturing to our utmost capacity, and thus attracting to the Province a population of skilled labourers to create a

home consumption for our root crops.

Viewed in this light, the significance of the Minister of Agriculture's remark in reference to the manufacture of Resin and Turpentine becomes more apparent; and guided by the favourable tone of the Executive on this subject, together with the strong indications in favour of home manufactures which we daily witness, we have strong the manufacturing interest will assume a more important position in the provincia! industry than it has hitherto occupied.—

> Arrival of the "China." CANADIAN DEFENCES.

New York, April, 7.—The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., via Queenstown on the 26th ult., has arrived. Her advices are three days later.

Captain Anderson, of the China, has been appointed to the command of the Great Eastern, during the laying of the Atlantic cable. He will sail from Valentia, Ireland, about the 1st of July. The Admirality days every spring in planting trees. agreed to order two powerful steamers of

on the table a not fication from Mr. Adams. would terminate welve months from the police se vice on the lakes. He trusted the present pacific relations between the two Governments might continue, and that nothing would be done in England to mons calculated to excite an unfavourable feeling in America, and concluded by declaring that England had not acted wrongfully in any way towards America, reiterating his hopes for continued peace. He said that Sir F. Bruce, the new Minis-

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington moved a vote for the fortifi-cations, including £50,000 as a part of £200,000 required for Quebes.

A long debate ensued. Lord Harting

ton explained that the total estimate for Que bec fortifications was £200,000. It was necessary, now the United States had become a great military power, to place Canada in a state of defence although the Government had not the slightest expecta-tion that the United States contemplated an

Mr. Bentinck objected to the Govern-ment scheme and moved the omission of the item for Quelec from the estimates. The merits of the question were debated by Gen. Peel, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Bury, Mr. Cardwell and others, who supported the vote. Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe were the principal speakers against

Lord Palmerston denied that there was any danger of war with America. Our relations were friendly. The Government simply proceeded according to the practice

The amendment was rejected by 275 to

Continental politics are unimportant. The weekly returns of the Bank of Eng land show an increase of bullion to the amount of £423,378. Notwithstanding this large increase, there had been no change in the bank's state of discount, which remained at 44 per cent. thich remained at 41 per cent.

The Bank of Holland had reduced

rate of discount from 4 to 31 per cent, and

Judge Wilson on Crimping. In his charge to the grand jury at the opening of the Lambton Assizes at Sarnis, on Monday last, Mr. Justice John Wilson referred to two charges on the calendar of violations of the Foreign Enlistment act.—He spoke strongly with respect to the wickedness of the practice of crimping—a practice which was prompted by empidity, the sole object of those engaging in it being to obtain the bounty, utterly regardless of the consequences to their victims, either in a onsequences to their victims, either in a hysical or moral point of view. To them it was of no consequence whether their vic-tims lost their-lives or not; and as to the rupting one; and as they generally selected for their victims young men not old enough to take care of themselves, but at the same time too old to take good advice, it was most disastrous in every way it could be viewed. He then referred to questions

which had arisen as to the terms and juris diction of the Imperial Act. The offence was only regarded as a misdemeanor, but at the same time it could only be tried by a court having superior jurisdiction. Hence it frequently became difficult to procure evidence to convict parties charged with the offence in consequence of the length of time which had to elapse before the cases could be tried, and the opportunity thus afforded of getting witnesses out of the way. On this account an act had been passed at the late sitting of the legislature, affirming the English act and extending its provisions, s Canada, or any Judge of a County Court, Recofder, Police Magistrate, or before any two Justices of the Peace for the County where the offence has been committed; and if sufficient proof was given to warrant conviction, the party might be fined to the extent of \$200, with six months imprisonment, and further imprisonment till the fine be paid. The crime consisted in the enticement: it was not actually necessary to render the party guilty that the enlist ment should be carried into effect. His Lordship was very minute in his definition of the crime, and very severe on those guilty of it; and in proof of the extent to which it had been carried on, and its serious consequences to the young men of the country, anced a case of a man lately convicted at Goderich, who had sixteen young men

Berald CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 5th, 1865.

engaged to go to Buffalo to be enlisted at

the time he was detected. The trial of the

two prisoners resulted in the one case in ac-

quittal and in the other in conviction .-

The prisoner found guilty, William Gage

by name, was sentenced to two years' im

prisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary

The circulation of the C. P. Herald o very large and constantly increasing Merchants, business men and all who desire wide publication for their notices, by ad- ed out. It is to be hoped that per those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births,

marriages and deaths.

The "Witness" contains an article on planting trees, which will suit our own climate as well as Montreal, and may be the means of reminding some of our readers, that, not only "the time of the singing of the birds has come": but, that, it is also a good time to plant trees and ornament their grounds. What an improvement it would be to our villages and roads, to spend a few

Our cotem says "The most beautiful the navy to accompany the Great Eastern.
In the House of Lords, Earl Russell laid kinds of trees require no more room or attention than the poorest. The black maple of the intentions of the American Gov- for instance, which is the most beautiful in ernment to terninate the Reciprocity form and foliage, will grow as easily as the convention relating to Treaty and the convention relating to armed force on the lake's; said treaty sugar maple, which ranks next in beauty, and will grow as well as the soft maple would terminate welve months from the day the receipt of the notice was acknowledge. He admitted that acts committed on the lakes fully justified the American Government in the steps taken. With regard to Reciprocity, he trusted it might be renewed with certain modifications; also that arguments be made for limited armature for relice service on the lakes. He below for is exceedingly heartful when balsam-fir is exceedingly beautiful when young, but it soon becomes thin in foliage, and the lower branches wither. The Nor interrupt them. He, however, regretted that speeches had been made in the House kind, which grows even more vigorously, and is not subject to the same decay. The red pine, and the dark-thick-foliaged hem

Care in planting will save a great deal of ter, would sail on Saturday, and he believ. expense in replanting, and cause the trees ed the dignity and honor of the country to grow vigorously and rapidly. To stick would be safe in his hands. a tree into a wet clay hole is certain death to it, and to put it down amongst stones not much better. A cubic yard of earth should be dug out, and the space filled up with rich feiable mould; the tree should It then be planted just the same depth in the ground that it was before, with its roots spread out; the mound should be dusted over the roots, and settled with a pail of water thrown over it. The tree should be supported by a stake, and have some long nanure or litter thrown loosely over the round above the roots. With this very

lock are also beautiful trees.

to the expense of planting many that are brought from the woods, although from old clearings very fine young trees may often be

We cannot help thinking that fruit-trees night be extensively planted by the roadthe Bank of Belg um has done the same.

Mr. Alphooso (fillet a dealer on the London Stock Exchange, had proved a defaulter to the extent of nearly £10,000, under, it is said very disreputable circumstances.

He had left the country.

London, March 26.—Paris advices state that the rebel ran Stonewall quitted Ferrol and the 21st. accompanied to sea by a Span-

Artoria Middenskrating Steel

We understand that considerable prens rations are making for the coming Grand tional Exhibition, to be held in Dublin during the season. The Boards of Agriculture and of Arts and Manufactures in Canada, are collecting articles in their several departments. It is said that excellent specimens of ores, woods, grain, flaz, &c., are being selected from the art exhibitions which have just been held in Toronto and Montreal. It is important at this crisis in our affairs that a full representation moral results, they too often induced them to perjure themselves, by aiding, or promising to aid them to make their escape after they were enlisted and had taken the usual obligations. The practice was a most corand value, but also to maintain the eredit and value, but also to maintain the eredit and reputation of the colony for public spirit

> and laudible ambition. We are informed that Mr. Dugald C. Mc Nab, teacher of the Richmond School was last week, committed to the Perth jail on a charge of larceny, said to have been committed in Arnprior.

It is also stated that he has, lately, bee the instigator of a very wicked hoax, and has been in communication with the Canadian and American governments, in referonce to an imaginary raid about to be made from, or in, this part of the Province.

There are some men who will not learn either from age or experience, that "honesty

Steps are being taken to proceed against the raiders for breach of the neutrality laws. Proceedings will consequently be taken in Upper Canada, because the conspiracy was hatched there, and all the proceedings culminating in the raid originated there. is understood that the American Government is disposed to abandon their claim for extradition on learning that the Canadian Government will prosecute for violation of the neutrality laws.

The government has, we think, very properly, directed steps to be taken against the raiders, for a breach of our neutrality laws : and after their discharge by Judge Smith. they were re-arrested and taken to Upper Canada, where the offence is alleged to have been committed, and the plot hatched, of making the raid against St Albans. erticle from the "Globe" commenting on ome remarks made by the Montreal "Ga-

The American war news continues un favourable for the South. The Federal arms are carrying the victory in every bat tle and are fast closing in upon the Confede-Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a racy, whose game appears to be nearly play.

The iron ram Scorpion, one of the famous counsels will prevail and that the war soon be at an end.

> The labors of the government commission, on postal affairs have been completed and the commissioners have given in their report to the government. It is said that the claims of the Grand Trunk Company for mail service will be very considerably reduced from the three or four hundred dollars a mile which they have asked.

> The usual Spring fair was held in Carle ton Place on Tuesday last, and was largely attended by people from the neighbouring Townships. There were but few cattle on the ground, and we have not heard of many bargains being made. The streets were dry and dusty, -a most unusual circumstance, so early in the season.

While the Militia Department wishes to obtain only twelve companies, or 780 men, from Upper Canada, under the new call, to 8s to 8s 9d. Corn firm, at 3d to 6d per elieve the companies to be withdrawn quarter easier. from the frontier, applications have been made by full sixty companies representing force of 4,000 men. This readiness of the Active Force is very gratifying.

We hear that the stables of Mr. Me Namara, hotel keeper, Arnprior, were destroved by fire on the 8th inst. There was an insurance upon the buildings.



Gen. Grant. There will, probably, be no more fighting. The following corresponlence will explain the conditions.

Appoint tox Court House, April 9.
To General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States' Armies:—

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you on the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Va., on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer lesignated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not ground above the roots. With this very moderate care, if the soil be tolerably dry naturally, or properly drained, the tree will grow with surprising vigor and need no further attention.

Trees should be selected of a good shape and with a fair proportion of roots. Evergreens brought from swampy grounds will seldom succeed, and it worth while, probably, rather to purchase well shaped and rooted trees from nurseries, if at hand, than go to the expense of planting many that are to the discoverament of the United States until properly exchanged, and throwing herself into the Niagara River above the Falls, at Goat Island, on Monday last. She leaves a little girl alone in the world.

A Washington letter says, the police receive them. This will not embrace the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officers to give their individual paroles not the Workhouse has throwing herself into the Niagara River above the Falls, at Goat Island, on Monday last. She leaves a little girl alone in the world.

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A Washington letter says, the police receive them to receive the side and stacked, and to receive them. This will not embrace the order of a post the fall and the federal army, committed suicide by the world. hey may reside.

Very respectfully, (Signed,) U. S. GRANT. Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia, April 9.

To Lt.-Gen. U. S. Grant,

Arrival of the Etna. New York, April 5. The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 22nd, via Queenstown on the 23rd, has

arrived.

Liverpool, March 23.—Breadstuffs—Mar ket quiet but firm." Provisions-Market quiet and steady. The produce market is rits of turpentine firmer at \$1,70

American. London, March 23.—Consols closed at 89 to 89 for money.

American Stocks—Ill. Central 54 to 55

Erie 32 to 33; United States 5 20's 53\frac{3}{2}.

Liverpool, March 23.—The steamships
Pennsylvanis, Edinburgh, and New York,
from New York, have arrived. Shipping arrived from New York-Lan-tesquien at Marseilles. London, March 23 .- The political news

is not of a very important character.

Messrs. A. Jachnay & Son, of London,
Liverpool, and New York, have suspended.
Liabilities £100,000 sterling.

The papers to day warn the House of
Commons of the importance of the vote Commons of the importance of the vote to be taken on the subject of Canadian fortifi-

The Moravian's news was promulgated to-day, and has caused an improvement in the United States 5:20's -the closing quota-

tion being 532.
The Moravian's news was published the afternoon of the 22nd, but the effect was not developed at closing this summary. The Morning Star, on the question of possible repudiation by the United States, asserts that the Washington Government are as incapable of repudiating obligations as the Government of England.

In the House of Commons, in reply to the enquiry by Mr. Gregory as to the protection of British property in the Southern States, Mr. Layard said he supposed the

question referred to the cotton. As regards that destroyed by the Confederates to prevent it falling into Northern hands, owners must stand all risks; and have no right to complain, but at the same time they have been urged to preserve authentic records of such property. As regards cotton seized, the Federal Government has undoubtedly the right to remove it to the North, but the British Charge d'Affairs at Washington has been instructed to express the confident hope that no obstacle will be interposed to the claims of British subjects in respect to such cotton -that is to say, that every faci lity will be given to prove the claims to the cotton thus removed by the invading

Mr. H. Berkeley again called attentio to the probability of war with America, and complained of the negligence of the Govern ment in not making adequate preparation Mr. Peacocke spoke in a similar strain.
The Marquis of Hartington declined

reply to such remarks, merely pointing to the speeches of responsible Ministers in the publish, in another column, a very sensible previous debate as proof that the probability of war was very remote indeed. Sir H. Willoughby and Mr. Foster de

precated the remarks of Messrs. Berkeley Sir F. Smith urged placing gunboats the lakes.

The subject was then dropped. The House of Commons, by a majority of 72 against the Government, declared in favour of a reduction in the fire insurance

Mr. Seward, were progressing satisfactorily, and that President Lincoln promised to recognize the empire on the termination of the war.
The Paris Constitutionnel asserts apprehensions still exist of American ag-It is reported that Monte Video capitula-ted to the Brazilians on the 7th February,

but news contradictory has since been re Liverpool March 22.—Trade at Manches

of having endeavored to enlist Alexander Robb into the Federal army.

A woman, aged 35, who has a husband in the Federal army, committed suicide by

A guerilla named Wm. J. Harris was hanged at St. Louis on the 24th ult. As the trap fell, the rope broke and the victim fell full length upon the ground. The fall killed him, thus preventing the horrible details from being all gone through again.

AMERICAN NEWS

Fall of Richmond City Point, April 2, 2 p.m.—Hon. E. M. Stanton. At 10:45 a. m., Gen Grant telegraphs as follows:—Hverything has been carried from the left of the 9th corps. The 6th corps alone captured more than 3000 prisoners. The 2nd and 24th corps captured forts, guns and prisoners from the enemy, but I cannot tell the numbers. We are now closing around the works of the line immmediately enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well. I have not heard from Sheridan; his headquarters have been moved up to Banks' house near the Boy dtown road, about three miles southwest of

A. LINCOLN. City Point, April 2, 8:30 p.m .- Hon. E. M. Stanton. At 4:30 p.m. to-day, Gen. Grant tolegraphs as follows:—We are now up and have a continuous line of troops and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox below Petersburg to the river ve. The whole capture since the army started out will not amount to less than 12,000 men and probably 50 pieces artillery. I do not know the number of guns and men accurately however. A portion of Foster's division the 24th corps, made a most gallant charge this afternoon and cap-tured a very important fort from the enemy with its garrison. All seems well with us and everything is quiet just now.

New York, April 3.—The Tribune's special gives the following account of Friday's fighting: At day break a movement was made to secure a position to advance upon the enemy, covering White Oak Road, the object being to possess that road which in-tersects the Clayborne Road leading to the South side railroad. At eight o'clock Ayre's division, supported by Crawtord's and Griffen's advanced and immediately met with resistance from rebel skirmishers, who were pushed back within a mile of White Oak Road. At this juncture the enemy nassed, and with their usual yell charged Our column wavered for a time and finally gave way, retiring slowly toward Boydtown Hoad, halting on a hill; they were support ed by Griffen's division, which came and they took shelter in breastworks. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to lislodge them, a flerce fire of artillery and musketry meanwhile pouring death into the ranks of the rebels. At one o'clock Miles' division was ordered to strike the enemy on the left flank, while the ninth corps again esseyed to get possession of White Oak Road, by advancing simultaneously. again esseyed to get possession of White Oak Road, by advancing simultaneously. The fifth corps moved upon the enemy, who stabbornly held his ground for some time, when the rapid volleys from the right and the loud cheer of the successful issue of Mile's attack on the rebel flank, as he did not not the successful issue of Mile's attack on the rebel flank, as he will be on account of the extreme stickiness of the "subject", and the almost utter impossibility to get through it —the mud of Pakenham. The fifth corps moved upon the enemy, who stabbornly held his ground for some time colled up the enemy's line, now broken routed and falling back incontinently fol lewed by Warren's fifth corps, who was soon in possession of the coveted White Oak Road.

taking place on our no as far as Hatch er's run, and our troc s in that direction were advanced sever hundred yards and be properly applied to any village in this practical men to develope their importance of the Legislative Assembly, presided over by Mr. Huot, that is, 'to give such on couragement as would be an inducement to practical men to develope their importance or the legislative Assembly, presided over by Mr. Huot, that is, 'to give such one couragement as would be an inducement to practical men to develope their importance or couragement as would be an inducement to practical men to develope their importance.

where three roads came together, known as Five Forks, held by the enemy, and which we tried to take the day before or and deeper, until the wheels are finally buried up to the hubs, and some "green unsi in position on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibb's brigade was in reserve. At 6 p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in

the Niagara River at Island, on Monday le girl alone in the "Hail Columbia," and other patriotic pieces. This revived the spirits of all

enemy opened upon the line, Gens. Sheridan and Custar with their staff officers rode along the line with respective colors dis-played. This demonstration elicited renewed enthusiasm along the line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery, accompanied by Lord's and Woodruff's guns.

and Woodruff's guns.

The enemy charged several times and were repulsed with great slaughter. Capheart saw one of his regiments, the 1st United States, dashing off. Not having given the order he followed and found Merritt, Col. Forysth, of Sheridan's staff, and others, at the head of the regiment. The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not attempt to again force our line.

The result of Friday's fighting the

neck by a person named Britt. The Times says that Britt was afterwards arrested, but he had thrown the knife away. On searching him, after his arrest, \$500 in green-line of breastworks thrown up since Wed-

fered much more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly. In the evening he could not be induced to

make another charge on the 5th corps front, although they had fought desperately early in the day.

The Tribune's Washington special says it is understood there that Grant's plan was that Sheridan should out the South Side railroad, and reach over to the Danville road; the armies of the Potomac and James were to push over toward the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced. Judging by the latest despatches the whole plan seems to have been successful—in cutting the South bide road, turning Lee's right, and carrying a portion of the rebel works in front of Petersburgh and the still results and th aburgh. Two lines of policy only are policyed open to Lee: retreat to Danville or, failing in this, fight till Johnston car be hurried up on the Weldon railroad to reinforce him. This is believed impossible, and herein military men conceive our dan-

Mir. Lincoln has returned to Washing on, leaving the President at City Poin onter Richmond, as Grant has promised

he shall within 48 hours. New York, 7th.—Gold 1574. New York, 7th, 10 a.m.—The Herald laims to have information of Lincoln having had conference with Judge Campbell and others in Richmond, by advice and consent

of Davis for peace.
War Department, Washington, April 7th,
10 s. m.—To Major Gen. Diz. Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Hunton, Corse, and many other General officers; several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon; and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army. Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly.

(Signed), E. M. STANTON,

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Pakenham, April 10th, 1865. DEAR SIR .- I think I read the advice, ome place, never to write for the press erely for the purpose of seeing your name in print and without some doctrine to ex-pound or some subject to ventilate; and this is a maxim which, I have not the least doubt, you would like to see carried out in many more instances than it is in this literary age. However, be this as it may, I think that I can escape your wrath for trespassing in this rather foolish manner, for I Where you ever so unfortunate as to be

travelling through this somewhat thriving little village in the muddy season; for, be it known, that the habitans only know of two seasons in the year—the dry season and The field showed in every hand traces of sanguinary conflicts. Huge pines cut down by shot, and the ground over which Miles swept down in eche in upon the enemy's flank was covered with rebel dead. While been famous for its muddy streets, in fact, his was going on he vy skirmishing was so much so that it has become quite com-Laird rains, left Liverpool for Plymouth, to be put in commission.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, the new British Minister for China, gave the decision by the Privy Council in Bishop Colenso's case, and pronounced his removal from the bishopric, by the Bishop of Capetown, null and void, that power resting with the Queen only.

The Esterrichische Zietung of Vienna asserts that negotiations at Washington, between the Emperor Maximilian's agent and covering the place near Stoay Creek, wagon wheels have here formed two immense depth.

Were advanded the sharpshooters were intrenched, while the sharpshooters were engaged silencing the rebel batteries. Among the killed is Major Charles Mills, Adjutant to Gen. Humphrey's.

Of the cavalry tight on Friday the Times' special says: At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade, of Crook's division, rested on Stony Creek, was west of Dinwiddle Court House, supported by Gragg, Davis, and Fitzhugh's brigades, the latter facing west and covering the place near Stoay Creek, wagon wheels have here formed two immense wagon wheels have here formed two immense "ruta", which are continually getting deepwere of a semi-circle.

considerable force but unsuccessfully. An hour later Major Robbins, of Deven's brigade, holding the bridge over Stony Creek with a battalion of the New Jersey 1st, was attacked and driven slowly back to their with a batalion of the New Jersey 1st, was tracked and driven slowly back to their good attendance of buyers and a firmer margood attendance of buyers and a

rates. Rice active and firm. Tallow firm.

London Money Market—Funds were quiet, but without material fluctuation—
Consols on the 22nd were 89 to 89‡—
There was a full demand for discount at the Bank and in the open market at unchanged rates.

Thirty three out of seventy four Acts passed during the session were Acts for Incorporation or amendments to Acts of Incorporation.

On Saturday last, says the Stratford Bear on, John McCulloch, auctioneer, Stratford, was sent for trial to the Assisse on a charge of having endeavored to enlist Alexander

There was a full demand for discount at the Bank and in the open market at unchanged rates.

Unfortunately the movement down their aims and attempted to rush into our lines. Unfortunately the movement was not generally observed in time to prevent a volley being opened upon them.

At 5 o'clock Gibbs had fallen back to within a mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and relieved by Caphart's brigade of Custar's division, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Pennington with part of his brigade. From this time until after dark Custar had the fight, and the nemy did not advance to held the ground a single rod after striking his line. When Custar came to the front a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Caphart and his brigade on the left and Pennington on a par with the streets—they are twin for the movement was not generally observed in time to prevailed to make the objects, but the accomplishment thereof is a question of considerable time. Ut them not be too sanguine of the success of either.

It will soon be the time act time, Let them not be too sanguine of the success of either.

It will soon be the time of the swith a view of calling the attention of our leading men to the fact—a fact of which they ought to be ashamed—that I have plucked courage enough to address this letter to you, knowing that you always give your hearty cooperation in any movement to the fact.—The side walks,—save the mark l—are on a par with the streets—they are twin for the movement was n Custar came to the front a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Caphart and his brigade on the left and Pennington on the right, and before anything to fight behind could be put up, the enemy came swarming out of the woods confident of demolishing everything before them. Custar and his men were received with cheers, He instantly set Caphart's band to playing "Hail Columbia," and other patrictic pieces. This revived the spirits of all present, and the music brought fresh cheers from thousands of wearied men. As the leave the plank beautifully balanced on the sentre one, thus compelling feet passengers to walk in Indian-file along the centre of a plank-walk twelve feet in width! In other plank-walk twelve feet in width! In other

> doubtedly attest the carelessness and blind neglect of somebody.
>
> And now, Mr. Editor, how long is this state of affairs to continue? Where are our public men—our public spirited men, that they do not do more in this matter. Is that they do not do more in this matter. Is this not a rather primitive-like state of affairs for a village that boasts of having six or seven hundred inhabitants, and in the midst of a well-settled township and wealthy municipality. The charge of mismanagement can be justly laid at somebody's door. Let him wear the cap whom it shall fit. In my opinion there are five caps required.
>
> Fearing that I have, already, uespassed too much on your space, I will now close for this time, hoping that some of the knowing ones will enlighten us a little.
>
> Yours, &co.,

telegram received here on Saturday from Fredericton, N.B., states that the ele tion returns were all in, the New Parlia-ment would stand 28 anti Confederates to 13 elerates. The total votes polled in the Province at the recent elections were—An-si-Confederate ticket, a little under 16,000; for Confederation, 15,300, showing a very favourable result as far as public sentiment is concerned .- Globe.

Quebec, April 3, 1865.
The Government has taken final action n the matter of the York Roads. An or der has been passed making the transfer upon the terms awarded by the arbitrators. The delivery of the roads to the Counties will now be made without further delay.

While the Militia Department wishes to obtain only twelve companies, or 780 men, from Upper Canada, under the new call, to relieve the companies to be with drawn from the frontier, applications have seen made by full sixty companies, repre senting a force of 4,000 men. This readiness of the Astive Force is very gratifying. ness of the Antive Force is very gratifying.
Steps are being taken to proceed against the raiders for breach of the neutrality laws.
Proceedings will consequently be taken in Upper Canada, because the conspiracy was havehed there, and all the proceedings culminating in the raid originated there. It is understood that the American Government is disposed to abandon their claim for extradition on learning that the Canadian Covernment will proceed to the proceedings of the control of t

Government will prosecute for violation of the laws. — Cor. Globe.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture just issued contains, among other things, an important reference to the subject of the cultivation of the vine in Canada. He tells us that the negotiations between himself and the Royal Canadian Vine Grower's Company have been broken off by the withdrawal of the Company's propositions, and a notice that any further negotiations with them must be commenced with entirely fresh propositions. As to the feasibility of the vine culture in this Province, he of the vine culture in this Province, he simply remarks:—"A vineyard established at Clair House, on Mr. Parker's property, near Cooksville, in Upper Canada, by the Company above referred to, under the skilled professional direction of Mr. Courtenay, is doing, I am informed, remarkably well, and several plantations of vine, made by Mr. Courteney in the neighborhood of Quebeo, have been producing viniferous grapes from which very good wine has been made, There is every reason to believe that most parts of both Upper and Lower Canada are within what is called 'the wine-bearing region.' Mr. McGee recommends no governmental action with regard to the cultivaermental action with regard to the cultivation of the vine, probably being imbued with the principle that these matters are best regulated by the enterprise of private individuals, or perhaps remembering the weighty objections that were urged against any system of giving subsidies to grape growers such as was at one, time proposed.

Mr/J. C. Tache, his deputy, however, contributes an addendum to the report, specially devoted to the subject of vine culture cially devoted to the subject of vine culture in Canade, in which he states ;-"I am of opinion that by complying in some way or other with the recommendation of the committee of the Legislative Assembly, presided act the part of a good tutor to the public interest. There are many ways by which individuals or companies may be favoured individuals or companies may be favoured with the encouragement above referred to besides fixed subsidies; for example, primes [premiums] on the production of good wines for specified qualities, quantities, and definite periods, exemptions from taxes and duties, the granting of profitable privileges deriving from the use and exploitations of some part of the public domain, or a combination of the above mentioned boons, or others more anitable to the public good and there more suitable to the public good, and acceptable to the parties engaged in growing of the vine. Of course those advantages should be at the explicitly expressed condi-tion that not only the parties so benefited should be bound to cultivate to a reasonable extent the vine in both Upper and Lower Canada, but that they should be bound to diffuse the secrets of their industry, and to keep nurseries of vine plants to be sold to

already been demonstrated that the grape vine is susceptible of cultivation in the open air in many parts of Canada; and already suitable hardy and early-ripening grapes are being brought before the notice of cultivators, and many amateurs, both for the sake of the pleasure and the profit, are making experiments with the different varieties of this fruit. The spread of vine cultivation may be expected to be naturally slow, but when seen to be profitable it will spread fast enough. To make the business profitable by subsidies when there is nothing to show that it is not of itself unprofitable. able by subsidies when there is nothing to show that it is not of itself unprofitable, would be simply a waste of public money, and any proposition of exemption from taxes cannot be looked upon otherwise than that as a most pernicious proposal to emanate from a bureau of the government. The department of agriculture will act wisely and fulfil all that can be rationally demanded of it, if it simply contents itself with collecting and disseminating information likely to be of use in the removal of difficulties always of use in the removal of difficulties always encountered on the introduction of a new industry. The rest must be left to the "active intelligence" which the Minister of Agriculture has already discerned in our rural population.—News.

A lady was recently commisted to Bristol jail, arrested for a debt of \$50, when the Governor informed her that in a month he Governor informed her that in a month he would have to return her as a defaulter, when she would be adjudged a bankrupt, and her property, if any, divided amongst her creditors. She intimated she had no property and therefore must abide the result. On being afterwards searched, according to the rules of the prison, \$800 was found secreted in her dress. places large gaping holes warn you to be careful of the steps you are taking, and un-

> The African slave trade was of African The African slave trade was of African origin; from the days of Pharoah until now the odoriferous nigger has found a beginning and end of his commercial enterprise in selling his fellow for beads, brass wire, rum, and brumagen guns and timed. Aven in Canada this African peculiarity is developed; witness the arrest at Hamilton a short time since of three colored citizens for acting as crimps for the Federal army:

The rain storm which proved so disastrous to other sections of the country, resulted in golden blessings to California. The freshets washed down immense quantities of gold dust to the valleys, and minors are pury