measure to provide for the liquidation of debts of Municipal districts of Lower Cana-da, as guaranteed by the Provincial Parliament under an Act passed in the 8th year of

Her Majesty's reign, chap. 77.
In reply to Mr. Laframboise, Mr. Cartier said that all schedules of seignfors were completed, except 2 or 3 which were now under consideration for final deliberation. In reply to Mr. Rykert, Hon. J. A. Macdonald said there would be no further issue of arms to volunteers until the whole subject

of the Militia was considered. In reply to Mr. M. C. Cameron

Hon. John A. Macdonald said the subject of the payment of witnesses in criminal cases was under the consideration of the Gov ernment.

In reply to Mr. Simpson, Hon. J. A. Macdonald said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session any measure touching the charters of certain banks, particularly those of the Clifton Bank and the Western Bank of Canada.

In reply to Mr. Robitalle,
Hon. Mr. Galt said it was considered neces sary that certain tide waiters should be retained in Gaspe district.

Mr. Bureau moved an Excellency, praying him to lay before the House a statement of the expenditure incurred by the Seignorial Tenure Commission from the date of appointment to the 31st December last.—Carried.

Mr. Langevin moved an address to His Excellency, praying him to lay before the Canadian fisherman, and of the number of vessels which have been entitled thereto since last statement laid before Parliament; also the number of vessels to which bounty has been refused, and the reasons of such

refusal.—Carried. Mr. Bureau moved an address to His Excellency, praying that he will lay before the -First, copies of the correspond between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada, relative to the arrest of Mason and Slidell by the Government of the United States, and copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Government and any other persons with reference to said arrest; 2nd, copies of all correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada relative to the Cana dian militia or to its organization. Hon. Mr. Cartier said there was a

correspondence. The motion was then withdrawn Mr. Bureau moved an address to Excellency, praying that he will lay before the House a copy of the Royal instructions received by His Excellency on assuming the reins of government of this colony.—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The following Bills, among others, introduced and read a first time By Mr. Benjamin-Bill for the prof

of hotel-keepers in certain cases.

By Hon. Mr. Sicotte—Bill relating testimentary depositions; also, a bill for more expeditiously determining Contested Elections; also, a bill to abolish chap. 3 Consolidated Statute, and to provide more effectually for the encouragement of Agricul-ture, and of Arts and Manufactures.

By Mr. Rankin-To amend the Petty Trespass Act of Upper Canada; Tascheran laws for the sale of intoxicating liquors. A Committee of the House, in co-junction with a Committee of the Council, then proceeded to wait on His Excellency with the

Address of condolence to Her Majesty, adopted yesterday by both Houses.

Hon. Mr. Alleyn laid on the table the report of the Postmaster General. Hon. Mr. Galt laid on the table the trade

and Navigation returns. In reply to Hon. Mr. Sicotte, Atty. Gen. Macdonald said the Militia

Bill and the Bankruptev Bill would be in troduced to-morrew. Hon. Mr. Rose asked whether the atten

tion of Government had been drawn to the recent report of the Committee of Com merce of the House of Representatives o the United States, and reso Legislature of the State of New York on the subject of the reciprocity Treaty, and whether it is their intention to take any action on such report?

Hon. Mr. Galt said the subject had

under the notice of the Government, and they had no objection, if the Hon. gentleman moved for papers to lay them before

Mr. Wallbridge moved for a return the survey of the harbour at Wellers' Bay on Lake Ontario, and the report made thereon by authority of the Commissioner of Public Works.—Carried.

Mr. Bureau moved an Address to his Excellency, praying that out of the revenue arising from the sale of Crown Lands, and from timber licenses in this Province, the permagent annual sum of three hundred thousand dollars, over and above all charges and expenses of management, may be set apart for the purpose of promoting the col-onization of the wild lands of the Crown, by construction of roads and bridges, to render these lands accessible to those who may be desirous of settling thereon.

The Speaker said a resolution for an ap propriation of money could not be introduc ed, except with the consent of the Govern-

The motion was then withdrawn. Mr. Simard moved an address to His Ex cellency, praying that he will lay before the House a statement showing in detail, the sums of money expended up to the 31st December last, on account of public build. ings in course of erection at Ottawa, to whom said sums had been paid, and for what services; also, copies of all contracts passed for the erection of the said buildings or in connection with the erection, and in-formation respecting any modification, change, or extension of original plans in mode of construction, which may have been ordered, authorized or substituted, and ef-fect on contrast of such modifications and

changes.

Hoa. Mr. Cauchon said that in a fer days, all papers relating to the subject would be laid before the House. The motion was then withdrawn.

were called to the table, and the Speaker appointed Friday, the 25th inst., as the day of their first meeting.

ble to serve on the Election Hon. Mr. Alleyn brought up a m

a copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing an order of Her Majesty in Council, disallowing an Act passed by the Lagralature of Canada in 1861, intitled "An Act to give

being required to withdraw whilst the sub-ject of their return was under considera

Mr. Dunkin brought in a bill to ame hap. 15 of the Consolidated Statutes Mr. Crawford-To amend

laws of Upper Canada section of an Act intitled "An Act to diminish the number of licenses issued for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail, so far as relates to the town of Cayuga, county Haldimand. On motion of Mr. Dunkin, the time for

receiving petitions for private bills was ex tended to the 5th of May; for receiving private bills to the 12th of May; and for re-ceiving reports of private bills to the 26th

In reply to Mr. Sicotte, Atty Gen. Macdonald said the Militia printed and ready for distribution in a day 50 cents per day during training.
or two, and it would be undesirable to go The officers and men of the field batteries or two, and it would be undesirable to go into a discussion of these measures until they were fairly before the House. With regard to the Militia report, a statement would be printed containing an estimate of the expense of the plan, supposing the House to agree to its being carried There would also be an estimate of the

amount which Parliament would be asked

to vote for this service during the present

Hon. Mr. Rose moved an address to His Excellency, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House any correspondence on the subject of the recent report by the Committee of Commerce, the House of Representatives of the United States, on the Reciprocity Treaty, and of any other documents touching the working of that treaty. In noticing the objections raised in the report of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Rose lauded the commercial policy of the Government, especially the removal of the tolls on the canals.

Mr. Galt argued that the objections raised by the Committee to the way in which the treaty had been carried out were unfounded, and defended the policy of the Government. The trade of the St. Lawrence had greatly increased during the past season. The Canadian commercial policy was more liberal than the American, and h had no apprehensions of the abrogation o the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. J. Sanfield Macdonald congratulated

himself on having concurred in the policy of removing the tolls on the canals. Mr. McDougall reminded the House that Mr. Macdonald did not speak the sentiments of the people of Upper Canada. He pointed out that the policy of the Government was specially adopted to foster the interests of Montreal to the detriment of the west of the country, but declined to enter into a discussion of the subject, and condemned the Government for bringing on a debate on a matter for which members were

Mr. Hillyard Cameron thought th thanks of the House were due to Mr. Rose for bringing the matter up.

BOGUS BANKS.

Mr. Simpson asked for a Committee nquire into the affairs of the Clifton Bank and the Western Bank of Canada. Mr. McDougall reminded the House that

granted. Ministers yielded to the solicitations of their supporters, and the predictions of the Opposition were verified.

Messre. John A. Macdonald and Galt de fended the Government, and laid the blame upon the House.

Finally, Mr. Simpson found that his tion was not based on facts stated, and the matter was allowed to stand till after the

After debate, the motion was agreed to. On motion of Hon. Mr. Rose, a return was ordered to be made of licenses granted elating to such companies.

The other orders of the day were dispos ed of, and the House adjourned at a quar ter before six, until three o'clock on Thursday, the 24th inst.

The following bills were introduced and ead a first time on Monday : To amend the law in respect to Se

To amend the Lower Canada Municipal Act, in respect to its provisions relating to intoxicating liquors. To abolish the property qualifications

members of the Legislative Assembly. To amend the law relating to interest To amend the Act relating to Lesso and Lessees. To amend the 92nd Chap. Consolidate

Statutes of Canada respecting Boards of Art and Manufacture. To amend the law respecting seduction and maintenance of illegitimate children. To render valid certain assessments al

ready made in Upper Canada. A bill relating to Mortgages in Upper Canada. To amend the Common Law Procedure

To provide for the inspection of wheat and grain. To amend the Act relating to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of the Province.

To provide for the incorporation and registration of Joint Stock Companies. To provide for the regulation and inspecion of Gas Metres. To provide for the protection of Squatters

on Crown Lands. It is reported on good authority that Mr. further aid is not granted to the Grand It is also reported that the Leader, of your city, has been asked by the Government to support the demand for Grand Trunk relief and that Mr. Beaty asked as a consideration another act of relief for himself in con

A pressure is being brought to bear by Ottawa Buildings, to prevent a committee being granted by the House of Assembly to examine into the details. If the Ministry endeavour to stifle enquiry in this matte they will surely not be sustained by the House. If there ever was a subject for Parliamentary committee it is this. M Mackenzie will press his motion at the

In reply to Mr. Langevin, Mr. Cartier stated that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any legislative measure in relation to the Postal subsidy of he Trans Atlantic Steam

In reply to Mr. J. S. Macdonald. Cauchon said, it was the intention of Government to ask an appropriation to finish the Ottawa Buildings, but that the amount In reply to Dr. Clarke, Mr. Attorney General Macdonald said Mr. Kingsmill had

General Macdonald said Mr. Lingsmin Landbeen appointed Postmaster at Guelph, and that Mr. Joseph Woodruff would be appoint-

moced to ballot. That in the event of the Atty, view binesteroid, that . Special Com local corps, The had not secretary states of

was taken, and the House adjourned at six | teer force—the only visible manifestation of clock, there being no business to trans-

The report of the Militis Commission s that the active force shall con-The Active Force will be

The artillery and cavalry will be distri buted throughout the force, and the infant ry organized in battalions.

The Province will be divided tary districts, and these will be dividid into regimental divisions, each furnishing one active and one reserve battalion. Each active battalion will have one jutant with a pay at the rate of \$2.50 per diem, and one staff sergeant at \$300 a

The training time is usually to be 28 days and officers are to receive one dollar per day Bill and the Bankruptcy Bill would be and non-commissioned officers and privates

of artillery and the cavalry are to receive one dollar per day for horses. Arms and accoutrements are to be provided for artillery and cavalry and clothing to the regular militia men while on drill. The Volunteers are to receive \$3 per annum in lieu clothing. There is to be an annual muster of the

dentary Militia, and absentees are to pay commutation fee. The militia when called out are to be sub ject to the articles of war. Seafaring men are to be formed into rine companies, and to be exercised with

provided by the Government. The cost of this force will be considerably more than a million of dollars per annum.

heavy guns during the winter months?

Drill grounds and armourie's are to

Werald.

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

We received, from the clerk of Routin

and Records, a copy of the "Report of th

Commissioners appointed to report a plan

for the better organization of the department of Adjutant General of Militia and the bes means of reorganizing the Militia of this province." In another column of our pa per the reader will find the synopies of the Report and new Militia Bill. We cannot

help agreeing with the "Quebec Chronicle' that the report is somewhat too dry and stiff to satisfy public expectation. On the question of the defences of the Province at such a time as the present, more than the bareness of legal formalism was looked for and expected. It was reasonable to sup pose that a statement of the general casewarm, hearty inspiriting review of the cir cumstances and the duty of the provincewould precede the development of a mili tary scheme; not only to justify the imporgovernment are about to introduce, but to propositions which have come to us from \$10,000,..... England, with all the weight of Imperial authority. A commission should have been more than a legal committee : and a Report

in relation to the defensive force of the Pro-

vince should be more than a skeleton of an

act of parliament. There may yet be time to atone for the Insurance Companies, and other matters shortcoming of the commissioners. The Report of the Bill which ministers are framing upon it will no doubt be referred to committee of the House; and it is desirable that the body be instructed to widen the range of inquiry, and to strengthen whatever legislation may take place by enlarging the foundations on which it is to rest. The Committee may do good service by recting the attention of the members and the country to the principles that underlie all debate and all action upon this question -to the considerations which necessitate increased outlay on the part of the province for defensive purposes—and to the relations which the province is prepared to maintain to the crown in respect of military expenditure. Any debate in the House must in volve these features of the question; for a large annual appropriation can be sustained only upon some distinct understanding of duty; and there can be no proper conception of duty without an intelligent estimate of the reciprocal obligations and demands of England and Canada in view of war. Hence our opinion that the report is defective, in asmuch as it takes no cognizance of the only considerations that justify the expenditure of an additional dollar. And hence, too, the desireableness of so extending the labors of the parliamentary committee to whom the Bill will be referred, that a more comprehe sive grasp of the subject may be imparted to the debate than is likely to arise from the

report in its present shape. With regard to the plan of reorganization proposed by the commissioners, it is impossible to deny the presence of some very serious drawbacks. Speaking generally, it may be said that the scheme itself appears to be unnecessarily cumbrous and complicated, and that the spirit it manifests is hardly suited to the democratic character of Canadian institutions, and the democratic temper of the Canadian people. On motion of Mr. Loranger, the House old—and, we may be permitted to add—the in England appears to be strongly in its facesolved to adjourn from Wednesday, 9th, effete, militia had its representatives at the

a military spirit in the province-was totally ignored.

Report is as unfri endly as any report could be to the most haneful movement of the day. city volunteer militia corps, and active bat-talions of the regular militia in rural diswhich members of volunteer companies have already made, the toil they have encountered the difficulties they have overcome, freezing indifference of patronage they have experienced. It has not a syllable in its composition by way of praise for the efforts already made by volunteers, or by way of encouragement, for the efforts they should be asked hereafter to make in their country's cause. On the contrary, the Report quietly but effectually extinguishes the move ment-without even an apology, or a word in palliation, or a promise of better things t come, snuffs out of existence, the elemen on which the province should rely for protection in the hour of danger. In the cities, volunteer companies may

ontinue to drill subject only to regulations which may, or may not be acceptable. In the smaller town and villages, however, they will be impossible, if the Militia, Bill enforce the recommendations of the Report. The injustice of measure which thus discards creditable terprise, and pooh-poohs to death a spirit which the statesman should steadfastly encourage, is apparent. Companies have been organized all over Upper Canada, whose members have expended oney in the purchase of uniforms, and have attained to creditable degrees of proficiency in drill. Yet because the military members of the Commission, regular and militia, think preper to take ground against 'independent" organizations, and in favor of a system foreign to the genius and ten per of every inch of soil on this continent hese volunteer companies are passed ove with a silence more offensive than attack.

The inexpediency of this feature of th Report seems clear. Beyond question, and rustworthy military force, raised in this ountry, or on this continent, must be intary in its character. You cannot ho to fight successfully in these latitudes with an army formed by drafts upon the popula tion. Conscription may serve in Russia Austria, but it will be a failure here, le whosoever may attempt it. And therefore is it desirable by every possible means to coster the volunteer companies, instead of extinguishing them in the manner propos ed in the Commissioners' Report

The following is a statement of the probe ole cost of the New Militia force of Canada ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1 Adjutant General \$3,000 per annum; 2 Deputies do, each \$2,400, salary and travelling expenses at \$2,-000, each, \$4,000; and 10 clerks, with office contigencies, &c., say ADJUTANT AND STAFF SERGEANTS. 33 Adjutants in Haper Canada at \$2 a day each \$24,000; 27 do in Lower Canada \$19,710; 33 Sergeants in Upper Canada at \$3000 each. \$9,900; 27 do in Lower Canada \$8. 100: allowance of 50 cts. a day to 60 Adjutants for travelling expenses

72,960 OFFICERS AND MEN. 5.000 Officers, say \$28 each \$140. 000: 45,000 men at 50 cents a day each for 28 days drill, \$620,000, 760,000 HORSES EOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY Batteries in Upper Canada, each 40 horses at \$1 a day each for 14 days, \$3,960; 3 do in Lower Canada, \$1, 680; 16 troops in Upper canada, 50 horses each \$1 a day for 14 days. \$11,200; 11 do. in Lower Canada,

These figures are for the annual charges We have next the cost of outfit or establish ment to begin with. What this will be is not stated in the report, but we make the estimate in the following manner, deducting for the materials already in the country : ARMORIES AND ARSENALS. Construction of 9 Armories or Ar-

senals in Upper Canada, say \$40,-000; ditto of 10 in Lower Canada, say \$45,000..... \$85,000 ARMS AND AMUNITION. Purchase of 30,000 Enfield rifles and Accoutrements, at say \$10 each,

\$300,000 : Amunition fon ditto say 3.000,000 rounds, \$30,000; Pur chase of 3 four-gun batteries of Artillery, with harness, &c., at say \$10,000 each, \$30,000; Amunition for ditto, \$10,000. 370,000 CLOTHING AC. 45,000 Suits at say \$10 each, \$450,-000; 30,000 Knapsacks, at say

\$1 50 each. \$45,000 : 30,000 Greatcoats, at \$2 each, \$60,000; Bugles, Drums, Pioneers' Tools, &c., say \$10,000..... CONTINGENCIES.
For Freight, Repairs, and incidental

Rifles are calculated to last for 10 years, and clothing for 4 years. There will also be wear and tear of the armories and arsenals, artillery and ammunition spent. A very considerable portion of this sum of \$1,060,000 must therefore, be spread out as an

annual charge.

To set against this there is the revenue which will be derived from the sale of Comwhich will be derived from the sale of Comwhich will be derived from the sale of Comwhite as follows: missions, which may be stated as follows:547 Ensigns and Coronets at \$5 cach, \$2, 735; Lieutenants, 650 at \$6 each, \$3,900 Captains, 637 at \$8 each, \$5,906; Majors, 120 at \$9 each, \$1,080; Lieut. Colonels, 60 at \$10 each, \$600; Colonels, 26 at \$20 each, \$520; Staff Officers, say 40 at \$15 each, \$600; in all \$15,431. To this must be added fines for substitues, which may possibly yield considerable revenue.—There nore than at present. What the yield for the past year was we cannot tell until we get Col. Coffin's report.

At present, as a rough statement, the annual charge that will be entailed on the Province may be set down at \$1,000,000 in

We publish, to-day, the details of a great battle which has been fought, in South Western Tennessee, between the Federal forces under General Grant, and the Confederates under Beauregard, in which the latter ex erienced defeat after heavy loss. The report makes no attempt to depreciate the pertinacity and courage exhibited on both sides; and it is more than probable that the conflict at or near Pittsburgh Landing will be found to be the most important event of the campaign. Having evacuated Corinth. we presume that General Beauregard has lead his retreating troops in the direction of Memphis, a distance of about 75 miles, and

odly be made. The Merrimac has again come out of Nor folk Harbor, and been operating slightly on Northern property. The first day of her re-appearance she quietly took possession of three small Federal vessels, fired a round at the Monitor and went back to Craney Is land. "What the night "may bring fort h," telegraphs General Wool, "I am unable to

where the next stronge stand will undoubt-

stereotyped phrase is a little altered to-night. Gen. McClellan reports that the roads are improving. We may soon be prepared to hear of another great battle as the Confederates are said to have 100,000 men at

in Eastern Virginia. According to the telegraph, General Johnston-killed the other day in Tennessee, and killed once be fore somewhere else-has arrived at Yorktown, to command the Confederates; and the Federal Generals are pushing forward preparations for an attack, with all the advantage of vast and, seemingly in exhaustable resources. East and West, the war now displays terrible proportions. There has been nothing like it in the history of civil

The current annual report of the Commis sion of Crown Lands has just been issued. It appears from this report that within the year 257,933 acres of Crown Lands in Upper Canada have been sold, and 30,800 acres have been granted gratuitiously on Colonization Roads. In this section of Canada there are 2,021,229 acres of Crown Lands in the market. The amount of sales of Crown, Clergy, Common School, and Grammar School Lands of both Provinces for 1861 is \$705.491. The total revenue from Public Lands collected in 1861 is \$808.649. The Commissioner furnishes details of the new cal results which have followed the closing of saving in the expenses of management of the more advanced free grant roads has been efand paving them a commission upon the sales of land in the adjoining townships, The saving thus effected is about \$8,500 per annum, and by the abolition of the old agencies about \$7,500. The report contains the following: - Taking advantage of the occasion which the unhappy strife among our neighbors affords us, two additional government agents have been despatched to Great Britain and Ireland and the continent of Europe, and they have been instructed diligently seeking homes in the new world such advantages as Canada affords, while they have warned to hold out no false hopes of success, but strictly to make known the truth

keen one. Mr. Bowes cannot be prevailed upon to withdraw from the field, notwithstanding the very great influence and preshim. Both candidates and their respective friends are now canvassing actively with results which indicate that the polling will be very close The polling takes place or Thursday and Saturday, the 17th and 19th inst., the Friday being good Friday, which intervenes between these two days. Toronto is represented to be in a state of great excitement as to this election

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce last week, Mr. S. B. Ruggles announced that the British Government had ten gunboats in the Ottawa river. Mr. Ruggles is mistaken, the number of guncoats there is ten thousand, each mounting 100 Armstrong guns, carrying 300 lb. shot and shell, ten miles, and the engines are of such peculiar construction that the boats can be propelled as fast over land as through

The U.S. Senate has passed the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and providing the compensation to the owners at the average rate of \$300 per head. moved from the district, so that emancipation will free few slaves, capable of supportng themselves, although it purges the Seat of Government from the institution.

The Nomination of candidates, at Toronto. took place on the tenth instant, about 3,000 persons being present. The show of hands he candidates had a majority. A Poll was

declarations of Messrs. Street and Simpson,
M. P. P's, have recently been circulated.

Will's at the rate of nearly thirty mile an hour, Mattice rushed to the door of the country of the

that James Skead, Esq., will be elected by a clamation for the Rideun Division. He has received very numerously signed repuisitions from the Counties of Carlton and Renfrew.

On Saturday last the Books of the William

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, April 12.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia from Liverpool at 9 a. m., on the 29th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon and the Asia. on the evening of the 28th.

The Bourassa arrived at Southampton or In the House of Commons on the 27th Sir F. Smith gave notice that he should call attention to the recent naval engagement between the Merrimac and the Monitor and ask whether, in consequence of its result, the government would not suspend the construction of iron plated ships until the question of ironplated gunboats had been

It was suggested that the Lord Mayor London would call a meeting to consider the terms of an address of thanks to Mr. Pea body for his munificent gift for the poor of

The government had determined to point a Royal Commission to enquire into the present state of the Volunteer force. Lord Palmerston had so far recovered from his attack of gout as to be present at a Cab inet Council, on the 28th ult.

reached Paris from Rome, and there were some doubts as to his returning to Rome. owing to the difference existing between him and Gen. Govon. ITALY. - The Official Turin Gazette pub ishes a decree ordering the amalgamation of the southern army with the regular troops. In case of war, the government will not de

FRANCE .-- The Marquis de Lavalette had

who will, however be disbanded when hos ilities have terminated. GREECE.-Late advices from Athens giv report that the King had signed an am nesty to the insurgents at Nauplia. Arrests nevertheless continued to be made. Intelligence from Syria confirms the new

prive itself of the assistance of volunteers

ALEXANDER MORRIS, ESQ. M. P. P. FOR SOUTH LANARK. On Representation.

that Naurlia had surrendered.

Mr. Morris said he should endeavor ome to the consideration of the questi now before the House, in no spirit of party or of faction. He thought the question was too grave and important a one to be so treated. The position in some respects peculiar, which he occupied, was one which en abled him perhaps to look at this subject more calmly than some members who were not situated as he had been. For he had been sixteen years a resident of the Lower Province, and yet he had the honor, unsoli cited, of being called to represent a constituency of Western Canada with a population 20,000 souls. When thus called to take a part in the deliberations of the nation, he had felt it to be his duty to con sider this important question in order to see whether some settlement of it might not be arrived at. And be could not help expressing his regret that at this, the neeting of a new Parliament, no mention was made in the Speech from the throne, of any plan of settling a question which had for so long a period agitated this Province. Hear, hear.-He should feel it his duty o vote against the amendment which the older agencies. He also recounts that a had been submitted by the hon member for St. Hyacinthe, because he did not think it the same locality; in one of which the Col commit themselves to the declaration, that people of that Province.—He did think it was the duty of the gentlemen who had been question affecting the representation of the entrusted with the administration of the affairs of this Province, when they found that a question of this moment had been so ong before the country, to consider that question, and to come before the House and the Ministry would have a storm about their at least tell them that they had been endeavoring to arrive at some plan for its solu- the walls of the Citadel of Quebec. Parlia-[Hear, hear.] He did not profess to advocate Representationaby Population, pure the time fixed by the Legislature, but not and simple as a remedy for the difficulties content with that delay the Ministry detained

lation. He confessed that his views had rovince, without seeing that the question but that was no reason why statesmen should be afraid to grapple with it. In Britain questions as serious had been grappled with and settled, and he had sufficient con people of this country, to be satisfied, that If the Ministry survive, the sease if we came to the consideration of this great the most wasteful that Canada ha juestion, free from party spirit, we should some to a satisfactory conclusion upon it. He had no doubt that when the member for measure to settle the Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada, friends of his told himas the member for Laprairie had threatened with regard to his question-that if he attempted to introduce such a measure he would be driven from the country. But they had introduced the measure and succeeded in settling the question and so he believed it would be with this question. He had confidence that men would be found to meet it fairly, and to come down with a measure satisfactory to the country

It might be that measure would be one which would bring the different Provinces of British North America into a union formod on such a basis as would give to the peo-ple of each Province the right to manage their own internal affairs while at the same managing in common matters of common concern, so as to secure the consolidation of the Britannic power on this continent. Mr. Morris concluded by intimating that he should give his adhesion to another amend persons being present. The show of hands is said to have been so nearly equal that the sheriff could not decide as to which of able to his views and sentiments and those of his constituents, than the resolution now before the house.

A DANGEROUS LEAP.—On Thursday last, says the Cornwall Precholder, four officers were conveying a prisoner named Mattice, charged with housebreaking, from Winchester to the County Jail in Corn-Intelligence from Ottawa seems to andicate our and leaped out. As soon as the speed of the train had been slackened, the constables started in pursuit, but the fugitive made good his escape and has not since been seen

of this escape and has not since been seen by those who "want" him.

A firm occurred the other day in the grain store-house, situated at the railway station, Generals McCail, Gault, and several substore house, situated at the railway stati The aposts bringing of the grout Sacker of their daughters is a deal muto.

The Federal troops on the coast of Florida andSouth Carolina are suffering severely from the guerilla warfare waged by the Confed erates. The Tribune correspondent gives the following result of an expedition to destroy some salt works at Symirna,

Pulling up Mosquito Lagoon, a par

row creek densely wooded bank, they found the about ten miles from the entrance, destroyed them, and started to return. When about half way down, Capt. Budd hoisted his sail and with a fair wind, ran ahead of the other boats, perhaps a mile and a half. Arriving abreast of a small earthwork close to the bank he lowered his sail and pulled in to do termine the character of the work, which, in going up, had been passed without trouble As the bows of the boat touched the beach from the fort to the woods on both sides volley of musketry was fired which killed or wounded every man in the boat. Capt Budd was shot dead at the first discharge He dropped in the stern sheets of the boahis head hanging over the gunwale, his ha floating down the stream, Capt. Mathar. who was only wounded at first, sprang from the boat, and rapidly discharging his revolver, attempted to advance up the beach He fell with twenty rifle balls in his body his face so cut up with bullets that it could not be recognised. The Rebels came out from the woods and fort, took possession the boat, in which every man was now dead but one a negro, wounded in the fort and retreating again to their cover, opened fire on the second boat rapidly approaching Mr. Kelsey, Paymaster of the Henry Andrews, who was steering this boat was wounded in the hand which held the tiller. the conical rifle ball passing through the breadth of the knuckles, and not be the flesh except as it entered and went out Two men were killed and all the rest wound ed, one of whom afterwards died. Mr. Kelsey succeeded in steering her over to the other bank where the wounded men crawled out on the marsh and hid themselves in the grass, still under fire. The other boats were farther astern. When the launch came within range, her howitzer opened fire on the Rebels, but at the fourth the lashings broke and the gun was uscless. all the boats, passing through the murderous fire from the opposite bank, finally landed their crews in the marsh, and having thrown over the howswitzer in the middle of the stream and taken from the boats the wound ed men, the colors, arms, oars, and every thing that could be moved, the gallant sailors carried the whole of them through the mud a mile and a half to the where the Henry Andrews could be hailed She had no boat to send but a small dug out and in this the whole force was taken off to the vessel. Of the whole force nine men were killed and eleven wounded.

The same authority says that Jacksonville is surrounded by guerillas, who lately surprised a Federal picket of seven men, putting them all to death. The Confederate forces in this neighbourhood are daily increasing and their attacks becoming more frequent and daring.

The same correspondent writing from Port Royal, S. C., chronicles the surprise of a company of the 55th Pennsylvania regi ment on North Edisto Island, of which only five men escaped being killed or taken. onel of the 55th, and other officers were regiments have also suffered a 6-pounder gun, while on a reconnoissance near Tybee Island.

THE ADJOURNMENT

The Canadians are a patient people, or ears which would startle them even under ment was called nearly two months later than and simple as a remedy for the difficulties content with that delay the Ministry detained under which we labored. But he thought the members a week while they were cutting that a readjustment of the representation off the dead branches of the Coalition tree, had become a necessity, and that in that readjustmentwe were bound to look at has been got through comfortably with a at the various interests of the country, to secure representation for the industry the by which very important questions have been manufactures, the commerce, and the wealth materially advanced, and the House seemed of the country, as well as for its mere popu- about to settle down to the serious business of law-making But that would not suit undergone per force some degree of modifi- the Ministerial book. More time must be cation since he tock his seat in the House. wasted, the serious work of the session must It was impossible for any reflecting man, be put off to a still later period; the Legisla any man who had a heart, to take his seat ture will adjourn to-morrow till the 24th in this Chamber and see the House occupy the position it did, without feeling that the days of an interregnum in kicking their question now under consideration was one heels at Quebec, or in an equally unprofitable of the very greatest importance. It was journey to and from their homes. The impossible to look at the very wide diver- excuse is supplied by the Easter holidays, sity of sentiments existing between the but when in Toronto some years ago, presentatives of the two sections of the the Legislature adjourned only two or three days at that season, and nobody was one was environed with very serious difficulties. bit the worse. In Quebec it is different, it appears. It requires fifteen days to go through the observances for which only two or three were required in Toronto.

If the Ministry had no evil design in these

Adence in the wisdom and good feeling of delays, they would appear the result of the members of this chamber, and of the childish blundering. But there is a design. the most wasteful that Canada has The men at the helm of affairs cherish most gigantic shemes of plunder, in which they still hope to be successful. Rouville [Mr. Drummond] first announced prospect will be improved by the postpone-to the House that he would come down with ment of the session to a late period, when members will be weary of Quebec and

anxious to return to their homes .- Globe. THE GROWING WHEAT CROP OF ENG. LAND .- We have before us a table got up by the enterprising managers of The Mark Lane Express, London, that shows the con-dition of the growing wheat prop. at 394 places, in 41 counties of England, at the beginning of March. From this it appears that more than the average breadth has sown, and that in a large majority of cases the crop looks remarkably well, and the harvest being large, never was better in March than it is now. Similar statistical information gathered in this country would be of immense importance to all who grow or deal in grain.

The Winstead Herald, Connecticut, says -"The tops of the houses are just beginning to make their appearance above the snowdrifts, up in Norfolk. In some instances the second story windows have already made their appearance."

Captain Wilkieson of the 52nd Regt stationed at Kingston, died of pneumoning on Friday night after a brief illness. The deceased had made himself highly respected during his short residence in Kingston.

Henry Watson, a married man, has been committed to take his trial at the Assizes. on a charge of rape on the person of Helen Turner. Both of the parties are residents of the Township of Eramosa. EXTENSIVE FIRE AT DOON.—We regret

to have to announce the destruction by fire, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last, o' Messra Perine's Flax Mill at Doon. The building was first discovered to be on fire, half-past ten o'clock, and notwithstanding

of the Select Committee appointed to strike resolved to adjourn from Wednesday, 9th, the Standing Committees of the House, the Standing Committees of the House, to the 24th instant. The motion was opposite by fire, with On motion of Atty. Gen. Cartier the motion was opposited to adjourn from Wednesday, 9th, to the 24th instant. The motion was opposite to the 24th instant. The mo

Proget the Madeon Bay Com-