Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIII. CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 21, 1863. No. 33

SABBATH READING.

Yield not to Dark Despair.

Hast thou one heart that loves thee,
In this dark world of care,
Whose gentle smile approves thee?
Yield not to dark despair.

One hand whose loving fingers
Are pressed in thine alone;
One fond, confiding bosom,
Whose thoughts are all thine own?

One truthful voice to guide thee,
And bless thee in distress;
One breast when thou art weary,
Whereon thy head to rest?

Till death thy form has shrouded,
And cold thy heart so warm;
Till death the earth has clouded,
Heed not the passing storm;

Thou hast one tie to bind thee,
And little life-buds rare—
Let love sweet love entwine thee,
In this dark world of care.

Never Despair.

Never despair, when the dark cloud is lowering—
The sun though obscure, never ceases to shine;
Before the black tempest his radiance is pouring,
While faithless and faint-hearted mortals repine.
The journey of life has its lights and its shadows,
And heaven in its wisdom to each send a share;
Though rough be the road, yet with reason to guide us,
And courage to conquer, we'll never despair.

Never despair! when with trouble contending,
Make labor and patience a sword and a shield,
And win bright laurels with courage unbending,
Than ever were gained on the blood tainted field
As gay as the lark in the beam of the morning,
When young hearts spring upwards to do and to dare
The bright star of promise their future adorning,
Will light them along, and they'll never despair.

The oak in the tempest grows strong by resistance,
The arm at the anvil gains muscular power,
And firm self-reliance that seeks no assistance,
Goes onward, rejoicing through sunshine and shower;
For life is a struggle to try and to prove us,
And true hearts grow strong by labor and care,
While Hope, like a seraph, still whispers above us,
Look upward and onward, and never despair!

A Lesson in Obedience.

"Jack! Jack! here, sir! hie on!" cried Charlie, flinging his stick far into the pond. Jack didn't want to go; it wasn't pleasant swimming in among the great lily leaves that would flap against his nose and eyes, and get in the way of his feet. So he looked at the stick and then at his master, and sat down, wagging his tail, as much as to say, You're a very nice little boy; but there was no need of your throwing the stick into the water, and I don't think I'll oblige you by going after it."

But Charlie was determined. He found another switch, and by scolding and whipping, forced Jack into the water, and made him fetch the stick. He dropped it on the bank, however, instead of bringing it to his master; so he had to go over the performance again and again, until he had learned that when Charlie told him to go for the stick he was to obey at once. Charlie was satisfied at length, and, with Jack at his heels, went home to tell his mother about the afternoon's work. He seemed quite proud of it. "It was pretty hard work, mother," he said. "Jack wouldn't mind at all until I made him; but now he knows that he has to do it, and there will be no more trouble with him, you'll see."

"What right have you to expect him to mind you?" asked his mother quietly.

"Right mother? Why, he is my dog! Uncle John gave him to me, and I do every thing for him. Didn't I make his kennel my own self, and put nice hay in it? And don't I feed him three times every day? And I'm always kind to him, I call him 'nice old Jack,' and pat him, and let him lay his head on my knee. Indeed, I think I've the best right in the world to have him mind me."

His mother was cutting out a jacket. She did not look up when Charlie had finished: but going on steadily with her work, she said slowly, "I have a little boy. He is my own. He was given to me by my heavenly Father. I do everything for him. I make his clothes and prepare the food he eats. I teach him his lessons and nurse him tenderly when he is sick. Many a night have I sat up to watch by his side when fever was burning him, and daily I pray to God for every blessing upon him. I love him. I call him my dear little son. He sits on my lap, and goes to sleep with his head on my arm. I think I have the 'best right in the world' to expect this little boy to obey me; and yet he does not, unless I make him as I would make a dog."

"O, mother! cried Charlie, tears starting to his eyes, "I know it was wrong to disobey you; but I never thought before how mean it was. Indeed I do love you, and I'll try—I really will try—to mind you as well as Jack minds me."

"Dear Charlie," said his mother, "there is a great difference between you and Jack. You have a soul. You know what is right, because you have been taught from the Word of God; and you know, too, that the devil and your wicked heart will always be persuading you to do wrong. That is a trouble which Jack cannot have; but neither has he the comfort you have; for you can pray to our dear Saviour for help, and he will teach you to turn away from Satan, and to love and obey him alone. When you learn to do this, you will not find it difficult to be obedient to me; for it will be just the same as obeying God, who has said, 'Honor thy father and thy mother;' and where we truly love it is easy to obey."—*S. S. Banner.*

Revivals in Utica, Rochester, and Hamilton College.

SIR,—It will gratify the many friends of the Rev. Mr. Hammond in Canada,—where he has so usefully labored,—to hear that for the last three weeks he has been most successfully engaged in the city of Utica, preaching Jesus, and promoting a spirit of true piety. The effect has been most happy. The degree of religious interest exceeds what has been felt for many years past, and extends to all classes of the people. The old and the young, the rich and the poor, have been brought under its influence, and many are now magnifying the grace of God.

Mr. Hammond was invited to Utica by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; and in his place of worship the chief meetings are held. That is the centre of the revival. There crowds assembled every morning, afternoon and evening for prayer, religious enquiry and hearing the Gospel. Congregations of children to the number of one thousand are held, and the hope is indulged that many of them have been savingly blessed. There is a delightful spirit of harmony prevalent among the pastors and Churches, so that, while they hold separate evening meetings, they unitedly labor for the great work. The effect on all classes is most salutary. The revival is the chief topic of conversation. Some ridicule it, but the great majority uphold and commend it. The conversions are numerous, and constantly increasing. Among them are many children, as well as others who have advanced to middle and old age. Indeed persons of all ages have experienced the renewing grace of God. The interest is still increasing, and we hope it will lead to the ingathering of thousands to Jesus. Mr. Hammond has just been invited to visit this city. Pray for us that his labors may greatly be blessed.

It is a pleasure, also, to say that in the city of Rochester there has been, for some weeks past, a special and extensive work of grace, in which the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches have largely shared. The conversions have been numerous and many have already joined the church, while others propose soon to do so.

I have just heard of another instance of God's faithfulness in answering prayer. Soon after the observance of our last "Concert of prayer for Colleges," which was on the last Thursday in February,—indications of a revival appeared among the students at Hamilton College, in this State, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Fisher and which has been since constantly extending. A young man from this city who is a student there, says, that of the more than one hundred students he believes all are converted except nine, and that they are now praying that every one may be brought into the fold of Christ. May the prayer be fulfilled, and may every one, in subsequent life become a centre of light and usefulness.

Albany, April 6, 1863. D. D.

That which men suppose the imagination to be, and to do, is often frivolous enough and mischevious enough; but that which God meant it to be in the mental economy is not merely noble, but supereminent. It is the distinguishing element in all refinement. It is the secret and marrow of civilization. It is the very eye of faith. The soul without imagination is what an observatory would be without a telescope.

As the imagination is set to look into the invisible and immaterial, it seems to attract something of their vitality; and though it can give nothing to the body to redeem it from years, it can give to the soul that freshness of youth in old age which is even more beautiful than youth in the young. It always seems to me that, before we leave this realm, deep affections take hold of the life to come by the hands of ideality, so that this quality in the old, hovers upon the edge and bound of life, the morning star of immortality. Thus it is with men as with evening villages. The lights in some dwellings are extinguished soon after twilight; in others, they hold to nine o'clock; one by one they go out, until midnight; but a few houses there are where the student's lamp or lover's watching torch holds bright till morning pours the light into the ocean of its own. So such men bring through the flooded hours of darkness the light of yesterday into to-day, and are never dark and never die.

Troubles are often the tools by which God fashions us for better things. Far up the mountain side lies a block of granite, and says to itself, "How happy am I in my serenity—above the winds, above the trees, almost above the flight of birds! Here I rest, age after age, and nothing disturbs me."

Yet what is it? It is only a bare block of granite, jutting out of the cliff, and its happiness is the happiness of death.

By and by comes the miner, and with strong and repeated strokes he drills a hole in its top, and the rock says, "What does this mean?" Then the black powder is poured in, and with a blast that makes the mountain echo, the block is blown asunder, and goes crashing down the valley. "Ah!" it exclaims as it falls, "why this rending?" Then come saws to cut and fashion it; and humbled now, and willing to be nothing, it is borne away from the mountain and conveyed to the city. Now it is chiselled and polished, till at length, finished in beauty, by block and tackle it is raised, with mighty hoistings, high in air, to be top-stone on some monument of the country's glory.

So God Almighty casts a man down when he wants to chisel him, and the chiselling is always to make him something finer and better than he was before.

One of the affecting features in a life of vice is the longing, wistful outlooks given by the wretches who struggle with unbridled passions, towards virtues which are no longer within their reach. Men in the tide of vice are sometimes like the poor creatures swept down the stream of mighty rivers, who see people safe on shore, and trees, and flowers, as they go quietly past: and all things that are desirable gleam upon them for a moment to heighten their trouble, and to aggravate their swift-coming destruction.

The garrison of Montreal consists of over 4,100 men.

Lady Franklin is in London, after her travel round the world.

A statute of Wellington, by Marochetti, is to be erected at Stratsfieldsaye.

English men-of-war have captured three slavers off the coast of Africa.

There is but one pack of hounds in California and they are but rarely used.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said to be beyond the memory of the oldest man, that so mild a winter ever passed over Sweden as the one now on its third month. I have myself seen no such winter since I left Cincinnati; and I never saw so warm a one, for months together, without interruption, excepting in the southern states.

I had been marvelling for months upon this singular phenomenon, wondering about the cause, for I never can see any new event without looking for its origin, when I fell in with an old Swedish sea captain, who told me that the remarkable mildness of the season is owing to the prevalence of south and south-west winds, which I then remembered had been blowing here since the middle of November.

These winds it will be noticed, come in the direction of the Gulf stream, and roll the waters of it in greatly augmented volumes across the Atlantic. They produce, therefore, a flood of warm water, which, like any other flood, must flow off and spread abroad into parts not reached by it on ordinary occasions. But this warm deluge has nowhere to go, in this case, except to spread out and form a layer over the colder waters of these northern regions. With the cold seas of the north thus concealed, and with an atmosphere warmed by this covering of heated water, the climate here must be rendered very different from its usual condition; and the consequence is, as the old captain asserted, the remarkable winter now passing.

The theory seemed natural on its first announcement; and it was greatly confirmed a little time afterward, when I saw in the newspapers of Sweden that the people on the coast are, this winter, catching fish, which are known to belong exclusively to the waters of the Gulf stream. Next came the report that a Gulf stream shark, such as is never seen excepting in that great river of the sea, had been caught by some fishermen in the harbor of Gottenburgh, on the southern coast of Sweden; and this is just where such an animal would be likely to tend, on the hypothesis of the captain, on his way along with the overflowing current of warm water; for having pushed its way round Ireland and England, and swept over the German Ocean, its next natural outlet would be the Baltic, through the Cattegat and the straits at Elsinore.

Such is the beautiful provision of nature, by this apparatus of the Gulf stream, of warming these boreal lands, and making them not only inhabitable but beautiful; and when an unusual force impels this machinery to more than its customary industry, the result is such a winter in the north as we are now enjoying.

But how warm is it? you ask, and very naturally, since hot and cold are only comparative terms without a fixed standard. Well, in the first place, we have had no snow to speak of, but all rain, since the coming in of winter. Then, in the next place, we have had no ice thick enough to make skating on any part of the river passing through Stockholm, and till within a few days no ice at all. The middle of the stream has not been frozen; and it is now all open on the forth of February, with the little steamers here plying across it as in summer. The grass, too, is green and *growing*; the buds on the trees commenced swelling nearly a month ago, and they now look green when opened. The door-yards of the lawns about the public buildings, are as green as growing grass ever is in spring. Think of that readers, for nearly the sixtieth degree of north latitude in the very midnight of winter!

Raise Flax.

The exceeding high price to which cotton and flax have gone up, makes it worthy of the attention of our farmers. Cotton has increased to more than five times its usual price, and that of flax about three times. We cannot raise the former in this latitude; but we can the latter, which for many uses is a substitute. When muslin could be bought for 6 to 10 cents per yard, and country linen 15 to 20 cents, few farmers were willing to trouble themselves with the cultivation of flax; but things have very much changed and we doubt whether any other crop would be half as profitable and at the same time as sure.

We have before us a statement handed to us by Mr. Bently, of the product of three acres sown in flax last year, by a gentlemen in Ohio, who has been in the habit of raising flax for years, together with a few hints as to its culture. Here they are, and if our farmers do not raise a patch, all we have to say is, they don't know their interests:—

PRODUCT FROM THREE ACRES.

1,440 lbs. dressed flax, 17 cts.,	$244.80
70 bus. seed, $1.60,	112.00
Total,	$356.80

COST OF RAISING.

2¾ bus. seed sown,	$40 60	
Ploughing,	4 00	
Harrowing,	2 00	
Pulling at $5 per acre,	15 00	
Threshing of seed & rotting	10 00	
Dressing about 3 cts. per lb.	40 00	
		$75 60
		$281 20

This at the present prices shows an enormous profit; and there is nothing fabulous about it. Two years ago, flax only brought six cents per pound, now it is seventeen, and besides this the reader will see that we have allowed the farmer good wages for all he does. With only ten bushels of seed and 400 pounds of dressed flax to the acre, the product would be $84 to the acre.

If the season is favorable it is safe to estimate 12 bushels of seed to the acre will yield as high as 15 bushels, and when the straw is good will yield 500 pounds dressed flax to the acre. Corn stubble is good for flax; it does very well on sod, if ploughed early. The ground wants to be well harrowed and put in good order. Sow from three quarters to one bushel per acre. Generally sow when you do oats, early sowing has done best of late.—*New Brighton Times.*

A correspondent of the Prescott Messenger says that in passing Kemptville last Thursday his attention was arrested by a very singular arrangement of newly fallen snow by the side of the railway and in the fields adjacent. It had been snowing a light fleecy storm, and in some inexplicable freak of nature the snow had been left in rolls quite resembling the small white muffs carried by children, and in size, ranging from two to about eight inches in diameter, a complete roll as light as down and very beautiful.

Arrival of the City of New York.

New York, April 14.

The steamer City of New York, which sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 1st., and Queenstown on the 2nd, arrived at 10:30 this morning.

The Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the first ultimo. The City of Baltimore reached Queenstown on the first.

The Cunard Steamship Company had announced their intention of running fortnightly an independent line of screw steamers to New York, commencing on the sixteenth. The Inman Ship Company had entered a protest against the renewal of the subsidy to the Galway line of steamers.

The London Morning Post regards the position of affairs as hopeless for the Confederates at home and abroad, and candidly expresses the hope that before one year their struggle will be crowned with success.

It had positively been denied that the Confederates intended to seek any further loans in Europe.

The London Times says if Europe was suffering from a deficient harvest, the Federal Government would hypothecate that they might obtain a loan on such terms, but there was very little disposition to make political loans, for purely belligerant purposes to either of the American disputants, or to depart from the cold neutrality so much complained of.

Parliament was not in session.

Lord Palmerston was lionized at Glasgow, where he was installed Lord Rector of the University. In the evening a grand banquet was given to him by the working men in the city hall in Glasgow. His speech was mainly devoted to an encomium on the results of free trade as manifested in Glasgow. He expatiated on the anxious desire of the government to remain at peace, while at the same time it would tolerate no insult or provocation from other powers. He deplored the civil war raging in America, but said, notwithstanding the resentment of both parties, the British Government would not depart from its neutrality.

The London Times publishes an account of the seizure of the Peterhoff by Admiral Wilkes. The account is by Lloyds' agent at Matamoras, and who was a passenger by the Peterhoff, and who presumes she must be given up by the prize court at Key West.

The Polish insurrection showed no change. The insurgents kept up active operations.

It was again rumored at Paris that M. Fould had tendered his resignation to the Emperor.

The Confederates loan was again heavy, at ¾ to ¼ premium.

The London Times says the latest American advice makes it evident that the choice henceforth for the South is between victory and extermination, and for the North between peace and ruin.

The Greek National assembly had unanimously proclaimed Prince William of Denmark King of Greece.

Grafting Wax.

As the time is now approaching when fruit-grafting will commence, we hereby publish what has been found by us to answer the purpose admirably:—

Five parts of rosin; one part beeswax; one part tallow.

Melt these in a skillet, tin cup, or any metal vessel; the skillet being preferable as it can be handled better, and the wax keeps warm longer in it. Melt these over a fire and mix together well. When the scions are set—say as many as twenty or thirty, or as few as is wished—have the mixture ready and apply it warm with a small wooden paddle. See that every part is covered and the air completely excluded. It requires no bandage.

We have made the wax in different proportions to the above but we find these to be best adapted to the purpose. The object to be attained is to have the wax of such consistency that it will not crack in the cold winds of March and April, nor run in the hot suns of summer.—*Gerrtstown Telegraph.*

A Cheap and Philosophical Ornament.

Fill a clear glass bottle with distilled water, in which dissolve some sugar of lead about three cents' worth to half a pint of water. Insert a scrap of sheet zinc into the cork, long enough to reach half way down the bottle when the cork is in; the lower part of the zinc may be cut into two or three forks twisted like the branches of a tree. The strip of metal is no sooner immersed in the solution than the latter begins to act chemically upon it, and delicate feathery crystals of lead will cover the whole of the submerged portion. The deposit and growth of the lead may be watched with a magnifying glass, and will continue to increase for some hours, and can only be stopped by carefully pouring out the solution and replacing it with distilled water; it will however, cease of itself when all the lead is deposited. The result looks like an inverted tree or bush, with thick metallic foliage, glistening as the light happens to fall upon it. It need scarcely be remarked that sugar of lead is poisonous to swallow.

PROGRESS OF REFINEMENT.—The height of perfection to which language is now carried, is perfectly excruciating. Nobody but a pauper is buried in a coffin, everybody that is anybody is interred in a casket, We have no longer any meeting-houses; they have all been transmogrified into church-edifices. Nobody now has a cough brought on by getting wet and cold, but a great people, as the worthy woman who wished to be elegant, said of her husband, are "sufferin' very bad with bonel ioches, which are superinduced by excessive exposure." Nothing is now begun, but all sorts of things are inaugurated, while rogues no longer commit a theft, but consummate their depredations. Nobody's house is burnt down now-a-days, but occasionally a residence is destroyed by the devouring element. Who will say this is not an age of progress and refinement?

A few days since some boys who were playing at the foot of the rock in Champlain street, Montreal, opposite the Ocean Steamship Company's Wharf, Quebec, discovered portions of a human skeleton which appeared to have been washed down from the rock by the recent thaw. They are supposed to be the remains of some of those who fell in the last attack upon the city, during the warlike period of its history.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Several private bills were introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Benjamin moved that as several localities in Canada, from the partial failure of last year's crops, have been left destitute of seed grain, it is essential that steps should be taken to supply the wants occasioned by the deficiency, and to authorize the municipalities to take the necessary steps therefor, it is resolved that a special committee be appointed with a view to the same relief being afforded that was granted on a former occasion in the like circumstances in Huron and Bruce.—Carried.

Messrs J. H. Cameron, Jackson, Knight, Harcourt, and Huntington, the committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue election for the North Riding of Oxford were sworn in.

Mr. Langevin moved the third reading of his bill to prevent the execution in public of the sentence of death.

Mr. Huot moved an amendment to refer the bill back to a committee of the whole, with instructions to introduce a clause providing that the punishment of death shall not be inflicted for political causes. The amendment was negatived by a vote of 69 to 37.

Mr. Rykert then moved the three months hoist, which was lost by a vote of 61 to 51.

And the bill was read a third time and passed on the same division.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Tessier announced the death of the Hon. S. W. Harwood, one of the members of the House, the fourth of the elected members who had been removed by death during the past 12 months. Out of respect to his memory he moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ross, that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned accordingly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, April 14.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Several private bills were introduced and read a first time.

Dr. Clarke presented and read a petition from the Congregation of St. Georges Church, Guelph, adopted at a vestry meeting. The petition said that the Church of England differed in some respects from other Protestant denominations, as widely as it did in other respects from the Church of Rome. It claimed that its members should have the same privileges as are now or might hereafter be extended to members of the Church of Rome, for educating its own children in their own faith, and that it should receive for such separate education a fair share of the public grants for educational purposes. Dr. Clarke said the petition was adopted nearly unanimously. There was a strong and growing feeling by the Churchmen of Canada, in favor of Separate Schools for the Church of England.

Mr. Benjamin moved that as several localities in Canada, from the partial failure of last years crop, have been left destitute of seed grain, it is essential that steps should be taken to supply the want occasioned by the deficiency, and to authorize the municipalities to take the necessary steps therefor. It is resolved that a special committee be appointed with a view to the same relief being afforded that was granted on a former occasion, in the like circumstances, in Huron and Bruce.

Mr. Ault said he was glad the motion was made. He had a letter saying that the township of Osnabruck was about holding a mass meeting on this subject. There was a strong desire that municipalities should have authority to extend relief to the destitute.

Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) seconded the motion. He said he had no doubt that, in the Eastern section of Upper Canada especially, considerable destitution of seed grain existed, because of the failure of last year's crop. What was asked was not to grant to relief from the public treasury, but power to raise money to purchase seed through the Municipal Councils.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald would not object to the motion, but reserved the right of taking what action he thought proper in the matter.

Mr. Huntington suggested that both Provinces might be represented on the Committee.

Mr. Dunkin said there was no such distress in Lower Canada as to render the extension of relief necessary.

The motion passed.

Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Jackson, Knight, Harcourt and Huntington, the committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the North Riding of Oxford advanced to the table and were sworn in.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

Bill to authorize Hilaire Theberg to erect a toll bridge over the South branch of the River Yamaska in the village of the parish of St. Pie.—Mr. Laframboise.

Bill to incorporate the St. Mary's Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company of Montreal.—Hon. Mr. Rose.

Bill intituled an act to authorize the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal to raise a loan and for other purposes.—Hon. Mr. Rose.

Mr. Langevin moved the third reading of his bill to prevent the execution in public of the sentence of death.

Mr. Huot moved that the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to introduce a clause providing that the punishment of death shall not be inflicted for political causes.

Mr. Dunkin raised a point of order. The amendment was hardly relevant to the main question.

The Speaker decided that as notice had been given the motion was in order.

Mr. Huot spoke in French in support of the amendment.

Mr. Hillyard Cameron wanted to know the policy of the Government.

The House divided on the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 69 to 37.

Mr. Langevin spoke in support of the Bill.

The Greek Legation in London has been broken up, the Legislature at Athens having, from motives of economy, it is said, decided to abolish the missions which have hitherto been maintained at the principal capitals of Europe.

Report of the Minister of Finance of canada.

The operation as the Civil Service Act entailed an increase, in the shape of arrears and additions to salaries, exceeding 21,000 dol., very large amounts were paid at the commencement of the year for contingencies and there are charges amounting to 10,943 dol, which formerly appeared under other heads. The Penitentiary and Prison expenses show an increase from 148,046 to 155,612 dol.; of the latter sum, about 10,000 dol. being chargeable to the Reformatory at Penetanguishine, which, though established in 1861, did not come into full operation until 1862. In regard to emigration and quarantine, it may be stated that items amounting altogether to 5,227 dol. relate to European agencies, which, though paid in 1862, really belonged to 1861. Under all the heads of expenditure which are subject to control of the Administration, the undersigned ventures to promise that the accounts of the year upon which we have entered will show very gratifying changes. Many considerable reductions were effected near the close of 1862, which are not visible in the expenditure as it now appears. Generally, it may be said that the measures of retrenchment which have been adopted had not time to develope their effect before the expiration of 1862. Not a few of them, indeed, are incomplete, being but parts of a system of economy, the complete fruits of which are dependent upon investigations and arrangements yet in progress.

Not the least important changes which the undersigned hopes to see brought about in connection with the reduction of Administrative expenses, is one which will give to Parliament the power of limiting the amounts expended by the Heads of the several Departments. At present these expenditures may be increased indefinitely at the will of the Minister of Government, for they are provided for from current revenues which come into the Provincial Treasury only after deductions to which there is no recognized limit. The true system appears to be one which will bring into the Treasury the whole receipts, from whatever source derived and that will confer upon Parliament the power and impose upon it the duty of determining specially the sums which shall be expended under Departmental authorization and supervision.

Reverting to the statement of the net expenditure and income, it is the duty of the undersigned to explain that the actual deficiency of the year was met as follows:—Debentures issued, 1,796,517 dol.; investments realized, 201,299 dol.; changes cash and bankers' balances, 766,719 dol.; total, $2,764,535. The amount which was shown to be due to the London agents of the Province, 2,254,258 dol., was increased to the extent of 876,000 dol., by payments, on their part, during 1862, of the amount which was borrowed in 1861 from the city Banks of London.

Of the Debentures issued, the sum of 773,900 dol. was in Exchequer bills registered in the province, and 1,446,860 dol. sterling debentures issued in England.

The addition to the funded debt during the year amounted to 1,940,929 dol., and the net debt, after deducting the sinking fund, to 1,773,954 dol. The former now amounts to 67,567,407 dol., and the net debt, after the reduction indicated, to 59,946,973 dol. The report of the Board of Audit shows that from 1856 to 1862 inclusive, the increase in the funded debt was 21,712,190 dol.; and within the same term the increase in the net funded debt was 16,703,810 dol.—an average yearly increase in the latter of 2,387,258. It will be seen, therefore, that the addition to the funded debt of 1862 was much less, viz., 1,773,954 dol., than the average yearly addition during the period over which the comparisons extend.

The continuance of the civil war in the United States, with which Canada has such intimate and extended commercial relations has necessarily operated prejudicially on our finances during the year to which the report refers. It has diminished the demand for our staple products, and produced a corresponding check upon the purchasing power of our people, and a corresponding loss in the principal sources of our revenue. These tendencies have been widened and strengthened by the derangement of the currency of our neighbors, creating as it has done irregularity and uncertainty in various branches of industry and commerce, and bringing certain to them within a very narrow compass. So long as these disturbing influences exist, we cannot anticipate an increase of revenues to any extent, which under more auspicious circumstances, we might confidently expect. Notwithstanding these unfavourable causes, however, the undersigned sees nothing in the general monetory and business position of the province to warrant misgivings or despondency as to the future. The trade of the year has been contracted but that is all. No crisis has occurred to jeopardize its progress. Although limited it has been conducted on a sound basis, and is now in a healthy condition. The undersigned feels no apprehension, therefore, with regard to the willingness or power of the province to sustain just and well-considered measures for preserving the public credit unimpaired, and adjusting the income and expenditure by the only basis which is compatible with economy in administration, and lasting prosperity in public affairs.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) W. P. HOWLAND,
Minister of Finance.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Mr. Langton's report contains a number of tables, showing a comparative statement of the public debt. He suggests an earlier closing of the fiscal year.

THE CROWN LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Crown Lands report says that the total sales of 1862 are 405,190 acres, against 656,661 acres in the previous year. The amount sold is 330,200 dol. and 66 cts, against 705,491 dol. and 72 cts. in the previous year. The collections were 701,890 dol. and 83 cts., against 808,649 dol. and 89 cts. in the previous year. This includes Crown, Clergy, Common and Grammar School lands in both provinces. The report attributes the falling off of the derangement created by the American war retarding emigration, to the deficiency in the harvest, and to the fact that the best Crown lands are sold. The sales in Lower Canada are double those in Upper Canada. This is due to the discovery of minerals in the Eastern Townships, and to the opening of better means of communication; also to the surveying of good land in the southern slope of the highlands between Montreal and Quebec, which are being rapidly taken up. The large proportion of the sales during the last two or three years are of lands previously occupied by squatters. The policy has been adopted of compelling these squatters to become purchasers, with the best results. The Commissioner claims to have stopped useless surveys, reducing the expenditure in that particular branch from June last to June next, not less than 50,000 dol. He has also promulgated revised office regulations, making the staff more efficient. He has also reduced the allowance to officers of the Department sent out on special service, one-half. The disbursements [less scrip, which is not properly expenditure,] of 1862 were $122,294 72, against $170,665 72 in 1861, a reduction of $48,371. The dismissal and discontinuance of agents' salaries, will save $10,925 per annum in addition to the above reduction. Three maps including part of the North Shore of Lake Huron, and part of the North Shore of Superior, Huron, and the Ottawa Country, accompany the report; also numerous tables and reports

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE'S REPORT.

The Minister of Agriculture's report says the Department of Agriculture and Statistics, heretofore much neglected, he regards as most important to the public service, and merits special attention from men charged with the administration of public affairs. claims to have introduced changes to make the department more efficient, and at the same time, reduced the number of employees and diminished the expenses by some thousand dollars.

The immigration of 1862 shows a sensible increase over the previous year. The total immigrants remaining in Canada in 1861 were 12,223; in 1862 they were 17,200. Nearly 70 per cent in each case settled in Upper Canada.

The census returns are nearly prepared, and will soon be in the printer's hands.

It recommends a more thorough collection of the statistics of the country from year to year.

160 patents were issued last year against 142 in the previous year. It favors a more liberal patent law regarding foreigners.

It gives statistics relating to agriculture, and urges greater attention to the encouragement of agriculture.

News Items.

Hay sold in Prescott last week at $30 per ton.

The Anchor Line of steamships will henceforth establish direct communication between Belfast and Montreal.

Laval University has received from the French Minister of Public Instruction several valuable works from the Imperial printing-office, being a donation to the Library of the University.

Several thefts of goods have lately been committed at the railway station, Belleville: the goods shed having been broken into, and tobacco, dried apples, &c. stolen. The police have as yet been unable to discover the perpetrators.

Noticing the passage of Mr. George Brown through Montreal on his way to Quebec, the Transcript says it understand that he will support the Finance Minister through thick and thin, and generally act in concert with the Government.

A furnace is being constructed in the Navy Yard at Washington of sufficient dimensions to cast the largest cannon in the world. The solid shot they will be capable of carrying will weigh about one thousand pounds. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the new foundry in course of construction will be 250 feet long by 70 broad, with six furnaces at one end so arranged that they may heat the metal for casting a gun weighing as much as 100,000 lbs, and twelve other small furnaces at the other end for running metal for ordinary sized guns.

The Federal administration, having plenty of spare time on its hands while vigorously prosecuting the prolongation of the war is going into the plantation business. It is about organizing regiments of male negroes at the west, and working-gangs of negro women and children for agricultural purposes at Helena, Arkansas, Island No. 10, besides colonies for Texas.

Matrimony has proved a good speculation for Tom Thumb and his wife, who have taken on an average $1,000 per day, for admission to their levees since their marriage.

The caulkers employed in the Boston Navy Yard have struck because some colored men were engaged to work in their department. The caulkers (white men) were thereupon all discharged to await the action of Secretary Welles.

The Monitor Nahant arrived at Port Royal on Thursday for repairs, she having been considerably injured in the engagement on Tuesday. Some of the rivets were knocked out of her turret, and it was found impossible to work her guns to any advantage. Captain Atwell counted five holes in her smokestack. Five hundred shots, it was stated were fired at her from the rebel batteries.

James Brown, near Brantford, died from a wound in the hand made by the tusk of a sow. His system was poisoned by it.

Canadian flax is now worth in England £80 sterling a ton. Here is a chance for our farmers.

It is said that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron is to receive the appointment of Queen's Printer in room of the lately deceased Mr. Derbyshire: Such an appointment would be a farce, Mr. Cameron not being a printer. As well might a lumber merchant be appointed Attorney General. We would rather see Mr. Cameron promoted to the Governorship of British Columbia.—*Recorder.*

New York, April 13.

The riot to-day between the Negroes and Irish laborers was quite serious for a time. The Irish are said to have commenced the difficulty by hurling missiles at the negroes, driving them off a pier into a boat. At this moment one of the negroes fired a pistol wounding James Agar on the head, not seriously. Another account says Agar's wound was inflicted by a brick thrown by one of the mob behind him. The riot was soon after stopped by the police. A negro had his nose broken.

There was another fight between the whites and negroes this afternoon. Some of the latter were badly handled. The police quelled the affair. A number of arrests were made in both cases.