

hard knot, and one glance of availing abhorrence at the water, and a cold again. "Val-lain! My lady! The water is not dead!"

"It is not!" cried Morton, indignantly, but his heart mowed him as an uttered the words; and the creature of his agony, by that unfeeling personality, snatched up a small wooden bucket, and dashed it over her face. "No, my lady, it is not dead!" cried Morton, indignantly. "The water is not dead!"

"It is not!" cried Morton, indignantly, but his heart mowed him as an uttered the words; and the creature of his agony, by that unfeeling personality, snatched up a small wooden bucket, and dashed it over her face. "No, my lady, it is not dead!"

"It is not!" cried Morton, indignantly, but his heart mowed him as an uttered the words; and the creature of his agony, by that unfeeling personality, snatched up a small wooden bucket, and dashed it over her face. "No, my lady, it is not dead!"

"It is not!" cried Morton, indignantly, but his heart mowed him as an uttered the words; and the creature of his agony, by that unfeeling personality, snatched up a small wooden bucket, and dashed it over her face. "No, my lady, it is not dead!"

"It is not!" cried Morton, indignantly, but his heart mowed him as an uttered the words; and the creature of his agony, by that unfeeling personality, snatched up a small wooden bucket, and dashed it over her face. "No, my lady, it is not dead!"

"It is not!" cried Morton, indignantly, but his heart mowed him as an uttered the words; and the creature of his agony, by that unfeeling personality, snatched up a small wooden bucket, and dashed it over her face. "No, my lady, it is not dead!"

box. "You cannot hear it here, Nora," said the lady. "The cry comes from under the bank's edge. Oh, God protect me from ever hearing such a sound again!"

Nora clasped her hands tight over her breast to suppress the agony of rising despair, and uttered from the throat. Her crimson tunic, the household and in a short time strands were brought from the front with ropes and ladders, and commencing down the steep bank to the water's edge. Nora was the first at the river's brink. All was the morning of the water, and the same mass of water.

"Nora!" cried out Felix Dolly, the butler as he gained her side with the dead light of his hand; "the pathway is strict and well watered; but the man is not in Ireland was done attempt it."

Nathaniel Lady Morton's voice was heard from her window above, and there was something wildly earnest in the tones as they sought their heads in the wind. "Hold on your hat, and tread over the water. I see something in the heart of the river."

The old man bent over the torrent with his arm extended.

"Partner good?" was all they could hear of the lady's next cry.

"I cannot reach farther my lady," said Dolly.

"Give me the light," cried Nora. She took the lantern from his hand, and as a mass of foam, broken by gales, and others, gathered in some upward way, came snaking down the river. Yes, she cast it with a firm hand on the bank right it offered. The lantern snared through the yielding masses, till the light was almost level with the water, but soon strange beams of light and texture of the sands and tresses, arrested its further descent, and the glow up from the very verge of the stream, it showed away, casting pale yellow light around that showed the naked bones with their waving crowns of weeds on either bank, and the brown twisted torrent between, like the look of a great serpent, writhing and flaring down the gash.

It disappeared behind the bank, and there was no more to be seen. They looked for the next cry from above. First came a woman's scream, shrilly over all, and then they could distinguish the explanation.

"Use it now! Use it! It is a man! He is caught upon a branch and the water breaks over him. His hands and feet are swept out into the current. The light is sinking—darkness on his face. Merciful heaven! it is my cousin Richard!"

While Felix Dolly listened to these words, which came faintly on his shivering ears from above, he also heard a low voice by his side say, "God have mercy on my soul!" and at the same instant heard Nora Bayle plunge forward into the stream. He seized her dress and shouted for assistance. The river struggled hard to hold its prey, and drew upwards till his steady assistance on the bank. Another step would have brought both into an irresistible weight of water, but for the next instant a swimming bank covered by stream, but timely help arrived, and both were dragged from the reluctant torrent. Felix drew them out upon the bank the old man weak as an infant, the writhed girl quite insensible. They bore her to the house; they laid her on warm blankets—they chafed and at length revived her even as she had revived the murdered infant an hour before; but when at length she opened her eyes, she there was no dawn of intelligence there.

She raved all night in utter delirium. Lady Morton sat by her bed-side, listening in horror and amazement to the revelations of her madness. First, she gathered that her child had been carried out, she could not but for want of purpose; then she heard that he had been cast by the river, she being even then dead, and had she not held him even then he would have fallen in his own arms, she would have seen to his credit to satisfy herself that it was not a changing. But her first and amazement turned to horror almost insupportable, when at length, Nora's involuntary confession disclosed her seducer's motive in making that bait the condition of their promised marriage, and that horror was again torn in guttural and wonder, when she heard the exclamations of wild delight with which Nora acted over again the scene of her child's resurrection; and, finally, she left her bed-side at daybreak worn out with mingled emotions of joy and sorrow.

With the earliest light of dawn, the domestics were again by the river side. Its shrunk waters now yielded them a pathway to

the spot where the body of Morton had been seen at night. Body there was none; but on the bank that had arrested it there still remained a ragged piece of cloth floating over the turbulent stream, which now flowed many feet below that spot and only remained ever discovered of the miserable man. His horse was found dead, lying in a moss, near the pillar, with his head broken. He had just from his commitment, and founded in the stream. Reason returned to Nora Bayle, but such a loss for had indignation, and the last day of her father had been administered. "Will not to forgive me, dear child?" she said to the only on her mother's breast. "The boy started out his arms, she clasped him with a noble embrace, and breathed her last in a blessing on his lips."

LEGISLATIVE PARLIAMENT.

In the Lords the subject of Canada has been brought forward, and the papers are data with a long and excellent debate, in which Lord Glenelg and Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Durham took part. There is no doubt of it for our sake—but we have extracted Lord Durham's declaration of his views for the government of the distressed Colony—which are very sound but very general, and non-committal on all points.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, January 17.

Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in the bill of which he had given notice last night, to make temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada. The object of this bill was to enable the governor and council, that council had being limited in point of number but able being sufficient to constitute it—to exercise them on the motion of the Governor General, to pass any laws that might be necessary during the suspension of the present Legislature of the Province. It might be necessary to pass laws and make provisions for temporary purposes, in that Province; it might be necessary to pass temporary laws for other purposes; it was the intention of government to confide this authority in the first instance, to Sir John Colborne, who was at present administering the power of Government in the Province. In case it should be necessary for him to exercise any extraordinary power of legislation in order to re-establish the authority of the crown in the Province, it would be competent for him to exercise the authority to be given by the bill. But immediately the Governor General would be appointed by Her Majesty arrived in the Province, the authority should not be vested in him, and he should have to exercise it according to the provisions of the bill. With respect further to the measures which were necessary in order to re-establish tranquility, besides those powers concerning the means of immediately subduing insurrection and putting an end to the present state of rebellion and disorder, there would be in the instructions given to the Governor General, a duty appointed, a power if he so thought, and in the circumstances of the Province, seemed to require it, of granting a general amnesty (hear, hear, from the radical members.) With respect to the future government of the Province, it was the intention, as he had stated last night, to effect that object by the prerogative of the Crown summoning a certain number of persons—namely, three from each Legislative Council of Upper and Lower Canada, amounting to six in the whole, and ten representing the Province of Lower Canada, with ten representing Upper Canada, making twenty four in the whole, to form a body to consult with the Governor General in all matters affecting the interest of the two Provinces, and the adjustment of the affairs on which so much difference and disturbance had arisen. This was a power, as he had said, to be given by the prerogative of the Crown. With respect to the persons to be named from the Legislative Council, it was intended that they should be chosen and appointed by the Governor. With respect to those considered to have a representative character, they might be chosen from the Legislative Assemblies; but as in the case of Lower Canada, it would be almost impossible that the Legislative Assembly could in any way be brought to act beneficially in pursuance of his plan, it certainly would be within the competence of the Governor General to have elections—with respect to the lower province, and if necessary also with respect to the upper province—of persons amounting to ten in the whole for each province, in order to consult with him on the general affairs of the Colony. He had stated last night the object of this policy to be, that in any future plan which might be adopted by the government of the province, the suggestions might not wholly come from the authority of the Ministers of the Crown in this country, or wholly from the authority of the Governor Gen. now appointed to the Government of this country, with the sanction of those who representing interests in America, and con-

ment and satisfaction among all parties, and as will not merely see as the dignity of the crown and the supremacy of the law, but will also promote the general happiness and prosperity of one of the most important colonial possessions of Great Britain. If I could accomplish this great object my Lords, I should consider no personal sacrifice, not even that of my life for my duty, and I can only hope to accomplish it by the cordial support of my noble friends below me. Her Majesty's Ministers, which I feel sure that I shall meet by the active co-operation of Parliament which in respect to obtain, and by that generous benevolence on the part of the noble lords to whom I have been opposed politically all my life, which I am induced to believe they will display towards me from the conduct which the noble and illustrious duke has exhibited on this occasion, as on all other occasions where the public interests have been concerned. [The noble lord then sat down amidst loud cheering from both sides of the House.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, January 17. Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in the bill of which he had given notice last night, to make temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada. The object of this bill was to enable the governor and council, that council had being limited in point of number but able being sufficient to constitute it—to exercise them on the motion of the Governor General, to pass any laws that might be necessary during the suspension of the present Legislature of the Province. It might be necessary to pass laws and make provisions for temporary purposes, in that Province; it might be necessary to pass temporary laws for other purposes; it was the intention of government to confide this authority in the first instance, to Sir John Colborne, who was at present administering the power of Government in the Province. In case it should be necessary for him to exercise any extraordinary power of legislation in order to re-establish the authority of the crown in the Province, it would be competent for him to exercise the authority to be given by the bill. But immediately the Governor General would be appointed by Her Majesty arrived in the Province, the authority should not be vested in him, and he should have to exercise it according to the provisions of the bill. With respect further to the measures which were necessary in order to re-establish tranquility, besides those powers concerning the means of immediately subduing insurrection and putting an end to the present state of rebellion and disorder, there would be in the instructions given to the Governor General, a duty appointed, a power if he so thought, and in the circumstances of the Province, seemed to require it, of granting a general amnesty (hear, hear, from the radical members.) With respect to the future government of the Province, it was the intention, as he had stated last night, to effect that object by the prerogative of the Crown summoning a certain number of persons—namely, three from each Legislative Council of Upper and Lower Canada, amounting to six in the whole, and ten representing the Province of Lower Canada, with ten representing Upper Canada, making twenty four in the whole, to form a body to consult with the Governor General in all matters affecting the interest of the two Provinces, and the adjustment of the affairs on which so much difference and disturbance had arisen. This was a power, as he had said, to be given by the prerogative of the Crown. With respect to the persons to be named from the Legislative Council, it was intended that they should be chosen and appointed by the Governor. With respect to those considered to have a representative character, they might be chosen from the Legislative Assemblies; but as in the case of Lower Canada, it would be almost impossible that the Legislative Assembly could in any way be brought to act beneficially in pursuance of his plan, it certainly would be within the competence of the Governor General to have elections—with respect to the lower province, and if necessary also with respect to the upper province—of persons amounting to ten in the whole for each province, in order to consult with him on the general affairs of the Colony. He had stated last night the object of this policy to be, that in any future plan which might be adopted by the government of the province, the suggestions might not wholly come from the authority of the Ministers of the Crown in this country, or wholly from the authority of the Governor Gen. now appointed to the Government of this country, with the sanction of those who representing interests in America, and con-