VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 16, 1862.

GOLD IN THE SASKATCHEWAN. Red River Settlement, March 12, 1862.

In these days, when riches are accumulated in a shape the most romantic-when, through the agency of oil or gold, men suddenly find themselves opulent and famousit is gratifying to us in this remote Settlement to know that fortune has not cut us off with a shilling. Our future now seems as bright as did that of the Australian or any of the inhabitants of California or British Columbia a few years since Long enough ago, the story that gold had been found in British Territory, on the eastern slope of hend, be any danger on the score of starva-the Rocky Mountains, reached us. Within tion. the past few months we have had repeated the proofs of the truth of the tale. Along the course of the Place and Clearwater rivers. which flow into the Saskatchewan, gold has frequently been found of late by the Hudson Bay Company's people, by others passing along, casually, and by those who have been prospecting in the neighborhood of the head waters of the Saskatchewan for nearly a year. One of the latter class of discoverers, a Mr. Love, is at present in the Settlement, and has given glowing accounts of the gold-mining prospects. He is quite certain that the liggings will pay well; and purposes going thither himse'f early in the ensuing spring. The accounts are corroborated by the Rev. Mr. Woolsey, the Methodist Missionary at Edmonton, who has himself seen the gold. and also by a Mr. Covey, one of Mr. Love's partners, who is there at present prospecting. This latter has discovered several paying mines on the Clearwater River, with indications of gold on other rivers, very similar Hudson Bay Company's employes. They to those on the Fraser. As he approached are but a handful at each post in the midst tions of gold on other rivers, very similar their source, the precious metal appeared in almost every instance in greater quantities He did not prosecute his researches to the Clearwater, in consequence of running out of provisions : but writes to his partner quite confidently that the mining on that river will prove very rich. So much be afraid of him. As Mr. George Flett, who

remains-How can the mines be reached easiest, and what will be the probable cost your route, when travelling, go straight to of outfit. &c. These are queries which many Canadians are, to my knowledge, Go in among them, and once there you are anxicus to have answered, and I propose supplying such information at present, mere-ly premising that my statements may be re-lied on, as they are derived from the best men are as adverse to pimps or spies as were

The journey from Toronto to St. Paul Minnesota, could be performed at the outtown, the only means of travel for strangers the road, would be some 35 days-to Fort

sources

pany's folks much help could not be expected. chewan valley under the dominion of settle-Their forts are very often scantily enough provisioned—some of their bourgeoise have ere now been glad enough to feast on a species of moss called tripe de roche, for weeks. Even though possessed of plenty, which is nearly always the case, they would not, I believe, be very hospitable. Their not, I believe, be very hospitable. Their interests as fur-traders are injured by the opening up of the country, and they would be much more likely to throw obstacles in the path of explorers than to help them. Hence the adventurers must be self-reliant On the whole, there would not, I appre-

Cacleton

To an outsider. I dare say, one of the will, therefore, at some points, be no wave of main difficulties appears to be, the passage foreign population pressing on the artificial frontier of the British America, on the through a country which is the hunting ground of hostile Indian tribes. Here, too, I am happy to express my belief that fears are groundless. Mr. Clover—whom I have spoken of elsewhere in this letter—has writ-ten to his partner that the Blackfeet Indians eastern side of the Rocky Mountains .--Leader.

FLOWERS IN HOLLAND .- The Journal de Grand, in an account of the exhibition of the Royal Botanical Society of that place, -the most hostile and the only tribe from which trouble would be apprehended by gives the following curious particulars of the people here-are not all hostile, but on the cultivation of flowers in Holland :- The ontrary favorable to the arrival amongst inhabitants of the circumscriptions of Harlem them of gold-seeking "pale faces." The Indians were very kind to Mr. Clover, and and Noordwyk, have devoted themselves for centuries not only to the cultivation of bulb accompanied him to several places as guides. These declarations and acts of frendliness flowers, such as tulips, hyacinths, lilies, ranunculuses, &c., but also of roses and apart, I may say that no voyageur with a marigolds. The capital engaged in Holland knowledge of the Indian tongue and habits is very apprehensive of the aborigines when annually in the flower trade exceeds 3,000. 000 (6,360,000f.), growers being known who sell bulbs to the amount of 20,000 travelling. Should the Indians threaten or attempt to commit violence, the trader can florins. The commune of Noordwyk produeasily frighten them. For example, see the ces annually hyacinthe and tulip bulbs, and marigolds, to the value of 100,000 florins, the half of which are sold by public auction. The price of hyacinths varies from 5 Dutch of thousands of Indians. Yet the white man's superior tact and knowledge preserves him unharmed. The fact is, that the Indian cents (2 sous) to 200 floring each, and that of tulips from a half cent to 5 florins. The is naturally of a very trustful, confiding dislilies sell very dear when they are handsome. position, and will not seek to harm those As to the ranunculuses and anemones they who have confidence in, or do not seem to are generally sold at a low price. The rose of Provence, and the redder variety known for the presence of the gold. The question intended to go gold-mining this spring, has as the Provins rose, are also produced on a well said :-- If you see an Indian camp on large scale in the localities of Harlem and Noordwyk. Do not seem to mistrust the Indians

ANECDOTE OF A GATE-A correspondent as safe as within the walls of Fort Garryof the Home Journal, writing of gates, tells this anecdote :- I once passed through a dooryard gate which did, unintentionally, the Canaanites of old

give an indication of the designer's character. The gate was a common one, and shut by As to the time such a journey as this a chain and ball; but the post to which the ought to take, I would say, the time beinner end of the chain was attached was side for \$20 to \$25, and might be made in a couple of days. From St. Paul to George-for detentions of one kind or another along with one hand raised to his cocked hat, and with one hand raised to his cocked hat, and the other extended to welcome you in. As would be by the four horse coaches of the North Western Express Company, which run in connection with the Company's new steamboat, the "International." The land

chewan valley under the dominion of settle-ment depends entirely upon the quantity in which gold may be found to exist there. Unless the washings should be found rich enough to attract a large number of mining enough to attract a large number of mining adventurers, a railroad to the Pacific is a dream that the present generation is not lkely ever to see realized. But it would readily enough keep pace with the tide of population. It is desirable, on national grounds, that there should be a cordon of settlements on the north side of the line 408 from Lake Superior to the Rocky Montains. Much of the territory of the United States, on the other side of the boundary line is so on the other side of the boundary line is so bad that it can never be settled. There

of war to Matamoras for the protection of British interests in Mex in waters. The English journal riticize the com-mencement of the camps in Virginia. The Daily News et ises McClellan's tactics; thinks the crist pproaching, and believes the Confederate although retreat-ing, have prepared a file for a great battle. The same journal rejoice ist the adoption by the House of Lincols comancipation pro-ject as an immense step in favor of human rights.

right « The Times reiterates its belief that noth-

ing can be made of Lincoln's proposition, but regards it as important in admitting the principle of an accommodation between the North and South. The Times believes the real defence of the Confederates will be found in the vastness and desolation of their country ; and argues that, if they are really in earnest, the North must look for bootle victories and exhausting conquests. The Herald thinks peace may possibly be

conquered by one side or other in or around pride in their own battalions.

Mr. Peabody's unprecedented munificence formally consummated in correspondence, is now published, in which he places one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling at the disposal of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, Lord Stanly, Sir Emmerson Tennant, Messrs. Sampson and Morgan, as trustees, for ameliorating the condition and augmenting the comforts of the poor of London

At the Annual meeting of the Galway Line, the Directors ansounced they were about ready and efficiently able to resume the contract, and intended formally to apply

for a renewal of the subsidy, and expres great confidence in its restoration. Lord Palmerston is again suffering from

The King of the Belgians is reported critically ill.

The rumors of Ministerial changes France are authoritively contradicted. There are rumors of Ministerial modifica tions at Turin. Various changes rumored

THE REPORT OF THE MILITIA ballot being adopted, the active force be THE REPORT OF THE MILLET ballot being adopted, the active force be COMMISSION. By special telegraph last night, received from our Quebes correspondent, we are an abled, this morning to lay before the read-ers of The Leader the most important for which the Attorney General moved years taken in the first place from amongst unmar-ried men and widowers without children. That men taken by ballot be allowed to pro-vide a substitute or be exempt for three-years on payment of thirty dollars. That the men of the regular militia shall serve three years in the active force after which

ACE

terday. The Commissioners recommend that the Militia Board consist of an Adjutant Gen. the volunteer and active forces of the eral, two deputies, a Paymaster, and a suf-ficient number of staff clerks. That the every year and be liable to be called out in

vince, a greater number of trained men are required than has been hitherto sanctioned and they recommend the organization of an active forces amounting to 80,000 men-all the Adjutants receive pay at the rate of \$300

arms, with a reserve of the same number. They clearly point out that nearly this number of men would be insufficient with-

out the co-operation of a strong body of re-gular troops, and a powerful fleet of gun-bouts on the lakes. They propose that the force should consist of Volunteer Militia corps in great cities, and active battalions iod of training. That the artillery and of regular militia, to be raised in the rural cavalry in addition to the pay receive an aldistricts—proportionate artillery and caval-ry being distributed throughout the force. That when called out to aid the civil power Infantry should in all cases, be organized in- officers to receive the same pay as officers complete battalions and the people of each of the regular service, and non-commission-locality should be encouraged by the nature of the organization, to feel an interest and lar per day, and provided with lodgings by

It is recommended that the Province be divided into such military districts as the

Commander-in-Chief might from time to rates of pay and allowances in every respect timeldirect, each distrct having a regimental as in the regular service. That each volundivision in order to facilitate the enrollment teer militiaman receive \$3 a year in lieu of of reliefs and reinforcements, from the ac- clothing, and that arms and accout erments

nearly as pratically in equal proportions from from the male population of each division, ed to pay a moderate communication. That between the ages of 18 and 45. That the period of drill for the volunteer Militia each company of active battalion, together be divided at the discretion of the Commandwith a corresponding reserve company, be er-in-Chief, to suit the convenience of Vol-taken from within the limits of a defined unteers, but that a certain number of day? territorial division, the boundary of which drill be always consecutive, and in the sumshall be identical with that of the sedentry battalion division, or of a distant portion of ings be provided in each regimental division such division. That each principle eity in the Province, namely Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and fearing men and sailors on inland waters London, with such portions of the surrounding country as may, from time to time, be and trained to the exercise of guns and heavy

mittee of 13 members be appointed pare a list of insubers to compose the 'se-lect Standing Committee, ordered by the House, to consist of the following members : —Atty. Gen. Macdonaid, Messrs. Foley, Loranger, MacDougall, Simard, J. S. Mac donald, Bureau, Benjamin, Dufresne, Dun-kin, Simpson, Street and the mover.—Car-ried. pare a list of.

perald.

Mr. Galt moved pre forma, that a supply be granted to her Majesty, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the ficient number of staff elerks. That the ficient number of staff elerks. That the Commander of the Forces be requested to nominate officers of the regular service to inspect the Active Militia. In order to provide efficient for the defence of the pro-vince, a greater number of trained men are required than has been hitherto sanctioned and the sedentary. That The Tory Adiatents and attract and interval.

No. 32.

dress be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that he may be pleased to lar before the House a copy of the report of the Militia Commission—Uar-ried. a day and an allowance of 50 cents for travelling expenses to forage. That Staff Sergeants receive at the rate of \$300 a year; that officers of the volunteer and regular

The House then proceeded to the Execu-tive Council Chamber, where the Speaker presented to his Excellency the Governor General, the Address in reply to his gracious Militia corps and receive a uniform rate of

speech from the throns. His Excellency was pleased to thank the Legislative Assembly, through the Speaker, for their loyal address and to express his assurance that the business of the Session would receive that attention at their hands which its importance deserved. On the Honse returning to their Cham-

ber, a message was received from the Leg-islative Council acquainting this House that their honours had passed an Address the municipality requiring their services. That when on active service in the field the officers and men shall receive the same of condolence to the Queen on the death o the Prince Consort, and requesting the con currence of the Legislative Assembly there

tive force. Each regimental division to have sedentry battalion divisions and to be sub-divided into sedentry company divisions. That each regimental division furnish one active and one reserve battalion, taken as nearly as pratically in equal proportions from ed to transmit the same to His Majesty. Hon Mr. Cartier informed the House that his Excellency would receive the ad, dress at half-past three to-morrow.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time-by Mr. Sicotte, to amend the Law in respect to Separate Schools; by Mr. Dunkin, to Amend the Lower Canada mer months. That drill ground and build-Municipal Act in respect to its provisions relating to intoxicating liquors; by Mr. Huot, to Abolish Property Qualification of Members o the Legislative Assembly; by claiming exemption as such be registered Mr. Langevin, to Amend the Law relating to Interest; also another bill to Amend the Act relating to Lessors and Lessees ; by constitute a military district, to be divided Comissioners purpose that the volunteer and Mr. Dunkin, to Amend the 92nd Chap. into regimental and sedentry battalion di- regular militia forces be raised in the follow. Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respec ing boards of Art and Manufactures Mr. Notman, to Amend the Law respec lating to Mortgages in Upper Canada; also a Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act; by Mr. Rose, to provide for the Inspection of Wheat and Grain; also a Bill to amend the Act relating to Fire insurance Companies, not incorporated within the lim working of the system, and other details re-lating to the duties of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals, Colonels of dis-tricts, &c. They submit a draft of a bill Crawford, to provide for the regulation and Inspection of Gas-Metres; by Mr. Price, to to provide for the Protection of Squatte on Crown Lands.

travel would occupy five days : and, taking | ing the outside figure.

the steamboat at Georgetown, Fort Garry. Red River would be reached in two day This may be said to be the Half more. Way House; and here the main outfit Paul, including hotel bills by the way, would may at once prepare for an overland journey to the mountains of about fifty-three days. And, in the first place, the inquiry suggests itself-How are we to get there ?-what about a guide? To hire a half breed guide

here would be a very expensive operation-one of the last that I remember having re

ceived £100 for his services in that capaci ty. To hire an Indian would be folly, fo in nine out of ten cases he would desert when he came to the first Company's post If the Indians happened to be at home, come-at-able, one might be hired to go with a party to the first post, Beaver Creek. leton-another to Fort Pitt, and so on to Edmonton and the Rocky Mountain House. But the plan is not at all feasible; and I the gold seeking emigrants, whom Canada would not recommend it. In such service is furnishing, would in future go to the one half breed is worth half a dozen Indians. He is always fearless and self possessed, and can travel alone through any tract of country ty, the Saskatchewan gold fields would have over which he has been once. All the camp ing places, and every swamp and wood on the road, are familar to him; he is acquaint ed with the Indian tongue, and as cunning as any Redskin. Small parties of reckless. neck or-nothing "long knives," as the Amer icans are termed, frequently traverse the country between this and the mountains on distance that supplies of every kind would horse trading or fur hunting expeditions, or have to be sent, in a country where no ad to the gold mines of British Columbia; but from a nonacquaintance with the language would cure itself, in time; but at first i or habits of the aborigines they have not would be sufficiently formidable to impose unfrequently come to grief. At all eventssupposing the best case-there is always an mines amount of anxiety and danger accompany

ing such ventures, which ought to be avoided if possible.

Now, any parties starting from Canada, of the Saskatchewan discovery will be o and getting through to Red River by the great interest. The number of Canadian first or second down trip of the boat, (by emigrants to this newest British Colony in about the middle of May or beginning of June,) could go through to the Mountains or four thousand. We have heard it estimates with one or other of two parties which will ted as high as five. Many of them borrow leave this settlement for the gold regions on the whole or part of the money necessary to the Saskatchewan about that period. Mr. take them there, on mortgages on the proper Love will head one party, and Mr. George ty of their relatives; so that the affair is Flett the other. Perhaps forces would be doubtless often a joint venture. A certain joined at the start-but at all events a party portion of our young population, actuated is certain to go from this early in the spring. With such a company, there would be no where; and it is fortunate that there is a danger of annoyance from Indians or losing of road, or any other insurmountable diffi-may be a serious one to us; but it is ineviculty. From this to Carleton, there is a table, and many will return, with more on broad, well marked cart trail, not easily less means. Adventurers to a colony have deviated from by careful travellers, who have a good idea of the direction in which they are going. I would strongly advise those colonies. But of the number who set out intending to try this route — and it is on the with the idea of returning, only comparativewhole an excellent one—to be here early in the season. Whether they are bound for the Saskatchewan or the Fraser, let them fortunes rapidly accumulated, to be borne provisions, and goods to barter for other provisions, by the way. It could be bought for £2. Then he would need a strong cart horse, which would cost £10 to £12. Any dry goods, powder, &c., he would need. could be purchased here almost as reasona-bly as anywhere else. Tea might, perhaps, be brought hither to advantage. Those wishing to cross the Mountains would need ade here at

£20 or £25.

Those who intend to cross the mountains would have to part with their carts here, performed the amiable for his master many and pack all their traps on their own and years, without reward, except now and then a coat-of paint; but finally died of a rheu-

their horses' backs. Crossing would probawould have to be made. The cost from St. bly occupy nine days, and about ten days' Paul including hotel bills by the way, would travel more would bring them to Fort Colmatic back, contracted in his master's service. be about \$35. Landed here, the passenger ville, from whence they would have beaten Snow in Vermont and New-Hampshire. -The Manchestar [N.H.] American says roads in all directions to the mines. I have been at much trouble to get these factsthat the snow in northern Vermont and New-Hampshire is of great depth. In and will, in conclusion, only repeat my as Peacham, Vt., the people are using their chamber windows for doors, and the orsertion-that they are perfectly reliable.

GOLD ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.

trees appear like bushes, the uppermost twigs From the accounts forwarded to us by only coming above the snow. One drift in our Red River correspondent there is reason to believe that gold will be found to exist in Troy has been tunneled for a distance of over 50 rods, and loads of hay, wood &c. workable quantities, in the tributaries of the Saskatchewan, near the head waters. The pass through. In Newport a large drift was excavated so as to make a room 60 feet by 40, and eighteen feet high in the centre. existance of gold on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains seems no longer to admit In this room a festival was held on Wednes There another might be procured as guide to the Touchwood Hills—another to Car-quantities it will be found. This problem (present. Two large tables were spread, and present. Two large tables were spread, and the snow palace was illumined by twelve will find a solution in the course of next summer ; and should the result be favourable hanging lamps.

> BELGIAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA .eastern instead of the western side of the The Brussels Observer states that arrangements are making for a considerable emigration from Belgium to Lower Canada during a great advantage over those of British olumbia. The emigrants would reach the former in much less time than the latter. have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of English machinery into the and at considerable less expense. But there would at first be serious drawbacks connected with a region so far inland. Of these the greatest would arrise out of the equate means of transit exist. The evi

a serious obstacle to the working of th

Some thousands of Canadians will this year go to British - Columbia; and to the class from whom they are drawn the success

were nearly all what are familiarly known in the Police Court as "drunks."

The report of Gen. Root's commission the contrabands at Fortress monroe, says the Superintendent of the contrabands, named Superintendent of the contrabutus, hanced Smith, has been in the habit of stealing part of their rations and selling it to a sutler, at half Government cost, and dividing the

by as anywhere else. Tea might, perhaps, be brought hither to advantage. Those wishing to cross the Mountains would need to purchase pack saddles, but they might be made here cheaply. The whole cutfit for a party going either across or to this side of point they have marked out for themselves the Mountains would not. I believe, exceed and will never return. Others will gradually on Tuesday week in New York. He had £20 or £25. A supply of provisions, such as flour, bermican, &c.—sufficient to last till the uffalo country was reached—could be car.

Commodore Tatnall is the new command-of the Press 14 days.

legs "brought him up standing" again, ready for the next comer. This faithful fellow according to the wishes of Italy, is necessary according to the wishes of Italy, is necessary fcr the general peace. A grand banquet had been given Gari-baldi at Milan. He and others made pat-

to the freedom of the Press. Prince Windischgratz and Count Nessel rode are dead.

The Spanish Government has ordered Gen. Prim not to negotiate with the Mexi chards are so buried that the tops of the cans till the troops shall have entered the city of Mexico.

A Federal corvette, 30 guns, name mentioned, has arrived at Cadiz. It is asserted that the Greek insurrection not vet over.

LIVERPOOL SUMMARY. The City of New York arrived at Queensown on the 27th. The steamers Sumpter and Turcarora

were still at Gibraltar. Parliamentary proceedings on the 26th entirely devoid of interest.

three years only, at the termination of which period they shall be eligible for re-appoint-The Times has a letter from Dr. Russell

dated Washington, 11th. He says the ment to battalions in another district. passage of the army over Long Bridge was Adjutants shall be required always to reside in their respective regimental divisions. That the establishment of field batteries be magnificent spectacle, and a most impos ing display of military power. Special eulogy the present year. It is set forth as a reason is passed on the 9th Massachusetts as one of as follows :--One Captain, two first and one for their emigration, that numerous families the finest regiments of the army.

second Lieutenants, 85 non-commissioned officers and men-47 horses, a farrier, col-Dr. Russell says, whatever may happen, Gen. McClellan can never lose the credit of lar maker, wheeler, and 16 horses to be adlinen manufactories, and an effort became necessary to rid the land of these nonpro-ducers. The Belgian journals anticipate that these emigrants will introduce flax these em growing and linen manufacturing on a large indefinately postponed, and there is no tell-scale into Lower Canada. In the second second

The Dumfries Reformer states that, at the vance by the Federals owing to the barren- 84 non commissioned officers and men. They suggest that all officers, volunteer Waterloo Assizes, an action was brought by Mr. John Scott, of Galt, against John Miller, Esq., barrister, of the same place,

for alleged negligence in the investigation must either surrender their cotton and to-of the fact whether a certain mortgage had bacco or burn them. If they give up their officers be selected who have served in the

FRANCE.—It is reported that the Em ror does not intend to visit the Great Exhi-

bition at London. Bourse heavy and drooping

visions. That they be allowed to furnish volunteers, their arms to be in proportion, as hereinafter detailed, in lieu of the ilton, 889; London, 489; Regular Militia in Seduction and the Maintepance of as hereinafter detailed, in fieu of the litton, 889; London, 489; Regular Fillita in sequence of filight-active battalions. The regular Militia, in nine military districts, 23,382, making a total for Upper Canada of 27,531. Volun-it compliment of volunteers shall, in part or teers in Quebec, 1,743; Montreal, 3,401; Upper Canada; by Mr. Connor, a Bill reriotic speeches indicative of approaching altogether, fall under the general regulations Regular Militia in ten districts 17,269, movements. of the regular Militia, in such a manner as making a total in Lower Canada of 22,513.

Austria had taken another step favorable the commander-in-chief shall direct. That the Commissioners further report upon all officers of active or reserve corps, arrived the privileges enjoyed by the volunteers and at the following ages in each rank respec- regular militia, offences and penalties, the working of the system, and other details retively, be placed on the retired list receiving honorary rank :---field officers, under rank Colonel at the age of 60, Captains' subalt-erns at 50. That a permanent staff be allowed, each city furnishing Volunteer in accordance with the report, but give m Militia, consisting of one Adjutant and one Staff Sergeant and Major in each battalion. That a permanent staff be allowed each acestimates of the cost of the system proposed In conclusion they say they had been strongly influenced by the conviction that in the

event of war with the neighboring country tive battalion, the regular Militia consisting of one Adjutant, and one Staff Sergeant and Major. That a permanent Staff be apno defence could be effectual unless th Lakes were held by a powerful force of gunpointed by the commander-in-chief, who shall have the power of removing at pleasure boats.-Leader.

any officer or non-commissioned officer of such staff. That the staff be appointed for PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Quebec, April 7.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock A Bill to restrain Municipalities from issuing debentures beyond a certain amount was reported by Hon. Mr. Alexander from the committee without an amendment.

The report was concurred in, and the Bi was read a third time and passed.

Hon. S. Smith brought up returns of cop-School lands for the years 1859. '80 and

Hon, S. Smith, seconded by Hon. Morris, moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty in the following

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty "MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, --- We the Legislative Council of the Province of Ca.

The painting encent whether a certain must either surrender their outeneds the power for a degrade degrades and the baring failed to pay it the planting the core part of the provided surface and the provided surface an

promotion, provided always that the Com-mander-in-chief has power to promote any officer out of his turn for distinguished gallantry in the field or marked military ca-construction of grief, must yet in their recollection com-fort your Majesty, with the assured hope

bition at London. Boarse heavy and drooping. TALX--Garibaldi left Milan on the 26th amid the choers of the people. His tour through Lombardy is for the purpose of stirring up the young men to join Volumteer becoming quite frequents. Nu-the to the asture more reported at Mantan and Venice. Budget finality in the field or marked military can be asserted that demonstrations were becoming quite frequents in Venetia. Nu-Budget finality in the field or marked military can be asserted that demonstrations were becoming quite frequents in Venetia. Nu-Budget finality in the field or marked military can be asserted that demonstrations were becoming quite frequents in Venetia. Nu-Budget finality in the field or marked military can be asserted that demonstrations were becoming quite frequents in Venetia. Nu-Budget finality in the field or marked military can are presounced announded. Budget finally to the full strength, and in the orent of trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept up to the full strength, and in the orent of trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept trath. The report of the Binness hat their corps be kept to the fill strength, and in the orner of the commander in-Dhief shall have the power of disbanding them. That the assert by volumess and the Binness hat their corps of the Sord trath. The report of the Binness hat the Boase to fill beam bi

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

In addition to bills brought in on Mon day night up to the hour of our report being despatched, the following were introduce and read a first time.

By Mr. Bourassa, to amend chap. 26 of Consolidated Statutes, of Lower Canada, so far as relates to rivers and streams ; also bill to repeal chap. 58 of Consolidated Statues of Canada, intituled, an Act respecting interest, and to fix a rate of interest on money

By Mr. J. Dufrense, to establish a landed credit institution in Lower Canada.

By Mr. Langevin, to amend the Act

respecting Lessors and Lessees. By Mr. Dorin, for the protection tlers in certain cases in Lower Canada. By Mr. Archambault, to repeal chap. 58

of Consolidated Statutes for Canada, intituled an act respecting interest, and to fix the rate of interest at 6 per cent.

By Mr. Dunkin, to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and to make other provision respecting inventions, trade marks and designs.

By Mr. Archambault, to prevent relations of parties from being heard as witnesses in

eivil matters. By Mr. Jobin, for better manufactures and tradesmen entrusting

an Act respecting registers of marriages, baptisms and burials. By Mr. Rymal.—To extend to counties of Wentworth and Lincoln, Act for protec-tion of persons owning lands on shore of Lake Ontario, in counties of York, Peel and

permican, &c.—sufficient to last till the buffalo country was reached—could be car-ried. No great load of provisions could, however, be taken. The gun must be the main reliance for food for much of the way; and would not be at all a doubtful one, to good shots. From the Hudson Bay Comake its pressure able to support not be in favor the at once is to the event of the Atty. Gen. Macdonald, that a Special Com-