

McLaughlin, Monaghan, Morris, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Poirer, Powell, Prescott, Rankin, Robitaille, J. Ross, J. S. Ross, Ryerson, Rykert, Rymal, Satchell, Scott, Simeon, Smith, Sutherland, St. John, St. Laurent, Tachereau, Wallbridge, Wilson, Wright.

Mr. Simpson then moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee, with instructions to provide that before the removal of the County Town from Niagara to St. Catharines, compensation be made for injury which would thereby be done to Niagara.

Mr. M. C. Cameron objected to the amendment. If Niagara had any claim, let it be established by law. He disliked to see Ministers refusing justice to the people of Lincoln.

Mr. Jones spoke in favor of the amendment. Mr. Powell against it—the House should not burke the Bill.

Mr. Scott pointed out the fact that the Private Bill Committee, appointed by the Government, had consented to the measure; yet ministers supported a motion to appoint a special committee, which Bill had passed the Private Bill Committee.

After considerable further discussion the House divided on the amendment. Yeas 34, Nays 63.

Yeas—Abbott, Allen, Baby, Beaubien, Benjamin, Beaudreau, Boursas, Carling, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Dawson, DeBoucherville, DeLuzes, J. Dufresne, Dunsford, Fournier, Galt, Jones, Langevin, McBeth, McCann, Morin, Morrison, Portman, Price, Robinson, Rose, Simpson, Street, Tett, Walsh, and White—34.

Nays—Archambault, Ault, R. Bell, (N. Lanark) Biggar, Bown, Burwell, M. C. Cameron, Clarke, Cockburn, Connor, Cowan, Crawford, Dickson, Drummond, Dunford, Evans, Gagnon, Harcourt, Haultain, Hebert, Hooper, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Jackson, John, Joly, Kierzkowski, Labreche, Viger, Laframboise, D. A. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, McKellar, McKinnon, McMorris, Monaghan, Notman, Patrick, Poirer, Powell, Prescott, Rankin, Remill, Robitaille, J. S. Ross, Ryerson, Rykert, Satchell, Scott, Simeon, Smith, Sutherland, St. John, St. Laurent, Tachereau, Wallbridge, Wilson, and Wright—63.

The main motion was then carried, and the Bill passed through committee. It was ordered to a third reading, to-morrow.

A large number of Bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. Cowan's registry Bill was made the first order of the day for Wednesday.

The House adjourned at midnight.

BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

The following Bills passed through committee:

Bill to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, to admit Hugh McMahon to practice therein respectively.—Mr. Scott.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Sisters of Charity of Quebec.—Mr. Simeon.

Bill to amend the Charter of the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere.—Mr. Chapais.

Bill to amend the Charter of the Industrial Academy of St. Laurent.—Mr. Tasse.

Bill to charge the Corporation of the City of Toronto with the payment of the expense of taking care of, supporting and maintaining certain prisoners in the Common Gaol of the United Counties of York and Peel.—Mr. Wright.

THE BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Mr. Bell (of Lanark) moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Hon. Mr. Rose said he would not oppose the second reading, so that the Bill might go to a Committee, although he must reserve to himself the right of opposing it at a future stage.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald contrasted the conduct of the opposition in regard to this Bill with the course they took on the Amalgamation Bill, which measure had received their condemnation, although its provisions were not half as dangerous as the clauses of this Bill. He, however, would not be so ungenerous as to prevent the Bill from being read a second time, with a view of going to a Committee.

The Bill was then read a second time and referred to a Committee.

OTHER SECOND READINGS.

The following other Bills were then read a second time and referred to Committees:

Bill to provide for a Port Warden for the Harbour of Montreal.—Hon. Mr. Rose.

Bill to incorporate the Victoria Skating Club of Montreal.—Mr. Morris.

Bill to confirm the navigation, property and income of the Grand River Navigation Company, in the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Brantford, and transfer to and vest in the said Corporation all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities which were conferred upon the said Company by its charter.—Mr. Ryerson.

Bill to incorporate the College of St. Ignace, Guelph.—Mr. Scott.

Bill to incorporate the Sisters of St. Joseph, Guelph.—Mr. Scott.

Bill to incorporate the Sisters of Our Lady of Loretto, of the town of Guelph.—Mr. Scott.

Bill to divide the County of Saguenay into Municipalities.—Mr. Price.

Bill to amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act and to erect the Village of Chatham into a separate Municipality.—Mr. Price.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Montreal and Champlain Railway Company, and to authorize the raising of a new Preferred Stock for certain purposes.—Hon. Mr. Rose.

Bill to incorporate the Boy's Industrial School of the Gore of Toronto.—Mr. Crawford.

Bill to separate the Township of McNab, Beaufort, and Hyatt from the County of Renfrew, and annex the same to the County of Lanark, for judicial and municipal purposes.—Mr. McLaughlin.

Bill to incorporate the Village of Arnprior, in the County of Renfrew, and for other purposes.—Mr. McLaughlin.

Bill to separate the Townships of Bidolph and McGillivray, in the County of Huron, and to annex the same to the East Riding of the County of Middlesex.—Hon. Mr. Portman.

Bill to amend the Act to Consolidate the Debt of the Town of Port Hope.—Mr. Smith.

Bill to alter and amend the Act of incorporation of the Provincial Life Assurance Company.—Hon. Mr. Cameron.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Town of Levis.—Mr. Blanchet.

Bill to establish and confirm roads in the Township of Reach.—Mr. M. C. Cameron.

Bill to legalize a By-law made and passed by the Town Council of the Corporation of the Town of Perth, in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, raising a certain sum of money therein mentioned.—Mr. Morris.

Bill to vest in certain Real Estate of the late William Campbell in the hands of Trustees.—Mr. J. S. Smith.

Bill to enable the Corporation of the Town of Lindsay to lease part of the Queen's Square in the said town.—Mr. Dunsford.

Bill to empower Charles Fortin to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.—Mr. Blanchet.

Bill to amend the Survey of the 5th, 6th and 7th Concessions of the Township of Oshawa, in the County of Pontiac.—Mr. Scott.

Bill to change the name of David Allen Poe, and of his family, by adding thereto the name of "West."—Mr. Morris.

Bill to incorporate the Societe des Unions de St. Roch.—Mr. Huot.

Bill to incorporate the "Orphans' Home and Widows' Friend Society," of Kingston.—Mr. Morris.

Quebec, May 20.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Simpson brought in report of the select committee to whom was referred the subject of inquiry into the working of the Clifton Bank and Western Bank of Canada setting forth irregularities, such as in the opinion of the Committee, justified the forfeiture of the charters of these institutions.

On motion of Mr. Hays, a vote was ordered that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend the House to-morrow with the poll books and other documents relating to the last election for the United Counties of Lennox and Addington.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Foley.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald said that the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Patton, handed in yesterday had been accepted, and that gentleman was no longer Solicitor General West, nor a member of the Executive Council.

The orders of the day having been called, Atty. Gen. Cartier requested that the 12th item might be read, resuming the adjourned debate upon the Hon. J. A. Macdonald's motion for the second reading of the Bill respecting militia, and the same was read by the Clerk at the table.

The speaker then put the question for the second reading of the bill and having waited for two or three minutes without any member rising to address the House, gave the order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to call in the members.

The members were accordingly called in and the House divided on the motion for the second reading which was negatived by a vote of 61, to 54, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Allan, Ault, Baby, Bell, (Russes), Benjamin, Biggar, Bouchet, M. C. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Clarke, Cockburn, Crawford, Dawson, DeLuzes, Denis, Desaulniers, Dufresne, Dunkin, Dunsford, Ferguson, Galt, Haultain, Hooper, Jackson, Langevin, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McCann, McLaughlin, Sol. Gen. Morin, Morrison, Morrison, Morton, Pope, Portman, Poirer, Price, Robinson, Robitaille, Ross, Ryerson, Rykert, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Sutherland, Street, Tasse, Tett, and Walsh—54.

Nays.—Messrs. Abbott, Archambault, Beaubien, Bell, (North Lanark), Beaudreau, Bown, Brousseau, Burwell, Connor, Cowan, Dault, DeBoucherville, Dickson, Dorion, Dostler, Drummond, Alexander Dufresne, Evans, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Herbert, Howland, Huntington, Huot, John, Joly, Kierzkowski, Labreche, Viger, Laframboise, Lorange, Donald Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, McKellar, McKinnon, McMorris, Monaghan, Notman, O'Halloran, Patrick, Poirer, Prescott, Rankin, Remill, J. S. Ross, Ryerson, Satchell, Scott, Simeon, Smith, Sutherland, St. John, St. Laurent, Tachereau, Wallbridge, White, Wilson, and Wright—61.

The Clerk having announced the members.

Hon. Atty. General Cartier said—Under the circumstances of the vote just given, and without at present saying further on the subject, I beg leave to move that this House do now adjourn.

The motion was at once agreed to and the House adjourned until, to-morrow.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY! MINISTERIAL CRISIS!

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Attorney General Macdonald moved the second reading of the Government Militia Bill; a division was taken, the measure was defeated, when the Bill was thrown out by a majority of seven—61 to 54! Mr. Attorney General Cartier immediately moved that the House do adjourn to enable the Government to determine what course should be adopted. The House accordingly adjourned forthwith; at the hour we write, Ministers are understood to be deliberating as to the course they will pursue.

There can be little doubt as to the conclusion Mr. Cartier and his Colleagues will arrive at. The Militia bill was the chief measure of the session; the vote was not on a mere amendment of its provisions, but a direct rejection of the bill. After such a defeat the Ministry have but one course open to them, and before noon to-day we fully anticipate hearing that they have placed their resignation in the hands of the Governor General.

It was strongly rumored last evening, that Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald would not abandon office, but would advise His Excellency to dissolve Parliament, raise the "loyalty" cry and appeal to the country. There can be no good foundation for this rumor. In the first place such an appeal would be utterly fatal to the administration as well as lower as in Upper Canada. The Saugeen defeat furnishes a safe index to what would be the result of that appeal. And, moreover, were the Ministry insane enough to demand a dissolution, we do not believe the Governor General would grant it. The present Government went to the country to strengthen themselves in December, 1857, and came back weaker than before; in 1861 they again went to the country, and when the new Parliament assembled two months ago, they found themselves weaker than ever, with the property they now ask a third dissolution? On their first important proposition, after coming fresh from the people, they are defeated; and yet forthwith, they must have another chance to weary out their opponent! It seems to me that the only course which should be taken by Mr. Cartier is to resign, and be succeeded by Mr. Cartier. It is entirely taken away by the fact that the gentlemen who have defeated the Government on the Militia bill are avowedly as favorable to a proper re-organization of the Militia of the Province as the present Ministry can be. They voted because it was too cumbersome and too costly, and because they could not entrust the carrying out of its provisions to the hands of the present men. Lord Monck we fancy, will have no difficulty in forming an administration from the legitimate Opposition, prepared to deal properly with the Militia and Voluntary question.

There seems little reason to doubt that Mr. Cartier and his colleagues have known for some time that they could not get through the session, and that they elected to fall on the Militia bill. The determined opposition of the Government to any reform of the representation system, stripped it of all its popularity among the Upper Canada members; the Bankrupt Bill offered for the second time in a shape to court defeat, and the Grand Trunk subsidy bill forced forward under Ministerial auspices, increased the dissatisfaction even among their supporters; and the frightful extravagance and jobbery dragged to light in the debate on the all-leisurely emergency money bill, and the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee, excited the strongest feeling of indignation in every quarter. Mr. Galt's speech, announcing increased expenditures, a deficit of five millions, a new loan increased duties on tea and sugar, and a stamp tax capped the climax of popular indignation. It was utterly impossible that the Ministry in its ex-

hausted condition, could work through a session so unpopular as these and it was a question of time on what day of the session the blow would fall. The announcement that it had fallen took no one in Toronto by surprise yesterday afternoon. There was not one expression of gratulation at the falling of men of all parties, and decided by those most hearty in their rejoicings were Conservatives, who almost to the last had supported the Administration.—Globe.

THE MINISTRY DEFEATED.

Quebec, May 20, 6 p.m.

Before the House met this afternoon, rumors were prevalent that the Government was in serious difficulties about their Militia Bill. All sorts of rumors were afloat. One was that, without waiting for a vote, the Attorney General West was to resign on the ground of ill-health, and that when the orders of the day were called, he would announce that he had placed his resignation in the hands of His Excellency. Another was that the Government would press the Bill to a vote and be defeated on it. On the other hand friends of the Government asserted that votes were counted, and there was sure to be a majority for the Bill.

There was general confusion that the sitting would be one of unusual interest, and when the House met at three, a larger number of members were in their seats than on any previous day of the Session. Routine business was rapidly despatched, and at half past three the orders of the day having been called, the order for resuming the adjourned debate on the Militia Bill was read. No one rose to speak. Mr. Cartier had several pages of notes on his desk, as if ready to make a long speech. He did not rise, however.

The Speaker got up to ask if members should be called in for the vote. Mr. Cartier turned round to Mr. Street, as if to urge him to rise. Mr. Street replied that he would speak at a later stage of the debate. No one getting up, the Speaker at last ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to call in the members.

The Sergeant having returned, the Speaker put the question, that the Bill be now read a second time. There were cries of "Lost! Lost! Carried! Carried!" "The yeas will place it," said Mr. Speaker, and the Clerk proceeded to take the vote.

The appearance of the galleries indicated how intense was the interest felt in the result. The public galleries were crowded, and the Legislative Council having just adjourned, its members and officers filled the small gallery appropriated to their accommodation, and forgetting in the excitement of the moment, the dignity they are accustomed to maintain, stood on the seats to get a better view of what was transpiring below.

When the Yeas were told to rise, the members of the Government and a large body of their supporters sprang to their feet; but the members in what is called the North-West corner (although geographically, it is the South-West) remained in their seats. This was ominous. Mr. Joseph Dufresne who but lately took his seat in that region to make room for one of the new Ministers seemed to be urging those near him to rise, but without effect; one of those recusants struck his desk with his fist, with an emphatic "Non, non," that could be heard in the gallery.

All the Yeas on the right side were taken down, and still the North-West did not move. The Clerk having turned to the left side, some of the Opposition voted Yeas. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Ault. Seeing this and afraid of being left in the minority, some of the North-West members rose and voted Yeas. The Clerk then, took down the names of Desaulniers, Caron, Tasse, Langevin, Dawson, and one or two others. Some more of the Opposition, who had not risen in the first instance, now got up and the names of Hooper Smith, and Haultain were taken. It looked as if the Ministry were safe.—Meanwhile Mr. John A. Macdonald was taking down the vote on a division list. Mr. Galt, was taking the vote in squares of ten.

The yeas were called for. Notwithstanding the defection of Desaulniers and the others, a good many votes were got on the Ministerial side, and the opposition rose en masse, with those I have already mentioned. As the voting proceeded, Mr. Galt's line of yeas became of equal length with his line of yeas and he turned and announced the fact to Mr. Cartier, whose face assumed a very serious expression.

The last day having been taken down, the Clerk proceeded to count up the votes. The result, however, that the Ministry was already known on both sides, and before the Clerk formally announced it, Mr. Galt's face had resumed its expression of smiling good-humor. Mr. Allen continued to read an article in one of the Reviews, Mr. Carling and Mr. Robinson looked vacant, and the countenances of Mr. Cartier and Mr. Macdonald were a troubled aspect.

The result was announced—Yeas, 54; Nays, 61. Majority against Ministers 7.

Mr. Cartier immediately rose and said:—"Under the circumstances of this vote, without saying anything further, I move that the House do now adjourn." The motion passed in silence and the House adjourned.

The usual supporters of the Government who deserted them on this occasion, were all Lower Canadians. They were: Abbott, Beaubien, Brousseau, Dault, Dostler, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Herbert, Monaghan, John J. Ross, Simard, Sylvain, and Tachereau—14. The Upper Canada vote was, Yeas, 31; Nays, 24. The Lower Canada vote, Yeas, 23; Nays, 37. The Government were then in an Upper Canada majority of 7, in a Lower Canada minority of 14, and in a minority of the whole House of 7. There were 13 absent, viz:—Messrs. Anderson, Buchanan, J. H. Cameron, Jones Knight, Le Boutillier, Macbeth, Powell, and Sherwood of the Ministerial side, and Messrs. Boursas, Falkner, Harcourt, and Morant, of the Opposition.

Speculation has been rife during the afternoon whether the Governor will grant the present Ministry a Dissolution, or will call a new Cabinet. It is generally thought that Mr. Cartier would not dare to go to the country on the question which he has been defeated.—C. W. News.

APPOINTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary's Office, (East.)

Quebec, 17th May, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Gustavus William Wickstead, Esquire, to be Law Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

William Burns Lindsay, the younger, Esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

Edward Leslie Macdambert, Esq., to be Law Clerk of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

Secretary's Office

Quebec, 17th May, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Lawrence English, of Oshawa, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

John Dewar, of Milton, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Samuel George Wood, of Toronto, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

John A. Shibley, of Yarker, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has

been pleased to grant Licenses to Alexander John McLaughlin, of Lanarkshire, Esquire, M. D., and Thomas F. Chamberlain, of Williamsburg, Esquire, M. D., to enable them to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

Arrival of the Scotia.

New York, May 21.

The steamer Scotia arrived here at one o'clock this morning.

The Scotia brings 138 passengers. The Bavaria arrived out on the 6th; the Norwegian at Liverpool on the 9th; the Kangaroo, at Queenstown on the 9th.

The Scotia passed the Porcia for Liverpool on the 14th; passed the Anglo Saxon for Quebec on the 17th. She had strong westerly winds the entire voyage, but her engines were not once stopped.

Mr. Layard in announcing the conclusion of a slave trade treaty in the House of Commons, said its conditions gave every reason to hope the traffic will be effectually suppressed.

A debate took place relative to the distress in Lancashire, members generally agreeing that the poor law regulations at present are amply sufficient to meet the wants, together with a private charity.

Mr. Bright declared hasty statements as to the termination of the war, discontinuance of the blockade, &c., by Ministers as most disastrous to commerce in Lancashire. Earl Russell's late statement that he hoped in a few months the Northern States would allow the independence of the South had paralyzed business in Lancashire for the time being, and showed how little he knew of the sentiments of the North.

The Times officially says it is for the honor of the Nation that this distress should be known that the world may see the sacrifices made in the cause of neutrality.

The Times regards the new Slave Trade Treaty as the first steps of secession, but says it is not a blow at the South, but a victory for the North.

The Paris Correspondent of the Morning Herald says it is beyond all question that recognition of the South is seriously contemplated by the French Government.

A few days since two men left the village of Sylvan for the purpose of returning home some three miles. The night being dark, and both occupants of the wagon intoxicated, the result was that the vehicle met with a sudden obstruction, was overturned, and the driver McHagan, instantaneously killed. His neck was broken, and several other injuries received. His companion escaped with but slight contusions, though most intoxicated of the two.

Lieutenant Stone, prize master of the ship Emilie St. Pierre, which was recaptured by her crew and taken to Liverpool, published a letter in the Philadelphia Ledger, detailing the circumstances of the singular affair. His story does not differ materially from that already published. He states that he and his mate were kept in close confinement for thirty-days before reaching Liverpool.

A female forger has created a good deal of consternation among the banks in New Haven. Six banks sold drafts to her, all of which had been altered from small to large sums. The women who passed under the name of Mary L. Way, is said to be a very plausible and good looking person, and has not yet been arrested.

The body of a track foreman, named Alexander Ritchie, was found on the track of the Great Western Railway, near Grimsby on Sunday morning. There was a heavy gash on his forehead, and it is supposed that he must have been struck by one of the passing trains on Saturday evening.

On the 12th inst., a barrel of coal oil exploded in the hull of a vessel in Philadelphia setting fire to the vessel, and endangering all those in the harbor.

The Ministerial press, from Sandwich to Gaspe, from Pembroke to Toronto, are whitening, piously, at the fall of Cartier & Co. from the treasury benches. Even the Almonte "Express" emits a doleful sound, re-echoed, as usual, from some more talented admirer of the late government. They affect surprise and think it "strange" that members who have talked in favor of the defence of the country, should oppose the second reading of the Militia Bill of the late government, as if the ousting of the ministry had anything at all to do with the defence of Canada, or as if a less expensive and more efficient bill could not be introduced by their successors. The gentlemen who have defeated the government on the militia bill are as favorable to a proper re-organization of the militia of Canada, as any member of the late ministry. They deserve credit for throwing out the bill—not because they are less loyal and determined to defend their country—but because the bill was too cumbersome and too expensive, and because they could not trust the carrying out of its provisions in the hands of men who had proved themselves in other matters, totally incapable of guarding the interests of their country.

Instead of lamenting the loss of the Militia Bill of the late government, we say there are grounds for congratulation in the vote which threw it out, and the Coalition overboard together. We have no fears that better men will be wanting to guide the ship of state and regulate the helm of affairs. Had the Bill passed it would have afforded ample means for the disposal of more government patronage, and it is not surprising that gentlemen, who were waiting on Providence expecting to be provided with offices, should feel deeply grieved at the untimely frolic which has snipped their hopes in the bud.

They also try to make some capital out of the circumstance, that John A. Macdonald had a small majority in Upper Canada, arising from the fact that several members of the regular opposition voted with the government on the Militia bill. It merely shows that the late members of the ministry have felt themselves thoroughly beaten, long ago, by majorities of Upper Canadians and have simply chosen a soft spot on which to fall. For several years past John A. Macdonald has been unable to command an Upper Canada majority on any question of importance. From the weakness of his supporters in Upper Canada, he saw the necessity of going down somewhere and the Militia bill presented the most favorable opportunity of the session.

We trust no one will be deceived by the ravings of these disappointed journalists, or entertain the slightest fear that means of defence will be overlooked. It has been already announced that a volunteer system of militia will be organized and the defence of the province placed on a much more efficient footing than formerly.

In regard to the seat of government question, it is reported, as the policy of the new government, that the Queen's decision shall be carried out, but that no further expenditure will be incurred until a rigid investigation has been made into the jobbery of the late ministry in connection with these public works. This is good policy. There is, undoubtedly much room for an investigation. There is a necessity for it. Startling errors have been committed by somebody; and indisputable evidence of mismanagement have appeared which, taking the most favorable view of the matter, are worse than blunders. We have already published in the Herald, full reports of the extraordinary excesses in the expenditure on these buildings; and although Mr. Killaly seeks to publish the excess of expenditure by averring that such incidents are of frequent occurrence in countries where the cost of erecting large public buildings is better understood than in Canada, the facts which he relates must carry astonishment with them to every simple reader. The thing stands out so prominently, that buildings which were or originally estimated to cost \$600,000, were contracted for at such a sum, will actually cost upwards of two millions and a half before they are completed, that we cannot but be dismayed at the prospect.

To most of our readers, we doubt not, it will be interesting news to hear, that Cartier, Macdonald and company have been defeated on the Militia bill, and have resigned. Our parliamentary reports contain full particulars of the event. It is said that the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald has been sent for by his Excellency the Governor General, and that he has undertaken the task of forming a new government. At the latest dates the arrangements were completed, and the following gentlemen are to form the new cabinet:—

UPPER CANADA.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald.....Attorney General.

Mr. Adam Wilson.....Solicitor General.

Mr. Foley.....Postmaster General.

Mr. McDougall.....Crown Land Comm.

Mr. James Morris.....Receiver General.

Mr. Howland.....Minister of Finance.

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Simeon.....Attorney General.

Mr. Abbott.....Solicitor General.

Mr. A. A. Dorion.....Provincial Secretary.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee.....President of Council.

Mr. Tessier.....Com. of Public Works.

Mr. Evans.....Minister of Agriculture.

It is reported that a son of Elliott Johnston is supposed to have been drowned in the Bonaventure, below Renfrew. He started to go to the Camp but never arrived, and his pick-pole was found where he is supposed to have crossed the river on some loose timber, fears are entertained for his safety.

In our last issue we published a declaration made by Gen. Hunter, abolishing slavery in the three states of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. It appears, however, that his action in the cause of freedom and humanity is not likely to effect much. Late advices from Washington, intimate that he has acted without authority, and contrary to the wishes of the President and the Cabinet. And, as in the case of Fremont, the President will doubtless "feel it his duty" to administer a rebuke to the fast General, and recall him from his post. Indeed, the telegraph reports that he is actually to be recalled, and his declaration of freedom modified to suit the views of Congress. It is quite evident from what has transpired, since the war commenced, that the Federal Government does not desire to abolish slavery. The prophecy, so often repeated, that the war would carry freedom to the black man, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, appears as far from fulfillment as ever. Respecting Gen. Hunter's declaration, the report from Washington says:—

General Hunter's proclamation excites scarcely any interest in Washington—one attaching any importance as to its efficacy to produce the object designed. Hunter has no force at his command adequate to enforce this proclamation. His declaring freedom to all the slaves in three States, where he has no power to free a single one outside of his camp, is regarded in Washington as an act of stultification, highly creditable to any one holding the rank of General, supposed to have ordinary intelligence. The President's policy is supposed to be authoritatively settled by the action in the Fremont case, in which all his Cabinet concurred.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Mr. John McNab, of the Township of McNab, residing near White Lake, was watching a fire that was running near his fence, he was severely injured by a tree falling and striking him on the side, thereby breaking several of his ribs and otherwise injuring him, so that he expired on the 22nd after much suffering. Mr. McNab was the only son of Duncan McNab, who was amongst the first settlers in the township, and has always borne a good character.

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 23rd, May, 1862.

MR. EDITOR.—The most exciting news of the week has been that in connection with the resignation of the Cartier-Macdonald administration, and the formation of a new set of legal advisers. For some time past it had been evident to those who were watching political events, that a storm was gathering, and that it must very soon burst on the heads of the men who had been misruling the Province for seven or eight years. In my last letter I mentioned that developments were being made, which would bring to light a gigantic system of public plunder and robbery. These revelations in connection with a very obnoxious Militia Bill, increased taxes, stamp duties, and a large deficiency in the public revenue, produced the crisis which resulted in the overthrow of the late administration.

Up till the time I am writing, the new Cabinet has not been fully organized; but I can say with considerable certainty that the Upper Canada section of it will be composed of Messrs. J. S. Macdonald, Foley, McDougall, Wilson, Howland and J. Morris. For Lower Canada, Simeon, Dorion, McGee, Tessier, Evans, and Abbott. There may be a slight alteration in this list, but it is substantially correct.

The new ministry will probably be sworn in to-morrow, and their seats in the House will of course be vacated. It is not yet decided whether the House will adjourn for a week, or continue in session for a few days and attend to some of the most pressing business, and then be prorogued till October or November. The latter course will, I think, be adopted.

It would be premature to speak of the policy of the new government, but I can assure you their programme will be of such a nature as to give general satisfaction. I fear the investigations which have been bringing to light the plundering and rapacity of those who ought to have guarded the public interests, will be stopped before they have finished their work, by the session coming so suddenly to a close; but means will be taken to carry on the inquiry in some other shape, so that the guilty parties may be exposed. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee, so far as they have gone, will be printed, and I think even the friends of the late ministry will admit that they had held the reigns of government quite too long for the good of the public.

Yours, E.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—Matters and affairs in general, roll along in their usual course in this Village and vicinity. Last week, ere the forest had put on its vernal coat, immense fires raged throughout the County, and fears were entertained that there would be a repetition of the conflagration experienced a few years ago, but from information received from the various quarters I am led to believe that its ravages were confined to the burning of fences, and the wholesale destruction of pine timber. In one instance a lamentable accident occurred to a respectable inhabitant of the township of McNab, residing near White Lake. It appears that the person in question—named John McNab—had been watching the fire from burning his fences on Saturday night, when a tree, which had been nearly burned through, fell on him, crushing him and breaking several of his ribs, and otherwise causing severe injuries. Dr. Evans was sent for, but on examination the Dr. had little hopes of his recovery.

The Spring work is progressing with great rapidity,—faster than usual, owing to the late Spring, and the sight of a farmer's face

at a Bar-room door is a rare occurrence, in consequence of which "Bonifaces" suffer a great diminution of daily receipts. The fields are assuming the bright tints of early Summer, and the Swallows are twittering under the house-eaves. Gardens in general are behind; fruit trees are showing a great bloom, if John Frost does not interfere and mar the prospect of a good yield.

On the tributaries, Madawaska and Bonaventure, the timber is coming down by the thousand pieces, with a prospect of a good market at Quebec. Financially speaking the country is in rather a bad state, business being very dull, and the symptoms of material progress being rather weak, and only a few buildings of little note going up this Spring in Renfrew. Their appears to be something wrong in the system of conducting commercial business in the back country, as within the past few years there have been no less than five failures in this Village. Some of them individuals of the most economical habits and industrious activity. We can easily account for a failure when it occurs in the person of a young man suddenly hoisted from the humble sphere of a third rate salesman to the proprietorship of a large store, and whose desire to create a sensation causes him to dash into every absurd speculation, and whose travelling expenses alone, between this and Montreal, was enough to alarm his wholesale suppliers; but steady-going men have gone down before the commercial depression which has prevailed, and many are waiting with renewed hopes of ultimate success in the smiles of fickle fortune, the passing of the Bankrupt Act. The Montreal wholesale merchants must have enormous profits on their goods, or else they would never be able to stand the losses which they sustain by country failures. Connected with the mercantile business of Canada is an institution, which, although looked on by the Montreal merchants as a necessary evil, is in my opinion a nuisance of the worst and most arbitrary type, and that is the Espionage exercised over the Retail merchants by the mercantile agency of Dun, Boyde & Co., of N. Y., a branch of which is placed in Montreal. At the commencement of their business, they had travelling agents, but now they have reduced their business into a perfect system, in every trifling village they have their paid agent, who, in some cases, are the Clerks of Division Courts, and to whom they trust for information, although they have often other avenues of obtaining memoranda, the power of damaging any young merchant who may be at variance with the the agent, cannot be over estimated, and in many instances lead to his commercial ruin. If a young man commences business the agent of the mercantile agency is required by the Headquarters to furnish them with a full and particular description of the age, appearance, antecedents, habits, whether single or married, if healthy, if he has habits of paying attention to the Jolly God, if his business capacity, whether he has any property, and to transmit from time to time his movements and the general appearance of his business. In this it can easily be perceived how much is left to the imagination or predilection of the agent, and the most common observer will come to the conclusion that it is an engine of arbitrary power, and one which ought to be frowned down and kept within the bounds of the country where it took its rise, and where there is at this moment neither political nor commercial faith, to wit—the United States.

In the issue of the 15th of May of that miserable rag, the "Pembroke Observer," Mr. Robert Bell, M.P.P. for North Lanark receives a small share of the weekly Billingsgate slang; and also Daniel McLaughlin, M.P.P. for this County comes in for a dash of the same. We hope those gentlemen will remember those futile favors when the proper time comes, and get the author a turn-keyship in the Gaol of the County, when it is built. The public pedestal on which both the gentlemen above named stand, is far too elevated a one for the scribbler of the "Observer" to reach with his slang. The "pair body" also makes an onslaught on all the members of the Ottawa party, for not pitching into the Public Buildings at Ottawa. What a fund of laughter the official *dump-pointe* will afford the Ottawa party in his comical, "high-falutin dictatorial" "we," repeated every few words. "We the tailors of 'Tooley street,' are thrown into the shades of obscurity by this thundering "we" of Pembroke.

I perceive by your paper that your member for South Lanark is making his mark in the House, and attracting more attention than young members generally do their first session. I am certain that the confidence reposed in him by both Reformers and Conservatives in your riding, will not be misplaced, by pursuing the straight forward course he has so far travelled in, since his advent to the legislative hall of the Province.

From the signs (political) of the times, I would prognosticate that the existence of the present Cabinet is near terminating; there appears to me to be a want of that defiant tone which, in former sessions, so distinguished the speeches of the ministers. They appear to be weary of Cabinet patching, and several votes which have been taken lately exhibit a melancholy picture of the waning fortunes of the Cabinet. When they do resign their portfolios little regret will be expressed by other parties proper in the Province. They have been a Cabinet of expediency—shifting the evil day off as often as the versatile genius of the Hon. John A. could arrange, and now the reckoning is at hand.

Yours, &c., RANDOM.

Renfrew, 22nd May, 1862.

A petition to Lord Palmerston in favor of the Atlantic Telegraph line at the Quebec Exchange for signature.