

become affected, which are better conditioned better secured than Farmer B's that are not affected?

Others think it to be an infectious disease. If so why do A's cattle, nine out of twelve become diseased and B's twenty remain unaffected, they being together daily and drinking at the same spring?

It is undoubtedly a mortification caused by freezing, other causes however going before.

The question arises what can the cause be? We will support the following:

1st. Scoury.

2nd. The eating of hay and chaff that contain diseased seeds.

In scoury there is an impoverished and unhealthy condition of the blood, which tends upon the slightest cause, to change in the solids. One of these changes is the mortification of some distant part of body, as the foot. Such of the soldiers of the wretched Anglo-Spanish expedition, as recovered from the Victoria fever were left in a scorvied condition, and this peculiar gangrene was common among them.

There are some circumstances attending this cattle distemper that tend to show that there is something nigh akin to scoury in it. Some cows that were and some that were not affected, have had swollen necks, ulcers, scaly and scabby skin.

Cows that are fed on distillery slops all become diseased with scoury, and some lose their feet by gangrene.

In scoury there is a lessening of the vitality powers, not only in the circulation of the blood, but also in the nervous system. The power of endurance or resistance is therefore lowered, and with this as a predisposing cause, and such an exciting cause the disease may be produced.

Can the blasted seeds of plants have any thing to do with this disease? They do produce in man a like effect. Ergot or spurred rye is an example.

There are circumstances which seem to show that this may be the cause, and it is the opinion of many medical men that it is so.

These substances have a powerful influence over the circulation of the blood, and just such an influence as would lessen the vital power of resistance to cold.

Cows that are in the same yard, and feed at one time, while the others fed at another now suffer from the disease.

In one neighborhood among an aggregate stock of forty, only two took the disease. They were fed at separate stables and alone but were fed upon hay taken from the same field. The hay was coarse, cut upon low land, and was harvested green and well salted.

Experience has shown that if we wish to be any avail in this disease we must deal more in prevention than in cures. The disease is allowed to go beyond the period of prevention, and the "warranted cures" have generally been found useless. We would suggest good bedding and a warm stable, together with bran mash and occasionally feeds upon raw vegetables, especially potatoes, and small doses of sulphur, nitre and powdered charcoal combined, as preventive means. After the disease has appeared stimulating oils and liniments with warm bandages are the best means to be used.

**ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.**  
New York 13, 7 p. m.

The Washington arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult., and London to 25th. Peace was not yet signed.

Paris letters state that the conference was not quite harmonious, owing to difficulties imposed by Prussia; peace however was considered certain.

The Times' Correspondent says that negotiations may break down. It may suit the French to make concessions, but ought not to suit us. They doubtless consider they have had enough for honor and glory, and to revenge the reverses of 1812, moreover they cannot afford war as England, moreover they are heavily encumbered with debt, and their army however numerous on paper, is dwindling sadly, the scurvy and fever is playing sad havoc in its ranks, mortality is said to be 120 a day and frequently more.

The Allies had commenced the demolition of the enclosure lines around Sebastopol.

Great distress in the Corn Trade. Wheat declined 3s a 4s per quarter. To-day's market opened very flat, although at the close there was a slightly improved feeling. Business was very moderate, and in retail parcels. Few samples of wheat could be bought at lower rates, and inferior kinds at a reduction of 3d a 4d per 70 lbs.

Flour in consequence of very large arrivals from Spain, was nearly unsaleable at 1s per barrel under last Wednesday's sales. Red Wheat 9s 6d and 10s; White 10s a 11s.

In provisions there was no change.

Consols closed at 91 1/2.

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.**  
Halifax, 14th April.

The mail steamer Cambria, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived here on route to Boston, this morning. She will be due at Boston on Tuesday night, so that her mail will probably reach New York on the following afternoon.

The news are three days later than received by the Washington but contain no feature of decided importance. Difficulties alleged to have presented themselves previous to the Washington's departure are understood to have been removed, and it was consequently expected that the treaty of peace would be signed in a few days.

In breadstuffs there had been a great decline from the prices of the previous Friday, more particularly on the lower descriptions. The selling off on flour being equal to about 1s per barrel, and on wheat 3d per bushel.

For fine Wheat a slight advance has been established. Corn dull at the decline advised by the Washington.

The Provision Market was essentially unchanged. For Lard there was an improved demand to former rates.

The London Money Market was stringent; the closing quotation for Consols on Friday evening was 92 1/2 a 62 1/2.

The sea of Parma is again laid under siege on account of frequent disturbances and assassinations.

The Government was greatly alarmed.

Cattle Murrain is said to be spreading all over the continent.

Sir Hyde Parker, Commander of the English Naval Forces in the East, died at Davenport on the 21st March.

**THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**  
AND ITS DIRECTOR,  
SIR WILLIAM EDMUND LOGAN, K.C.  
BY SANFORD FLEMING, C.E.  
Read before the Canadian Institute, 1856.

Previous to the two great Industrial Exhibitions at London, 1851, and in 1854, the world at large may be said to have been in total ignorance of Canada's resources. Many people indeed appear to have scarcely cognized her geographical position on the surface of the globe. Even enterprising neighbors of the United States were but partially aware of what she was capable of producing; and each of our own population was too much engrossed by the pursuit of the gold mine, to be cognized of the character and productiveness of the districts remote from his own immediate horizon.

Within these five years, however, the medium of the above mentioned exhibitions has shown that, while in branches of mechanism and manufacturing, mechanics and manufacturers of Canada are admitted to be of the highest quality, and while Canadian agricultural products are admitted to be of the highest quality, Canada can produce an amount and variety of raw material, equal in proportion to the extent of area, to any other country in the world.

For the superb collection of minerals which appear to be the theme of admiration on both occasions, the country is indebted to the Geological Survey of the Province, and the unwearied exertions of the Director, on whom Her Majesty has conferred the honor of knighthood. The fruits of his labors are only now beginning to be developed, and his untiring energy and disinterestedness, cannot be estimated; and with these convictions incumbent on the people of this Province, show that they fully appreciate the benefits rendered to their country, by a man whose expression of their approbation, W. E. Logan's services as Director of the Geological Survey, and as one of the principal representatives in London, Paris.

It is scarcely possible, in a brief notice like the present, to convey an adequate idea of the labor and diligence which Sir W. E. Logan has conducted the Geological Survey of Canada; but to the fact upon those who are little aware of the magnitude of his undertaking, it may be to record as concisely as possible the results of the investigations carried on under his direction, and in doing so I may be permitted to add a few remarks on the position occupied by him by men of science in both Europe and America.

Previous to his engagement with the Canadian Government, the reputation of Logan (as we shall still call Sir William referring to his past career) stood high, although his merits were then known and appreciated by the comparative few scientific men with whom he had communicated. At an early period he was a valuable collector of the birds and insects common to Canada, included in the same species previously unknown, he subsequently presented to the Institution at Swansea, of which he was one of the founders, and zealous promoters of interests during his residence in that city.

But it was in the field of Geology that Logan was destined to bear a conspicuous part, and it was during his residence in Wales that he performed a work which has been declared by the first scientific man in Europe to be "unrivalled in its time, never surpassed since." This great work, his Geological Map and Sections of the Morganshire Coal-field, the minuteness of accuracy of which were such that when Government Survey, under Sir Henry D. Beeche, came to South Wales, not one line by Mr. Logan was found to be incorrect, and the whole was approved and published without alteration. Nor was this all; system Mr. Logan had pursued in following the coal-field was so vastly superior to any hitherto adopted, that the principle has been fully adopted by the British Survey. Logan's map may be said to be the model of the whole collection. It ought to be in the mind also, that at this time he was not played as an amateur, and that—in the spirit as so many of his Canadian observers have been carried out—he generously seated the fruits of his labors, with fee or remuneration, to the British Government.

While engaged in the examination of coal-formation, Mr. Logan contributed interesting and valuable papers to the Geological Society of London, among which are specially noticed one on the "Stigmata" or "under clays" which accompany every coal seam; and from the observations recorded there, as from the discovery of the origin of coal was finally set at rest, the inferences it led to universally acknowledged. Another paper, contributed to his connection with Canadian Geology, also serves notice here, as it refers to a matter which a portion of Canada is deeply interested in. It is entitled: "On the effect of the packing of the ice in the River St. Lawrence opposite the City of Montreal." The paper is laid down in this latter paper appears indisputable to Mr. Stephenson, the eminent engineer, that he has been materially aided by it in reference to the construction of the great Victoria Bridge.

In 1842 the Canadian Legislature passed the determination of having the Province geologically explored, and it was in the year that Mr. Logan—having been recommended most strongly by the leading

gists of Great Britain, from each of whom he received the most flattering testimonials—was appointed by Lord Stanley, then Secretary for the Colonies to undertake the investigation. In the same year he proceeded to Canada, completed a preliminary examination, made arrangements with the Colonial Government and returned to Britain—the whole expense of which visit he paid out of his own pocket—and early in the following year, (1853) he finally returned to Canada, accompanied by an assistant, to commence the investigation in earnest.

It was in 1842, also, that Mr. Logan examined and accomplished the measurement of the remarkable section of the coal measures at the South Joggins, in Nova Scotia: a work acknowledged to be one of the most important in American geology, as the key to the structure of the whole eastern coal basin; and which was published as an appendix to his Report of Progress in 1843.

The first grant of money made by the Canadian Legislature to carry out the proposed survey for two years, was only £1500, so that it will be obvious it was procured only by the strictest economy that the salaries could be paid, and travelling and other expenses met; indeed, notwithstanding all the care possible, the necessary work could not be effected with this small grant, and accordingly at the expiration of that time, Mr. Logan found himself out of pocket upwards of £800.

During the summer and autumn of 1843, Mr. Logan was employed, in an examination of the coast of the Gaspé Peninsula, while he sent his assistant to make a section of the Upper Province, through the country lying between the Lakes Huron and Erie—one grand object of the expedition being to determine what the probabilities were of the existence of coal measures at either end of the Province.

In 1844, both Geologists were occupied in exploring and completing a topographical survey of the Gaspé Peninsula, and in 1845, while the Director made a survey of the Ottawa River up to Temiscamung, and of its tributary the Mattawa to Lake Nipissing—his assistant continued the examination topography in Gaspé. In 1845 the Legislature made a further appropriation to the Survey of £2,000 currency per annum, for five years, and the same was renewed in 1850 for five years more.

In 1846 the Copper region of Lake Superior occupied the entire attention of the Survey; and since that time an immense amount of country has been examined in various parts of the Province, the greater portion of which being entirely wild and unknown, it was found necessary to survey topographically. Besides the geology, much of it of the very highest economic importance, which has been followed out on both sides of the St. Lawrence, both above and below Montreal, in the Eastern Townships, and in the region around the confluence of the Ottawa; the courses of all the main rivers of Lake Huron on the one side of the "Height of Land," and of the Ottawa on the other, have been traced and measured to their sources, the Lakes and principal features of the interior surveyed, and the elevation of every fall and rapid ascertained trigonometrically or by spirit level. Those surveys have since been mapped on a scale of an inch to a mile, and with every particular noted thereon.

Moreover, a regular system of measurement has not been confined to the totally wild and unexplored parts, but has been found absolutely necessary throughout nearly the whole of the settlements in consequence of the numerous inaccuracies and omissions in the various township plans. Where a more accurate method could not be obtained, all the observations were connected by a registration of each step taken by the observer, the bearings from one point to another being taken by compass. And as an example of the amount of work accomplished by this means—Mr. Richardson (who has been employed as an explorer since 1845) in 1853 registered paces in his note book making a total distance during the season of upwards of 1000 miles. The results of this process have also been mapped on a scale of an inch to a mile, and have supplied on many occasions, much material to fill up deficiencies, and correct discrepancies, on the old published maps.

The result of these investigations is already acknowledged to have been of incalculable benefit to science, as having most essentially thrown light, where there was much misapprehension before, on the whole of American Geology; and they have, moreover, beyond dispute, been productive of most valuable information as regards the distribution of economic materials. While the position of such useful materials as do exist can be readily recognized by reference to the Geological map, in which the various formations are represented by different colors that do not exist, will be found wanting and, consequently, need not be looked for; such for example, is the case with regard to coal—a mineral not likely to be found among rocks recognised as belonging to the Silurian and Devonian epochs.

Having thus glanced over the Field operations of the Survey, let us shortly consider the means the Director had at his disposal to accomplish what he has already done.

In 1843, Mr. Logan, accompanied by a single Indian with a bark canoe, made a thorough investigation of the whole of the Gaspé Coast, counting every step he took from Cape Rosier to Port Daniel, besides making many pedestrian excursions into the interior—and collecting a large quantity of most valuable fossils and other specimens. And while he was thus employed, his assistant, Mr. Alexander Murray—frequently entirely alone, and often in parts remote from all settlements—collected sufficient information to give a tolerably correct idea of the structure of the whole Western Peninsula. In 1844 and 1845 a triangulation was effected across the Gaspé

Peninsula from Cape Chateau to Bay Chaleur, a large portion of the range of the Notre Dame or Shick-Schock Mountains surveyed, most of the principal rivers measured, the Geological character of the rocks ascertained, and specimens collected. This service was performed with a party consisting of only four Indians with two canoes. In making the survey of the Ottawa more assistance was found to be absolutely necessary, but except in a few instances, neither Mr. Logan nor Mr. Murray's party have exceeded the complement of six altogether—inclusive of four Indians and an assistant.

Since 1845, when the additional appropriation was granted, an explorer has been added to the staff whose labors have been incessant and of great value; but while fully admitting the greatly improved circumstances under which the survey was then placed, and more extensive scale under which the operations were enabled to be carried on, it must be clear to any one acquainted with the nature of the service, and of the difficulties to be encountered in a perfectly new country, that the amount of work performed and reported upon never could have been accomplished but by the most indefatigable perseverance and continued application. Accuracy with Mr. Logan is everything—nothing is allowed with him to be of the slightest value that is not essentially correct. With regard to the office work, we have simply to refer to Mr. Logan's own answer before the Select Committee of the House of Assembly to question 73, on page 26 of the published report, to show how his time is there employed:

Question 73 page 26 (referred to).—"Each one on the survey has so much to do connected with his own individual department, that all the general office work falls upon me. I keep all the accounts, and for that purpose I set of books by double entry, in which I enter no gross sums with a reference to accounts, but everything in detail for easy and immediate reference if required, and I render an account to the Government with the same detail on the face of it, so that any one, who chooses, either publicly or privately, to look at the account, can see at once how every penny has been spent. I used at first to make, with my own hands, four manuscript copies of the annual Report of Progress, often reaching more than one hundred printed pages—one copy for the Government, one for the House of Assembly, one for the Legislative Council, and one for the Printer; but of late I have been forced to employ an amanuensis for part. The fittings of the Museum are scarcely yet completed; when they are I must employ additional aid, if it should cost me my whole salary. The accumulated material of eleven years are to be classified and arranged."

Emulating the example of their Chief, the assistants have also labored with diligence and credit to themselves, and have undergone similar fatigue and hardship. In the Chemical Department Mr. Hunt has, since his connection with the Survey, established a high reputation among the foremost ranks of the men of Science both in Europe and America; whilst the others have acquired a fair proportion of merit by their contributions to the Geology and Geography of the Province.

It has frequently been urged by some that the proceedings of the Survey were too Scientific and not sufficiently practical—that great attention has been paid to Fossils, and to remote and comparatively Northern districts of country—while a partial attention only has been given to certain known Mineral districts, and the more densely settled and more available lands. In answer to this let us take the concluding portion of Mr. Logan's reply to Question 93, page 39, of the Reports of the Select Committee.

Question 93, page 39.—"Thus, Economics lead to Science, and Science to Economics. The physical structure of the area examined is, of course, especially attended to, as it is by means of it that the range or distribution of useful materials, both discovered and to be discovered, can be made intelligible. A strict attention to Fossils is essential in ascertaining the physical structure. I have been told that some persons, observing how carefully attentive I endeavour to be to this evidence of sequence, have ignorantly supposed the means to be the end, and while erroneously giving me credit as an authority upon Fossils, have fancied Economics to be sacrificed to them. In their foolish darkness, they have mistaken my rush-light for a Sun. I am not a Naturalist. I do not describe Fossils, but use them. They are Geological friends who direct me in the way to what is valuable. If you wish information from a friend it is not necessary that you go to him impressed with the idea that he is a collection of bones peculiarly arranged, of muscles, arteries, nerves and skin, but you merely recognise his face remember his name, and interrogate him to the necessary end. So it is with Fossils. To get the necessary information from them you must be able to recognise their aspect, and in order to state your authority you must give their names. Some tell of Coal; they are Compotilites; while some give Local intelligence of Gypsum, or Salt, or Building Stone, and so on. One of them whose family name is *Cytherea*, but who is not yet specifically baptized, helped us last year to trace out upwards of fifty miles of Hydraulic Limestone."

In concluding these observations on the character of Mr. Logan's labors in conducting the Geological Survey, carried on as it has been with unusual earnestness and zeal, I cannot do better than refer to a quotation from the *London Quarterly Review*, October, 1854, which occurs in the Report of the Committee above named—and in doing so express a hope that in this instance the old adage will not hold good, that "a Prophet has no honour in his own country," for in fact and in spirit, Canada is Mr. Logan's country. He was at one time applied to by the East India Company to undertake an examination

of their territory for Coal; a work for which by his past investigations, he was peculiarly fitted. The field of research was new, and India was then attracting much more attention than Canada. The emoluments would have greatly exceeded those of his present office; his staff was to be ample, and of his own selection; unlimited aid was to be afforded by the Indian Government; and although he felt quite convinced that the investigation would lead to a very extended reputation, yet being influenced by a rooted attachment to this country, and feeling that he was in some degree pledged to it because he is a native Canadian, the munificent offer of the East India Company was not accepted. The quotation above referred to read as follows:—"In Canada, there has been proceeding for some years one of the most extensive and important Geological Surveys now going on in the world. The enthusiasm and disinterestedness of a thoroughly qualified and judicious observer, Mr. Logan, whose name will ever stand high in the roll of votaries of his favourite Science, have conferred upon this great work a wide-spread fame."

As I have already said, the services of Sir W. E. Logan in London and Paris alone entitle him to the unanimous acknowledgments of his country; may we hope that the Legislature will give substantial expression of its approbation, as well as of its appreciation of the justly merited distinction which Her Majesty has conferred on the representative of Canadian Science, and there is no manner, I feel assured, in which this could be done more acceptably to Sir W. E. Logan himself, and more creditably and lastingly beneficial to the Province, than in extending to the Survey increased support, and in placing at his disposal ample means to enable him to carry on this most important service to a successful termination.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
TORONTO, April 8, 1856.

Last night a message was received from the Council, agreeing to the bill to repeal in part "an Act to provide a remedy against the city of Quebec in case of injury to property by riot," without any amendment, and with a bill of their own, entitled "An Act to extend the provision of the Act to facilitate actions against persons associated for commercial purposes, and against unincorporated companies."

On motion of Mr. CASSAULT, the bill from the Council, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act to facilitate actions against persons associated for commercial purposes, and against unincorporated companies," was read the first time.

Mr. FOLEY introduced a bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the Port Erie Canal Company.

Mr. A. A. DORION moved that the entries in the journals relative to the charge delivered by Judge Dural to the Jury on the trial before the Criminal Court at Quebec for the murder of Robert Gougeon, be now read, with a view to resolve that the administration in advising His Excellency to decline to comply with the prayer of the said address, had taken a step calculated to interfere with the undoubted privileges of this House, and to disturb the good understanding between the Representative of Her Majesty and this House, which it is of the highest importance to support and maintain.

Yea—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Bourgeois, Brown, Bureau, Cameron, Christie, Chas. Daulton, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, J. B. E. Dorion, A. A. Dorion, Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Gamble, Galt, Gould, Hartman, Holton, John, Laberge, Larwill, Lumsden, J. S. Macdonald, Roderick, Macdonald, Mackenzie, Macleod, Mattice, Murray, Pappin, Patrick, Powell, Prevost, Rhodes, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Somerville, Wilson, Wright, Young—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bowes, Boudier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Conger Cooke, Crawford, Crysler, Daly, J. B. Daulton, Desaulniers, Dismore, Douch, Dufrane, Evans, Felt, Fernie, T. Fortier, O. C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guernette, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, Lemieux, Lorranger, Lyons, attorney, Macdonald, MacLean, Masson, Mathewson, McGehee, Mongeais, J. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Niles, Polette, Poullet, Price, Roblin, Solicitor, General, Ross, Shaw, General Smith, Sydney Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, Terrill, Thibault, Turcotte, Whitney—61.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a Bill to provide for the care of habitual drunkards.

On motion of Mr. CHISHOLM, an address was voted for a return showing in detail the amount paid to the Receiver General in the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855, by each Municipality in Upper Canada, under the Act to provide funds for defraying the cost of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Bowes introduced a Bill to incorporate a Mining Co.; and

Mr. A. A. Dorion moved an address for copies of any correspondence (present year) with the Government relating to the construction of the Lake Champlain Canal and enlargement of the Welland Canal.

This brought up various explanations relative to the remarks of Mr. Cayley on Friday night and the debate was proceeding when the House rose at 6 o'clock.

**TORONTO, April 9.**  
Last night Mr. J. C. Morrison introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, an address was voted for the copies of all communications relative to the debentures of Terrebonne.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to enable the city of London to sell the land granted for a common burial ground; also, a bill to authorise the city of London to negotiate a loan of £10,000.

Hon. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to enable the Hamilton Hotel Company to increase their capital stock.

Sol. Gen. Smith introduced a bill to amend the Act to provide for the formation for incorporated Joint Stock Companies.

Mr. Conger introduced a bill to incorporate the village of Ashburn; also, a bill to repeal the Act 12 Vic., Cap. 30.

Att. Gen. Macdonald introduced a bill to amend the law relative to Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. Freeman introduced a bill for the construction of Water Works in Hamilton.

Hon. Mr. Cartier presented a message from His Excellency, transmitted copies of despatches on the subject of the joint address of the Legislative Council; also, a return to an address of the 21st ult., for a statement of contributions to the patriotic fund; also, returns of the parties with whom communications have been made under the Clergy Reserves Act; also, returns for a list of Crown Land Agencies which have neglected to make the returns required by law.

Today, the bill to consolidate acts incorporating the Bank of Montreal, was reported by the private bill committee, of the whole.

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to confirm the portion of the estate of the late Edmund of

Anna Powell, and the Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, and to appoint new trustees.

Mr. Freeman introduced a bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Canada.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to amend the Library Association and Mechanics' Institute Act.

Hon. Mr. Robinson moved an address to His Excellency to cause the waste lands of the Crown on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior to be thrown open for settlement and mining purposes, on the most favorable terms, which, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, an address was ordered for all the correspondence between the Superintendent of Education in Upper and Lower Canada and the Government, since 1845, on the subject of the Common School grants.

Mr. John introduced a bill to facilitate the examination of candidates to practice in the profession of Notary in Lower Canada.

Mr. Lorranger introduced a bill to exempt legatees from the necessity demanding delivery of title.

Mr. Stevenson, a bill to establish a legal standard of weight per bushel for certain roots and seed.

Mr. Lorranger, a bill to expedite proceedings in commercial suits.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to better secure the independence of the Legislative Assembly, by providing that whenever a member accepts any office of emolument of a temporary nature he must go back to his constituents for re-election.

Mr. Daulton (of Two Mountains) a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred for copies of the registry books in the New Registry Office.

Mr. Crysler, a bill to legalize a By-Law of the Municipal Council of the Township of Cornwall.

Mr. Lumsden inquired of ministers whether it was their intention to cause immediate steps to be taken to increase the extent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum Building in Toronto, so as to prevent the necessity of retaining insane persons in the different parts of Upper Canada.

The Inspector General said that it was the intention either to enlarge the present Asylum, or to provide accommodation for the insane elsewhere.

Mr. Dorion moved that it is expedient to amend the existing laws for the decision of contested elections of members of Parliament, and that the Committee on privileges and elections be instructed to inquire concerning the fitness of the decision of any contested election with despatch and impartiality, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Jobin, an address was ordered for particulars of seizures and forfeitures made by the Customs' officers at Montreal, during the year 1854, '55, '56, the proceeds of sale, and the part coming to the Government, and that given seizing officers, the suits instituted, their results, and cost incurred and paid.

On motion of Mr. Aikins, an address was ordered for a copy of all correspondence which has passed between the Government, and the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, since the last meeting of Parliament to the present time, in reference to any loan for the benefit of that Company.

**Toronto April 10.**  
Petition of John Jeffrey, of Rawdon, praying for the passing of a prohibitory liquor law and 11 others on the same subject; of Thos. Allan, praying representation may be based upon the population, and three other petitions on the same subject; of Rev. Dr. Young, of the School Commissioners of Charlottetown; of Thomas Duke, of Colin Mackenzie, praying for the abolition of Sunday labor in the West of Scotland; of Messrs. J. A. St. Lawrence, Canada, and 6 others on the same subject; of L. Demers, of J. T. Abbott, of A. Washington, of Alex. McLean, of W. C. Garneau, of Robert Mitchell, of the Parish of St. Mary, of E. Suley, and of Thomas Binger, of the City of Montreal, of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal; of the County of Essex, and of Wm. Smith, praying that the bill to prohibit the sale of ale and spirits may not become law.

Mr. Fraser introduced a bill to vest a road allowance in Stamford.

Mr. A. A. Dorion introduced a bill to amend the Act 16 Vic. cap. 174, entitled "An Act to permit of disinterment in certain cases."

Mr. Chisholm moved that an address be presented to His Excellency for a return showing the amount of debentures issued to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada since the 9th May, 1855, the day on which the Act 18 Vic. cap. 174, received the Royal assent, with the authority for the issue of the same.

Mr. Brown moved that the main motion be amended by adding the following words at the end thereof, and also showing the whole amount received in parts of shares of bonds of the Company and of Provincial Debentures respectively; in the manner in which the proceeds of said shares, bonds, and debentures have been expended; the debts due by the said Company; the estimated cost of completing the works; and the stock and bonds yet available to the Company for their completion."—Yea, 35; Nays, 64.

The main motion was carried.

An address was voted for a list of the names of the skilled Engineers appointed by the authority of an act for granting additional aid to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Also for copies of all communications addressed to and despatched from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the nomination of the members of the Legislative Council for this Province in 1856.

Mr. Powell moved that the entries in the Journals of this House of the 3rd instant, be now read with a view of rescinding the resolution postponing the issue of a writ of election for the County of Argenteuil till the 14th of April.—Yea, 17; Nays, 80.

Mr. Southwick introduced a bill to vest certain lands granted for agricultural purposes in the agricultural societies of Middlesex and Elgin.

Mr. A. A. Dorion introduced a bill to secure the freedom of election for the County of Argenteuil.

A bill to incorporate certain persons under the title of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Company was read a first time.

Mr. Rankin introduced a bill to alter and amend the game laws of Upper Canada.

Mr. Chisholm introduced a bill for the protection of property lying on the shores of Lake Ontario in the counties of York, Peel and Halton.

**MARRIED.**  
At St. James' Church, Carleton-Place, by the Rev. Mr. Landon Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Goulburn, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Scott, of Glenisles.

**DIED.**  
At Castleford, County of Renfrew, on the 20th March, after a protracted illness of much suffering, which he done with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Peter O'Neill, Postmaster, aged 51 years. The deceased was brother of the late highly respected Thomas O'Neill, Esq., and was a person of unassuming and retired habits—feeling a greater delight in communicating with his God in the closet, than mingling in the company of a profane world, and was held in general estimation. His death will not be easily filled up. The late Mr. O'Neill was a zealous member of the Free Church—from which he has been removed by the great King and Head of the church, to the upper sanctuary.

**OTAWA, April 11.**  
Flour—Miller's Superfine 37 6 a 00 0  
Wheat—Fall per bushel. 6 9 a 0 0  
Spring do. 6 0 a 0 0  
Oatmeal per bush, 196 lbs. 22 6 a 25 0  
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs. 3 6 a 0 0  
Barley per bush, 48 lbs. 0 0 a 3 6  
Oats, per bush, 34 lbs. 1 4 a 1 6  
Potatoes per bush. 1 4 a 1 8  
Hay per ton. 60 0 a 65 0  
Port, per 100 lbs. 37 6 a 40 0  
Beef, per 100 lbs. 31 3 a 00 0

**AUCTION SALE!**  
OF  
**Real Estate, &c., &c.**  
IN THE  
**COUNTY OF LANARK!**  
A RARE INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, in the Village of FERGUSON'S FALLS, Township of Drummond, on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, a number of TOWN AND PARK LOTS, The Park Lots are adjoining the Town Lots, and will contain from 2 to 3 acres of good Land, and will be sold on easy terms. Good Deeds will be given by the purchasers paying one-third down, and approved joint notes for the remainder, in two equal annual installments with interest.

The locality is worthy of the attention of Tradesmen or Speculators, being well adapted for business in general, is the centre of a flourishing Country, on the banks of the Mississippi River, on the main road leading from Perth to the Ottawa River, in the vicinity of mills, stores, post-office, nursery, &c., &c., and a new Catholic church being erected. The Third of May will be the time for bargains.

Also—Horned Cattle, Sheep & Pigs; Farm Implements, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

The Stock will be sold for Cash.

Household Furniture, &c., all under £1 10s. cash, and over that sum, ten months' credit, by giving good joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

**ROBERT DOYLE.**  
Ferguson's Falls, April 14, '56. 31-a

**HIGH WINES! HIGH WINES!!**

THE Subscriber has a large quantity of HIGH WINES, which he will sell low for Cash, by wholesale.

**JAMES SHAW, JR.**  
Smith's Falls, April 15th, 1856. 31-pa

**TENDERS**

WILL be received till the 24th inst., for the Stone-Cutting, Mason work, and part of the Carpenter and Joiner work of a Drilling and Carriage House, &c., at Perth. The work may be tendered for separately.

Not bound to accept the lowest tender.

**JOHN G. MALLOCH.**  
Perth, 8th April, 1856. 31-c

**HOUSE AND SHOP TO LET.**

THE Subscriber wishes to Rent her House, Shop and Premises, in Carleton-Place. There is also a good Barn and Garden on the premises.

Possession given on the 1st of May. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

**JANE SCOTT.**  
Carleton-Place, April 5th, 1856.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.**

FOR a term of years, in the Village of Almonte, (late Waterford, Ramsey), the Victoria Grist Mill, now in complete running order, with two runs of Burr stones, and an abundant supply of water at all seasons.

Also for Sale at the same place an excellent water privilege, with Twenty-five feet of fall, and in a most convenient situation for any kind of business.

Terms made known on application to J. & J. WYLLIE.

Ramsey, April 8th, 1856.

**MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.**

MISS M. CAMPBELL would inform the inhabitants of Carleton-Place and the surrounding country, that she has taken rooms at the residence of Mr. D. Campbell, where she will be prepared to make up Bonnets, Caps, Dresses and Capes, &c., in the best style and at short notice. Miss C. intends receiving the London, Paris New York Fashions regularly once a month.

Carleton-Place, 4th April, 1856.

**TO SCHOOL TEACHERS!**

**WANTED** immediately, a refined class Teacher, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Pakenham.

Apply to  
**JOHN SMYTH,**  
Secy., & Treasurer,  
Pakenham P. O.  
April 7th, 1856. 30-ft

**TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE.**  
McNab, April 9th, 1856.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Consolidated Assessment Act of Upper Canada, 1853, will be held for the Township of McNab, at the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel McIntyre, at the Flat Rapids, on Monday the 8th day of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, of which all parties interested will take notice.

By order,  
**A. H. DOWSWELL,**  
30-g. Township Clerk.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**  
ISSUED at Chilton, (late Bellamy's Mills) by  
30-g **THOMAS COULTER.**

**RANSAY Tailoring Establishment.**  
HAMILTON.  
**VILLAGE OF ALMONTÉ!!**

THE Subscriber in thanking the inhabitants of Ramsey and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business amongst them, would take this method of informing them, that from increased facilities for doing business, he will be enabled to execute a larger number of orders than heretofore, and he trusts by attention, punctuality, a good fit and moderate charges, to merit and receive an increased share of public patronage. Through a correspondence with some of the first artists in Montreal and Ottawa, his customers will have the benefit of the latest improvements.

Mittens or other uniform made to order, at a mode.

**THOMAS McLAREN, JR.**  
April, 1856. 30-af