tration, as they contended should be done, they had violated all their previous principles by forming a Coalition. Could they not have obtained sufficient Reformers to fill up the Ministerial ranks? Was not Mr. Galbraith available if they wanted a representative from this part of the country? Had they not made Mr. Peter Gow, their Provincial Secretary, who, although a respectable was not an able man, nor by his previous studies fitted for the position. If any of them had a watch to mend they certainly would not take it to a man who was simply an excellent wood-chopper—(laughter,)—and in the same way when a man was wanted for a Minister, one should be chosen who had some capacity for the work. It was the least Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie could have done then, when they selected Mr. Gow as the fitting representative of one section of the Province, that they should have chosen Mr. Galbraith, a Reformer, to represent another section, but instead of that they had gone further east, and taken up Mr. Scott—a selection which he (Macdougall) believed had proved particularly displeasing to Mr. Galbraith, because he had been overlooked. (Mr. Galbraith—You are altogether wrong.) Mr. Macdougall understood at any rate that Mr. Galbraith had expressed displeasure at the Coalition. (Mr. Galbraith—That is another question.) Mr. Macdougall went on to say that when the new government came to deal with the question of aid to railways, instead of reducing the amount or cancelling the fund altogether that Sandfield Macdonald had created, as they might have done, because none of it had been spent, they pursued an entirely different course. It would be remembered that Mr. Blake had put on record a proposal to amend Sandfield Macdonald's scheme by dividing the surplus amongst the Municipalities, which would have the effect of distributing it among the older settled districts, leaving the back country, which Sandfield Macdonald desired to serve, without the proposed works of improvement. That proposition of Mr. Blake's, no doubt, had had a powerful effect. It had influenced several constituencies against the government, and if Mr. Blake and his colleages had been honest and consistent men they would have carried the scheme into operation, and divided the surplus amongst the municipalities. But they had done the very opposite. They not only held to the law which set apart a million and a half for railways, but they had gone even further, and by increasing the fund had appropriated what amounted practically to four millions of the money of the country to these works. The result of that policy had been to place in their hands a large additional amount of patronage and power. They had all the middle-men and speculators who hoped to make money out of the railways running after them and there was great anxiety to know how the fund would be distributed, and great unwillingness to oppose the Government in the meantime. Here was a resolution the opposition had moved, and which explained in a few words the position of the Government.—"That "while this House is willing to make all "just provision for railways, and assents to "the said resolution, it feels bound to ex-"press an opinion that the said Order-in-"Council, together with nine other Orders-in-"Council involving an aggregate appropria-"tion of one million and a half dollars, hav-"ing only been placed on the table of this "House at its session yesterday, and the "Government, to repeated requests, having "refused to give information as to the un-"dertakings they intend to pass Orders-in-"Council in favor of, till this House had "voted an additional subsidy of four hun-"dred thousand dollars and a further appro-"priation of one hundred thousand dollars, "for twenty years, the Government has not "given this House sufficient time for the "consideration of the said Orders-in-Council, "to enable it to give an intelligent and just "judgment upon the claims of the several en-"terprises, and that in future all Orders-in-"Council requiring the ratification of this "House, should be submitted at an earlier "period of the Session, and should not be "taken into consideration by this "House until the same had been before the "House for at least five days." That seemed a very reasonable proposition to make and yet only nine members had voted for it. Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake and Mr Galbraith and all the rest of these pure and honest men did not want the Orders-in-Council disposing of this large sum of money to be on the table for more than a day before the House was called upon to vote them. The point to be observed was that these gentlemen had complained that Sandfield Macdonald's policy took from Parliament powers of which it should not be deprived. Yet the moment the chance offered they had themselves demanded that millions of the people's money should be handed over to them—placed at the disposal under Orders-in Council of five men—no, not five, but six. Mr. Blake, with his legal cunning having discovered a way to get around the constitutional act which limited the executive council of Ontario to five, a number with which Sandfield Macdonald had been satisfied. The only reservation was that these Orders-in-Council should be submitted to Parliament—but the delusive character of that check would be seen by what had followed. Nobody knew how the money would be distributed by the government till towards the close of the session—that information they had kept buttoned up in their pockets, until a day before the concurrence of the House was asked when they came down with the Orders-in-Council, nine of them, forming a volume half as large as that which he held in his hand, and it was a sight to witness the rush of people to the table to learn how the money had been divided. Every man who had any interest in a railway was eager to see how it had fared; and it was in the midst of excitement like this, without having any accurate idea of what the Orders-in-Council really proposed, that the members were called upon to vote them. He (Macdougall) had spoken to several of them afterwards, and in reply to questions he had put whether they understood the whole question, whether the money had been granted to railways deserving of it or not, whether they read the papers upon the subject, he had ascertained that they knew nothing except that the lines they were interested in had been accepted. How was it possible that they could exercise any judgment on the merits of the case? for the very day after this mass of orders-in-council had been brought down, the House was forced to vote upon the question with the distinct understanding that if the orders were not confirmed it would be a want of confidence. That was what Mr. Mackenzie called a constitutional way of giving the legislature control over the expenditure. The legislature knew nothing about it, the government were as completely without control as if the orders-in-Council had never been submitted, It was as ridiculous a farce as had ever been enacted in the face of Heaven, to pretend that such a proceeding was a deliberate and legislative act. It was a fraud, a constitutional cheat, no matter who committed it. And if the government at Ottawa had been guilty of it they would have been denounced from one end of the country to the other. He would now say a few words with reference to himself against whom accusations had been made that day which required some notice. Mr. Galbraith had called him a "free lance" and said that a free lance was a man who offered himself to the highest bidder. Now he (Macdougall) had been in public life since 1858 when he first entered Parliament. He had been a member of three or four governments and during that time had had a great number of colleagues, some of them conservatives and some reformers. During that time, he had taken part in negotiations connected with the purchase of the greatest part of the earth's surface that had perhaps ever been sold since the creation; he had dealt with large and important interests, where a man, if he had been open to corrupt influences, had opportunities to make large sums of money; he had had large expenditures under his control; and here to-day defied any man in the opposition or out of it—and if any man who had ever been his colleague thought there was any implied obligation to maintain silence in regard to anything whatever, he gave him full permission to speak—and say whether William McDougall as their colleague or associate, had ever proposed at any time, in the privacy of the council chamber or elsewhere, a corrupt act as connected with the government, or as connected with himself. (Cheers). He gave full permission to reveal if anybody knew of a case where he had ever proposed, or united, or listened for a moment to a suggestion that he should have a personal interest with which as a Minister of the Crown he could not properly have anything to do. (Cheers) And since he had heard the sneers with which he had been alluded to, he would tell them a little more. He had entered public life a poor man, and a poor man he had remained till this day. He had been born, and in his early life worked upon a farm, and like themselves, there was no kind of agricultural work with which he was not familiar. He had gone as a farmer's son into a lawyer's office, studied and acquired his profession. He had then entered public life against his interests, but spurred up by that ambition which is often inseparable from youth, and he was still devoted to public life. During the time when he had been a Minister of the Crown he had through the death of a relative, received some private means which did not indeed make him wealthy, but which prevented him from being absolutely poor. When he retired from public life he had counted up his gains and losses in a material point of view, the result of which examination of his affairs was that he had to borrow $4000, mortgaging his farm to raise the money, in order that he might make himself even with the world, and that money had not yet been repaid. He had thus acquainted them with the secret of his business affairs, in order that they might see the result in his case of public life since 1858, and that they might judge whether it was pleasant to be subjected to sneers and insinuations, and charged with acts of corruption unworthy of a public man. (Cheers). There was another subject upon which a reference by Mr. McKenzie had given him an opportunity of throwing some light. As they were all aware, serious difficulties had occurred in the past, owing to questions affecting the various denominational interests of the country. The separate school agitation had been settled in 1862, and with its settlement everybody thought we had got rid forever of these difficult and embarrassing subjects. The Roman Catholics had secured the privilege of educating their children in their own schools, which received for their support certain sums of public money. That measure had been carried by the Sandfield McDonald Government, and the *Globe* attacked them severely because they had taken the bull by the horns and removed as they believed a troublesome question from the arena of politics. Since then, however, they had seen this party which Mr. McKenzie led, and the *Globe* sustained, entering into an arrangement to support candidates at the elections, not because they were the fittest men to represent the people and perform the duties required of them, but because they were Roman Catholics. They had seen this bargain concocted and carried out under their eyes, and yet Mr. McKenzie had the hardihood to-day to deny that there was any shadow of foundation for the statement. Well, he (McDougall) reiterated what he had stated before, and charged him publicly with being a party to one of the most unprincipled political combinations that we had ever had in Canada from the earliest existence of parties in it. It might be said that Catholics had a right to make the best terms they could with political parties, but he held that political parties should not make terms with them as Catholics. What would be said if the adherents of the Church of England, or the Methodists, or the Presbyterians were to form a union among themselves, and declare they would give their support only to that political party which promised them the most liberal patronage, and the largest number of offices in the State? And if one of the parties of the day were to fall into that proposition, and undertake that so many Anglicans, Methodists or Presbyterians should have seats in Parliament, or offices of emolument because they were members of those churches, regardless of their fitness otherwise, would that be an honest bargain to make, or one in accordance with the principles of the government under which we live? If it was right for Catholics to enter into such a compact, then it would be right for every other denomination, and so men would be found putting forth claims, not because of their qualifications for the position which they sought, but because of their religious convictions or professions. This was the most dangerous and unprincipled thing that could be done, and yet it was a bargain that had been entered into with the Catholic League by Mr. McKenzie and his colleagues. What was this League; was it composed of leading members of the Catholic Church? No; but its chief promoters were men of the stamp of John O'Donohue, a pettifogging lawyer in Toronto, and J. D. Merrick, a broken down merchant, who, with characteristic impudence, pretended that they had a right to barter away the rights of the Roman Catholics of the Province. They had no such right, and they disgraced the body to which they professed to belong, by assuming that they had. He (McDougall) then read, amid much amusement provoked by a running commentary upon the document, the following manifesto that had been issued by those leaders of the League, dated the 1st of March 1871:—

"The Catholics of the Province of Ontario, feeling their almost total exclusion from the Legislature and Public Offices of the Province, have determined to unite politically to that party which can best insure to them their fair share. To ascertain, then, the party best entitled to their support at the approaching and future Elections, the following questions are submitted to the respective Heads of the Political Parties.

"1st, Are you prepared, in good faith, to gurantee, as far as you are able, the support of your party to secure to the Catholics of Ontario their fair representation according to their numbers, in the Legislature of Ontario and Dominion of Canada?

"2nd, Name the Constituencies in which the influence and support of your party would be exerted for the election of eligible Catholic Candidates at the approaching Elections.

"3rd, The Catholic Electors are, it is thought, strongest, in the following Constituencies, viz.:—Essex, Kent, South Perth, North Wellington, Cardwell, Ottawa City, East Peterboro', South Grenville, Russell, Carleton, County of Prescott, East Toronto, Welland and Haldimand.

"4th, Will you support a Catholic Candidate in each of these Constituencies at the approaching Elections for Ontario?

"5th, If not, name those of them in which you will sustain such Candidates."

He (Macdougall might say, on behalf of Sandfield, whether he was now alive to say it for himself, or not, that after meeting those gentleman, though a Catholic himself and aware that the number of Catholics in the legislature was not in proportion to their strength in the country, he had declined to bind himself in any such way as they proposed; but he had said to them—"Bring forward your men who have the necessary qualifications, and if they are worthy, and I can help them, God knows I would be glad to do it; but I cannot undertake to bind myself to favor men simply because they are Catholics, who, if elected, will support my Government. I cannot, and will not attempt to force upon the people unfit men. This was what Sandfield had done, but what on the contrary had George Brown said to these men. He Mr. McDougall then read Brown's letter to the league, from the beginning to the end of which there was no allusion to these unfair and improper demands to have representatives elected in certain constituencies because they were Catholics. He had given that question the go-by altogether, and argued for himself that, although he had been hard on Catholics in the past, he would help them in future and endeavour to be friendly now. When a man received propositions of that kind, so exceptional and extraordinary, without taking objection to them, he must be held, in lawyer's parlance, to admit all that he did not deny. When a lawyer pleaded over, noticing only one or two allegations in the declaration, the the court held, and with justice, that he admitted all those things against which he had omitted to plead. Brown had said nothing about their demand for representation in the legislature because of their religious opinions, and must be held, therefore, as admitting their claim, although he knew that the introduction of such a principle must lead to confusion and disaster in the country. In fact, as an Irishman would say, he had soothered them up and slithered them down in a way that was as pitiful as it was indecent and dishonest. (Laughter) He, (Macdougall) went on in further illustration of the dishonest course pursued in regard to the Catholics, to speak of the silence that had been preserved both in the *Globe* and by members of the party in the House, in reference to the New Brunswich school question, the object being, if possible, to embarrass the Government. When they saw that it was not going to have that effect, they had come in at the end with a harmless proposition to refer the question to the law officers of the crown in England, which, as it would do no harm, was at once assented to. Truly the Catholic League was a great institution for the men who now acted in this way, at its dictation, were those who had denounced him (Macdougall) for the part he had taken in support of the separate school law, and carried their hostility to him so far upon that account that he had lost an election. He then referred to his position in the riding, repeating what he had stated upon a former occasion at Almonte, that if he found that his constituents desired to retain him in their service he would be happy to place himself at their disposal. If however, they preferred a local man—though he could not agree that such men were at all qualified, as a general rule, for a seat in Parliament, where every member should be a representative of the whole country. He would not press himself upon them, for he would, probably find no difficulty in securing his election in some other constituency. He would shortly hold meetings of the electors, and in that way obtain a knowledge of their wishes in the matter. He next alluded to the recent discussion on the Treaty, justifying his own course in regard to it, and pointing out that those who had opposed it, and were hot for war, rather than that it should be carried into operation, would probably be found, if war came, not in command of battallions on the frontier, but away up the Ottawa in the rear. The whole course of these men—Brown, Blake, Mackenzie and the others—was such as to disgust sensible and right-thinking people, and and no matter how they might cry out about "party," and appeal him for disregarding it, when the interests of his country were at stake, he would take the liberty, in the future, as he had done in in the past, of pursuing his own course, according as he thought best for the Dominion, regardless of their misrepresentations and slanders. All interest in such statesmen as these he would freely make a present of to any body who would care to have them, (Laughter). As for the government, he was pledged to them in no way. Whenever their measures were in the interests of the Country, he would have great pleasure in supporting them, but he was just as free to resist their proposals, if they were wrong, as Mackenzie, or any other member of the House. All he asked was, when the question came finally before the electors to determine, that they would look, carefully, at his votes and speeches as their representative in Parliament, and judge from those whether his course had been right or whether it had been wrong, (cheers).

Mr. Galbraith spoke a second time vindicating himself against the attack Macdougall had made upon him.

Mr. Mckenzie also claimed a right to reply and spoke at some length. He charged Macdougall with unscrupulousness in his statements, and with making charges against the Ontario government and the "Reform" party which were untrue. He went over much of the ground that Macdougall had traversed, and contended that his arguments and his facts were equally unworthy of credence.

Mr. Rosamond and one or two others having spoken briefly, the proceedings were brought to a close with cheers for the Queen.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of Mr. N. C. Duff from Montreal, Agent in Canada for the Publishing House of Blackee & Son, Glasgow, and Fullarton, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Amongst the works he has for sale (all of which are first class) are the following, viz.:—The History of the Highlands, Highland Clans and Highland Regiments, illustrated with all the Clan Tartan's, Coats of Arms. Portraits of the leading men of the principal place in Scotland, in all five hundred engravings. "The French and German War," illustrated with upwards of four hundred and fifty engravings, embracing views of principal cities in both countries; principal buildings, battle scenery, and three hundred portraits of the leading men who took part in the war. It gives a review of the French and German History from the fifth century till the beginning of the war; the whole account of the war and a combination of both histories. Also the "Parables Unfolded," by the Rev. Dr. Stevens, in one volume. This is an excellent work for home, and has been reviewed and recommended by the principal clergymen of Montreal. All these works are got up in the best style of type, paper, binding and illustrations. We wish Mr. Duff every success and hope he will be liberally patronized.

As will be seen by advertisement, Captain McPherson has called the Company out for parade this evening, and also on Friday, preparatory to going out to camp at Prescott on June 20th, for 16 days. Since the Company was in camp last Fall, the term of enlistmeat of a good many men has expired, so there will be room for several recruits. Last year, we believe it was the largest Company in the camp of this district, and this year we hope it will be second to none either in numbers or proficiency. We see some change has been made in the rationing of the men, which will be more satisfactory to most of them. We would advise young men to join voluntarily, as in all probability the ballot will be enforced before the next annual camp, when every man will have to serve his three years. Any person wishing to join the Company should apply to the officers at once, so that the clothing, &c., may be issued immediately, and save the officers much trouble afterwards.

Another of Canada's oldest and most respected public men has gone the way of all the earth. Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald is no more. He has been in delicate health, and was suffering from a variety of disorders, for a long time past, and died on Saturday last, about three o'clock—just about the hour when the Hon. Wm. McDougall, at the Clayton meeting, was passing a well deserved eulogy on his hon. friend. They had, evidently, been trusty friends. Mr. McDonald was descended from an ancient Highland family which settled in Glengary, in the year 1786. He was Attorney General and Prime Minister of Ontario from July 1867, until December 1871 when his Government was defeated and he retired from office.

We were surprised, last week, when we saw posters announcing that Messrs. Blake and McKenzie, (Members of the Ontario Government) would attend the chiselling convention in Clayton. We thought it was a ruse, to give the affair prestige, and took no notice of it. Hence, our readers had no special intimation that such a war of political elements was about to take place, as occurred at Clayton on Saturday last. We could not believe that it has come to this, with our Canadian politics, that the influence of the Government of Ontario must be brought down, all the way from Toronto, in the person of the Treasurer, to influence an election in North Lanark, for the Dominion Parliament.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Mr Bass has laid before the House of Commons a Bill providing that no person shall be committed to prison for making default in payment of any debt due from him under an order or judgment of an Court, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge that the debt was contracted by means of false representation, or that the debtor wilfully contracted the debt without reasonable expectation of being able to discharge it, or has made a transfer of any property with intent to defraud his creditors. The Bill also proposes to enact that no person shall be imprisoned under this Bill, nor be imprisoned more than once in respect of the same debt.

☞We are happy to announce that the Clayton coalition has burst up. The material of which it was composed was of too heterogeneous a quality to hold together even under the bonds of a "solemn league and covenant." We anticipated this result, but did not expect it to occur so soon after its formation. The electors of North Lanark are again to be left to the free and independent use of their own enlightened judgment in the exercise of their elective Franchise, instead of being bound by a rope of sand as was attempted by the "high contracting parties."

On the 20th instant Arthur Hamilton, E. J. Abbott, George Kinout, and George Rochette belonging to a division of the Pacific survey, were drowned when on their way from Temescamingue Fort to Montreal river. The canoe in which they sailed was found seven miles below the mouth of the Montreal river. The weather was very stormy. It is not known exactly where they were drowned, but it is thought at the mouth of the Montreal river. Hamilton's satchel and papers, with an India rubber blanket, were found in the canoe.

We are requested to intimate that the Rev. James Carmichael, will preach (D. V.) in St. Andrews Church, Almonte, next Sabbath, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and in the C. P. church, in this place at 3 o'clock, p. m.

In the Official Gazette of the 20th of May, we find the following changes gazetted in the Carleton Place Rifle Company:

No. 5 Company, Carleton Place.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant David McPherson, M. S., vice Josiah Jones Bell, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank as a special case on account of length of service in the N. W. Expeditionary Force.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Robert William Bell, M. S., vice McPherson, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant William Poole, vice Bell promoted.

PROMOTION.—Captain Allan Fraser of Fitzroy, has been promoted to the brevet rank of Major in the 42nd Battalion.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—If this agreement had not as many lives as are accredited to cats by nursery naturalists, we should say that it ought long ago to have been fit for eternal burial. As it is, we profess ourselves to be utterly unable to judge what may be the next turn in the affair. Both nations will probably at last work themselves up to a state of obstinacy which will prevent any present accommodation, and may perhaps lead hereafter to a harmful state of unfriendliness.

☞The special attention of our readers is directed to the advertisment of Mr. Newman, in our paper to-day. Mr. Newman has spared neither time, trouble nor expense, in fitting up a large and commodious shop, which we are assured, he is filling with the best quality of articles in his line of business. He is a good natured looking man, and we are much deceived in our opinion, if he is not honest. Give him a call and let us know the results.

Sir John Macdonald introduced the promised Representation Bill on Saturday. It provides for six additional representatives in Ontario, two in Nova Scotia, and one in New Brunswick. Toronto is to have an additional member; Hamilton one (without subdivision of the City); Ottawa one (without subdivision); Huron one; Grey one; and one is to be given to the new territory of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing.

We deeply regret to announce the death, on Saturday last of Robert McFarlane, M. P. for South Perth. He had been unwell for a few days, and it is said that the rupture of an internal vessel was the immediate cause of his death. He was born in Pakenham, on the 23rd of March, 1835, and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1857. His early death is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

We understand that soon after the close of the Dominion Parliament, and before the busy season sets in, the Hon. W. McDougall will hold meetings with his constituents. The other candidates are also expected to attend those meetings and address the electors.

☞We have been accused of giving an untruthful report of the "Coalition" meeting lately held in Town Hall, in Ramsay; but the inaccuracies, said to occur in our account of the meeting, are not pointed out, and we defy them to do it. Those who attended the meeting say that our report was true.

☞Our readers are directed to the advertisment of James H. Wylie, Esq., of Almonte. We are assured that Mr. Wylie has the largest and best selected stock of goods to be found in Almonte.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Burton, M. P., of Port Hope, is dead.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, May 30.

Proceedings in Parliament since my last letter was written have been rather uninteresting, and not very varied. The Pacific Railway Bill has passed through Committee of the Whole, and will, with some slight amendments, be accepted by the Government. The real fight will take place on the motion to receive the report of the Committee of the Whole. Yesterday, the debate on Costigan's motion asking for the disallowance of the New Brunswick School Act was resumed, and a lively discussion which lasted the entire sitting, ensued. When the debate was adjourned at the request of Mr. Smith, on the 22nd inst., there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the House to adopt Mr. Chauveau's amendment, especially as the Government had expressed themselves favorably towards it. The full import of the motion was not at first understood.—It seemed so much more reasonable than Mr. Costigan's resolution, and offered such a convenient mode of retreat for the Government from an embarrassing position, that it was eagerly seized upon by the Ministerialists, and its adoption was regarded as a matter of course by nearly every man in the House. Such was the state of affairs when I last wrote on the subject. Since then, however, the "sober second thought" of the public and of Parliament had an opportunity to exercise itself. The New Brunswick Protestant representatives saw at once the full meaning of Mr. Chauveau's amendment. They saw in it an insiduous attempt to undermine the rights of their Province, and through it the Constitution on which Confederation rests. They lost no time in discussing the question with members from the other Provinces, and bringing whatever influence they could exercise to bear upon the Government to take some decisive action in the matter. Monday and Tuesday was thus spent, and the memorial which has been telegraphed to the Lower Provinces was drawn up and signed. Its effect was magical. Mr. Tilley who had never for a moment approved of either Mr. Costigan's motion or Mr. Chauveau's amendment, trembled for his safety. Hons. Messrs. Tupper and Howe, received such sugestions from Nova Scotia, that they deemed it advisable to oppose the Catholic movement. The Government was placed in an awkard dilemma. It was clear the Lower Provinces' Ministers would be obliged to vote against Chauveau's amendment; while the pressure of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba members upon the Catholic members of the Government, was becoming greater every hour. Yesterday morning a crisis was reached. The New Brunswick memorial had been handed in for the perusal of perplexed ministers. It was rumored that a hasty meeting of the Cabinet had been called in the morning, and the Government had finally concluded to drop Mr. Cheauveau's amendment if a compromise could only be agreed upon by the New Brunswick members. Hon. Mr. Tilley was delegated to attend the meeting at 10 a. m., and endeavour to come to an understanding with them. The result of the interview was the adoption of an amendment of which the following are the exact words:—"This House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick, is unsatisfactory to a portion of the people of that Province, and hopes it may be so modified by the Legislature of New Brunswick at its next session as to remove any just ground of discontent that now exist." Soon after the House was opened and routine business was transacted, the School Act was brought up, Mr. Smith opened the debate with a powerful appeal to the House not to interfere with the Provincial rights guaranteed New Brunswick by the Union Act. He was followed by Colby, a Protestant member representing a Quebec constituency. His speeches were in favor of separate schools, but opposed to any attempt to amend the Constitution, or infringe on the rights of New Brunswick. He concluded by notifying the House he would on the rejection or withdrawal of Chauveau's amendment, offer the one adopted by the New Brunswick members in the morning. Costigan enquired what position the Government would assume on the question. It was a moment of intense interest when the Premier rose and said, while they respected Cheauveau's motives, they would feel it their duty in the interests of the Dominion, to support a resolution framed in the spirit of Colby's. Cartin buried his face in his hands, Langevin looked stolidly at the paper on his desk, the other members of the Cabinet gazed fixedly into vacancy. A sigh of relief from the Protestant members broke the stillness of the vast hall, while the Catholics looked at each other gloomily, and a mutinous murmur arose from some of the disappointed French devotees of Mother Church, who understood the purport of Sir John McDonald's remarks. Costigan proceeded in a moderate and manly tone to express his regret that the Government had seen fit to abandon their first position in relation to Chauveau's amendment. He censured the Nova Scotians for having used their influence against it, and reminded them that the first amendment to the Constitution was made in the interests of their own Province.—Chauveau followed with a speech in support of his amendment, and refused to withdraw it. Cartier, (Brome), representing a Protestant constituency, spoke in favor of separate schools, but warned the House of the danger to which they would expose the country by adopting either Costigan's motion or Cheauveau's amendment. Hon. W. McDougall regretted that the question had been raised in this Parliament, and explained the political embarrasments it had caused in Canada prior to Confederation. He had himself suffered by having assisted in its final settlement in 1862. But the violent declaimers of that day against separate schools, had consented to the embodiment of the system in our fundamental law, and some of them who had assailed him most vehemently for his liberality towards Catholics in 1861, had since entered into a league and covenant with a section of that body to concede to them special privileges in politics as well as education. He thought the New Brunswick School Act was in some respects unfair to Catholics, but he was opposed to any attempt to invoke the interference of the Imperial Parliament until every means had been tried to meet the difficulty. He warned the Quebec members of the danger to them of such a precedent, and was cheered by members from that Province. Joly, a French Protestant representing a Roman Catholic constituency in Quebec, opposed all amendments, and declared his intention to vote for the main motion. The debate was resumed after recess, and the galleries were crowded with spectators, who are ever ready to witness an exciting debate, no matter on what subject. Anglin had the floor, and his speech, over an hour in length, was listened to with respectful interest, though its tone was more violent and plaintive, by turns, than the occasion warranted. The debate lasted till ten o'clock, most of the New Brunswick members speaking in opposition to Chauveau's amendment, which was finally rejected by a vote of 125 to 34. Colby immediately offered his amendment, of which he had given notice before recess. Dorion, speaking in English, argued that the motion admitted that an injustice had been done the Catholics of New Brunswick, and that motion had received the sanction of the Government. It was their duty as well as their privilege to prevent such an injustice and they had been derelict in their duty by not disallowing the Act complained of. Blake followed, arguing that the School Law in force in New Brunswick at the time of Confederation, authorized denominational teaching in in the public schools subject to a conscience clause under which pupils whose parents or guardians were opposed to denominational teaching were exempt from religious education. The change in the law was therefore harsh and not necessary to satisfy the scruples of any Protestants in the Province. He joined heartily in the regret expressed by the resolution before the House, but he did not approve of interfering needlessly with the rights of the Province.—Although it might be perfectly right that the Parliament of Canada should express its opinion on the subject of this law; he was prepared to affirm that the rights and interests of the provinces were not worth the paper on which the Constitution was written, if it could be said their exclusive rights were, as a matter of course, to be changed upon the address alone of this Parliament. He held that provincial rights could not be altered without the consent of the provinces, and a new bargain could not be made without the consent of the parties to the old bargain. He suggested to add to Mr. Colby's amendment words to the effect, that it was expedient to refer the case to the law officers of the Crown in England, to obtain their opinion as to the power of this Parliament to act in the matter.

Several speakers followed, most of them arguing in favour of Colby's amendment, which was carried on a vote of 117 to 42.

This decisive vote relieved the Government of a very embarrassing position, and placed the question beyond further dispute. Of course Anglin and a few of his party continued to protest, and their views were expressed in a motion by Dorion, which was simply a direct vote of want of confidence, as its object was to express regret that the Government had not advised the Governor-General to disallow the New Brunswick School Act. In the vote on this motion the Grits of Ontario, the Rouges of Quebec, and the Anti-Confederates of the Lower Provinces generally, sustained the Government. There never was a more heterogeneous combination voted in the House to sustain the Ministry, and Blake and McKenzie voting against a motion of want of confidence in the Government, was hailed with uproarious laughter. The majority of votes would almost under any other circumstances would have been given for the Government, it is hardly surprising, therefore, that Dorion's motion should have been rejected by a vote of 117 to 38. Then Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the motion as amended "that this House deems it expedient that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown and, if possible, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be obtained as to the right of the New Brunswick Legislature, to make such changes in School Act as deprived the Roman Catholics of privileges they enjoyed previous to the Union, in respect to religious education in Common Schools, with a view of ascertaining whether the case comes within the purview of the fourth sub-section of the 93 clause of the British America Act of 1867 which authorized the Parliament of Canada to enact remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions respecting education, in said Act. This was accepted by the Government, and as the debate had worn itself out, the amendment was declared carried on division. Thus ended this attempt to infringe on the rights of the Local Legislature of New Brunswick.

The result must give confidence to the smaller Provinces in the Union, that the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the Constitution, cannot be invaded at the will of any bigoted majority. That, in fact was the real point at issue, and it having been settled, it may safely be expected there will hardly be any recurrence of such unseemly attempts at undermining the Constitution of our Dominion.

PAKENHAM COUNCIL.

PAKENHAM, April 25th, 1872.

The Council met at ten o'clock.—Present the Reeve and Councillors Woods, Steen and O'Neil. The minutes of the last session were read and approved. The Council then adjourned for one hour. Pursuant to adjournment the Council resumed, present as before, Mr Steen moved, seconded by Mr. Woods, that the Assessment Roll be now taken up and revised. Carried. Mr. O'Neil moved, seconded by Mr. Steen, that the Clerk and Assessor be and they are hereby empowered to make such alterations in the Assessment Roll as have been applied for. Carried. Mr. Woods moved, seconded by Mr. Steen, that the Assessment Roll be now passed as finally revised. Carried. Mr. O'Neil moved seconded by Mr. Steen, that the sum of $25 be granted by this Council, to assist in opening the town line between Ramsay and Pakenham, from the 11th concession line to the railroad; provided the Council of Ramsay grant an equal sum, and that Mr. James Woods, be and he is hereby appointed in behalf of the Council, to expend the same. Carried. Mr. O'Neil moved, seconded by Mr. Steen, that the clerk do order two road scrapers from Messrs. Frost & Wood of Smith's Falls. Carried. Mr. Steen moved, seconded by Mr. Woods, that the sum of $10, be granted by this Council to assist in building a bridge on the 7th concession line, where it crosses the White Lake Road. Carried. Mr. Woods moved, seconded by Mr. Steen, and ordered, that the clerk do grant and order on the Treasurer in favour of Mr. Robert Dickson, for the sum of $70, being his salary as Assessor, Carried. The Council then adjourned until Saturday, the 8th of June next, at ten o'clock, a. m.

JAMES CONNERY,
Township Clerk.

War has broken out in Central America between Salvador and Honduras.

Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon has been made an LL. D. of Victoria College.

Two coal mines in Pennsylvania have suspended operations.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald is dead.

We regret very much to learn that considerable quantities of timber will be left behind in the woods this year.

The work on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway goes on in an excellent style. Trains will be running to Paisley by the 7th of June.

BIRTHS.

In Pakenham, on the 28th ult., the wife of James Ellis, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

On Monday, May 27th, by the Rev. C. P. Mulvaney, at the residence of the bride's father, Lila, second daughter of Andrew J. Lett, to J. G. Baird, M. D., both of Huntly.

MARRIED.

At Glenwilliam, May 18, Robert Stobo, merchant, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and for many years a resident of Pakenham, Ont., aged 73 years.

On 28th May, Stephen, fourth son of William Philip, Bennie's Corners, Ramsay, aged 21 years.

Courier please copy.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, ₩ bbl	$ 6 00 to $ 6 75
No. 1	5 50 to 6 75
Oatmeal, ₩ 200 lbs	5 25 to 0 00
Wheat—Fall, ₩ bush	1 35 to 1 40
Spring	1 40 to 1 50
Corn	1 50 to 0 00
Peas	62 to 65
Oats	38 to 40
Beans	1 50 to 1 75
Pork—Mess ₩ bbl	14 00 to 15 00
Beef	7 00 to 9 00
Mutton	08 to 10
Poultry, ₩ pair	50 to 1 25
Butter—No. 1 firkin	20 to 25
Eggs, ₩ doz	15 to 00
Potatoes	20 to 25
Hay	10 00 to 13 00

RENFREW MARKETS.

Wheat, Spring	$1 20 @ $1 25
" Fall	1 20 @ 1 30
Oats	0 00 @ 0 60
Peas	0 90 @ 1 00
Beans	1 50 @ 2 00
Flour	6 50 @ 7 25
Butter, roll	0 12 @ 0 15
" keg	0 00 @ 0 15
Cheese	0 12½ @ 0 00
Pork, Mess	18 00 @ 0 00
" Prime Mess	14 00 @ 15 00
Hogs, dressed	6 00 @ 0 00
Hay	20 00 @ 00 00
Eggs, per doz	0 15 @ 0 00
Apples, per bbl	4 25 @ 0 00
Oatmeal	6 00 @ 0 00
Cornmeal, bolted	4 50 @ 0 00
Potatoes	0 30 @ 0 35

Corrected weekly by W. Halpenny, Produce and Commission Merchant.

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour—No. 1 Super. bbls	$7.50 to 8.00
do. in bags	6.25 to 6.75
2nd quality	
Grain—Fall Wheat No. 1	1.40 to 1.50
" Spring "	1.30 to 1.50
Rye	00 to 00
Peas	1.00 to 1.20
Beans	1.75 to 2.00
Oats	75 to 80
Pork, Mess, per bbl	18.00 to 19.00
" Prime Mess	15.00 to 16.00
Hay, per ton	20.00 to 25.00
Butter per lb	20 to 25
Hides, per 100 lbs	6.00 to 6.50

FOR SALE. A few good Lumber Wagons, now ready, for sale at the Carleton Place Carriage Factory. Also parriages and buggies made and repaired, painting and trimming in connection, horseshoeing and general jobbing.

WM. M. GROVER.

June 3, 1872. 38

COME ONE!

COME ALL AND SEE!

A. G. NEWMAN

Having furnished his new store in Carleton Place, and received his stock is now prepared to serve all who favor him with a call. His stock is composed of Dry Goods in all branches, among which are Prints fast, at 10 cts., Grey Cottons at 8 cts, Brilliants, at 12 cts. Dress Goods, Cloths, Linens, &c, at like low prices. In Groceries he has a complete stock, Sugar at 10 cts., Raisins, 8 cts., Tea, Tobacco, Rice and Spices as cheap as the cheapest. Liquors of all kinds, Brandies, Rum, Port and Cherry Wines, Malt, Rye and Common Whiskey, Ales, &c., &c. In Boots and Shoes we have a full stock. Ladies Prunnella from $1.25. Gent's Gaiters at all prices. Also a few select lines in Felt and Silk Hats very low. In Crockery and Glassware we have the largest supply at the smallest price ever offered in Carleton Place His full stock in fact is just what the Farmers and Mechanics require.

Hoping by an honest one price deal to merit a share of public patronage,

☞HE SOLICITS A CALL.☜

A. G. NEWMAN.

Carleton Place, June, 1872.

1872 **NEW SUMMER GOODS.** 1872

A FIRST CLASS ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

SUMMER SHAWLS,

Black Lace Shawls,
Grey and Bleached Cottons,
Tickings, Hosiery, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c,

Special attention is invited to the stock of

Twankay,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Japan and
Black Teas,

which will be found unusually cheap and of extra quality.

Also a large stock of General

Groceries,
Sugars,
Coffees,
Spices,
Tobaccos, &c.,

A complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Bar Iron,
Steel,
Cut Nails,
Wrought and
Pressed Nails,
Horse do

All of which will be sold at the lowest r