Great Britain and the Washington Government.

According to the New York Tribune, the relations between great Britain and the United States are extremely delicate, and Earl Russell is accused of conducting his correspondence with the American Minister upon the subject of fitting out the Alabama and other vessels for the Confederates in a tone which is unfriendly if not menacing, and provocative of war. It was quite evident from the despatches of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, recently published that he had become heartily sick of Federal bluster and pretension, and was not in a fit mood to receive with suavity any more insolence either from Mr. Seward or the representative of the United States Government. He found that courtesy and reason were thrown away upon these persons, and interpreted by the American people as signs of weakness and timidity. He therefore became extremely curt in his replies, and met their grandoise pretensions by the *reductio ad absurdam*. This was a very unkind cut for the American diplomatists; their correspondence was really addressed to their own people: they cared not how ridiculous their state-papers might appear to others so long as they pleased their own countrymen; with this object too they presumed to use language which would not be tolerated from the Ministers of other powers, expecting a courteous reply, and the triumph of saying when the correspondence was published:—"See how we bullied the British Minister; and he was so afraid of the United States that he had to be as humble and civil as though we had been pelting him with compliments."

Earl Russell is not the man to tolerate this sort of thing forever; and the change in the style of his replies of late shows that if he cannot be as flippantly insolent as Messrs. Seward and Adams, he can speak plain truths in an unvarnished manner, which will make the publication of their correspondence with him anything but a triumph for the Federal diplomatists.

He has been pestered *ad neuseam* with the *Alabama*, and with covert threats that the United States will claim from Great Britain the value of the vessels destroyed by her; and he has been bothered day after day with complaints of other vessels fitting out for the Confederacy, and with hints of the consequences that may arise should they get to sea. In reply, Earl Russell has called the attention of the Federal Government to the Imperial statue forbidding the fitting out of vessels for a belligerent, and to the course of proceedure which it provides, or which custom requires for giving it effect. He has told them distinctly:—there is the law, all that is required to set it in motion, is not the assistance of this Government, but evidence on oath satisfactory to the tribunal having jurisdiction, and the thing is done.

In this, and this alone, consists his unfriendly, if not menacing and warlike tone. He has refused to go beyond the law which alone makes the fitting out of vessels for a belligerent an offence; and declined of his mere motion to dispense with that legal evidence without which no British court of justice can move, and no denizen of the Empire be touched in person and property. The British people do not take so kindly to tyranny as those of the United States; and the law among them is yet more powerful than the Government or the Crown. Earl Russell's head would sit loosely on his shoulders if at the dictation of a foreign minister he presumed to override the law and give him by prerogative a remedy which he had not by statute.

To all the assertions of the American Minister that vessels are being fitted out for the Confederates in England, he therefore replies by pointing to his legal remedy, and assuring him that when evidence is laid before the law offices of the Crown substantiating the charge, the law will be put in force. But this does not satisfy Mr. Adams or Mr. Seward because they have no evidence to support their complaints; it is generally believed that the vessels designated are intended for the asserted purpose; but general belief and public notoriety do not constitute legal evidence of a criminal design in Great Britain.

No doubt, of the large secret service fund which Mr, Adams administers in England to encourage the growth of friendship to the United States, a notable portion has been devoted to attempting to obtain evidence against these vessels. His failure is of course very annoying, bnt it is the best justification possible of the course taken by Earl Russell.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

The Storm and the Railways.

The severe snow storm which prevailed yesterday morning and on Tuesday caused serious interruptions in the running of the railway trains and on the part of the travellers, no small amount of dissatisfaction at the delay. The following narrative has been furnished to us by a passenger. The regular train on the Grand Trunk Railway which left Toronto shortly after seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, did not reach Montreal till about noon yesterday, having experienced a series of most vexatious delays along the route. It had on board some fifteen or twenty members of Parliament on their way to Quebec for the re-assembling of the Houses, and a large number of general passengers. It arrived in Kingston in good order and not much behind time, but when within two miles of Gananoque the driving wheels of the engine and the tender ran off the track, owing to a broken chair and a loose rail. Fortunately the train was moving slowly and no injury was sustained by any of those on board. For about a hundred yards the ties were cut through by weight of the locomotive and tender and the track was badly cut up. The accident caused a delay of five hours, the means possessed by the employees to place the engine on the track being very inadequate. The train reached a point a few miles west of Pointe Charlie about six o'clock in the morning when another delay of an hour was caused by a drift of snow through which a way had to be cut before any further progress could be made. On arriving at Point Charlie it was found that a freight train was blocked up by snow about three miles east, completely obstucting the road. A gang of men was busy in clearing the track, to enable the latter train to proceed. This was a slow and tedious process, the snow being piled up in one of the cuttings to the height of ten feet, being on a level with the top of the cars. At length with the aid of a snow plough with two engines, the men succeeded in clearing the track, and the freight train then came on to Montreal, followed by the passenger train, which also required two engines to pull it through the heavy drifts The latter reached Bonaventure station about noon. The Passengers were half famished with hunger, and exhausted by their long imprisonment in the cars. Many of them had not touched food since leaving Kingston the afternoon before, and of course were delighted at finally reaching Montreal where they were able to procure capital accommodation at our hotel, those bound for Quebec had to remain over for the special train which left at a quarter past eleven last night.—*Mont. Gazette, Thursday.*

The Quebec Mercury announces that Mr. Richard Rae, of Hamilton, has been appointed Emigration Agent for that port in place of Mr. Gillespie, removed.

Destruction of the Chatham North Saw Mills.—Loss $10,000.

We deeply regret this morning to have to announce the total loss by fire of the Chatham North Saw Mills, E. S. Williams, Esq., proprietor, D. R. Van Allan, Esq., manager. The fire broke out at about half past three o'clock on Thursday morning. The engines were both quickly on the spot, but owing to the great distance they had to be dragged, and the light inflammable material of which the mill was built, the task of saving the building was utterly hopeless. But both machines rendered excellent service in keeping the fire down, and preventing it spreading into the mill-yard, also in keeping much of the machinery comparatively cool. When the fire was first discovered, the centre of the mill was all a blaze, and strange to say there had not been a fire on the premises for months, with the exception of a small fire under the grates the morning before, to heat a bolt. And this fire was all put out with water before twelve o'clock of the day. Hence it is inferred that the destruction of the mill was a fiendish work of an incendiary. Our readers are aware that some months ago, threatening letters were addressed to Mr. VanAllan of an intention to set fire to this property in the event of certain contingencies. At the time of the fire, both Mr. VanAllen and his clerk were out of town, and have not even yet returned. Mr. James Walker, the foreman, and a large number of mill hands were on the ground. During the last winter about $800 had been expended in re-fitting the mill, and it is said that at the time of the fire, it was never in better running order, and the calculation was to set the mill sawing next Monday. We believe there is no insurance on any of the property destroyed, the entire loss to the enterprising proprietors being therefore $10,000 at the moderate estimate. The mill had been insured for the winter, but the policy had expired. The loss here sustained will be deeply felt by this community, the mill employing directly not less than 25 men and indirectly not less than 100 persons were dependent upon it for a living.—*Chatham Planet.*

THE LATE LIEUT. COL. KEARNES.—We regret to announce the death of one of the few remaining Peninsular officers, which causes a blank in the community in which the deceased has resided for the late forty years, not easily to be filled. Lieutenant Colonel John Kearnes died at his residence in North Plantagenet, on Friday morning, the 27th ult, at the advanced age of 86, after a few days' illness. At the close of his military career at home, in the year 1820, he emigrated to this country and settled on a Government grant of land on the South Nation. At the Outbreak of the rebellion of 1837, his military capitalists being duly recognised, he was selected by the authorities for the performance of onerous and responsible duties, in which he acquited himself with every credit. About the same time he was returned as member for the county of Prescott, and sat in Parliament for two years. A volunteer firing party, under the direction of a drill sergeant from Vanleek Hill, fired three rounds of blank cartridge over the grave, in accordance with the oft expressed wish off the gallant Colonel, that as in early life he had done his duty in many a hard fought battle, so, in death, should his remains receive the tribute of a soldier.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 15, 1863.

We are strongly of opinion that man made a most unfortunate mistake when he mistook the relation between *stimulation* and *nutrition*. A mistake, which, viewed, as we view it, almost amounts to a decadence of the race. Has it not been, for many centuries, the great-grand error of the scientific world; of the medical profession, and of the people at large? What else has led mankind into the gross errors which they are daily seen to practice? Under any other supposition, how can we account for the grossest compounds, under the name of food; the varicus forms of alchoholic combinations under the name of drink; as well as the most virulent poisons, under the name of medicines? Are not these fallacies the root and starting point of numerous bad theories and false habits? and are not their practical application spreading disease and multiplying infirmities all over the civilized world?

We opine, that no two ideas can be more intrinsically different from each other, than *stimulation* and *nutrition*. They are exactly antagonistic; and yet, strange to say, learned men are continually confounding them with each other, or mistaking the one process for the other. Science tells us that stimulation always *wastes* the vital tissues, and that nutrition *supplies* them, and yet the *savans* act as if one was a substitute for the other! An idea, than which, no proposition could be more preposterous.

The general prevalence of this error is one of the principal causes for the drinking customs of society and for the slow progress which is being made by the temperance reformation. The advocates of the principle are, themselves, in many cases, addicted to the grossest intemperance in other habits—they are often the very slaves and victims of tobacco, or some other equally poisonous and, perhaps, still more disgusting, stimulant. Very few of them seem to have the most distant conception of the true philosophy of the reform. They look upon alchoholic beverages as dangerous, because if men drink moderately they are liable to get into the habit of drinking immoderately, and, hence, of becoming drunkards. The possibility of this is the only real evil they seem to apprehend, and this is about all the newspaper press, generally seem to care about the matter, and act as if forgetful of the fact that although the number of drunkards in our country is a very great evil, ten times as many moderate drinkers is an evil more than ten times as great!

There are many hundreds, and even thousands in our country, who are eloquent denunciators of poison alchohol, and for this we find no fault with them, but we cannot see what good they can expect to accomplish while they are, themselves, devoted to the principle of stimulation, and, in fact, very sots in the use of tobacco or opium. How can they expect their preaching to take effect while they are, themselves, in practice, as injuriously addicted to stimulation in some other way as are those whose liquor-drinking habits they so zealously oppose?

Perhaps some will blame us for taking this view of the matter; but we submit it to the calm reflection of science, that it is not alchohol, nor tobacco, nor opium, nor tea, nor coffee, that is to be specially condemned. It is the *principle of stimulation* itself.

If when we are in health we ask a medical friend why we should not drink alchoholic beverages? he will reply—"because they are poisonous"; but when sick perhaps the same physician will tell us to drink alcholic beverages, "because they are stimulants and restoratives." When a man is too hot he takes a stimulant to keep him cool; when cold he takes another of the same kind to warm him; when well and in health he sickens himself with stimulants, and when sick he takes a stimulant to make him well.

We are out upon this kind of practice! If it be true, as science tells us, that stimulation is the struggle of the vital organism against a poison, then the less stimulation the better. If the stimulants are poisons, and if their operations are evidences of a vital struggle against an enemy, it must be evident that in proportion as we waste our vitality in this warfare we will be liable to disease and death. We believe that the perfection of our organs and structures, depend on their being nourished and exercised—not stimulated. Nature demands nutrition, and that is only attainable from pure food—not in intoxicating drinks, in narcotic fumes, or in pungent condiments.

The House of Assembly met in Quebec on the ninth instant, after the Easter holidays; but, so far as we have yet heard, nothing of importance has yet transpired.

The separate school bill seems to be causing trouble in the camp. The correspondent of the "Globe" talks of a possible break up on account of the difficulties between members of the government and their western supporters. Whatever may be the upshot of the affair, there is no doubt Mr. Scott's separate school bill is going to be very unpopular in Upper Canada.

A return has been made of the expenses of the Ottawa Commission, which figures up a pretty large sum. The Commissioners have received 7,726 dol. and 25 cents; three persons, measuring building, 4,930 dol.; architects, 500 dol.; interpreters, 801 dol.; copying clerks, 33 dol.; proof reading, 90 dol.; witnesses, 474 dol. and 45 cents; stationery, books, postage and telegraphs, 354 dol. and 81 cents; contingencies, 1,110 dol. and 42 cents. Total, 16,019 dol. and 93 cents. Expenses incurred by Department of Public Works on account of the Commission, 3,677 dol. and 63 cents.

The cost of the works erected to protect the buildings during the winter, erected last autumn, was 3,677 dol. and 44 cents.

We have received from the Militia Department the following circular which will interest many of our readers:

MILITIA DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th March, 1863.

SIR,—We have much pleasure in informing you that the Government of Canada has ordered from England, a supply of Tunics, Shakos, and Swords and Belts, which, on arrival here, will be sold at cost price to Officers of the Militia. This provision at the hands of the Government will be a boon to the Militia, securing to them as it will both economy and uniformity in their outfits. These articles may be expected here in the course of a fortnight and the price of each will then be duly communicated for the information of all concerned.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Col.,
Depy. Adjt. Genl. of Militia, L. C.
WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Col.,
Depy. Adjt. Genl. of Militia, U. C.

We would suggest, that all officers, who hold rank in the Militia of the country, should be compelled, either to prepare themselves for the right performance of their duties as officers, by a regular course of drill, and the purchase of a suitable uniform, or give up their commission. Many of the sergeants, lieutenants, captains and even colonels, holding commissions in the sedentary Militia, are either totally unacquainted with the duties appertaining to the positions they hold, or are unfitted by their habits and manner of life from properly discharging the duties belonging to the offices to which they have been appointed.

It is well known, that such commissions were granted, not so much from a consideration of the fitness of the gentlemen to whom they were entrusted, as from some unworthy political motives, which should never have existed or found their way into matters of so much importance to the government of the country.

If the Militia of Canada is ever to be placed on a sound footing, something must be done; and we await with interest the introduction of the new Militia bill.

BONFIRE ON THE GRAMPIANS.—The materials for a large bonfire were conveyed to Mr. McNab, of Dalchully House, near Lock Laggan, to the top of the Great Doune a lofty hill overlooking the Valley of the Spey, in order to commemorate the Royal marriage-day. About dusk nearly the whole population of the upper part of the Glenshero, numbering nearly 200, headed by a piper and torch bearers, began to ascend the mountain. After lighting the fire, and partaking of the refreshments liberally provided for them, they cleared the green, and danced till after midnight to the stirring music of the bagpipes. All the party descended the rugged path in safety, and separated after a hearty cheer for the Prince and Princess.

The latest European news is by the arrival of the Bavaria from Southampton. There are some items of interest which we glean from the telegraphic report.

Riots had taken place at Staleybridge, Ashton, among the cotton operatives. Many of them were arrested.

The times says that Polish intelligence leaves little room for doubt that the Polish struggle is ended; but the hope is held out that the Czar may seize the opportunity for the peacification of Poland by generous measures.

Lord Campbell in the House of Lords, asked when the Slavery Confederacy should be recognised as an independent Government, would it remove the last hope of the North of subjugating the South, and would it naturally influence the Federals in coming to an arrangement with the Southerners if the Confederates were an independent power by Europe? The opinions of France and Holland were sufficiently manifested by the recent loan to the military authorities to say the subjection of the South is impossible.

Earl Russell said England could do nothing usefully or peaceably to obtain a cessation of the war. The refusal of the French offer teaches us how such offers would only provoke greater opposition. The north was as determined as ever, and England's recognition to the South, at the present moment, would be a most unfriendly act towards the North.

"Well, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a favorite soldier after a battle, "and what did you do to help us to gain this victory?" "Do! may it please your honor, why I walked bouldly up to one of the inimy and cut off his fut." "Cut off his foot! Why didn't you cut off his head?" "Ah! an' faith yer honour, that was off already."

Correspondence.

(*To the Editor of the* C. *P. Herald.*)

MR. EDITOR—I beg permission, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to offer my grateful thanks to the members of the congregation of St. John's Church, Innisville, who assisted in making up the handsome sleigh-load of presents—consisting of Flour, Meat, &c.—worth in all some $30, which was gathered and left at my house on Friday, 27th ult., by my friends Messrs. George Gomersall and Wm. Code, and at the same time to acknowledge the receipt, during the past winter, of many kind offerings of the same description from various members of the Carleton Place congregation.

Very truly yours,
E. H. M. BAKER.
Carleton Place, April 9th, 1863.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR—Having had some experience in the keeping of Stock for the last fifty years, in Scotland and in Canada, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on that subject for the benefit of the farmer who is open to receive any useful hint, but to the pure conservative they will be of no use, as he has already acquired all the knowledge he desires. During upwards of forty years experience in this northern part of Canada, I have never known such distress and death amongst stock, principally for the want of food and shelter. The cause is patent to everyone. Last spring was late, and when it did come there was so much rain that in heavy lands the ground could not be properly prepared to receive the seed; then when rain was needed we had a long and severe drouth, which burned up the pastures and meadows beyond remedy. Only a part of the grain sown vegetated, the other portion in a great many instances did not come up until rain came in the last day of June; hence such late grain got killed in August with the frost. No wonder then that stock suffered during winter, and are still suffering.

The provident farmer, when he foresaw the state of things, sowed as many roots as he could—sold all the Stock he could profitably dispose of, and did not waste his fodder by throwing it in the yard for cattle to trample into the mud. He feeds his Stock in a good warm stable, where his animals do not suffer from cold or waste their fodder—hence we have no complaints from loss of cattle from such provident farmers.

There is a very popular error amongst a certain class of farmers that if they throw out a sufficient quantity of food for their cattle that they have done all that is necessary, and they leave the rest to Providence, forgetting at the same time that shelter and warmth are almost as necessary for the health and growth of an animal as food, and to secure that, good warm buildings are necessary if the farmer intends to make the raising of stock profitable and pleasant.

It is now well understood amongst the well-informed that it is the food that is eat that keeps up the animal heat, hence the more cold an animal endures the more food it requires, otherwise the fat it contains will waste away, until exhaustion takes place if not supplied with a sufficiency of food equal to the ware and tare continually going on in the animal system.

To show the benefit of warm and comfortable buildings for the keeping of stock, I will quote one instance with the facts. The farmer in question suffered in common with others this last season, more especially in the total failure of his hay crop, and had therefore to depend entirely on his straw, with the exception of a few roots which were fed out early in the season. The horned cattle were all tied up except last years calves, each creature got leave to eat in peace what was given to them, and but very little fodder was wasted. None of the horned cattle tasted hay, so far only Wheat, Oat and Pea straw alternately, and the result is that all the Stock is in fine condition, and the cows that have calfed are doing well upon chaff and straw. When the weather was fine they got leave to be out a little while, but in cold and stormy weather they were only out while getting a drink. I feel confident that the farmer in question would have lost a great portion of his Stock, like others, if it had not been for his comfortable, warm stables; as it is the chances are that he will save all his Stock, as well as having them in good condition to go on to pasture. Moreover young Stock keeps growing all the year round, and comes quicker to maturity when well kept in a comfortable place than the half-starved Stock that requires the best part of the summer to put them in a condition to grow.

If you want to raise profitable Stock keep them warm, and much less food will suffice with less accident and fewer deaths from starvation.

Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

An association has been formed in London, of gentlemen belonging to Victoria, Australia, called "The Victoria Emigrants' Assistance Society," the object of which shall be specially to assist eligible labourers and operatives in emigrating to Victoria, and generally to stimulate emigration to that colony. At the meeting held to form the association, the sum subscribed in the room amounted to upwards of £300.

Confederate Account of the Operations at Charleston.—Attack on Fort Sumpter.

Eortress Monroe, April 10.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday has the following highly exciting intelligence, dated Charleston, April 7:—The attack on Charleston commenced to-day. 4 ironclads out of 7 in the Yankee fleet were engaged. The firing from the fleet, and from Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, and from Morris Island, was very heavy. The Ironsides was hit, and she ran ashore, but was subsequently got off, and was taken out of range at two o'clock in the afternoon. Nine Monitors and the Ironsides opened fire at a distance of 3000 yards. At half-past two o'clock the firing on both sides became incessant, and was kept up till 5 o'clock when it gradually diminished. The fire of the fleet was concentrated on Fort Sumpter. The Ironsides and the Keokuk withdrew from the engagement at 4 o'clock, apparently disabled. Intense excitement prevails in this city. Our Monitors have just gone out to take part in the fight. Our casualities are 1 boy killed and 5 men wounded in Fort Sumpter. Reports from the other batteries have not yet come to hand.

Charleston, April 8.

7 turretted iron clads and the Ironsides are within the bar; 22 blockading vessels are off the bar. The Keokuk is sunk on the beach off Morris Island. There is no disposition on the part of the Federals to renew the conflict.

A singular breach of promise case was tried recently at the Galway assizes. The plaintiff was a young lady named Evans, and the defendant the Rev. Harloe Fleming rector of Ballymacward. In June, 1861, Mr. Fleming was curate of Ballymacward, and while acting in that capacity he became the suitor of Miss Evans—the understanding being that their marriage should take place on his promotion to the living, which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Seymour after the commencement of the intimacy. Before this event, however, the defendant was promoted to a small living in the County of Clare, and while away from Miss Evans a correspondence was carried on. This was of an exceedingly tender nature, and the marriage was constantly spoken off as a settled thing, as soon as the rev. gentleman should get the rectory. He finally obtained the living in consequence of a memorial to the bishop, in the getting up of which the father of the plaintiff had actively interested himself, besides writing strongly to the bishop on his behalf. He then declined to proceed with the marriage, and informed the plaintiff's father that the plaintiff might have been a wife good enough for him if he were only a curate, but as a rector he was elevated to a position too high for her—he was to move for the future in grade far above their level in the social scale. It was intimated to the defendant that if he left the parish, the plaintiff's family were willing to leave matters as they then stood. He would not consent to this course, and an action was therefore brought. The Jury mulcted the rev. gentleman in £1,000 damages and costs.

Shooting Affray.

Our city was thrown into great excitement yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, caused by the shooting of Wesley Pilcher of this city by Lieut. Emory P. Dustan, of the 58th Illinois volunteers. The circumstances which led to this unfortunate affair, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are as follows:—Wm. O'Hara had driven his dray on Fifth street, and left it standing near the "Milwaukee Beer Saloon." During his absence for a few minutes, deceased who was slightly intoxicated, jumped upon the dray and drove off towards the opposite corner of the street. O'Hara, finding his dray gone, started after it, and catching the lines stopped the mule. While doing this, Pilcher, who was on the dray, seized one of the heavy iron pins and dealt a fearful blow upon the head of O'Hara, opening an ugly gash and causing the blood to flow freely. O'Hara cried for the police. Lieut. Dustan who was standing near, came to his assistance, when Pilcher commenced an attack on Dustan. The latter retreated to near the middle of the street, followed by Pilcher, who endeavored to strike him, when Dustan—meanwhile warning him to keep off—shot him with a revolver, the ball entering the neck on the left side killing him almost instantly.—*Springfield State Journal.*

At the Goderich assizes, on Thursday, John Cashen, a young man about 21 years of age, was charged of shooting with intent. The evidence showed that Elijah Baker a constable of Perth County, had a warrant placed in his hands about the 15th of February last, for the apprehension of Cashen. He arrested him at Caronbrook on the 17th. Cashen having got leave to go into a room in a tavern, effected his escape. Baker pursued him along with Thomas Pounder, another constable, and came up with him at Mr. Thomas Ryan's, in McKillop, in the county of Huron. He took Chasen by the collar. Chasen immediately discharged a pistol at Baker, and the ball struck him on the left side of the head about three inches from the ear. At the trial, Baker uncovered his head and showed the jury the hole made by the ball, in which the pulsation of the brain could be distinctly seen. The medical evidence showed that, if Baker's skull had not been considerably thicker than that of ordinary men, the pistol shot would in all probability have caused his death. Cashen was found guilty of assault, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labour.

THE APPROACHING VISIT OF LORD PALMERSTON TO SCOTLAND.—Preparations are making to do due honor to this distinguished nobleman on his visit to Glasgow on the 30th ult. That afternoon (says the North British Mail) he will be formally installed as Lord Rector of St. John's Parish Church—the most commodious Church in the city, being seated for 1,600. At six o'clock a grand banquet in his honor will be given in the City Hall, at which 900 will be accommodated. On the 31st his lordship will visit Greenock, where he will be presented with an address; and in the evening he will be entertained at a soiree of working men. There is also a grand and select subscription assembly to take place in the Corporation Galleries on the night of the 2nd April, at which his lordship is expected to be present. The Senatus of the University of Edinburgh has [says the Scotsman] resolved to confer upon his lordship during his approaching visit the degree of LL. D.

An inventive Yankee proposes on the approach of a British fleet to New York harbor, that petroleum should be floated on the water in the nearmost part of the channels, and when the hostile ships are in the middle, that it should be fired by means of rockets. It is supposed the inventer has a stock of coal oil on hand.

"Is that the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a sable porter, at a country house, the other day. "No, sar," exclaimed the darkey, "dat am the secon' ringin of de fust bell; we has but one bell in dis house!"

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, April 9, 1863.

The House re-assembled at 3 o'clock today after the Easter recess.

The Receiver General took his seat and the oath on his re election for the Brock Division.

Hon. Mr. Bureau laid on the table a return relating to printing, stationery, and office furniture for the Departments.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McMurrich a return was voted on the subject of the Northern Railway of Canada.

Out of respect for the late Hon. Hollis Smith, the other business was postponed and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, April 9, 18[redacted]

The Speaker took the chair at [redacted] o'clock.

The Public Accounts, the report o[redacted] Minister of Agriculture, and the C[redacted] Lands report for the past year, and a [redacted] ber of returns to addresses, were laid [redacted] the House.

Hon. Mr. Wilson introduced a bi[redacted] amend Chapter 45 of the Consolidated [redacted] tues of Upper Canada, respecting the [redacted] gages and sale of personal property.

Hon. Mr. Mowat brought in a bi[redacted] amend the Act respecting Municipal [redacted] tutions in Upper Canada, so far as re[redacted] to incorporated villages.

Several members being still absent [redacted] orders of the day were postponed an[redacted] House adjourned.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 2nd April, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to remove Andrew Stuart, Esq., From the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County Wentworth, also to declare the appointment of the Crown and Pleas for the said County, to be void, by reason of his neglect to comply with the requirements of the 32st sec. of chap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Samson Howell Gleat, Esq., to be Clerk of the County Court of the County of Wentworth, in the room and stead of Andrew Stuart Esq., removed from that office.

The rebel invasion of Kentucky turns out to be a very great farce. It was, it seems, merely a raid of a few thousand hungry rebel guerillas to capture some fat cattle on the rich plains of Central Kentucky. Brigadier-General Gilmore appropriately winds the whole affair up by a burlesque despatch of a fight with one of these gangs near Somerset. It is appropriately dated on the first of April, and in a grandiose style he tells how the enemy was posted in a strong position of his own choosing, and how, after terrible fighting of six hours, and great strategic skill on the part of the Union commander, the rebels were driven from the field and night closed on the pursuit! The Union loss in killed, wounded and missing, was—a thousand? No, thirty in all! General Gilmore is a skilful officer, and did the country some good service in the capture of Fort Pulaski, but his giving a sharp skirmish the proportions of a great battle does not do him credit. There was a good deal of that nonsense during the Mexican war, and we were laughed at abroad for our big accounts of small affairs; but in this really great war we can afford to be truthful and modest, and give all conflicts their due proportion. This is doubtless the last we will hear of the rebel invasion of Kentucky.—*N. Y. World.*

THE LIVERPOOL WEDDING GIFT.—Animated with a desire similar to that which has been evinced in every community throughout the kingdom, great anxiety has been felt in Liverpool to give characteristic expression to the loyalty and affection which all classes feel towards the Royal family on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Ever forward where good taste and good feeling are to be displayed, the ladies of Liverpool adopted a resolution, to present the Princess Alexandra with a bridal souvenir, and for that purpose a committee was formed, and a subscription entered into, limited to a maximum of two guineas. Within a very short time £1,000 was subscribed by upwards of 900 ladies and with this sum the committee, after mature deliberation, selected a superb diamond cross, consisting of 11 large and valuable brilliants, worth in all £800, together with a pearl necklace, valued at £150, and these accompanied by an illuminated address, are to be presented to Her Royal Highness.

A grand Industrial Exhibition is now open in the city of Constantinople. The articles displayed are limited to the productions of the Turkish Empire. A somewhat fanciful building has been constructed in the grounds or the famous Hippodrome by private contribution. The Sultan has, however, been well disposed to the project from the outset, and it is said he visits the place daily, taking great interest in the collections of Oriental luxury displayed—the fine carpets and rugs of Anatolio and Smyrna; the silver and gold brocades of Aleppo, Damascus and Bagdad; the tapestries of Brussa; the costumes of Albania; the collection of crown jewels, &c. The last named alone are estimated at the value of two millions sterling. The agricultural products, such as the grains, cotton, silk cocoons, are but poorly represented.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAM-SHIP "ALABAMA."—One of the sailors of the "Alabama," who obtained leave of absence, has arrived in Liverpool. He describes the ship as being a fast and excellent vessel, having a crew of 130 men, who are paid monthly in hard cash. He reports her having captured, since she left Liverpool, the following vessels:—Alert, Avill, Altawaha, Brilliant, Benjamin Tucker, Corsair, Castine, Dunkirk, Emily Farnham, Elisha Dunbar, Golden Eagle, Grimshaw, Hatteras, Levy Starbuck, Laurette, Lafayette, Lamplighter, Manchester, Ocean Rover, Olive Jane, Oemulgee, Palmetto, Parker Cook, Starlight, Thomas B. Wales, Tonawanda, Union, Virginia, Washington, Wave Crest, and Weathergage.

A convict, named Preedy, was tried at Dorchester, on Tuesday, for the murder of a warder at Portland prison. The prisoner, who at first looked very harmless, suddenly threw one leg and arm over the front of the dock, and very nearly succeeded in getting over. Two warders, who were with him, rushed and seized him, and other warders jumped into the dock, and an almost deathly struggle took place—the prisoner kicking, fighting, and roaring more like a wild beast than a human being; and it required nearly ten strong men to hold him. Several had hold of his legs and arms, and some were holding him by the hair of his head. This continued for some minutes, and when it ceased it was only when he was held fast. The ferocity of the man was beyond anything that can well be imagined. He was ultimately ironed and strapped, and sentenced to death. Evidence was given to show he was not insane.

Polish Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the aim of Prince Napoleon's speech in the senate was to insist that France should interfere by arms. There are people who believe that the Emperor is willing to see the effect produced out of doors by his cousin's fervid appeal before committing himself to any more decisive policy—to see, in fact, how far the French people who sympathise to a man with Poland, would approve of another war with Russia.

The Times, in a leader, states that the insurrection in Poland in defence of every species of disadvantage, seems to be spreading over the whole face of that vast country No one can even say how long the enfeebled and tottering system [redacted] so [redacted] ever, the soldiers were driven between decks and there kept the sailors at bay. During the fight one of the officers appears to have been thrown through a port into the river, where he was drowned. Another, a midshipman, who was ill in the cabin, died through the excitement. Two of the soldiers were found dead upon the deck, and others were fearfully hurt; and some are supposed to be drowned.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND THE POLES.—At a great demonstration on behalf of Poland, held at the Guildhall in London, a letter from Florence Nightingale, addressed to Sir H. Verney, M. P., was read which contained the following passage: "If there is a fund for the sick and wounded in the Polish insurrection, would you kindly pay this little sum into it (namely £10). It makes my heart burn to hear of that noble nation struggling again for freedom. God prosper her and bless her efforts, and bring her safe to port." The reading of this letter elicited great applause, and was followed by three hearty cheers for Miss Nightingale.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE DECIDED.—The case of Afford vs. Southeron, which has "drawn its slow length along" for upwards of thirteen years, and wherein 108 witnesses have been examined, was decided in the Superior Court on Saturday by Judge Taschereau. The suit was brought by George Afford, Esq. of this city, to obtain possession under a will, of the estate of the late George Pozer Esq., of the value of £100,000. The will was contested by the defendant, one of Mr. Pozer's lawful heirs, on the ground that the testator was an allien, and not of sound and disposing mind at the time the will was made. The pretensions of the defendant were not supported by proof, in the opinion of the learned Judge who decided the case, and Judgment was given in favour of Mr. Afford as the residuary and universal legatee of Mr. Pozer.—*Quebec Mercury.*

CLIMATE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—The Victoria Chronicle, Vancouver's Island, says that the 7th of February was the coldest day they had had during the winter, the thermometer being six degrees below the freezing point! Victoria is nearly on the same parallel of latitude with Anticosti and the head waters of the Saguenay, St. Maurice and Ottawa rivers, and to get the same mild temperature on the Atlantic coast, we would have to go as far south probably as Philadelphia or Washington, or in other words between five and six hundred miles. This extraordinary mildness of the Pacific coast, in latitudes which are almost uninhabitable on the Atlantic coast, points to a great future for that side of the North American Continent.

A few weeks ago the papers influenced by the railways running into Boston announced that those companies had agreed to charge rates which would divert a considerable portion of the Western trade with New York, and lead it through Connecticut and New Hampshire to Boston. It was also stated that the Grand Trunk was a party to the agreement, and would connect for traffic purposes with the Eastern lines at or about Ogdensburg. A Portland paper contradicts this statement so far as it relates to the Grand Trunk, Mr. Brydges having informed the Managers of the Portland Board of Trade that no such arrangement had been entered into. The Portland Advertiser thereupon adds:—"So Portland is to be the natural seaport of the Canadas and the West for the present.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the 26th ult., a man named Samuel Collins, residing near Mallorytown, was found in bed dead. A coroner's inquest was held by W. A. Schofield, Esq., when it was stated in evidence that on the preceding evening deceased had retired to bed in his usual health, and that his daughter, surprised at the non-appearance at the usual hour in the morning, went to see what was the matter when she found him dead. A post mortem examination by Dr. Haight showed that deceased had died from disease of the heart, and a verdict to that effect was returned by the coroner's jury.—*Recorder.*

The London Prototype says that rumors are current of a grand camp of instruction to be formed in our neighborhood, to be composed of troops in the garrisons of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, who will be encamped together during the coming summer, for the purpose of practicing field manœuvres, ball practice and such exercises together, the camp to be formed after the manner of the camps at Aldershott, the Curragh and other places in Britain. Guelph is the place spoken of as likely to be selected, but it is understood that the military authorities have not as yet come to a decision upon the matter.

RETURN OF DESERTERS.—The President's proclamation has caused the return of upward of fifteen hundred deserters daily to their regiments. Thus far no impediments have been thrown in the way of enforcing the proclamation. Notwithstanding the time laid down in the proclamation for the return of deserters has expired, the Government is disposed to deal leniently with all who return to their regiments.

A violent assault was committed on Dr Caw, of Ayr, last week, by one James Anderson. The doctor was knocked down and severely bruised. Information was laid before the Ayr Magistrates charging Anderson with intent to murder, but defendant skedaddled.