

subscribers to the erection of said building.

Moved by William Scott, seconded by Peter Reid, that considering the improbability of the said building being finished by the subscribers thereto, it will be advisable to offer the building for sale at a price considerably under its present value; and therefore that it be offered to the Municipality for twenty pounds. Carried.

Moved by James Rankin, seconded by Daniel Wilson, that as a deed for the site of the building has not hitherto been asked from James Campbell, the owner thereof, therefore to save trouble and expense, this meeting hereby resolves that James Campbell be and he is authorized to grant a deed for the site of said building directly to the municipal council of the Township of Lanark in the event of the council agreeing to the terms of the foregoing Resolution; and that James Campbell take security from the council, on the behalf of the said subscribers, for the price of the building. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yull, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that as the terms proposed in the foregoing resolutions are reasonable; and as the acquisition of the building in its present forward condition will put the municipality in possession of a Town Hall much earlier than otherwise it would be possible, therefore the said building be purchased for the use of the municipality. Carried.

Mr. Campbell entered his dissent from the above resolution he being desirous of building a new Hall.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the accounts of Messrs. Hart, Russell, and the Reeve, presented at this session of council be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the Reeve and the clerk be and they are hereby appointed a deputation to confer with the council of the village of Lanark, for the purpose of determining the amounts to be paid by that municipality, and of the county taxes, and interest of county debentures respectively. Carried.

Adjourned until the 21st March.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
TOWN CLERK.

Lanark, 23rd March.

Minutes of Adamston Council.

Monday, the 2nd March, 1863.
The Council assembled as per adjournment, present a full meeting of Council and the Reeve in the chair.

At minutes of the preceding meeting was read, approved and signed by the Reeve, Mr. Harris moved for leave to introduce a by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the Clerk grant an order on the Treasurer to Archibald Miller for two pounds, ex, as payment of the salary due him as inspector of Taverns in this municipality. Carried.

Morris McMahon and Charles Hudson present memorials signed by thirty ratepayers in this municipality praying for a certificate to obtain tavern licenses which was read by the clerk and approved by the council provided, the inspector of Taverns find that they had the accommodations of the public prescribed by law and the by laws of this municipality.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the by-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of Taverns. Carried.

transmitted to such members of parliament for presentation as they shall think proper.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the clerk do write to the collector of this municipality requiring him forthwith to collect all the taxes on his roll for 1862 as the liabilities of this municipality are pressing and must be liquidated forthwith.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law enacting that all horned cattle not owned by the ratepayers in this municipality shall not be free commoners within the bounds of this township and shall not be allowed to run at large therein, be now received and read a first time. The By-law was received and read a first time.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law now read be read a second time, short.

The By-law was read a second time short.

And on the motion of Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Gorman, the by-law now read be read a third time and passed. The by-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the clerk shall receive the sum of four dollars for copying the audited acts of last year for publication.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the inspector of Taverns be instructed not to grant a certificate to Mrs. Sarah McDougall to obtain a tavern license until she shall have made a settlement with this council or their officer for the amount due by her for the licenses of 1861 and '62. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the sum of eight pounds be allowed the assessor for his services as such assessor for the current year and that his assessor in the same be requested by the clerk forthwith. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the tender of James Pooles, publisher of the Carleton Place Herald, of the 23rd January, 1863, offering to publish all proceedings of this municipality requiring publicity, for five pounds cy. be accepted, provided he includes the Audited Accounts of this year proportionally (one insertion) and that the clerk put himself in correspondence with Mr. Pooles on the subject and carry out such publicity to the full extent and meaning and that an order signed by the Reeve be given to the Clerk on the Treasurer of this municipality for two dollars to be payable by that officer to Mr. Pooles and that he demand a receipt from Mr. Pooles for the same as payment of his claims in full to date.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the council do now adjourn and that so soon as the clerk shall receive the assessment roll from the assessor that he shall intimate to the members of this council the meeting will be held same day immediately thereafter for the examination of the said assessment roll.

GEO. BROWN,
TOWN CLERK.

Minutes of McNab Council.

Feb. 23rd, 1863.
Pursuant to adjournment, the council met this day at the Town Hall. The council were all present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read, corrected, and signed by the Reeve, when the following communications, petitions, acts, and reports were presented and read, viz:

Petition from the several Innkeepers for licenses for the current year, viz: John Anglin, Henry Buffam, David Leckie, and James Mills.

Petition from Trustees S.S. No. 11, praying that their surplus tax be refunded.

Petition of Duncan Campbell and Peter McMillan praying that the council do cause the road allowance between lots 25 and 26, in the 5th con. closed by Archibald Hart to be opened and a new survey made thereon.

Petition of S.S. No. 11, praying for payment of non-resident tax.

Petition of James Robertson and others praying that the council do form path division No. 4, into two separate divisions.

Communication of Wm. McGunnagle to County Treasurer.

Communication from A. H. Dowsell, regarding stationery received by him when town clerk of this municipality.

Report of commissioners, Robert McGregor, Duncan Dewar, and Donald McLaren.

Acct. of James Mills for attendance on Town Hall and sundry to \$12.50.

Tender of Allan Stewart for \$10 to furnish wood and attend to the Town Hall.

Tender of John Douglas for \$7.00 for the same.

Mr. Fisher gave notice that he would at the present meeting of council move for leave to introduce a by-law to appoint a fit and proper person to the office of Revenue Inspector for the current year.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that this council do now resolve themselves into a committee of the whole to take up all petitions, communications and other papers now before them, and report thereon.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that Messrs. Fisher, McGregor and the Reeve be a committee to draft a memorial to the three branches of the legislature for the purpose of separating this township from the county of Henshaw and annexing it to the county of Lanark, and report the same to this council at its present sitting. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.
With regard to the petition of Wm. Hough, John McGunnagle, Henry Buffam, David Leckie and James Mills, we recommend the prayer of the several petitions be granted.

Petition of Trustees S.S. No. 11, we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Petition of Duncan Campbell and Peter McMillan, we recommend that Mr. Hart be notified by the clerk on the subject.

Petition of S.S. No. 11 for non-resident tax be filed in the clerk's office.

Petition of James Robertson and others, we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Communication from Wm. McGunnagle do lay over to next meeting and that Mr. McGunnagle do appear, and give further explanation in the matter.

branches of the legislature, brought up by the committee be now read—Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McGregor, that this council do now adjourn to meet again to-morrow, at the hour of 8 o'clock, a.m.

Feb. 24th:

Pursuant to adjournment the council met present Messrs. McLaren, Fisher, and the Reeve in the chair, Messrs. Robertson and McGregor being absent on business to Arran prior connected with this day's meeting of council.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the By-law appointing Pathmasters, poundkeepers and other Township officers be read a first time—Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the By-law appointing pathmasters, and other township officers be read a second time, and that it do then pass—Carried.

Mr. Robertson and McGregor came in and took their seats.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the memorial now read be adopted and signed by the Reeve and certified by the clerk and sent to the proper quarter—Carried.

The commissioners appointed to superintend the building of a pier above Balmer's bridge, submitted their report, stating that pier was built according to contract.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McGregor, that the report now read be adopted and that the contractor, Mr. Allan Stewart do get an order on the Treasurer for the amount of contract, being \$80.00—Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the clerk be instructed and he is hereby authorized to demand of the Secretary of the township committee a detailed statement of all the costs incurred by said committee in moving to quash the by-law to raise by way of loan, the sum of \$2,000—Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McGregor, that the Reeve do grant an order for the sum of \$19 in favor of the chairman of said committee, as the share of costs of this municipality in said suit.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the Revenue Inspector be authorized to grant Mr. James Young, innkeeper, a certificate for his license, when he furnishes the necessary petitions required of him by law—Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the Reeve be authorized to grant orders on the Treasurer for the several amounts passed by this council—Carried.

JOHN D. McNAB,
TOWN CLERK.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

Culture of Flax.

We have already published several articles on the cultivation of Flax in Canada, and intend, so far as we can be the means of doing it, to keep the matter before the people until its culture become general. We lately saw an estimate, in an agricultural paper, of the average produce of one acre of Flax; and we know many farmers, in our small circle of acquaintance, whose land does not yield them so much profit, on every acre they till. The average produce was set down as follows:

Three tons of straw worth \$8.....\$24
20 bus. of seed for feeding.....20
Total.....\$44

We felt much interested in reading a late article in the "Globe" on the subject, and as we fear the matter is not well understood by the farmers generally, we cannot do better than transfer it to our columns:

The cultivation of flax in Canada is on increase but not with the rapidity we would like to see. A most favorable opportunity now offers itself to Canadian farmers to add another staple product to those already yielded by the country, and in so doing not only to enlarge the trade of the Province, but to add greatly to their own wealth.

In the best of times wheat growing is not a first-rate business. The contingencies to be guarded against are many, the risks great, and it is only by very slow degrees, and after much labour, that the agriculturist can hope to attain wealth. The yield too, of the great Western States of the American Union is increasing year after year in an immense ratio. The more they grow the worse it is for us. Our competition with them is very sharp, despite our comparative proximity with the seaboard; and as the communications are improved, it must necessarily become sharper. It is decidedly time that Canadian farmers turned their attention to the growth of something else than wheat.

The stoppage of the cotton supply has necessitated the search for a substitute. That search in the main has so far failed, and manufacturers are compelled, in order to supply the hundreds of millions who require clothing, and who depend upon them for it, to use more largely the materials in their possession. For this reason wool, the alpaca, flax, and other fibrous products of nature capable of being worked into fabrics, have risen enormously in price. Especially is this the case with flax; and should the war continue, as is highly probable, the demand for it would be almost unlimited. Why, then, should not Canadians endeavor to make their share of the profit which opportunity offers?

Flax is easy of cultivation, and it is a far more certain crop than wheat. Should the season prove so unfavorable, through a continuance of long drought, as to render the straw too short for use, the seed still remains and that, in the large majority of cases, is sufficient to pay a handsome profit to the farmer. But the Canadian climate is peculiarly fitted for its cultivation.

Flax grown here has been sent home and has brought as high a price as the best Irish production. Some lately sent to Scotland by Messrs. Halkin and Alexander of Toronto, brought £62 10s. sterling per ton, and is now worth £80. All that Canada will send will not reduce the price one cent the hundred-weight. Its cultivation is being presented in India and Australia, and our shrewd cousins southward are not losing sight of the advantages it promises them. But to the country that first gains the attention and confidence of the manufacturer, the main profit must accrue. It is true that in the course the people who can produce it most cheaply will get the largest number of customers; but it takes a long time to turn the course of trade when the current has fully set in, and in another direction. There is, however, no reason why Canada should not produce flax as cheaply as any other country in existence. A good beginning once made, and future progress will be easy.

As an example which we would like to see followed throughout the Province, we may mention that furnished by the Messrs. Perrine of Waterloo. In 1856 they erected a scutching mill near Berlin, and managed to persuade a dozen farmers to plant among them about forty acres of flax. The crop proved a profitable one. The next year a larger followed, with like success, and last year there were fifteen hundred acres of flax in cultivation.

The principal obstacle, perhaps, in the way of further cultivation, is the want of scutching mills. An inexpensive machine has lately been invented, specimens of which are in the possession of several agricultural societies in Upper Canada. They do their work well, and can readily be obtained. If a few farmers would join together to purchase one, and grow flax on their own land to keep it employed, we are of opinion that they would soon find that they never entered on a more profitable speculation. It needs but an example to be set, and imitators will soon follow. The manufacture of oil-cake from the seed is a great trade. Twenty thousand bushels were last season sent to Montreal from Upper Canada. There is no reason why all that can be grown should not be worked here and made into cake, except the absence of some one practically to deal with the matter. In time, too, linen manufactures, night, and certainly would, spring up, were a sufficient quantity produced; for the advantages attendant upon working up the raw material in a country like Canada, possessed of illimitable water power, would not long be lost sight of by capitalists. Proper management and attention being given to it, the trade in flax would, in a few years, become a most important commercial interest.

The prospects of peace in the neighboring States are not as bright as was at one time hoped. A few weeks ago the Northern people gave symptoms of backing down a little. New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, had elected Democratic State Officers; Mr. Seymour, Governor of New York, it was believed, would place everything in his power in the way of the President in carrying on the war; the Democratic press was pouring out most virulent abuse on the President and his Cabinet, and the Emancipation Proclamation; and it was even said that propositions for peace had been despatched to the Southern leaders. Everything betokened a rapid decline of the war fever, and the speedy conclusion of hostilities. A few short weeks have produced a decided change among our versatile neighbors. No obstacles have been placed in the President's way; the propositions of peace, if they were ever made, have been rejected; the Democratic press, as a rule, has moderated its tone, and a meeting has just been held in New York, at which Messrs. Brady, Daly, and Van Buren, and other Democratic leaders, strongly advocated the prosecution of the war and the strengthening of the hands of Lincoln's government. The truth is that the Democratic leaders found the people altogether unwilling to make peace on the terms which they proposed, and that they are now industriously seeking to return to their old position as advocates of the prosecution of the war.

The violence of the language used by the American journals is very apt to mislead strangers. There were probably few men in England who did not believe, a few weeks ago, that the war was coming to an end in consequence of the unwillingness of the Northern people to carry it on longer.

Judging from present appearances, the combatants will fight like the Kilkenney cats until both parties are exhausted, and a natural peace will follow.

The demonstrations which took place in Canada on the 10th ultimo, in honor of the royal wedding in England, were well timed, as that happy event took place according to appointment. The London newspapers are filled with enthusiastic descriptions of every incident having any connection with this auspicious event.

A most gratifying feature in the marriage is the general feeling of pleasure which it has imparted to the nation. It is said to have elicited an expression of hearty public feeling such as has never been surpassed in England. It has afforded sights such as have never been witnessed by men of the time, and the edict which has surrounded the marriage must be hailed as a good augury for the future happiness of the two, who, in all human probability, are destined to wield the most important influence over the British empire, which they will be called upon, sooner or later, to rule.

An English paper states that 13,000,000 lbs. of gunpowder had been shipped, directly or indirectly, from Great Britain to the South in three months.

production. Some lately sent to Scotland by Messrs. Halkin and Alexander of Toronto, brought £62 10s. sterling per ton, and is now worth £80. All that Canada will send will not reduce the price one cent the hundred-weight. Its cultivation is being presented in India and Australia, and our shrewd cousins southward are not losing sight of the advantages it promises them. But to the country that first gains the attention and confidence of the manufacturer, the main profit must accrue. It is true that in the course the people who can produce it most cheaply will get the largest number of customers; but it takes a long time to turn the course of trade when the current has fully set in, and in another direction. There is, however, no reason why Canada should not produce flax as cheaply as any other country in existence. A good beginning once made, and future progress will be easy.

As an example which we would like to see followed throughout the Province, we may mention that furnished by the Messrs. Perrine of Waterloo. In 1856 they erected a scutching mill near Berlin, and managed to persuade a dozen farmers to plant among them about forty acres of flax. The crop proved a profitable one. The next year a larger followed, with like success, and last year there were fifteen hundred acres of flax in cultivation.

The principal obstacle, perhaps, in the way of further cultivation, is the want of scutching mills. An inexpensive machine has lately been invented, specimens of which are in the possession of several agricultural societies in Upper Canada. They do their work well, and can readily be obtained. If a few farmers would join together to purchase one, and grow flax on their own land to keep it employed, we are of opinion that they would soon find that they never entered on a more profitable speculation. It needs but an example to be set, and imitators will soon follow. The manufacture of oil-cake from the seed is a great trade. Twenty thousand bushels were last season sent to Montreal from Upper Canada. There is no reason why all that can be grown should not be worked here and made into cake, except the absence of some one practically to deal with the matter. In time, too, linen manufactures, night, and certainly would, spring up, were a sufficient quantity produced; for the advantages attendant upon working up the raw material in a country like Canada, possessed of illimitable water power, would not long be lost sight of by capitalists. Proper management and attention being given to it, the trade in flax would, in a few years, become a most important commercial interest.

The prospects of peace in the neighboring States are not as bright as was at one time hoped. A few weeks ago the Northern people gave symptoms of backing down a little. New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, had elected Democratic State Officers; Mr. Seymour, Governor of New York, it was believed, would place everything in his power in the way of the President in carrying on the war; the Democratic press was pouring out most virulent abuse on the President and his Cabinet, and the Emancipation Proclamation; and it was even said that propositions for peace had been despatched to the Southern leaders. Everything betokened a rapid decline of the war fever, and the speedy conclusion of hostilities. A few short weeks have produced a decided change among our versatile neighbors. No obstacles have been placed in the President's way; the propositions of peace, if they were ever made, have been rejected; the Democratic press, as a rule, has moderated its tone, and a meeting has just been held in New York, at which Messrs. Brady, Daly, and Van Buren, and other Democratic leaders, strongly advocated the prosecution of the war and the strengthening of the hands of Lincoln's government. The truth is that the Democratic leaders found the people altogether unwilling to make peace on the terms which they proposed, and that they are now industriously seeking to return to their old position as advocates of the prosecution of the war.

The violence of the language used by the American journals is very apt to mislead strangers. There were probably few men in England who did not believe, a few weeks ago, that the war was coming to an end in consequence of the unwillingness of the Northern people to carry it on longer.

Judging from present appearances, the combatants will fight like the Kilkenney cats until both parties are exhausted, and a natural peace will follow.

The demonstrations which took place in Canada on the 10th ultimo, in honor of the royal wedding in England, were well timed, as that happy event took place according to appointment. The London newspapers are filled with enthusiastic descriptions of every incident having any connection with this auspicious event.

A most gratifying feature in the marriage is the general feeling of pleasure which it has imparted to the nation. It is said to have elicited an expression of hearty public feeling such as has never been surpassed in England. It has afforded sights such as have never been witnessed by men of the time, and the edict which has surrounded the marriage must be hailed as a good augury for the future happiness of the two, who, in all human probability, are destined to wield the most important influence over the British empire, which they will be called upon, sooner or later, to rule.

An English paper states that 13,000,000 lbs. of gunpowder had been shipped, directly or indirectly, from Great Britain to the South in three months.

Punch's cartoons are famous all the world over; but anything more beautiful than his large double page picture in celebration of the Prince's marriage, we have never had the pleasure of seeing. It is entitled "At Home and Abroad." The principal part consists of a representation of the wedding procession. First comes the faithful old dog Toby, profusely decorated with rosettes—after him is a triumphal car, containing the Prince and his bride, drawn by the lion and the unicorn, bestraddled the former by cupid and the latter by Mr. Punch, bearing a lighted flambeau, and wearing on his countenance a smile of benignant happiness. On one side of the car rides Britannia with helmet and trident, and on the other old Denmark bearing a lofty standard, while before and around maidens are strewn roses in the path.

The "Abroad" part of the picture consists of a series of small scenes representing the state of affairs in the different countries of Europe. First we have the vacant throne of Greece being sold by auction amidst a crowd of long nosed Athenians. Then America, North and South, with drawn bow-knives, engaged in deadly strife. Next the Russian Bear beating down poor Poland, who raises her mangled hands in vain. The next scene represents Frederick William succored by a crowd of threatening subjects, and casting an uneasy glance at a block and axe to which the shade of Charles Stuart points with dread significance. Below, Italy is represented as groaning under the burthen of old Pio Nono, who with a malicious grin squats upon her prostrate form. Lastly we see the Emperor of the French standing with his foot on the breast of Liberty, who lies almost lifeless at his feet.

Little idea, however, of the meaning of the picture can be conveyed by any description. Like a novelist heroine, to be understood, it must be seen.

The expectations of the friends of Polish Independence seem to be crushed in the dust. England is not much disposed to render any assistance, and so far as yet appears, the nations of Western Europe are standing aloof. Yet the insurrection is progressing, and almost every mail brings accounts of some new gain made by the insurgents—some fresh dishonor to the Russian arms. The latest news seem to indicate that the Poles think themselves strong enough to organize some form of civil and military government; but it appears more than probable, that their efforts will end as so many have ended before, in defeat and bloodshed. The Czar has spoken, He calls for unconditional submission, and the master of so many legions is probably demanding nothing more than he can enforce when he declines to make any conditions. There seems to be but one rational prospect of success yet left to the Poles. It is indeed, in that event which it appears they calculated upon before they determined on a rising—another rising in the heart of Russia herself. No doubt, despair was the leading impulse; but as far as that feeling was controlled or directed by calculation, it was the hope of a Russian insurrection co-operating with their own which operated on the leaders of the revolt. To persons at a distance, such an expectation must not doubt appear chimerical; but there is a truer saying than that one which teaches that history repeats itself—it is that history is full of surprises, and, however improbable, it may still be that the brave despair which has prompted this last blow of the Czar, may be crowned with success.

After all the trouble that has been experienced in the attempt to lay a telegraph cable across the Atlantic, there is some prospect of its completion at an early day. The New York Herald discards the idea of a failure and almost places the matter beyond a doubt by saying the amount of fresh capital required (£600,000) upwards of £200,000 has already been subscribed in London, and of the proportion of stock allotted to America, (£250,000), about two thirds has been taken in New York. In view of the immense advantages which the undertaking offers to both countries, there will be very little difficulty in raising the remainder of the estimated amount. But even supposing that this is not obtained, it will not prevent the laying of the cable. The subscriptions already received are sufficient to insure the completion of the enterprise, so far as that is concerned; but the limitation of the capital to the sum already raised, would have the effect of preventing the company from laying a line as strong and durable as that which their original estimate contemplated. Under any circumstances the cable cannot be laid until next summer, as it will take until then to manufacture it. In the meanwhile, it is a satisfaction to know that nothing can now interfere to prevent the realization of the undertaking, and that by next fall we may be in hourly communication with Europe.

The Quebec Daily News concludes an article demanding more attention on the part of the government to the promotion of immigration and settlement in Lower Canada with the following paragraph:

"The great proportion of the people of Lower Canada, so that if our agricultural products are not increased, bankruptcy and famine will ensue. Lower Canada needs about four millions of dollars annually to the western section of the Province for breadstuffs. It is not an exchange of products. We send hard cash. If this is to continue for any length of time it must result in ruin. There is no way to help ourselves but by inventing a foreign emigration, throwing upon our lands, and furnishing employment by the construction of substantial roads."

Money Orders.

The Quebec Mercury semi-officially announces that the Postmaster General has acceded to the recommendations of the Post Office Inspectors and principally Postmasters, and will direct that on and after the 1st of April a diminution of one-quarter per cent on the commission payable on local Money Orders take place. This change it adds, "is simply a return to the rates which had existed up to September, 1858, when the late Postmaster General, in view of the spirit of wild speculation which seemed to animate all classes of the community in Canada West, deemed it prudent to put a drag upon the system by means of an additional one-quarter per cent." The charge for money orders is to be uniformly half per cent and the tariff will then be as follows:—

For orders up to \$10	5 cents
Do. from \$10 to \$20	10 "
" 20 " 40	20 "
" 40 " 60	30 "
" 60 " 80	40 "
" 80 " 100	50 "

Arrival of the Bohemian.
Portland, March 27.
The Bohemian arrived at 9 a.m., with 311 passengers. She experienced strong north west and south westerly winds, passing icebergs in longitude 49. On March 13th signalled the Nova Scotia, bound to London, and on the 16th the brig Glancote, bound west, latitude 21:35; longitude 21:30; and on the 20th a steamer supposed to be the Hibernian, bound east, latitude 47, longitude 37; 224, a steamer supposed the St. Andrew, latitude 44, longitude 47, and on the 24th a steamer supposed to be the Anglo Saxon, bound east, in latitude 43, longitude 56.

In the House of Commons, the bill substituting affirmation for oaths was rejected, and one introducing whipping as a punishment for garrotes was carried to its second reading in spite of government opposition. The crowd in the streets of London on the night of the illumination were so dense that seven women were killed by suffocation and a hundred persons had limbs broken or otherwise seriously injured. In some parts strong men were completely exhausted, and vehicles are jammed together for four or five hours.

At Cork during the illumination there was some rioting by an organized mob, and the streets were several times cleared at the point of the bayonet.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain at Osborne about a fortnight, after which they will give two grand evening parties, at St. James, by command of the Queen.

Sir James Outram, of Indian fame, died at Paris on the 21th, aged 60.