

...and a different expectation on entering the House, went into opposition to the Government. Their constituents are the judges of their conduct, but with regard to ourselves, we have considered the position of matters fully and fairly, and have not shrunk from the responsibility of placing our resignations in the hands of His Excellency, with a view to arrangements being made, which we hope will be more satisfactory to this House and the country generally. I cannot conceal from myself that, in battling with the difficulties we had to encounter since I undertook the task of forming an Administration, I must have created feelings of a bitter political, and perhaps personal, nature against myself. As to that I must leave the country to judge myself and my colleagues by the course we have pursued; but it is quite clear that, with the feelings engendered against myself personally, there might be peculiar obstacles in the way of any arrangement I might attempt to make in order to form a Government unconditionally strong in this House, and that the great interest of the Province which requires that we should give our best attention to the passing of various important measures as early as possible, appeared to point out the necessity of myself, at all events, retiring from the position I hold. I determined, therefore, to resign that position, and my colleagues with me have unanimously placed their resignations in the hands of His Excellency the Governor General. I may add that during the time I have had the honor of holding this responsible position, I may have said many things I regret, but I am not the only person who has had to ask the House charitably to interpret words hastily uttered, and to believe that when I said something which appeared very pointed, or malicious, I did not intend it to be so. I am, therefore, I trust, not alone in this respect. I desire so far as I am concerned, to give and take, and I shall be ready to forgive injuries as I forget them. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Cartier seconded the motion which was carried unanimously, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Continuation of the Ministerial Crisis.

[From the Globe.]

Quebec, March 23.
Wednesday, 1 o'clock.

On the arrival of the Governor General in town at noon today, Sir E. P. Tache had the honor of an interview with His Excellency. What passed between them, I have not learned; but as the result of their conference, very shortly afterwards, Mr. Cartier was sent for by His Excellency, and requested to undertake the task of forming a new Administration. Mr. Cartier asked time to consult his friends, and to this the Governor General assented.

Four o'clock.

You will see from the proceedings in the Assembly at three o'clock, that my despatch of this morning was confirmed by the state of Mr. Cartier himself. The galleries were not crowded today, as no decisive announcement was expected to be made. Sir E. P. Tache, Sir Narcisse Bellefleur, Hon. Mr. Lacombe, and Hon. Dr. Smith were the only members of the Upper House in the Council gallery.

A meeting of the Lower Canada supporters of the Macdonald-Dorion Administration was held at two o'clock today. All of those in town were present. I am assured that the best feeling was manifested, and that Mr. Cartier need not expect to receive any accession of strength from among Mr. Dorion's Lower Canada friends.

A meeting of the Upper Canada supporters of the Government is also being held in the Railway Committee-room. It was held immediately after the House adjourned, and is now going on; when it breaks up I will probably learn what passed.

It is reported that Mr. Cartier wishes to obtain the co-operation of Mr. John A. Macdonald in the task of constructing a new Government; but that Mr. Macdonald declines to take part. Mr. Macdonald has been for some days confining his room—his said by a recent attack of lambo.

It is currently rumored that Mr. Cartier is desirous to proceed with the task entrusted to him unless Mr. Macdonald joins him. The Hon. Alex. Campbell (who has gone home to Kingston) may, however, be applied to by Mr. Cartier in the event of Mr. John A. Macdonald persisting in his refusal.

Opinions here differ widely as to Mr. Cartier's chances of failure or success. Many are of the opinion that the aspirants to seats in the Cabinet are very numerous on the Opposition bench, and that Mr. Cartier will be unable to make up his list without disappointing and alienating several of his partisans; and they argue that as Mr. Cartier cannot afford to lose a single follower, he will soon relinquish the task he has undertaken. Others, however, are of the opinion that he will accomplish his task at all hazards, and if not sustained will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. A very short time will dissolve all doubts.

The Quebec Chronicle (Mr. Cartier's organ) has an article this morning concerning Lord Monck for sending the Earl of Russell Blair—under the guise of commendation to the reigning Ministers for advising that course. The article lays down the principle that when a Government resigns the leader of the Opposition should immediately be sent for, and declare that the attempt to set aside so proper a constitutional practice is to strike a blow at Responsible Government, and to defeat the securities which the constitution exacts from the administrators of the State. It asserts that Mr. Cartier or Mr. John A. Macdonald should have been sent for, and that they could have formed, without any delay, a Government that would have been emphatically strong.

The Opposition members of the Assembly have been busy all day drawing up imaginary programmes of the Cabinet to be formed by Mr. Cartier and his colleagues. They have all lists of the members expected to support it when formed. One such list includes the names of five or six Western Liberals, who would be very much astonished to see their names in such association.

Passengers by the Grand Trunk down train yesterday arrived in Quebec five hours behind time, the train having run off the track near Arthabaska in consequence of a broken rail. To-day the down-train was again two hours late, having run off the track near Richmond from a similar cause.

Six o'clock.

The meeting of the Upper Canada Liberals continued for upwards of an hour. Twenty-nine members of the Assembly were present—being the whole of the supporters of the late Government remaining in town, except four, and the absence of these four was satisfactorily accounted for by sickness or otherwise. Retrospective statements were made of all that had passed during the crisis, and resolutions were adopted approving of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's course while holding the reins of power, and endorsing the policy of the Macdonald-Dorion Administration. The language used by all the gentlemen present was such as to indicate, in plain connection with the proceedings at the Lower Canada session, that Mr. Cartier cannot reckon upon a single defection from the ranks of the Liberal party.

The latest rumor is that Mr. Cartier finds the task a very difficult one; that the

Moderate section of the Opposition very much dislike his being Premier of the Government; and that his conduct as leader of the Opposition this session has been such as to increase the hostility previously existing against him on his own side of the House. It is confidently asserted that the Townshippers are insisting that any new Government to be formed shall deal with the question of representative reform.

Seven o'clock.

Another turn of the kaleidoscope has occurred! Mr. Cartier has just come down to the House, and it has transpired that he has failed to form a Government, and that Sir E. P. Tache has been charged with the task of constructing a Cabinet.

It appears that on sounding his party, Mr. Cartier found so little cordiality—so little disposition to follow his leadership—in fact, on the part of many, so thorough a distaste to him in the capacity of Prime Minister—that he was compelled to abandon the hope of forming a Government that would be respectably sustained even by the Opposition members of the Assembly! Mr. Cartier therefore waited on the Governor General, accompanied by Sir E. P. Tache, and requested that His Excellency would develop on that gentleman the duty of constructing a Government, as more likely to be accepted by the party whom he, Cartier, had assumed to lead. It is understood that His Excellency adopted this suggestion—that he requested Col. Tache to undertake the duty, and that Col. Tache accepted it.

Nine o'clock.

It is understood that Sir E. P. Tache has not himself into communication with Mr. John A. Macdonald, and that that gentleman has undertaken the formation of the Upper Canada section of a new Administration.

Some vague rumors are in circulation that a Coalition will be attempted, and that overtures will be made to Messrs. Ferguson Blair and McDougall. But the general impression is that John A. Macdonald, and all the hopefulness of getting the Upper Canada Liberals to act with him to think of making such a proposition, and that he will strive to construct his section of the Cabinet with strict adherence to old party lines.

The French Canadian Opposition members declare that they want no Coalition. Their hopes have been buoyed up by a queer story that some one has crammed them with, to the effect that in the event of a general election Mr. John A. Macdonald would carry seven or eight constituencies now held by members of the Liberal party. It is reported that Mr. Cartier telegraphed to Mr. Campbell, of Kingston, requesting that gentleman to act in conjunction with him in forming a new Government, and that Mr. Campbell refused. It is, however, added that he has since consented to take office under Col. Tache. Mr. Macdonald, as will come down to Quebec to-morrow.

Mr. Cartier is understood to be willing to take a position in the new Government under Col. Tache.

It is not believed here that a Government can be formed by C. L. Tache and Sir E. P. Tache, and that a majority of the present House. As regards the controlling mind, it would be substantially the same Administration as broke down in 1862 by its own scandalous misconduct. The question is a good deal discussed whether such a Government ought to be granted a dissolution, should it venture to demand one. No little curiosity is expressed to see with what grace Mr. Cartier will to-morrow announce his miserable failure to form a Government, after all his bragadoocio about being the strongest man in the House!

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 22.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

MR. ABBOTT presented the final report of the Hochelega Election Committee, as follows:—

"That in the opinion of your committee the consent of the parties, by them filed in this matter, that both the petition and the defence be declared not to be frivolous or vexatious, does not in any respect bind your committee to report in conformity with such consent, and that no evidence has been offered tending to show the correctness in point of fact of the declaration so consented to; but that in deference to the practice which the committee is informed has hitherto been implicitly sanctioned by the committee of the House, and that by a different course the parties might be taken by surprise. The report closed by intimating as the final decision of the committee:—'1. That the Hon. A. Dorion was duly elected for Hochelega at the last election. 2. That neither the petition nor the defence of the Hon. A. Dorion was frivolous or vexatious.'"

MR. IRVINE moved that, with the consent of both parties, the Hochelega Election Committee have leave to adjourn till the 30th of March. Carried.

Attorney General Macdonald said it had become generally known that the Hon. Mr. Ferguson Blair had been commissioned by His Excellency to undertake the task of forming a new Administration. So far no report had reached him of the progress which Blair had made, and he desired to allow the necessary time, he moved that the House do now adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Cartier—Till when?

Attorney General Macdonald—Till to-morrow.

Mr. Cartier—Then, I second the motion. The House then, at a quarter past three o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

Quebec, March 24.
The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Dunkin moved that the Ottawa County Election Committee have leave to adjourn, till Tuesday the 12th April. Carried.

Attorney General Macdonald said on the table returns with reference to tavern licenses issued in 1863; with reference to free grants of land, and papers relating to the diminished form of the County of Bruce, and the appointment of Mr. McLaughlin as his successor.

Attorney General Macdonald said he had no further information to give the House as to the progress of the proceedings with regard to the organization of a new Government, and he should feel bound to ask that the House do now adjourn—the supposed till Monday next—in consequence of the previous order of the House. The hon. member for Hon. Macdonald would probably give the House an explanation of the matter when he was placed in the hands.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said he had informed the House yesterday that His Excellency had honored him with a summons to wait upon him with regard to the formation of a new Government. He was now empowered to inform the House that previous to that, after the conference which took place here,

three Hon. Mr. Ferguson Blair and Sir E. P. Tache had failed to come to the issue of a Government. His Excellency was expected to intimate to Sir E. P. Tache not to attempt himself to form a Government, and that Sir E. P. Tache had the honor to meet again his friend Sir E. P. Tache, and with the assistance of several friends, had succeeded in this, he immediately waited on His Excellency, with Sir E. P. Tache, and asked His Excellency to take back from him, Mr. Cartier's, hands, the duty of forming a Government. To this request His Excellency was pleased to accede, and he, Mr. Cartier, had now to announce to the House that Sir E. P. Tache was at present progressing with the formation of a new Government. Perhaps he would have been in a position to announce further progress on Sir E. P. Tache's behalf if some hon. gentlemen, members of the other House, who had to be consulted or spoken to on the subject, were in town; but this he had not time to do, and he had to retire to his room, a little delay in the progress which Sir E. P. Tache would otherwise have made. With these observations he begged to second the motion made by his friend the member for Cornwall.

The House then, at a quarter past three, adjourned till Monday.

The Ministerial Crisis.

Quebec, March 24.

There does not appear to be any definite decision arrived at yet, in regard to the personnel of the new Government. The arrangements, in fact, are not yet proceeded with, and it is not yet known whether the Hon. Alex. Campbell from Kingston. He is expected here to-morrow. I fancy that Col. Tache and Mr. John A. Macdonald have no easy task before them either before or after Mr. Campbell's arrival. Already, it is said, Mr. Campbell has encountered very great obstacles, and shrinks from the task.

Of course, all sorts of rumors are afloat as to the manner in which the Cabinet Office are to be filled should Col. Tache succeed in forming a Government. But I suspect that the following program will be the order of the day:—The first thing to be done is to get the Hon. G. E. Cartier, Attorney General East.

Hon. A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance. Hon. T. D. McWheir, Minister of Agriculture. J. C. Chapin, Esq., Provincial Secretary. H. F. Taschereau, Esq., Solicitor General East.

The name of Mr. Langervin is by some parties substituted for that of Mr. Taschereau as Solicitor General; but I suspect that the latter will probably be as suggested above, and that Mr. Langervin will be constituted by the promise of the Speaker's should the latter prove propitious at next general election.

As to the Upper Canada programme, it is spoken of with much less confidence, owing no doubt to the absence of Mr. Campbell. But speculation takes shape something like this:—

Hon. John A. Macdonald Attorney General West.

Hon. Alex. Campbell—Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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Thomas C. Street, Esq.—Receiver General.

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It is said that Mr. Speaker Wallbridge was sounded last evening as to his taking office under John A. Macdonald, and that he very emphatically declined.

The Quebec Chronicle (Corruptionist organ) of this morning, gives its version of the proceedings of yesterday. It says that the Government of the Upper Canada section of the House, and that he recommended His Excellency to assign the duty of forming a new Administration to Mr. Cartier; and that Mr. Cartier was thereupon sent for and received the *carte blanche* which had been intended for Sir E. P. Tache. It said that subsequently Mr. Cartier prevailed on Colonel Tache to accept the task of constructing a Government with Mr. John A. Macdonald as his Upper Canada colleague. The Chronicle has no other political article this morning.

The Mercury (Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's organ) of this morning, has a strong article on the political situation. It says the olive branch was held out to the Lower Canada majority by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and his colleagues, and it was trampled under foot—he says proposition was made, and it was rejected immediately and unconditionally. It says that Sir E. P. Tache is responsible for the refusal to negotiate terms of peace; and that the putting forward of Mr. Cartier is tantamount to a declaration of war by the Lower Canada section of the House, a challenge by the old Coalition to the Reform party. It says that though Col. Tache, for expediency sake, may be put forward as the figure-head, Mr. Cartier is the real Cabinet maker; his hand pilots the ship of State, and his voice is heard in its own council.

It is the type of sectional domination, of Coalition fraud and corruption and intrigue, and of Grand Trunk Manipulation of Law and Ledger as to its managers may be seen best. The article winds up thus:—"The Cartier party have appeared on the scene of peace, and demand supremacy 'at the cost of war'—let them have war then 'to their hearts content.'"

NINE O'CLOCK.

It is confidently asserted from his own side of the House, that Mr. John A. Macdonald is strongly disinclined to be the leader of the Upper Canada section of the new Government, or even to enter the Cabinet at all, on the ground of his weak health and the necessity of his giving attention to his private affairs. It is now generally believed that Mr. Campbell will be the Upper Canada colleague of Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald is said to have been induced to this course by personal reasons, alleged, or by a desire to free the new Cabinet from the odium of his name, as a matter of speculation. It is not known that a desire has been manifested to obtain for the new arrangement an Upper Canada member, by giving two or three offices to Upper Canada Liberals. I understand, however, that in Mr. Campbell's absence no posi-

tive overtures have yet been made. And the feeling is very strong, that in all probability every attempt of this kind will be abandoned, as hopeless; and the Cartier-Macdonald combination, pure and simple, revived in all its glory.

It is only just to say, however, that several of the members of the opposition from Upper Canada, as well as British members from the old Cartier-Macdonald system of ruling Upper Canada by a Lower Canada majority. Whether this classification is the serious as to Government—or whether it is only assumed with a view to a coming general election, at which they hope to figure as "independent" candidates, and develop afterwards into full-blown supporters of the Cartier-Macdonald Government—remains to be seen.

Should Colonel Tache—or rather Mr. Cartier succeed in forming a Government, it is generally expected that there will be an adjournment of a month from Monday, to allow the new Ministers to be elected to meet again his friend Sir E. P. Tache, and with the assistance of several friends, had succeeded in this, he immediately waited on His Excellency, with Sir E. P. Tache, and asked His Excellency to take back from him, Mr. Cartier's, hands, the duty of forming a Government. To this request His Excellency was pleased to accede, and he, Mr. Cartier, had now to announce to the House that Sir E. P. Tache was at present progressing with the formation of a new Government. Perhaps he would have been in a position to announce further progress on Sir E. P. Tache's behalf if some hon. gentlemen, members of the other House, who had to be consulted or spoken to on the subject, were in town; but this he had not time to do, and he had to retire to his room, a little delay in the progress which Sir E. P. Tache would otherwise have made. With these observations he begged to second the motion made by his friend the member for Cornwall.

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Double Shuffling.

Messrs. Cartier and John A. Macdonald are trying another dodge to hoodwink the people, and pull the wool over the eyes of their representatives. Convinced that they cannot succeed in forming a Government in their own names, which are at present below the level of the people, they have decided to take the Premier'ship and they will figure under him. The country would, probably, have more confidence in Mr. Tache, or in any other member of the House, than in either of the leaders of the old Coalition. But we do not think they will have confidence in any ministry in which these men are to be the ruling spirits. The dodge is a clever one, but it cannot succeed unless the people shut their eyes to the obvious fact, that by supporting such a government they would be, again, placing the hands of Cartier, Macdonald & Co. in the public money chest, to distribute to their friends, as before, without stint or hindrance.

Does any one party of politicians in the country desire to have these men in places of trust and confidence? Do the electors of South Lunenburg wish to have the financial affairs of the country again placed in their hands? If not let them watch, narrowly, the votes of their member, and see what side he will take in this new shuffle. The question to be decided in a few days, will be not as to the "difference between Turcotte and Stoute," but whether the old corrupt leaders of the Coalition shall be reinstated in power or better men selected?

The following is the opinion of the "Montreal Witness," which a large majority of our readers will accept as good authority:—

Quebec, March 24.

It is now manifest that Messrs. Cartier, Galt, and John A. Macdonald, are afraid of their own photographs on the public mind. Mr. Cartier yesterday prevailed on Sir E. P. Tache to forego his purpose of persevering in his retirement from public life, and having accomplished that, he went to the Governor General, (as he himself said to-day, in the course of securing a motion of adjournment), and told him that he (Mr. Cartier) could report no other progress in the task of forming a Government than that he had prevailed on Sir E. P. Tache to undertake the task. Accordingly, Col. Tache assumed the task, at once entrusted the formation of the Government to Sir E. P. Tache, and Mr. Cartier, who, it is understood, took in Mr. Galt, Mr. McGee, Mr. Chapin, and Mr. Campbell. He also stipulated for the admission of Mr. John A. Macdonald, under the leadership of the Hon. Mr. Campbell. The object of this arrangement is to present a Cartier-Galt-Macdonald Cabinet to the people "under the style and firm" of the Tache-Campbell Government, just as some men do when they fail in business, paint out the name on the old sign and substitute that of a solvent friend. But surely the plan is too transparent. There can be no doubt but that the thing will be looked upon by all candid people as a clumsy dodge to cheat honest creditors. Indeed, the Lower Canada supporters of the trio do not hesitate to express their fears that the thing will not do. Mr. Cartier has already threatened them with a dissolution for the purpose of creating a threatened meeting.

During the forenoon, the most energetic efforts were made by Mr. Cartier to fill the Upper Canada section, but without success. About noon he was willing to give three seats in his Cabinet to members from opposite side of the House, follow on or no following. Mr. Foley was personally invited, but I know not what was the result. Before the House met, it was understood that no further progress could be made, and hence the fact that Mr. Campbell's presence was needed to enable the arrangements to be completed.

is that the total number is between three and four thousand. Many of the number, from their age and other circumstances, are beyond the reach of improvement, but there are very many who would gladly avail themselves of any means which might be placed within their reach, to improve their condition—and while such liberal provision is made for the education of those who can help themselves, it is scarcely creditable to our province that so little has been done for a class so largely entitled to our sympathy.

Yours, E.

Where are We?

Every change of ministry that takes place, or that is attempted, demonstrates more and more clearly that the two Provinces of Canada cannot get on under the present system. We would call them the united Provinces, or more briefly, Canada, without the qualifying title of Province at all, but that either designation would be a misnomer. We are no more united than a cat and a dog would be were they tied together by the tails. And apart from a few generous and patriotic minds, there is no national feeling to entitle us to speak of Canada as one country. The greater part of our politicians and people put some *esprit de corps* or sentiment of nationality, or denominational or sectional interest, before their allegiance to the country as a whole.

If Upper Canada confides in a public man, he can obtain no adequate support in Lower Canada; and any one who faithfully represents the dominant or priest party, in Lower Canada, can obtain no support, except what is purchased, in Upper Canada. To conciliate this priest party in Lower Canada, Upper Canada consented to be represented by a Roman Catholic, and not a very popular one either, in the last administration; but the very fact that he was supported by Protestant Upper Canada put the Lower Canada *parti pris* in opposition,—a party which cannot be satisfied short of having everything its own way, and which, to that end, must have, in the highest position in the ministry, the most efficient tool for this purpose. No matter how *gracioso*, unprincipled, unscrupulous and wasteful, the man may be, if he is only a clever intriguer, a plausible cajoler, and a bold and successful purchaser of votes, so that the hierarchy may, through him, obtain a majority, and virtually rule the country, he is the man for them and for the majority of the French Canadian people. But can such an one obtain the support of Upper Canada? Not at all. He will only obtain those who are the most corrupt and unscrupulous through favors from the public purse, and that is such a suicidal process, that Canada has been almost ruined by it already.

In this evenly balanced state of parties or rather, we might say, of nationalities, or more correctly still, of religions, it is obvious that the most corrupt and unscrupulous party has a great advantage over the other. An honest Ministry will not purchase support at the expense of the Province, while an unscrupulous one will, like Sir Robert Walpole, secure votes upon the principle that every man has his price. If, therefore, Mr. Cartier goes into power again, an event which we regard as scarcely within the bounds of probability, we may look out for a rapid depletion of the public purse, in favor of all bribable interest. The powerful support of the united railways of Canada may be secured by heavy postal subsidies. Any Protestant denomination which will accept a money consideration for their support, may get it. Any section of the country that will support him in return for some local advantage—say the remission of some debt to the Province—may obtain its share. In fact, judging from the past, there will be no limit, but the falling credit of the Province, to expenditures which the exponent of the priest party will sanction to purchase support.

The country will thus be still further loaded down with debt and taxation; not to promote good objects, but to give us a way to keep the hierarchy in the ascendant, and the most singular thing of all, that the greater portion of our unlighted British merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, through an innate prejudice against Upper Canada Liberals, may, from past experience, be expected to side with the hierarchy and corruption. When will men break off party trammels, and look to the interest of the country at large, instead of those that are sectional and individual!—*Witness*.

Game Protection.

"Sportmen are warned that the law imposes a penalty on those who shoot partridges or woodcock between March 1st and July 4th."—*Brookville Recorder*.

The above is a mistake, and we copy it for the purpose of giving it a contradiction. The Game protection law, passed in the year 1860, and not since repealed, provides that Woodcock shall not be killed during the term from the 1st day of March to the 15th day of July; and that Partridge shall not be killed between the first of February and the first of September, in any year. The provisions of this law will be found in 23rd Vol. Cap. 55, and for the information of those who may not have the Statutes, we will copy a few of the sections of the Act. It may have trouble to the members of the Game Protection Club of these counties and expense to any persons who might feel tempted to break the law:—

1. From and after the passing of this act, the Act intitled: "An Act respecting Game Laws of Upper Canada," chapter sixty-one in the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year.

3. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge or Pheasant shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

4. No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of October in any year.

5. No Woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of July in any year.

6. No Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of April and the first day of August in any year.

7. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge, or Pheasant, Quail or Woodcock, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds, other than by shooting, at any time whatever; nor shall any trap, net, snare, or other means of taking such birds, be used, except for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

8. No Deer shall be trapped or taken by

means of traps or snares at any time whatever; nor shall any traps be set or created for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

9. No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds hereinbefore mentioned within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to be on the party charged, nor shall any sale of any of the game mentioned in this Act take place save within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods hereinbefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof, nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful save within such period of fourteen days.

10. No eggs of any kind of the birds above enumerated, and hereby declared to be Game, shall be wantonly destroyed at any time.

11. Every offence against any provisions of this Act shall be punished summarily on more clearly than the two Provinces of Canada cannot get on under the present system. We would call them the united Provinces, or more briefly, Canada, without the qualifying title of Province at all, but that either designation would be a misnomer. We are no more united than a cat and a dog would be were they tied together by the tails. And apart from a few generous and patriotic minds, there is no national feeling to entitle us to speak of Canada as one country. The greater part of our politicians and people put some *esprit de corps* or sentiment of nationality, or denominational or sectional interest, before their allegiance to the country as a whole.

If Upper Canada confides in a public man, he can obtain no adequate support in Lower Canada; and any one who faithfully represents the dominant or priest party, in Lower Canada, can obtain no support, except what is purchased, in Upper Canada. To conciliate this priest party in Lower Canada, Upper Canada consented to be represented by a Roman Catholic, and not a very popular one either, in the last administration; but the very fact that he was supported by Protestant Upper Canada put the Lower Canada *parti pris* in opposition,—a party which cannot be satisfied short of having everything its own way, and which, to that end, must have, in the highest position in the ministry, the most efficient tool for this purpose. No matter how *gracioso*, unprincipled, unscrupulous and wasteful, the man may be, if he is only a clever intriguer, a plausible cajoler, and a bold and successful purchaser of votes, so that the hierarchy may, through him, obtain a majority, and virtually rule the country, he is the man for them and for the majority of the French Canadian people. But can such an one obtain the support of Upper Canada? Not at all. He will only obtain those who are the most corrupt and unscrupulous through favors from the public purse, and that is such a suicidal process, that Canada has been almost ruined by it already.

In this evenly balanced state of parties or rather, we might say, of nationalities, or more correctly still, of religions, it is obvious that the most corrupt and unscrupulous party has a great advantage over the other. An honest Ministry will not purchase support at the expense of the Province, while an unscrupulous one will, like Sir Robert Walpole, secure votes upon the principle that every man has his price. If, therefore, Mr. Cartier goes into power again, an event which we regard as scarcely within the bounds of probability, we may look out for a rapid depletion of the public purse, in favor of all bribable interest. The powerful support of the united railways of Canada may be secured by heavy postal subsidies. Any Protestant denomination which will accept a money consideration for their support, may get it. Any section of the country that will support him in return for some local advantage—say the remission of some debt to the Province—may obtain its share. In fact, judging from the past, there will be no limit, but the falling credit of the Province, to expenditures which the exponent of the priest party will sanction to purchase support.

The country will thus be still further loaded down with debt and taxation; not to promote good objects, but to give us a way to keep the hierarchy in the ascendant, and the most singular thing of all, that the greater portion of our unlighted British merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, through an innate prejudice against Upper Canada Liberals, may, from past experience, be expected to side with the hierarchy and corruption. When will men break off party trammels, and look to the interest of the country at large, instead of those that are sectional and individual!—*Witness*.

Latest from Quebec.

Quebec, March 26th, 1864.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, of Kingston, arrived here yesterday morning, and at once set to work to form the Upper Canada section of the ministry. He first approached ministerial members, having conservative antecedents, and was met by prompt and decisive refusal.

Ottawa men waited on Cartier and Tache yesterday, and formally announced their determination to oppose any Ministry composed of a minority of Upper Canadians, likewise their determination to set harmoniously with a majority of Upper Canadians, although late, declaration is creditable in view of threatened sectional difficulties.

It is not expected that Cartier and John A. are so mad as to go on constructing a Cabinet, with not more than 18 followers in Upper Canada. Under the present circumstances they are in a minority of ten. If they construct a Cabinet, then, on what ground can they ask a dissolution? The opposition are very disconcerted this morning.

The following is telegraphed to the Globe:—

Quebec, March 25th, Friday, Noon.

Mr. Campbell, of Kingston, has at last arrived. The Montreal train was detained to connect with the train from Toronto and the West, so that we have received already the "Globe" of yesterday (Thursday) morning.

The difficulties in the way of the present Cabinet-makers are reported to be very formidable. Considerable dissatisfaction evidently exists in their own ranks. The feeling against supporting a government that cannot command an Upper Canada majority is growing stronger every hour. Serious doubts begin to be expressed whether Mr. Campbell himself will consent to take part in a Ministry that can only be formed on the principle of ruling Upper Canada by a Lower Canada majority.

The Quebec "Mercury" of this morning gives as the prevalent conviction of what must take place should Mr. Cartier form a Government—a general look from the outset—the new Upper Canada Ministers sent to Jericho—and then a general smash! In a long article on the political situation, the "Mercury," speaking of Mr. Cartier's attempt to get help from the Upper Canada majority, says, "the temper looks hopeless for the assistance it renders. Upper Canada is in fact—firm as a rock—and a rock is indeed—left to its own resources." "Cartier, wearing the Tache mask, has set