

Arrival of the "America."

Halifax, May 14, 1863. The America from Liverpool on the 2nd and Queenston on the 3rd has arrived. News message and unimportant. The Africa arrived at Queenston yesterday. A Russian army had been routed by 3000 Cossacks, and the Grand Duke Michael narrowly escaped capture.

Consuls on Saturday were very firm at 9 o'clock. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce steady.

San Francisco, May 13.—Of the treasure shipped per steamer Oriaba—day, \$105,000 is for the London Lloyd's, that being their proportion of amount recovered from the wreck of the Golden Gate.

New York, May 14.—The Post has the following from Washington to-day: Fears of a rebel cavalry raid upon the capital are entertained in Washington, and for some days planks were removed from the China Bridge and a full battery stationed at Aqueduct Bridge.

On Sunday night a rebel cavalry force made a dash through our lines, to New Chain Bridge. General Lee's army contained all the nurses and surgeons who accompanied the ambulance trains across the river, and had guns placed in position at United States and Banks fords, from which it is supposed that he intends to assume the offensive and cross the river for an attack on our forces.

Washington, May 14.—Thousands of discharged volunteers passed through Baltimore homeward bound on Tuesday, and regiments yesterday and today returning from the army of the Potomac paraded our streets.

New York 14.—The Tribune has advice from the army to Tuesday, and all reports of movements since Hooker's crossing to the north side of the Rappahannock are unfounded. The army occupies its old camps. The troops are in good spirits, and some dissatisfaction is expressed with the mode of the retreat but no demoralization. Stoneman's raid has been overthrown. The Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad was so little injured that it was repaired in twenty-four hours. Our losses exceed 17,000, while Lee's loss is estimated at 18,000. Our army still outnumbered that of the rebels.

New York 14.—A driver from Puebla via Havana, 13th. On an attack on the Convent of St. Augustine, Carmen, and Merced on the 24th the battle occurred at Alexio, between a part of Comonfort's force and the French, both parties claim success, but the chief design of Comonfort to dislodge the French from Alexio not attained. Stoneman's raid reached Vera Cruz on April 20th that the French were driven from Fort San Jarvis and Hill San Juan to their former position at Amulcan. The French account disagrees with this, and reports its capture of Vera Cruz dates are up to April 3rd, when the French advance from Puebla dates were only to the 29th, via Jalapa and Mexico. The Puebla dates are to the 21st.

A private letter received in Havana, states that since the first occupation of the fort San Jarvis, the French army have not obtained any advantage. The French attacks have been made on various points, but always with ill success and sometimes with defeat. On the 19th they opened a cannonade upon the Carmon Fort, which lasted 40 hours, when a breach was made, upon several columns then proceeded to make an assault, but they were driven back by the bayonet leaving the streets filled with their killed and wounded.

(Special to the Tribune.) Washington 13th.—Gen. Staple's charges have scouted the country about Washington other directions pretty thoroughly. They report nothing but small squads of guerrillas hovering about our lines in the hope of doing mischief when occasion may offer.

(Special to the Times.) Washington May 13.—It is understood that Secretary Chase received by the last steamer official notice from Robert Walker to the effect that he would probably negotiate within the ensuing week a loan of 100,000,000 on satisfactory terms, interest payable in London.

A letter received today by a secessionist from a rebel manor confined in Fort Delaware says the rebel force in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville did not exceed 70,000 the writer admits that the rebel loss is much greater than the federal.

(Special to the Philadelphia Enquirer.) Washington, May 13.—We learn that Vallandigham has been arrested by the rebels against him, and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas until the close of the war. Burnside approved the order but the President has changed it by sending him to the South.

New York May 14.—The express of this evening was conveyed by the express of this week sent a request to the President to either accept his resignation, or place him in active service. Rumor says the resignation was not accepted, but that a reply was sent back, accompanied by an intimation that the active services of General McClellan would be required at an early day.

Further by the America. Halifax, May 14. The London Observer, in his patriotic article, does justice to Mr. Lincoln and his endeavors, who, it says, evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain and avoid giving just cause of offence, and all qualities higher. Sales on Saturday 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce steady. The Russian army had been routed by 3,000 Cossacks, and the Grand Duke Michael narrowly escaped capture.

The America brings for Halifax, and 45 for Boston, but brings no specie. The Times has remarks on the maritime rights, and says:—

Unfavorable as the doctrine regarding the rights of belligerents appear, in the present position of affairs, there is no unanimous feeling as to the propriety of faithfully adhering to them. If America is to have two codes for use, while we limit ourselves to one, the principle must prove fatal to us again as regards the Peterhoff case. Our merchants feel that it would be harsh without further proof, to allow a principle to go forth that might, under special circumstances, cause our commerce to be harassed, and even suspended in a part of the world.

It is wished, moreover, that whatever is to be the dominion we are now to adopt, we concentrate there should, if possible be something like an explicit understanding that the seats of politicians in this country who are at present most vigilant in insisting upon every advantage being given to the Federalists, are to estimate distinctly the permanent character of the precedents to be established, and they must not at a future time, under the alleged circumstances, demand that at intervals of peace we shall surrender our own and accept any diverse constructions which may then seem acceptable, unless a majority of the public organs and speakers in America are utterly unrepentant. It is only a question of time, only a year or two, more or less, when England will have to call to play whatever weapons she may possess, although it is announced that the people will not then stand upon nice legal restrictions. It will not be convenient with our traditions or practices to shift our views

of right or allow them to be set aside.

Earl Russell, in reply to Lord Oberlinford, said he understood that in future any mails seized by Federal officers would be forwarded to their destination without breaking the seal upon them.

When the Government received the communication which was to come from the Washington Government, it would be their duty to consider what answer they should return to the communication.

Earl Hardwick called attention to the fortifications at Spithead, and pointed out that the Charleston affair left the fortifications against ships exactly as it had all ways done.

Several other speakers alluded to the Charleston affair as valuable experiments; but the Duke of Somerset said the government could not at present commence work at Spithead, having no funds for that object.

In the House of Commons on the 30th April, the Attorney General, in reply to Mr. Whitehead, said he could not state when the case of the owners of the Alexandria would be tried.

Mr. F. Peel, in reply to Lord Dunsley, said that the details of the Galway contract would be arranged in a few days.

Mr. Layard said he had much satisfaction in receiving a despatch that morning had been received from Lord Lyons, announcing that the mails on board the Peterhoff should be sent to their destination unopened. [Cheers.]

In the House of Lords on the 30th April Earl Russell said that as the question of Whitehead and the destination of Her Majesty's mail had been the subject of discussion it might be convenient that he should state the substance of the intimations he had received from Lord Lyons.

Lord Lyons stated that in answer to his application, Mr. Seward had informed him that the American Government had determined not to release the vessel and cargo, but to send them before a prize court. With regard to the mails in conformity to the letter of the 31st of October, they would be sent to their destination.

Mr. Seward stated that in any similar case the same course would be pursued until some agreement was arrived at upon the subject. The law of nations did not appear to have laid down any precise and clear rule with regard to the practice which was somewhat novel in sending mail-bags by private ships; therefore, Mr. Seward was of opinion that the usual communication to Her Majesty's Government on the subject. It was not stated what that communication would be, and it would therefore become a matter for consequent consideration.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

Cape Race, May 11. The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool on the 2nd of April, via London, London, May 1st, was boarded by the news yacht at nine o'clock this morning. Her arrival is five days later.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived at Queenstown, April 29. The North American from Portland, arrived at the wharf on the 1st inst.

It was reported that Mr. Adams had made a frank explanation regarding his letter of protection to Mexican vessels. No diplomatic protest was necessary, but it is stated that France takes offense at it and demands an explanation.

London, May 1.—The London Times' City article says that, notwithstanding the additional reports from New York of violent instructions being sent by Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, it is believed that nothing of the kind is intended to be presented to our Government. The reports were probably encouraged solely with the view to mitigate the difficulties of the approaching conscription with the present feeling of the British public which recently found expression in Parliament. It would be highly dangerous for the Washington Government to touch matters in such a position as might render a continued exercise of forbearance impossible on the part of the British Government.

It is stated that the detention by the Federalists on board of the Peterhoff, of two members of the firm of Gilchrist, Rodgate & Co. having been brought to the notice of Earl Russell, His Lordship has directed a reply to be sent them, announcing that Lord Lyons will be instructed to state to the Government of the United States that the British Government considers that full reparation is due for the losses sustained by the detention of their agents, and to Mr. Rodgate, for the injury done them and him by protracted imprisonment at New York.

The Ministers have announced that the Peterhoff's mails will be forwarded to their destination unopened and that the same course will be pursued in similar cases.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that it is supposed that next year the army will be reduced to a nominal figure of 400,000 men, and the navy of 188 ships afloat, with crews of 38,250. At present France has 420,000 soldiers under arms and 300 ships afloat.

The Corps Legislatif has been prorogued to the 7th of May.

The Paris Bourse was firmer—rentes closing on the 29th ult. at 69 1/2.

ITALY.—A German priest, it was said, had gone from Rome with despatches for Cardinal DeAngelis, denouncing Cardinal Antonelli, and calling DeAngelis to the head of the Papal Government.

POLAND.—Unimportant diplomatic papers regarding Poland had been published in England. They include Earl Russell's despatches to Russia dated April 10th, calling on Russia to fulfil her treaty obligations.

A messenger had arrived in London from St. Petersburg, the bearer it was supposed of a reply to the last article of Earl Russell. A Berlin letter says that Russia's proposal of a defensive and offensive alliance has been repeated to the Government of Prussia.

Cairo, May 10. The Memphis Bulletin of last evening says that six newspaper correspondents, Colburn of the World, Richardson and Brown of the Tribune, McCullough of the Cincinnati Commercial, Beatty of the Gazette, and Dodman of the Chicago Tribune, were on the tug boat destroyed by hot shot from the Vicksburg batteries last Sunday. There were 20 persons on board, only one of whom managed to escape, and nothing had been heard of the remainder at Milliken's Bend up to Tuesday night.

If they reached either bank shore they were probably captured as the Confederates occupied that point of the peninsula at the time, having crossed over for the purpose of intercepting any barges that might be floating down.

The Bulletin also says that General Grant had sent 1,900 prisoners to Milliken's Bend. A portion of his force, when last heard from on the 20th ult. of Jackson. The troops had taken several days' rest with them. It is reported that the bridge over the Big Black River had been destroyed thus cutting off the Confederate retreat from Vicksburg.

It is reported that a Yankee don't East has invented a machine for corking up day-light, which will eventually supersede gas. He covers the interior of a four barrel gun with shoe-maker's wax—holds it open to the sun, then suddenly heads up the barrel. The light sticks to the wax, and at night can be cut into lots to suit purchasers.

Federal Outrage on a British Subject.

Washington, May 11, 1863. We have just learned the particulars of an outrage committed by Federal officers on a British subject in Buffalo, which deserves the attention of the Provincial Government.

The subject of this outrage, Mr. James Lee, a gentleman who has been for many years past occupied as a School Teacher in different parts of Western Canada, and who recently thought of seeking employment for a few months in the city of Buffalo. The circumstances of the case are these: Soon after he arrived in that city, Mr. Lee, last week, in making inquiries for a situation, met with a man in a whole store, met with a man of gentlemanly appearance, who offered to engage him as such, and after some conversation he was immediately sent to accompany him to a house for the purpose of concluding the arrangement. Mr. Lee then entered the house, was shown into a room where a military looking man was sitting, who produced a paper which he partially read and which Mr. Lee at once perceived to be no less than the oath of allegiance to the United States government. Mr. Lee immediately put on his hat for the purpose of leaving the house, but was prevented from doing so by some United States soldiers who were in attendance, and who, finding he would not willingly take the oath, attempted to compel him by force to do so. Not proceeding in this he was immediately sent to prison, where he has since been kept in close confinement. Notwithstanding his protest as a British subject against such acts of violence by the military, they refused to release him or even allow him an examination before the civil authorities. This is an outrage which should be, at once, carefully looked into.

The confinement was held by the Lord Bishop of Ontario at Brookville and Maitland on Sunday last. At the former place, 54 candidates came forward as at the latter about 26. The Communion was administered at both places, immediately after the confinement.

The steamer United Kingdom, which left Montreal on Sunday morning, has got aground in Lake St. Peter, in consequence of the neglect of the Trinity House to lay down the buoys. She will probably have to lighten before she gets off.

A fearful calamity has befallen a family of John Neilson, Esq., at Cape Rouge. A rebel army—a march of nearly two hundred miles—has been made in less than five days, with a loss of one officer and 37 men, having captured and paroled 300 men.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Capt. P. Owen, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. McIvor, Dr. Hackley, and Lieut. Egan, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a despatch to Major-Gen. Hooker. He failed in the attempt but with his escort of 10 men he was captured and paroled one Major, two Captains, a Lieutenant, and 15 men. He and his friends were finally separated from his escort and afterwards recaptured by his own forces. He arrived this morning.

I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut-Col. Davis and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chiefs. Respectfully submitted.

J. KILPATRICK, Cpl. Comd. 1st Brigade, 34 Div. Cavalry.

Minutes of McNab Council.

Pursuant to public notice, the Council met this day in the Town Hall as a Court of Revision, and after disposing of some of the appeals adjourned the said Court on Monday the 25th day of May. The Council proceeded to distribute the statute labor for the current year, and to appoint any other business that might come before them. The Councilors were all present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read, approved and signed by the Reeve; and the following communications were read, viz:—

Petition of Times and Montreal, requesting the Council to order David T. Browne to remove his fence of road allowance between lots No. 1 and 2, in the 5th con.

Petition of Trustees S. S. No. 8, non-residents, to Donald Cameron and others, to form a new school section, and to petition of John Campbell, for aid to build a bridge on 12th con.

Petition of Peter Campbell and others, praying that the council do cause a new street to be made on the 11th concession line.

Petition of Wm. Gemmill, for aid to support Andrew Robertson.

Petition of Henry Othar, praying for tax to be refunded to him.

Petition of Jno. Fisher, praying that the Council do cause the name of Wm. McGonigale and others, for money to expend on 11th con.

Petition of Peter Stewart for money to be expended on road allowance between lots No. 20 and 21, from the 8th to the 7th con.

Petition of Alex. Wilson and others, praying that the sum of \$75 be granted to repair the swamp on the 23 con. line.

Petition of Alex. McNevin, praying for liberty to perform his statute labor in path division No. 10.

Petition of John Sutherland and others, for a grant of money for road purposes.

Certificate from Wm. Storrie, of a grant of land for a road 30 feet wide, free of charge, to avoid the Liffy gully on the 10th con. line.

Account for postage, amounting to \$2.45.

Report of Commissioners for amount of contract of Bridge on 12th con. line, \$43.

Report of Commissioners for bridge at Liffy Gully, 10th con. line.

Communication of the Bureau of Agriculture.

Account of Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., for timber for white bridge, in Arnprior corporation.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would during the present sitting of Council, move for leave to introduce a by-law for the distribution of statute labor for the current year.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCree, that the by-law for the distribution of the statute labor be brought up and read a first time, and referred to committee. Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the council do now resolve into committee of the whole to take up all the original communications and other documents of the statute labor and report thereon.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS. With regard to the petition of Henry Othar, we recommend it do lay over.

Petition of Timothy Manahan, we recommend that the clerk do instruct D. T. Browne to move his fence to the proper place.

Account of Henry Rowwell, we order it be paid.

Petition of Trustees S. S. No. 8, do lay over for the present.

The Cavalry Expedition To Richmond.

Washington, May 11, 1863. The following was received at headquarters to-day: Yorktown, Va, May 8, 1863. Maj-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: General Lee—I have the honor to report that by direction of Maj-Gen. Stocemen I left Louisa C. H. on the morning of the 3rd inst. with one regiment, (the Harris Light Cavalry of my brigade,) crossed Hungary on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires and railroad for several miles; passed over the Brook Turnpike; drove in the rebel pickets down the pike, across the brook; charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of Richmond; captured Lieut. Brown, A. D. C. to Gen. Winder, and eleven men within the fortifications; passed down on the left of the Meadow bridge on the Chickahominy, which I burned; ran a train of cars into the Peninsula; and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force; burned 55 wagons and the depot, containing upwards of 20,000 barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattaponi and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the Rebel cavalry pursuit.

On the evening of the 1st, I sent a third wagon train and depot, a few miles west of Tappahannock on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of 20 miles being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of Stuart's, from the fact that we captured prisoners from the 1st, 5th and 10th Virginia Cavalry. At sundown I discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in a line of battle above King and Queen Court-House. The strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to the attack, only to find that the rebel force was a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had been separated from the command of Lieut-Col. Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 a. m. on the 7th, I found myself and rest under our brave old flag within our lines at Gloucester Point.

Rebel raid and march about the entire Rebel army—a march of nearly two hundred miles—has been made in less than five days, with a loss of one officer and 37 men, having captured and paroled 300 men.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Capt. P. Owen, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. McIvor, Dr. Hackley, and Lieut. Egan, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a despatch to Major-Gen. Hooker. He failed in the attempt but with his escort of 10 men he was captured and paroled one Major, two Captains, a Lieutenant, and 15 men. He and his friends were finally separated from his escort and afterwards recaptured by his own forces. He arrived this morning.

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J. KILPATRICK, Cpl. Comd. 1st Brigade, 34 Div. Cavalry.

Provincial Parliament.

Quebec, Tuesday 12th May 1863. Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from His Excellency the Governor General's Secretary, informing him that it was His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council chamber to-day, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of proroguing the Session of the Legislature.

Mr. Simpson presented the Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies. On motion of Mr. Simpson, an address was voted to His Excellency, praying him to issue his warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esq., the Clerk of this House, for the sum of \$75,000, towards paying the contingent expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Mr. Speaker reported that he had taken the costs in the Petition of Denis Emery, Papineau, Esq., and others, complaining of an undue election for the Electoral Division of Montreal East, That \$186 50cts., be paid by the Petitioners to Messrs. Casault, Langlois, and Angers, Counsel for the sitting Member.

Mr. Dawson presented the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report on the state of the Lumber trade of Canada, in relation to the settlement of the country, and the action of the Government in dealing with these interests respectively.—To be printed, and Rule of the House requiring reference to the Printing Committee suspended.

Mr. Somerville presented the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the moneys voted in 1855 for the purchase of Seed, have been expended, and how much has been reimbursed.

Hon. Mr. Brown, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the expediency of summoning Parliament for the despatch of Business during the last week in January or the first week in February in each year, reported the draft of an Address.

Mr. Somerville, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, reported unfavorably on the petitions of Gregor McGregor, and of John Vallier and others, praying that Kingston may be re-united to the County of Frontenac for registration purposes.

Honorable Attorney General Macdonald presented—Return to an Address of the 15th ult., for Statement of sums paid by Public Departments for Stationery, Printing, &c.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor General, by Rene Kimber, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the Members present, went up to attend His Excellency's name, to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz:—

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the "St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company."

An Act to establish the Boundary Lines of certain Concessions, Lots, and Side Lines in the Township of North Dorchester.

An Act to amend the Law as respects persons dying in any Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

An Act to continue in the Corporation of the County of Elgin the management and control of that portion of the London and Port Stanley Gravelled Road lying within the limits of the Town of St. Thomas.

An Act to amend the Consolidated Act of Upper Canada, intituled "An act respecting Jurors and Jurists."

An Act to Legislate and confirm a By-law of the County Council of the County of Lincoln changing the place of the County Town.

An Act to enable Elijah Rowell and others to sue for the present.

Account of postage, we order it be paid.

Petition of Donald Cameron and others, do lay over.

Petition of John Campbell, do lay over.

Petition of Peter Campbell and others, do lay over.

Petition of Wm. Gemmill, do lay over.

Petition of Henry Othar, do lay over.

Petition of Jno. Fisher, do lay over.

Petition of Times and Montreal, do lay over.

Petition of Trustees S. S. No. 8, do lay over.

Petition of Alex. Wilson and others, do lay over.

Petition of Peter Stewart, do lay over.

Petition of Alex. McNevin, do lay over.

Petition of John Sutherland and others, do lay over.

Certificate from Wm. Storrie, do lay over.

Account for postage, do lay over.

Thomas Merrill Prime to be admitted to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

An Act to authorize the Trustees and Executors of James Grimes to sell his real estate as may be deemed best.

An Act to correct an error in the Letters Patent creating the Protestant Parish of the Saint Thomas and Saint George, in the District of Bedford and to define the boundaries of the said Parish.

An Act to enable Thomas Edward Belle Isle to undergo an examination to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for Upper Canada, to Admit Peter Taylor Post-set as an Attorney.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

An Act to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Township of St. Vincent to impose and collect certain tolls and for other purposes.

An Act further to amend the Act relating to the Niagara District Bank.

An Act to amend the Act Twelfth Victoria, chapter one hundred and fourteen, relating to the Quebec Trinity House.

An Act respecting affidavits, declarations affirmations made out of this Province for use therein.

An Act to incorporate the Peel General Manufacturing Company.

An Act to authorize the Ministers of "The New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation," in Lower Canada, to solemnize Matrimony and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Ascut Mining Company.

An Act to amend chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.

An Act to amend the Laws of Upper Canada affecting Trade and Commerce.

An Act to amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of Chicoutimi into a separate Municipality.

An Act to enable Pierre Auguste Joseph Olivier to be admitted to practice as a Notary in Lower Canada, after his passing an examination, and proving the requisite service under articles.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, in the Village of Lanark in connection with the Church of Scotland, to sell a certain lot of land.

An Act to incorporate "The Girls' Home and Public Nursery" of the City of Toronto.

An Act to amend an Act in relation to the Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Gore Bank.

An Act to amend the Act for Consolidating the Town of Coburg.

New Election.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir—We are now on the eve of a general election, where the real and deep interests of Upper Canada are involved; the question before the country is, Shall we have economy and retrenchment under a government who is doing everything within its power to lessen expenses, so as to make the expenditure within the income, or shall we have back the old corrupt Government of Cartier & Co., who has run the Province into 50,000,000 of debt during the eight years that they misgoverned the country. It was not only extravagant that they were guilty of, but actual fraud, as in the instance of \$100,000 taken out of the Provincial chest and given to the City of Montreal and Grand Trunk without any authority and then to hide the fraud they charged the amount to bankers who had never authorized or heard anything of the transaction. This is only one instance of what the Financial Commission has brought to light, that was appointed to enquire into the extravagance and corruption of the late ministry. No wonder that they would use every means to destroy the present Government, so they might shake off the Commission which is exposing their former evil deeds.

The Ministry that are about to be organized are composed of gentlemen untainted with corruption, of first class abilities and liberal principles, and who pledge themselves to all means in making retrenchments. Such a government will be a blessing to the country at large, at the coming election by sending men who can be fully relied upon and whose votes will bear scrutiny.

So far as the North Riding is concerned all have agreed that Mr. Bell has always voted in accordance with his pledges upon the hustings, and he has carried out the views of the constituency that sent him but as to the South Riding can as much be said of Mr. Morris. It may be true that he did not pledge himself distinctly on the hustings to any principle except "that he might shake off the Commission which is exposing their former evil deeds."

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