

SLAVEHOLDING RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 28th.) It is stated that certain members of Congress, representing large slaveholding constituencies, have openly declared their preference for reconstruction, with a Federal guarantee of slavery to the emancipation of slaves, as a means of securing the independence of the Confederate States.

We know of no proposition for emancipation by the States. That subject is surrounded by so many legal and sound obstacles, its effect in securing the only object which would justify its adoption is so doubtful, that there is little probability of its ever being considered. But we contemplate with astonishment the declarations to which we have referred. Can it be possible that men representing slaveholding constituencies would prefer returning to the Union to the dedication of their property to the cause of independence. What constituted the proximate cause of this war? The prohibition of slavery extension and the consequent interference with the institution of slavery within the States.

Why have our people rallied to this cause; only because they regarded it as one form of interference with the rights of property within the States.

Is the army of defense composed exclusively of slaveholders? They have responded nobly to the vindication of public rights. They have contributed their men and their lives to the common defense. But as a class they have enjoyed certain practical exemptions from the general conscription. Men owning slaves have been able to employ substitutes. They have been exempted from military service because they owned fifteen hands or less.

The non-slaveholders have on the contrary enjoyed no similar privileges. They have not sought them. Now what contribution to the cause has been made by the non-slaveholding sections of this and other States? Take the Valley of Virginia for instance. There the slave property has been carried away; the houses burned, and the country abandoned to conflict between the contending armies. The men from this region have endured the fate of war. They have lost the special interest which in chief part occasioned the war. Have they flinched from or abandoned the cause because their interest in the cause has been extinguished? On the contrary they cling the closer to the principle of independence when their property interest in its preservation has been diminished.

Can it then be possible that those so deeply interested in the cause as the slaveholders from the interior of the Cotton States should prefer, under any circumstances, the security of their property to the independence of these States? It would be in effect, to say to all other interests: "You have fought for the integrity of slave title, your country has been desolated, your lives and limbs have been sacrificed to the success of this object; but we doubt our ability to guarantee by your valor the safety of our slave property, and propose to sacrifice this title to the success of your cause. As the object of the war was the safety of slave title, we must seek that object by another course. We shall throw ourselves upon the protection of the enemy. They will grant us, at least, the temporary use of our own slaves."

This is the alleged proposition of certain slaveholding members translated. We cannot admit that any sacrifice of interest or institution is too great to be made, if by such sacrifice you procure peace and independence. Why repeat that we do not believe emancipation would insure independence, and we would not therefore make the experiment. But if any ill-advised slaveholder should resort to reconstruction for the protection of his property, let us see what he would gain. The mythical proposition of Blair and Singleton affirm the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. Now, under that Constitution, a proposition has been introduced into the Federal Congress for so amending the Constitution as to authorize the abolition of slavery.

This proposition requires a few votes to become law. It is said, we think by Mr. Seward, that Congress will adopt the measure during the ensuing session. The Federal Constitution, moreover, authorizes that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States may change their Constitution. Now upon reconstruction there would be four slave States, and we think, some twenty-four or twenty-five free States, and other territorial States either admitted or ready for admission. The number of slave States is fixed; that of the free States will be increased by the formation of new States from the National domain and alien population. How long, then, would the protection of slavery last? For how many months or days? Long enough, say some, to reap the profits of their labor for the maintenance of their owner. Then we should have premature peace to secure to a comparatively few the temporary use of their property. Then men would have given life, limb, property, and a great cause for the special gain of a few. Now, we repudiate the sentiment attributed to certain members of Congress as the sentiment of the slaveholding class. We know hundreds who have given property and life to the cause of independence. We know hundreds who would be willing—if a guarantee of freedom could be given—to subscribe every slave they possess to the success of the cause. Such a concession is wholly unauthorized by the slaveholders of Virginia.

We have no disposition to discuss questions before they arise. But we have no idea of permitting such declarations to go before the world as binding any men than the individuals who have uttered them, and possibly, the constituencies which they represent.

It would be a singular spectacle if it should appear that either one of those States which invited Virginia into the confederacy, finding their interests likely to suffer by the further prosecution of the war, should compound for their own safety, by a surrender of the principle of State Sovereignty involved in this war.

Such States might be now sitting by the side of the reconciled Federal authorities, when Virginia, like the noble British Queen, should be led in manacles, to receive the sentence incurred by having borne to the rescue of those who have deserted her. We apprehend no such spectacle.

The resolutions of the Texas Brigade, in the army of Northern Virginia, which we publish to-day, will be read with pleasure by every Confederate who professes loyalty to slavery. These brave men, the chosen remnants of an gallant band of heroes, ever marched to the tap of the drum, are not conquered yet; they are not yet subdued, they are not ready to sell their birthright of liberty for any mess of pottage; they are not ready to reconstruct on paper guarantees, for they are prepared to sacrifice life itself for independence, will never permit their heroic sufferings to be made fruitless by trusting to Yankee promises. They prefer guarantees written with the point of their bayonets, and secured behind the living ramparts of a brave army, to any Constitutional pledge which a parchment and falsh money may procure.

The resolutions are words of encouragement spoken by a portion of the army to the people; they are the firm resolve of our brave defenders in the trenches, and surely, so long as the army sends forth such a voice, it is a shame and disgrace for men in the

rear to be discussing Yankee guarantees and wasting time over the delusion of reconstruction. But there are men who are discussing a choice between securing liberty and independence by the abolition of slavery and reconstruction with the enemy under paper guarantees for protection of negro property. These reconstructionists are composed of the owners of large numbers of slaves who, though perfectly aware that slavery would be certainly destroyed by reconstruction, yet hope that they may secure gradual emancipation by which they may be able to make as much money out of their negroes as they are at present worth. These men would sell their own liberty and the liberty of the distinguished slaveholding and non-slaveholding soldier for the contemptible privilege of working their negroes some five or ten years longer. We would not be understood as intimating that any large portion of the slaveholders are so maliciously situated or influenced. Reports give the names of some which would make the Southern Democrats blush to know that they had ever sustained such selfish creatures for high and important offices. These men are not Virginians, else we had named them so plainly that their infamy would not soon be forgotten or forgiven.

Leagued with this class of recreant slaveholders there are some old Unionists, men who gave up the leaves and fishes at Washington with great reluctance; creatures who have been sighing in secret for the flesh pots of Egypt; men who before the war were reported as Southern men with Northern principles, but who now are violent pro-slavery men, and would reconstruct the Union upon Yankee pledges. Selfishness and treachery, a love of money and of the Union, are the principles and governing motives of the reconstructionists. They are men of extreme sensibility and great tenderness of feeling, they want to stop this horrible war, to send our gallant defenders back to the corn-field, to put an end to the sufferings of our people. Bless their conscientious souls! they prefer slavery and subjugation to the horrors of war, and they are so devotedly attached to negro slavery that ten years more of such labour is preferable to a century of liberty without slavery.

These reconstructionists are small in number and contemptible in influence, but as a single treacherous officer may surrender a citadel and sacrifice the lives of a numerous and brave army, it will not do to be wholly indifferent to this insignificant class. The army must speak forth its sentiments of courage and confidence, of resolution and purpose. It is not only the defense of the country, but it is the support and prop of the people. It should, while holding the enemy at bay, tell the people at home frankly that "our country never shall be bought nor conquered while they defend it."

In a trial at Cork for murder, the principal witness swore strongly against the prisoner. He particularly swore that a hat, found near the scene of the murder, belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James. "By virtue of your oath are you sure that this is the same hat?"

"Did you examine it carefully before you swore in your information that it was the prisoner's?"

"I did." "Now, let me see," said O'Connell, as he took the hat, and began to examine it carefully on the inside. He then spelled aloud the name James, slowly thus, J-a-m-e-s. "Now, do you mean to say that this word was in the hat when you found it?"

"Did you see it there?" "And it is the same hat?" "It is." "Now, my lord," said O'Connell, holding up the hat to the bench, "there is an end to this case—there is no name whatever inscribed in the hat."

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Feb. 22nd, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publicity for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges at the rate of three pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. No charge for publishing birth notices and deaths.

Parliament is progressing as usual, but without the usual excitement. A large majority of the members are in favor of the scheme of confederation, and very clever speeches have been made by some of the members of the government. In our last issue we published the speech of Hon. J. A. Macdonald. To-day, our readers will find the speech of the session, delivered by the Hon. Geo. Brown. His merits are acknowledged, even by his most bitter enemies. A great number of bills are introduced into the House, many of which will, doubtless, become law.

Mr. Geoffron has brought in a bill to regulate some of the movements of the "little busy bee." Disputes sometimes arise as to the ownership of bees, which have swarmed and settled on land other than that of their owners. The following are the provisions of the bill:—

1. Bee living in a state of freedom shall be the property of the person discovering them, whether or not he be the proprietor of the land on which they have established themselves.
2. Bees reared and kept in hives shall be private property, and as such shall be exempt from seizure for debt, or for the discharge of any liability whatsoever, save and except the amount of their purchase money.
3. Whenever a swarm of bees shall leave a hive, the proprietor may reclaim them, so long as he can prove his right of property therein, and shall be entitled to take possession of them at any place on which they may settle, even if such place be on the land of another person; provided always that he shall notify the proprietor of such land beforehand and compensate him for all damage.
4. If the proprietor of a swarm of bees declines to follow such swarm, and another person undertakes the pursuit, such other person shall be substituted in the rights of the proprietor, and every swarm which is followed by no person shall become the property of the proprietor of the land on which it shall settle, without regard to the place from which it shall have come.

Mr. Bourassa's bill to amend the not re-sponsibility weights and measures, by prohibiting any variation from the statutory weights and measures, by the agreement of the contracting parties, will prevent unnecessary disputes, and save the country and the people some litigation. His bill, if it passes, will be to disallow any agreement to use

weights or measures, other than those made standard by law.

Mr. MacDonkey goes in strong for reconstruction, and has brought in a bill to lessen the pay of legislative councillors and members of Parliament to four dollars per day. Mr. MacDonkey is trying to reduce the fees of lawyers, and they complain, that they are poorly paid as it is. It is not probable that his bill to curtail the lawyer's fees will pass. The Attorney General has brought in a bill for quieting titles to real estates, which, as the "News" says, "may have the effect in some cases of destroying equitable interests that should be allowed to subsist their term—interests which, though they slumber, should not on that account be extinguished. Whatever may be the foundation of the popular prejudice against the Court of Chancery for its interference in and adjustment of the equities of human affairs, there can be no question that it has perhaps afforded more than any other Court an effectual redress against the secret wrongdoer, the more valuable from its power to deal directly with facts that are excluded from the consideration of any other Court."

A very considerable debate took place in the House on Tuesday last on the resolution to appropriate \$50,000 to pay the St. Alban's banks for the late robbery. The motion was, ultimately carried. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald, in the course of the debate said:—

"One thing was clear whether the Act at St. Alban's was one of robbery or belligerence the money did not belong to the parties it was given up to. It was clear that there being a wrongful Act committed they were ready to atone for it. If they had waited for a demand it would have been made on the Imperial Government which would have immediately paid over the sum looking to the Canadian Government to repay it. The Canadian Government, feeling that an officer, acting under an order of Judge Croucher who was an officer of the Government, had improperly given up money, it would be infinitely more dignified to come forward to do what was honest and fair in the premises. His opinion was, that if a certain course was right it ought to be acted upon."

The Ottawa "Union" reports a sad picture of some emigrant boys, who have been sent to this country from England and Scotland. It appears that some have been sent from reformatory prisons and that others were orphans sent out on charity; but all were without protectors and many of them have behaved themselves badly. It is said that the bad habits of some of them have clung to them since their arrival in Canada, and though the immigration agent in Ottawa procured them situations, they have not been able to keep them on account of their thieving propensities. One of these boys, a Scottish orphan, was picked up in the streets by a benevolent gentleman one cold night; and to save him from the danger of freezing to death he tried to procure the lad a lodging at different taverns, but nowhere would they take him for money or charity. It seems he was but too well known. This same lad had burned the barn of a farmer he lived with in the country and robbed him, and had also robbed a subsequent employer in the city of Ottawa. The boy had gone unpunished by a false leniency; his criminal character deprives him of earning a livelihood, and he is left to prow about the city, compelled to steal or starve. In drawing public attention to such a case the "Union" has done the first thing necessary towards applying remedial and preventive means to such a faulty system of emigration.

We mentioned, in our last issue, that an accident had occurred on the Grand Trunk near Kingston Mills. It appears that the damage done to the cars and locomotive was very considerable, amounting to about \$10,000. Both locomotives were badly smashed up, but the injury to the cars is not so great; four of them, however, are more or less shattered. It was reported that the mail conductor had received a serious spinal injury but such is not the case. At the time of the collision he was asserting letters at a table, and the sudden concussion threw him against the table slightly injuring his side. A tender was thrown upon one of the engines just as the engineer had leaped from the latter, the tender slightly touching the clothes on his back in passing. In one of the second class cars was a woman with a child on her lap; when the collision took place the floor of this particular car was torn from beneath her feet, through which gap, in the fright and jar of the moment she dropped her child, and it was afterwards taken up unharmed and without a bruise. No one was really injured by the accident. The accident is said to be the result of an omission on the part of the night operator at Kingston in not delivering the orders sent by the train despatcher to the conductor of the express.

Some of the Montreal papers are calling the attention of the city authorities to the great number of deaths which occur in that city as compared with London and other large cities in England, and draws the conclusion that increased sanitary measures are needed. There can be no doubt that in nearly all our cities, towns and villages, too little attention is paid to drainage; and that this neglect is paid for in the increased mortality which exists. Another great evil, and one which prevails more particularly in large cities, is the crowding of sleeping apartments, or what amounts to the same thing, the occupation of more closets as bedrooms. In New York, where rents are very high, people content themselves with ridiculously small apartments. Some of the richest and most costly houses with

only twenty-five feet frontage, and of which the sleeping rooms are dark ill-ventilated cupboards. In Montreal there is the same tendency of the crowding of dwellings, which, added to defective drainage, to the absence of strict sanitary regulations for the purification of yards and streets, joined to the variability of the climate, and the sudden elevation of temperature in the summer months, breeds the poisonous atmosphere which is proved to be so fatal to life. The more the relative mortality of North America is compared with those of Europe, the greater will the conviction be, that a crusade of sanitary improvement must be entered upon or else we shall continue to suffer the greatest of all losses. In the words of the Gazette, "Human life, the most productive capital of the country, is recklessly squandered."

A decision has not yet been given in the case of the St. St. Alban's raiders; but it appears very probable that they will be given up to the American authorities. This view of the matter is favored by the action of the government in refunding the money taken from the banks by the Confederate robbers. Indeed, it may be deduced from remarks of the ministerial speakers that it is the wish of the administration studiously to avoid giving any cause for offence or angry recrimination to the government of the United States. The government is bound to maintain the proclamation of neutrality, and it is desirable further to have right on our side in our dealings with the United States, so as to avoid the angry bickerings of an exorable people and to disarm the scarcely-concealed hostility of late manifested by President Lincoln's government against Canada. The House has seconded the judgment of the administration in deeming it wise to show to the Americans that the St. Alban's banks shall not suffer loss through a failure of our forms of law. The government takes upon itself, unasked, the amendment of chief-of-police, Lamoth's negligence, as an evidence that it is not disposed to take refuge behind mere quips and quibbles of law in a matter which ought to be governed by principles of equity and well-founded justice.

The Montreal "Witness" has lately been using the Hon. George Brown very scurrily. He pretends in the most whining, hypocritical way, possible, that he has a friendship for Mr. Brown—that he has frequently lauded him for his great public services; and that it pains him much to find it his duty to say a word against a man of such great talents and such public usefulness. Out upon such hypocrisy. Putting a man on the back with one hand and groping for his heart strings with the other. Where there is no real friendship existing it is worse than folly, to make a pretence. The editor of the "Witness" has been saying hard things against Mr. Brown for many years past, and in a tone which shows that, to do so, is more grateful to his feelings than otherwise.

Pakenham, Feb. 11th, 1865.
To J. Pease, Esq., P. Herald.
Dear Sir—Enclosed you will receive one dollar. I have sent you already one dollar, which I think is more than enough for the trouble of leaving this part of the country, and I am not expecting any more from me.
Please discontinue the advertisement.
Yours truly, CHAS. MOPPATE.

Can any one inform us who this Charles Moppatte is, who is about leaving the country, and who has been enough in him to pay one dollar out of three? Would he not send us his photograph for the other two dollars he is owing? We are getting up an album, to be filled with the photographs of honorable patrons, who have not paid for their printing; and we should consider our collection incomplete without his.

It is really surprising what desperate efforts are being made by parties in the Northern States to obtain substitutes for the army. A telegram from Montreal, dated Feb. 17th, says six soldiers of the 60th Regiment were taken in a freight car yesterday from Point St. Charles to Island Port. There the American Customs Officer opened the door, and the soldiers were received by a party evidently waiting for them: Where they entered or who assisted them, is a mystery.

The Montreal Transcript calls attention to the fact that, our Government has adopted the most stringent measures to prevent annoyances to Americans on the frontier by foreigners in Canada, and our volunteers are protecting the lives and property of Mr. Lincoln's subjects, the military agents of the Federal Government are engaged in the nefarious work of kidnapping and carrying off our people almost daily, without even remonstrance on the part of the authorities. Only last week, says our contemporary, a man was brought to Montreal from Quebec in a state of intoxication, and carried across the lines to be enlisted in the Northern army, and similar outrages are of frequent occurrence in Montreal, and perpetrated in the very face of those whose it is to prevent them. A short time since a most aggravated case of kidnapping occurred in the Township of Ponton, and the Sherbrooke Gazette records another outrage by Federal agents in the same locality. "A gang of kidnappers," says the Gazette, "went to a house in the night, a short distance this side of the line, one of whom, by a false pretence, gained admittance, when the others rushed in, seized and bound their victim and ran him across the border."

The Widow Bailey complains that her hay was stolen, one night last week, and drawn away on a sleigh. Other persons have also lost hay and oats. It would be well for all to look out, and try to stop such practices.

A reward of \$100 has been offered by the Mayor of Sarnia, for the apprehension of John Cavanagh and Anthony Conlan, who are charged with a murderous assault on two constables of that town. Cavanagh has been several times in the American army, and is a noted bounty jumper. Somewhat strangely the reward is offered in gold, and smacks of the idea that Sarnia has recently been visited by a shower of greenbacks.

Mr. Wm. Halsey, of Westmeath, has lately been a severe sufferer by fire. His barn and sheds, containing hay and grain, and a mare and colts were all consumed.

An interesting debate lately took place in the House, on the question of calling out the volunteers to the frontier. The debate arose on a Motion of Mr. Dorion to the effect that "the employment of volunteers called out for service on the frontier, should cease at the termination of the present engagement."

Hon. John A. Macdonald said danger was imminent. The South had made it a part of their plan of operations to make Canada the basis of incursions upon the enemy, for the purpose of embroiling the United States and Great Britain in war. The American Government had actually to withdraw part of their force from the front to protect Northern frontier. The moment Canada sent out these volunteers confidence was raised in the United States, and their Government took the earliest opportunity of informing Canada of that. Speaking of the raid on St. Alban's, he [the Attorney General Macdonald] said no language could be too strong to condemn this mere act to plunder and robbery. To show the good understanding with the American Government, he mentioned that that Government had communicated to this Government intelligence of a raid contemplated by certain persons in the States on Canada, which they were taking steps to put down. The Government were as anxious as anyone else to keep expenses down as much as possible. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald could not vote for Mr. Dorion's motion, as he thought the Government should be allowed to assume the responsibility of their acts.

Mr. Allen Macdonald was surprised at Mr. Dorion's motion. There could be no doubt of the danger. He himself had seen it, and had written the Government, urging this step. Mr. Morris regretted that members should show sympathy either with the North or the South, and that Mr. Molton should be necessary for calling out the volunteers. He thought it was a more serious section of the present Cabinet were pro-Northern men. The duty of this House and of the country was to maintain strict neutrality. He had been sorry to hear the member for Hochelaga affirm that there had been no communication from the volunteers, and that it was a mere show. He read from writers on international law to show that want of action on our part to prevent raids from Canada would have justified the American Government in sending forces into this country to protect themselves. He had no reason to congratulate ourselves that we had had a Government which had proved itself equal to the emergency, and had taken the measures necessary to preserve the peace of the Province. He was prepared to leave the responsibility with the Government of deciding in a crisis such as this, as to continuing or discontinuing the policy of having the volunteers on the frontier.

Mr. Scatcherd said the country would not begrudge the payment of volunteers. Having been called out, they must be paid, but the real question was whether this was a necessary outlay. In his [Mr. Scatcherd's] opinion, it was an unnecessary outlay.

Col. Haultain opposed the amendment. He was not sorry we had been obliged to call out the volunteers. He looked upon it as part of the training which was absolutely necessary for this country to go through, with a view to its being placed in an effective condition of defence. He thought it ought to be understood that the present high rate of pay could not be continued.

Attorney General Cartier said Mr. Holton had accused the gallant Knight at the head of the Government, and also himself, of known hostility to the American Government. He admitted that he and the gallant Knight were strong advocates of the monarchical system of Government, but he had yet to learn that that prevented them from being advisers of his Excellency. The hon. gentleman had made an unwarrantable allusion to Judge Croucher. Every one knew an investigation was going on. He (Mr. Cartier) believed there was a failure of justice in that case, and an investigation was ordered.

Mr. McDougall had never concealed that his sympathies, so far as they went, were with the established Government of the United States. He could never sympathize with a Government which had for its foundation human slavery. Whilst in office he was always willing to do anything reasonable to maintain friendly relations with our neighbours. The Government was bound to do everything in its power to prevent a repetition of those raids. When those desperate men got together, and went with their lives in their hands as they did last night, who could the police do? Surely to call out these 2,000 Volunteers was not too much to do.

Mr. Dorion's motion being put to a vote was lost—yeas 15; nays 86.

A Quebec contemporary states that the rumor still prevails in military circles in that city and elsewhere that five regiments, which are ordered home from India, are to be sent out to Canada on the opening of the navigation. It is also believed that the regiments now stationed in British North America are to be increased to twelve hundred strong each, and to be placed on a war footing. A letter from England by the last mail mentions that arrangements were then being made for the transport of three full regiments of cavalry to Canada in the spring.

We are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. John Kitch, who, for many years past has resided near this place. Mr. Kitch, while on his way to visit some friends in Ross, a few weeks ago, contracted a severe cold, which prevented his return, and he died in his death on Friday last. His remains were brought home, and were interred in the burial ground of St. James' Church, Lanark. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbours.

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It is really surprising, what frauds are perpetrated in New York, in connection with enlistments and bounties. It seems that there is a regular system of forging all the documents necessary to show that men were enlisted, had passed examination, been accepted, and received at the military depots appointed for recruits upon which certificates, all in regular order, not only the Government bounties were paid, but the agents of rural towns and villages paid the extra bounties offered for substitutes. Thus the quotas were nominally filled up in many cases without one single man being added to the army, whilst the fraudulent bounty-brokers were depositing each twenty or thirty thousand dollars a month with their bankers. The ramifications of this conspiracy to cheat the Government are said to be extensive, and some fifty arrests have already been made. The whole amount drawn from the U. S. Government and local municipalities for bogus recruits is said to be fabulous; and the army has just enforced in proportion, as it was just deprived of the men which it appeared to have received. The quotas of New York and many other places will thus require supplementing.

A correspondent of the "Kingston News," says that, a few days since, a young man, a British subject, crossed from Kingston to Cape Vincent on business, provided with a regular passport. On his arrival he was hailed in the street by a saloon-keeper of that place, who after persuading him to accompany him to his house, asked to see his passport. On examination he declared it to be incorrect, took the young man to a private room and called in his bar-tender, whom he represented to be an officer in the United States Army. The two then and there tried the poor simpleton for a violation of the passport law, found him guilty, and sentenced him to five years in the States prison, with a promise of pardon if he would enlist. The dupe, frightened nearly to death, consented to the condition, and is now gone to be food for powder, the crimp pocketing all the bounty money.

DR. BYRON ON HIS MUSCLE.—The Chief Superintendent of Education has written a three-column reply, in the Toronto "Leader," to certain attacks made by the "Freeman" upon himself and upon the present Separate School Law. As usual, the Rev. Doctor is fluent and argumentative, and very successfully snuffs out the minor light that dared to assail him.

Arrival of the "Saxonia." New York, Feb. 19th.—The S.S. "Saxonia," from Southampton on the 8th, arrived out on the 7th. The "Moravian" arrived out on the 7th. The "Peruvian" was co-requisite "Union" and "America" had left England.

Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on Feb. 7th. The speech and said Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties in America, and would rejoice at friendly reconciliation. The Queen has had great satisfaction in giving her sanction to the conference meeting of delegates from Canada, assembled at Quebec. The resolutions which were adopted for a closer union of those provinces, under a central government, if approved by the Provincial Legislature, a bill will be laid before Parliament for carrying this important measure into effect.

Consols held at 82½. Confederate loan, 55 to 57. French Rentes, 67½ to 70. The peace rumors gained such credit at Frankfurt that U. S. bonds advanced to 5 percent above New York prices. Erie shares and U. S. 5-20s slightly lower.

Spring Circuits, 1865.

Monday, Feb. 6, 1865.
EASTERN CIRCUITS.—MORRISON.
Kingston.....Tuesday.....21st March.
Brookville.....Tuesday.....4th April.
Perth.....Monday.....10th do
Cornwall.....Monday.....17th do
Ottawa.....Tuesday.....22nd May
L'Orignal.....Tuesday.....9th do

MIDLAND & A. WILSON, J.
Napane.....Monday.....20th March.
Picton.....Wednesday.....22nd do
Belleville.....Monday.....27th do
Whitby.....Monday.....10th April
Cobourg.....Monday.....17th do
Peterborough.....Monday.....1st May

HOME.—THE CHIEF JUSTICE.
Milton.....Monday.....13th March.
Hamilton.....Monday.....20th do
Barrie.....Monday.....3rd April
Nagara.....Tuesday.....25th do
Welland.....Tuesday.....9th do
Owen Sound.....Tuesday.....2nd May

OXFORD.—HAGARTY, J.
Guelph.....Monday.....20th March.
Brantford.....Monday.....27th do
Berlin.....Monday.....3rd April.
Stratford.....Monday.....10th do
Woodstock.....Monday.....17th do
Cayuga.....Tuesday.....25th do
Simcoe.....Tuesday.....2nd May

WESTERN.—J. WILSON, J.
Goderich.....Monday.....20th March.
Sarnia.....Monday.....27th do
St. Thomas.....Thursday.....30th do
London.....Monday.....3rd April
Chatham.....Wednesday.....12th do
Sandwich.....Monday.....17th do

THE CHIEF JUSTICE C. P.
Toronto City.....Monday.....20th March.
York & Peel.....Monday.....10th April.

Resources of the Country.

From the orders already received, and information which can hardly be doubted, it is probable one section of the Province will require very nearly, if not quite, all the surplus grain of the other section. The North-western and western counties of Canada West, with barely an average crop will not much more than supply the necessities of all the country east of Port Hope and Peterboro', up the Ottawa, and still further east to the Townships. The result will be, unquestionably, a very limited exportation of produce in the Spring and Summer, and a consequent high rate for exchange. This may, in some measure, be obviated by the early shipment of the immense stocks of timber and lumber carried over the winter; but unless the English demand revives very early, so as to absorb the heavy stocks already at home, the market will not afford much attraction to shippers. The amount of money going into circulation in timber sections is less than for several years past, the disposition being to have present stocks realized upon, before rising much more upon an already overburdened market.—Trade Review.

Beekwith Council.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Beekwith met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Town Hall, on Monday the 6th day of February, 1865.

Present: the Reeve and Messrs. Kidd, Carmichael and Ferguson, Councillors. Absent: Mr. McArthur, Councillor.

The minutes of the last sitting of the Council were read, approved of, and signed by the Reeve.

The Reeve then named John Conboy, Esq., Auditor on his part for the year 1865. It was then moved by George Kidd seconded by Donald Carmichael, That John Conboy, Esq., be Auditor on behalf of the Council for the year 1865.—Carried.

Moved by Alexander Ferguson, seconded by Robert Ferguson, praying to be appointed Assessor for the year 1865, which was read.

On said petition, it was moved by Alexander Ferguson, seconded by George Kidd, That Robert Ferguson be Auditor for the year 1865, with a salary forty dollars for discharging all the duties thereof.—Carried.

Moved by Donald Carmichael, seconded by George Kidd, That Patrick Galvin be Collector for the year 1865, at a salary of forty dollars for the current year, i.e., in discharging all the duties thereof.—Carried.

Moved by Alexander Ferguson, seconded by Donald Carmichael, That John Conboy, Esq., be Road Surveyor for the year 1865.—Carried.

Moved by Alexander Ferguson, seconded by George Kidd, That John Stewart, 2nd Con., Thomas Clarke, William Burrows, James Stewart, John Roberts, William Murray, Donald Campbell, Donald McFarlane, Abolom Campbell, John McEwen and Richard Douglas be Poundkeepers for the year 1865.—Carried.

Moved by D. Carmichael, seconded by George Kidd, That John Stewart, 2nd Con., Allan Cameron, Douglas Ferguson, Peter McArthur, Thomas Hawkins and Peter McTavish be Fence Viewers for the Municipality of Beekwith for the year 1865.—Carried.

Moved by George Kidd, seconded by Donald Carmichael, That John Gillies, Wm. Cavanagh, James Kinsella, John King, John Gorman, John Stewart, 2nd Concession, T. Mason, James Duncan, 3rd, 4th Concession; Thomas Edwards, Donald McLaren, 2nd, 4th Concession, William James, 3rd, 7th Concession, James Stewart, Angus McDiarmid, Archibald Dewar, John Conboy, John Roberts, Alexander McTavish, John McEwen, 2nd, 7th Concession, Robert Kennedy, Peter McGregory, 1st, 14th, 10th Concession, Dugald McCuan, William Duff, John McNeely, Jr., Peter Campbell, Colin King, Joseph Gadd, James Moffat, Benjamin Scott, John Doonan, John McGowan, James McNeely, John May, Peter Tucker, be Pathmasters for the year 1865.—Carried.

EWEN MCWEEN, Town Clerk.

Several American soldiers doing duty at Ogdensburg, deserted last week, crossing on the ice to Prescott. Feeling themselves unsafe here in such close proximity to their late post of duty, they moved westward, turning up at Brookville where they signalled their arrival by something of a demonstration. According to the Monitor they were pursued thither by an officer and some armed men. The latter soon found that their mission was an unpopular one, and that any attempt at a capture of the fugitives might be attended with serious consequences to themselves, so they quickly returned to the other side, while the deserters went on their way rejoicing—perhaps to some other part of the States to play over the again the same game of receiving a large bounty for entering the American service, only to desert on the first favorable opportunity. Such men are a worse than worthless acquisition to any community.—Prescott Telegraph.

MR. GALT.—We are extremely sorry to learn that the Hon. Mr. Galt was kept from his place in Parliament yesterday in consequence of a somewhat sudden and severe illness. We trust, however, that the attack is not of a serious nature, and that a day or two's absence from business will be sufficient to restore the Minister of Finance to his usual good health, and the congratulations of his many friends.—Quebec Chronicle.

INCREASE OF GAME.—Gentlemen returned from the hunt inform us that seventy head of deer have been brought into town by sportsmen from the wilds during the winter. It is calculated that two or three hundred pounds are thus spent every season among an isolated and comparatively poor section of the country people. One party of hunters, we learn, among whom was Col. Rhodes, fell in with a herd of caribou consisting at ninety head.—Quebec Chronicle.

A REAL PROPERTY IN HER OWN COURT.—An old lady who was in the habit of declaring after the occurrence of an unusual event, that she had predicted it, was one day very nicely sold by her worthy spouse, who, like many others we have heard of, had got tired of her eternal "I told you so." Rushing into the house, breathless with excitement, he dropped into his chair, elevated his hands, and exclaimed, "O, wife, wife! What—what—what do you think? The old bridle cow has gone and eat up our grandchildren. The old lady was ready; and hardly waiting to hear the last word, she broke out at the top of her lungs—"I told you so, you old fool! I told you so! I told you always would let it stan' out o' doors."

A vote on Dunkin's Temperance Bill was taken in the township of Richmond on Monday and Tuesday last. 182 voted to sustain the bill and 107 opposed it.

A BR... Such in the Wednes case as ple of Fr out, an unal person alleged here to that M saac. secret fr, a person cleanse not in worse robber through all wh heard here to any w lar co account satisfi intend Cath Fraze as they to be know outa be m the tain. have much—Ro On taken great and of ertion were special mitted by ra votes "was" time the Rev Geo citing and ing the cordi liquo the elate trect ches then them stre the bound the cont of the tory, of the d tow. spea world be be a pla What lose a mesq most repu false Fals th to be pow stru as yo no mior, pr gadi must spe a istu gae live siont gae the like gro selo Taw the it it su gae you the bud wil ha nis ac the m my di