

The Postal Subsidy.

The Corruptorist journals are spreading broadcast a statement which some of them, at least must know to be untrue. They allege that Messrs. Edmondstone, Allan & Co. offered to reduce the subsidy for carrying the ocean mails from \$104,000 to \$60,000, that the Government rejected the proposal, and is consequently answerable for the failure to effect a clear saving of forty-four thousand pounds a year. This statement bears an absurdity on its face. What Government contractor ever proposed to accept a lower price for his work than that originally agreed upon, unless he expected an equivalent in return? Messrs. Edmondstone, Allan & Co. did propose to the Government to reduce their subsidy to \$60,000 but they appended to the offer a condition that the term of their contract should be extended for some years. We do not know and probably shall not know till Parliament meets, how many years the contractors proposed to add, and cannot come to a conclusion on the question whether the offer should be accepted or rejected. It may be better to wait the conclusion of the present bargain, and make an entirely new one. No one should propose to work that point the fullest enquiry. But it is quite evident that the Corruptorist story, that the Ministry have injured the country by rejecting a free offer on the part of the contractors of nearly one-half of their subsidy, is an absurdity of the grossest kind. Yet it is not more absurd than many other tales which come from the same source. The present Ministry will bring to the consideration of Messrs. Allan's proposition an amount of commercial sagacity which no government during the last ten years has possessed, and justice will unquestionably be done to all parties.—Globe.

Garibaldi's Glass.

A writer in *All the Year Round* concludes in defence of Rome in 1849, with the following incident, which happened the day Garibaldi withdrew with his band:—Some weeks previously, he says, I had lent to Cary's pocket telescope to a young Neapolitan who was fighting in the Roman ranks. One evening, on returning from the field he came to me with a disconcerted air to inform me that he no longer had my glass. The General had seen him make use of it, had borrowed it from him and struck with its excellence, had inquired if it were his own. "No," General was the answer, "it belongs to an English family residing here." "Give me their address, and say that the necessity of war compels me to borrow their property." The message was duly communicated to me; but I confess my confidence in the General was not sufficient to awaken in me any great expectation of ever seeing my glass again. But I had done justice to Garibaldi. On this last day (for that time) of his Roman career, when not only his own life but the lives of all his gallant men, of his noble sons, and of his faithful wife, were in dark hazard and uncertainty, he did not forget this trifling matter. The lancer whom he had seen riding so fast was despatched by his chief with orders to find our house and restore the glass. Ignorant of the Roman localities, he had ridden into various porte cocheres before he discovered where we lived, creating awful alarm in the quiet neighborhood. But he made us out at last and delivered his message; a little daughter of mine received the trust from him, and ever since a special value has been attached by her and all of us to "Garibaldi's glass."

Work for Unemployed Men in Lancashire.

The Home-office has just issued to the various local authorities two circulars upon this subject. One is addressed to those places which have not yet adopted the Act. It is pointed out that the Local Government Act confers powers for the execution of sewerage and drainage works, works of water supply, the making of new streets and roads, the widening, leveling, paving and improving of existing streets, and for providing and laying out recreation grounds, walks and parks. The money required for these works may be raised by the security of rates—repayment to be made in terms of a maximum of 30 years in ordinary cases, to one of 50 years, under special circumstances. Local boards constituted under the Act, are invited to consider "whether, by employing this description of labor at fair wages, they might not, while carrying out improvements needed in the district, lighten the pressure on the ratepayers, and avert from the unemployed the evil consequences inseparable from long dependence on alms or pauper relief." With respect to those places which have not yet adopted the Act, it is expected that the necessary preliminary to the powers we have mentioned may be secured by passing a vote of the Town Council in towns under Improvement Commissioners by a resolution of that body; and in other populous places by resolution at a public meeting of the majority of owners and ratepayers. The Times says it is stated that the Home-office and the Poor-law Board have conferred very extensive powers on Mr. E. Rawlinson, acting inspector under the Local Government Act, and formerly sanitary engineering commissioner in the Crimea, for the purpose of providing employment, as far as may be practicable, in drainage and other works, for the hands now unemployed in the cotton districts.

Mr. Rawlinson who has been deputed by Government to visit the cotton districts, has commenced his labors, in conjunction with Mr. Farnall, Stockport, Oldham, and Blackburn, have been visited, and it is understood that public works, on which the operatives will be employed, will be begun immediately at Oldham and Blackburn. At the last named place Mr. Rawlinson explained to the public bodies that the Government were willing to lead money on easy terms to corporations and boards of health for carrying out works of permanent utility and sanitary improvements.

POLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the Times has heard corroborations of the report that while every effort will be made to induce England and Austria to act in concert with France on the Polish question, the Emperor Napoleon will still pursue his object alone if obliged to do so. The Poles seem to feel as sanguine in their expectations of aid from France as the Piedmontese did before the Emperor entered on the Italian war. This confidence must be founded on something more solid than vague hope. The question has already been put from Paris to the secret committee which conducts Polish affairs, whether the insurgents are in a position to maintain themselves for two months more, and the reply has been in the affirmative. A portion of the two months has passed away, and instead of being crushed, the insurrection has gained strength, and is more widespread. It is reported that a memorandum or manifesto will be issued by that mysterious body which still eludes the grasp of the Russian police, and organizes its bands from Warsaw, announcing that a loan to a very large amount, secured on the property of the wealthier Poles, is about to be raised for the purpose of carrying on the war. The King of Sweden has heart and soul with the Poles, and the nation apparently goes with the King. Much of this feeling is no doubt owing to the hope of recovering Finland.

Military Rule in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 19. A military despotism prevails to-day in the west. Spies and informers infest the land, unscrupulous arrests are being made by authority unknown to the laws of the country, and punishments inflicted which can find their only parallel in Siberia. Nor is this all; the tongues of the people are tied, and they are denied the right of thinking otherwise than their rulers think. Have you not read Burnside's Order "No. 38" and Hassall's "No. 9"? Have you not heard of the arrest of Vallandigham at the dead hour of night and the flight of his captors to the frowning batteries of Cincinnati, his trial by a drum-head court, and his cruel punishment? But as these are, they only give boldness to the traitors who are now riding upon the whirlwind, and other damnable outrages are speedily following. Brigadier-General Hassall is making good his threat of suppressing a free press. Of course he works in the name of liberty, but it has been the practice of villains, both great and small, from earth's earliest history, to work their bad deeds in the name of virtue. The devil, it is said, appears as an angel of light. So Hassall, the would-be dictator, in suppressing a free press by requiring an editor to publish a "loyal" paper, with his definition of the term loyal, he accomplishes his purposes just as effectively as if he were to send his squad with orders to pitch type and press into the street and bring round the editor. Two papers have fallen before his royal frown within the last few days, viz., the *South Bend Forum* and the *Columbia City News*. The first as the newspaper, reported the "words and notions of others," and was required by the literary as well as by the military authorities to publish an order retracting all this and publish a loyal paper hereafter, or to discontinue publication until further orders. The dictator accuses the *Forum* editor of boasting of an intention to violate General Order No. 9, but to the dictator the very thought of himself upon the mercy of his sovereign, so far as anything in his paper can be understood as boasting he retracts. The *Forum* will have one more issue for the benefit of advertisers, and will then appear no more perhaps forever!

The *News* appeared once more after Hassall's order for it to take back everything it had said and hereafter be loyal or discontinue, and fired a farewell shot, which formed a farewell echo away down deep in the thought of every man who dares not speak least some hired spy may hear and report to the dictator. Its reappearance depends upon the re-establishment of constitutional laws in lieu of military orders. Now when we consider that the liberties of the state of Indiana are being overrun by an illiterate brigadier, who has heretofore eked out a miserable living as village attorney, the humiliation of the people is complete. If they submit with a murmur they deserve the bondage which is in store for them.—Correspondence of the *New York World*.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

Mr. Morris, who, let him say what he will, has proved himself a thorough Tory, and a most firm supporter of the Cartier-Macdonald government, complains most bitterly in his speeches that there has been an entire change of the programme put forth by the Macdonald-Cartier government. He is not alone in his sorrow on this account as the whole Tory party and a few misguided reformers are with him; and the Tory press, from one end of the Province to the other re-echoes the lamentation. Even the "Quebec Chronicle," which made such a nice figure of supporting the old Coalition Ministry, says the "issue before the people" is "wholly changed—the actual cause, the 'origin of the dissolution, is set aside, and the 'appeal' is not now upon the vote of non-confidence in the dispersed Ministry, but 'upon a new set of untrue men and upon a new programme.'"

To which the "Globe" replies very pointedly that the complaint is exceedingly unreasonable. The Corruptorists moved and carried a resolution in parliament, declaring that the government as then constituted, did not possess the confidence of the House or of the country. The Premier bowed to the decision of the House—dissolved the Government—and to meet the desire of Parliament, reconstructed a new Ministry with new men and new principles. But with this they are not satisfied!—they now declare that they did not want the Government reconstructed!

In fact, the last thing the Corruptorists desired was that the government should be changed either as to personnel or policy. What they wanted and what they expected was that the government would resign and hand over the reins to John A. Macdonald and Geo. E. Cartier. Had they conceived for a moment that their ill-advised vote of non-confidence would rally the whole united strength of the Liberal party, and produce a reconstruction of the government with reliable men and satisfactory principles—that vote never would have been made. Had they conceived that the effect of their motion would be to bring on a trial of strength at the polls between the Macdonald-Cartier Corruptorists and a truly Liberal Administration—no such vote would ever have come from the opposition benches. But fortunately, what is done cannot be undone. They must now bear the brunt of their own act, and they may as well do it good humouredly.

We publish to-day, the proceedings of a meeting held by Mr. McNair Shaw at Almonte on the evening of Tuesday last; and we are told that he is holding similar meetings in different parts of the North Riding, with a view of working himself into notice. If he had anything to recommend him to the electors but his extreme vanity, he might have some chance. Even a character for consistency would be much in his favour; but a political weather cock, who is now a Reformer and then a Conservative—everything betimes and nothing long—just as it suits his purpose and favors his chances of getting office, cannot, possibly, enjoy the confidence of any intelligent party.

North Lanark.

We understand that the nomination for North Lanark will take place at the village of Clayton, to-day, (Wednesday), and polling, should a poll be demanded, will be opened at the several polling places in the Riding on the tenth of June. The candidates are, Mr. Bell, an old and well tried member, who has been a consistent Reformer for many years, and Mr. W. M. Shaw, who does not know, for any length of time, the nature of his political creed, and if elected, would, probably, soon sell himself to the highest bidder, and use his position as a stepping stone to one of the vacant offices in these counties. The electors are well enough informed to make a correct choice between the two men, and we feel certain their verdict will be almost unanimous.

Drowned.

On Thursday evening three boys were fishing near the slide where the timber is passing at Pakenham Mills; one of their hooks got caught in the slide, when a son of James McCarty's, a fine boy of ten years of age, went to relieve it and got swept of his feet and was plunged into deep water. He rose once or twice but disappeared before Mr. Wm. Dickson was able to reach the spot. Every exertion was made to recover the body while day light lasted, and also with torch light, but it was of no avail until next day, when the body rose itself and was taken on shore by Mr. James Quigley and Mr. Wm. Dickson. Dr. Sweetland, the Coroner, was present, but did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. What renders the case more painful is the mother having been confined only a few hours previous to the death.

It appears, some individual has been perpetrating a hoax upon the good people of Perth, by sending the following telegram from the North Riding:—"Tell my friends that Ramsay is safe." Whereupon our correspondent in that town, writes us, in haste, as follows:—

"Brevity" we have always heard, "is the soul of wit" and "short and sweet" is proverbially good—but it seems from Mr. McNair Shaw's account the good people of North Lanark are determined to have a talking member. They would infinitely prefer a prating Reformer, to a silent Reformer—"words not deeds" is their reversed motto and Mr. McNair Shaw has been selected as the very embodiment of the ideal. If he is elected upon this ticket we would recommend him before going to his laborious duties in the house to arm himself with a box of Coomb's Pulmonary Lozenges, sold by Druggists and all other dealers in medicines—price 25 cents.

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CANADA.

—The *Courier du Canada* says:—"We are happy to learn that the direct trade between France and Canada makes well marked progress. One of the leading commercial houses of Lower Canada is this year to send ten cargoes of lumber to France and Algiers. At Montreal a French merchant is at this moment preparing two cargoes of Canadian produce for France. Lastly, one of the leading men of Paris has just sent one of his partners to Quebec, in order that he may visit the shanties and mills of Lower Canada and purchase three cargoes of assorted lumber. We also learn that one of the largest French railway companies has decided upon trying Canadian sleepers, and that one of the finest of the ships built last year at St. Roch, Quebec, is to be purchased for the account of a French Company. The direct importations from France to Canada, formerly amounting to nothing, now reach \$800,000.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer of artillery at Dover, to a friend in Montreal, which serves to show that the British Government is at least on the alert:—"There has been within the last fortnight a great uneasiness with regard to our relations with the States. In fact a hint has been given to 15 regiments of the line, besides artillery, &c., to be ready for any contingency. The 2nd brigade of artillery, know that Halifax is their destination if things do not mend. At the same time the papers, though warlike in tone, have not published any of these rumors."

At several of Mr. Morris's meetings he seemed to delight in mentioning our name, as being one of the party who assisted in bringing him out, at the last election. We cannot imagine what he expects to gain by harping so much upon that string; and unless he counts very largely on the fact of having been once in our confidence, we will feel much obliged if he will allow the memory of that unfortunate occurrence to be forgotten. We have no particular objection to have our name mentioned in any other connection. But what he seems to delight in taunting us with was only a mistake. Had we known Mr. Morris then as well as we do now, we should not have been a party to his election.

It is well known, now, that Mr. Morris is a most thorough Tory and supporter of the Cartier-Macdonald government; although he is trying to obtain Reform votes under a different guise. The following is Mr. Brown's opinion of Mr. Morris, and we think it ought to have some weight with the Reformers of South Lanark:—

From the *Globe*. SOUTH LANARK.—We again recommend our friends in South Lanark to beware of Mr. Morris's professions of liberality. He is very mild in his speeches, but in his heart he is a most thorough Tory. Mr. Fraser is an honorable and able man, and we hope to see him elected by a large majority.

A child aged two years, son of Charles Leroux, was, on Tuesday afternoon last, amusing himself in a boat on the river St. Pierre, when he accidentally fell into the water and was drowned.

RENEW.—Up to the time we write, nothing positive has come to our knowledge in reference to who will be the successful candidate for the representation of that county in the next Parliament. We have heard the names of several candidates mentioned—David T. Brown, T. P. French, George Ross, Robert McIntyre and Christopher O'Kelly, Esquires. They are all better known to the electors in that county, than to us, and, consequently, we are not disposed to dictate, as to what choice the electors should make. All we desire to say is that they should select some good, honest Resident. Some one whose past life has proved him to be a man of sterling principle and unwavering fidelity to the cause he has espoused. If Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., would consent to come out he ought to be returned; if not, why do not the people bring out R. R. Smith. He lives in the very centre of the county, and has done so much for the people that it would be nothing but common gratitude to elect him by acclamation. But, as we said before, we leave it for the intelligent electors to select their man.

Since the above was written we have received several communications from the county of Renfrew—some of which we have published, and commended to the attention of the intelligent reader, for what they are worth.

The report that Vicksburg was taken has turned out utterly false. General Grant seems, met with a sturdy resistance from the defenders of that stronghold, and was most thoroughly repulsed in his assault on the city. The Confederates seem to have recovered from their first alarm consequent upon Grant's victories, and now allege that Vicksburg can hold out for an indefinite period, and that Grant will soon be attacked in rear by Jackson, who is being largely reinforced. The garrison have bravely repulsed their assailants several times and have great advantages of position. On the other hand, Grant has received reinforcements, and by the river fresh troops can be sent to him more rapidly than to the Confederates. The contest will be one of the most interesting and striking of the war.

Later reports say that General Grant has been twice repulsed, but pursues the siege by bombardment and assaults on the redoubts. The garrison holds out bravely, and it would appear that the greater part of Bragg's army has been sent to Johnston to enable him to raise the siege. It is not known what Rosecrans will do in consequence, but his men are ordered to be ready to march. The movements of the Confederates in Virginia are still a mystery to the Northerners.

Mr. McNair Shaw publishes in the "Perth Courier" a tissue of the grossest falsehoods which might not have so much soiled the columns of the little "handkerchief" or the other Tory prints, but certainly looks out of place in the "Courier," and especially at a time like the present, when every effort is being made by the Corruptorists to secure opposition to a Reform Government.

In speaking of the "C. P. Herald" or of Mr. Bell, Mr. Shaw seems to forget every principle of truth and honesty, and giving himself up entirely to the control of his base passions makes the most reckless assertions of things which never had an existence except in his own fruitful imagination. We must, however, do the "Courier" the justice of saying that he disapproves of the "misrepresentations" of Mr. Shaw, of his "personal ill will" at Mr. Bell, and of his "desire to supplant him in the representation of North Lanark." The editor of the "Courier" says:—"It is needless for us to state that we entirely dissent from the views promulgated in the correspondence alluded to, while feeling that Mr. Bell has been one of the most consistent Reformers in the whole Province and it would be the blackest ingratitude for the Reformers of North Lanark to turn him out now—a thing which we are not at all prepared to hear."

For some weeks past the weather has been exceedingly dry, but, since Saturday last, we have had several refreshing showers to the manifest delight of every one and especially the farmers, whose fields had been rapidly drying up.

This season looks much more promising than the last, and no effort should be spared to get as much seed in the ground as possible. Everywhere, throughout the country, there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. It is very pleasant, after the scarcity of last year, to look forward so confidently to a season of plenty. The rains, though light, have been of incalculable value; and, with warm showery weather, vegetation will now advance at a most rapid rate. Let us hope, that no untoward circumstances may intervene to prevent the recurrence of "good times," so earnestly desired and so much needed, by all classes of the community.

The political aspect of affairs, generally, throughout the Province, presents a more pleasing appearance than at any former election for many years past. Many of the old supporters of the Cartier-Macdonald government are backing out of the field, and it is hoped that better men will take their places. Mr. Benjamin has written a letter to his constituents informing them that he will not be a candidate at the present election. Mr. Henry Sherwood is another member of the late Ministerial party, who thinks it better not to present himself; and in Toronto, a meeting of the party which has always supported the late Ministerialists, has decided to reject Mr. Robinson as their candidate, and run Mr. McDonald, a less uncompromising partisan. Several other changes are also being made, which will materially alter the complexion of the new house.

We are sorry to hear from the county of Renfrew, that scarcity, amongst some of the farming community prevails to an alarming extent a correspondent writing from Douglas, says:—"Fearful destitution prevails in this part of the country. Broadly has bought \$1200 worth of seed and provisions, but adjoining townships have done nothing to relieve their people; and it is pitiful to see people, who have both stock and farms, actually begging and their families starving and cannot get wherewithal to feed them. It is not in the country." We think the county council should do something to relieve the distress which prevails.

The political meetings held last week in Beekwith and Carleton Place were perfect models of propriety. Both Mr. Morris and Mr. Fraser addressed very large and respectable audiences, in their turn, and were listened to with almost breathless attention. Whatever way the election may turn, it is very pleasing, and speaks well for the intelligence and good sense of the people, to see all parties discussing their little differences in a proper spirit and with due regard to each other's feelings and prejudices. It is laudable and praiseworthy, that every man should try, by every fair means, to carry out his opinions and preferences; but we trust that when the contest is over there will not be left the usual instalments of hard feelings and bitterness between friends and neighbors, which, in some places is, unhappily, felt.

We learn from the *Calidonia Sachem* that Mr. John R. Martin returned to Cayuga, on Thursday last, without Townsend, the party in gaol, in Michigan, not being that notorious murderer. The hangman will have to wait a little longer.

We learn that the Hon. John Sanfield Macdonald was on Thursday elected for Cornwall by acclamation.

Also, that Mr. D. A. Macdonald has been elected for Glenora, by acclamation.

New York, May 30.—A Hilton letter of the 24th states that 20,000 troops have been sent by General Beauregard to Johnston in Mississippi.

Washington, May 30.—From what can be learned, Gen. Lee is evidently content to let a movement, but as to what point can only be a matter of conjecture. He continues to show off troops in front of Fredericksburg, as if with the design of deceiving us.

A young man born in Richmond, who has been a member of the Richmond Congress, skedaddled to Petersburg for safety. It was generally believed in Richmond that Lee had in his command 175,000 men.

Correspondence.

Great Political Meeting in Almonte.

SHAW REPEATED. (To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.) Sir—In accordance with the notice circulated through this part, Mr. W. M. Shaw, on Tuesday last, addressed a large number of the electors of the North Riding of Lanark. After speaking to a considerable length, though but to little purpose, and using language not at all gentleman-like, he drew to a close by charging Mr. Bell with the great sin of "posting from door to door seeking for votes" before having received any requisition to come forward as a candidate—an assertion so directly opposed to truth and well known facts as scarcely to require the decided contradiction with which it met. Upon Mr. Shaw taking his seat, Mr. Bell, who had till now occupied a seat near the door, came forward, amid cheers from all sides, and proceeded to show that the accusations made against him were, with one trifling exception, founded on falsehood, and even the exception, when shown in proper colors, reflected honor on the accused. During Mr. Bell's speech he was greeted with loud applause, as one thing after another was cleared up so as to disconcert Mr. Shaw so much that, in repeated ungentlemanly interruptions, he forgot all the good he had to say, and got into "his own groove" as the people of Canada say. In fact, such an extent did he carry this that at one time he attempted to, and would have succeeded, in putting a stop to Mr. Bell's speaking, had it not been for the hissing and cries of "Order," which compelled the Chairman to do his duty and by which those present showed their disapproval of his conduct. While Mr. Bell was speaking some annoyance was given by the disorderly conduct of a person who had been previously disappointed of Parliamentary honors, the false and ridiculous assertions of one of our lip-loyalists, and the exclamations of a disaffected soldier of drunken habits, such as "Faith that's a good ring," "Ring him again," &c.

It being now well on to midnight, the meeting was adjourned indefinitely, and after three cheers had been given for Bell all moved towards home.

Almonte, May, 25th, 1862. W.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—It was announced by the friends of Mr. W. McNair Shaw, that he would address the electors in the Town Hall, Pakenham, on Thursday, at 8 o'clock. The hour came and passed, but Mr. Shaw did not appear, and upon inquiry it was found that he and a few people had met in Mr. Cowan's hotel. Some of Mr. Bell's friends then went to the room where Mr. Shaw and his friends were and inquired if it was a public meeting or only a private one. Mr. Shaw answered that it was strictly private, and accordingly Mr. Bell's friends left. Upon inquiry of one of the party present at the meeting to know what was done, he answered "next to nothing, as Shaw was stridling the fence being neither one thing or another."

Now if Mr. Shaw has any fixed political principles, and intends to stand or fall by them, why hold public meetings and come out as a Reformer where the reform element is strong and then exclude Reformers from his meetings, as he did in Pakenham, where the Conservative element may be dominant. Such strategy is easily seen through by intelligent Conservatives and Reformers. It may please some Conservatives for Mr. Shaw to tell them that he opposed the Reform party and attended and spoke at the Hon. James Shaw's meetings at the election for Legislative Council, forgetting at the same time that that is a knave which cuts both ways and that Reformers know that such slippery politicians are never to be trusted. The greatest curse that has befallen Canada of late years has been the sending

of such unprincipled adventurers to Parliament, and who are open to the highest bidder. If ever there was a time that the electors of Upper Canada required to send reliable and honest men to Parliament, this is the time, so that the corruption of our former rulers will be exposed and the present Ministry may get a strong support in introducing economy and retrenchment, so that the expenditure will not exceed the income. In sending Robert Bell, Esq., we send a man that can fully be relied upon for honesty, and understanding the questions now before the country. Perhaps there is no man in Canada who has given as many votes that would bear as close a scrutiny as those of Mr. Bell, and it would be ungrateful to throw him overboard for an untried man without some just cause.

AN ELECTOR.

Beekwith.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir—The prospects are the most cheering kind all over Upper Canada for the friends of Retrenchment and Economy; perhaps there will be more members returned by acclamation to support the present Ministry than there ever was before. In any one election, which is a sure indication that the country is alive to its interests, and surely the South Riding of Lanark will not disgrace itself by sending Mr. Morris, a Lower Canada lawyer and a supporter of Cartier & Co., in place of the resident candidate, whose whole interest and feeling is with us. Even if there was no political stain on Mr. Morris's name, such as voting for the corrupt Speaker, Turcotte—vote of want of confidence—stopping the supplies, &c., still the balance is much in favor of Mr. Fraser as our representative, as all his interests are our interests, while Mr. Morris's interest lies in Montreal, which place he has chosen as his home for his family and business—hence it would be unreasonable to expect Mr. Morris to take as deep an interest in South Lanark as he would in Montreal. Moreover, it is well known that there is a deep antagonism existing between Mr. Morris and Upper Canada on many questions, such as a Bankrupt Law, Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals, City of Montreal getting advances out of the provincial chest, &c.; when any of these questions would come up before the house Mr. Morris would be found supporting the interests of the city of his adoption—whereas the straight forward Donald Fraser has only one object in view—the rights and interests of Upper Canada when assailed by Lower Canadians, and all must agree that that has been done time and again under the arbitrary rule of Cartier & Co.

It is curious to every one that Mr. Morris is extremely anxious to be sent to Parliament from somewhere having special claims in view he does not care what constituency suffers so that he gets there; he tried the Refuge for the destitute very hard, but Renfrew would not have him any more than the South and North Lanark on a former occasion. As he did go so far to Cartier on several occasions he then should provide himself with a seat that he will represent more truly than he could ever represent us of the South Riding of Lanark.

OBSERVER.

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

DEAR HERALD.—Not more than a week ago the people of Renfrew seemed to be in a state of complete uncertainty regarding a fit and proper person to bring forward at the coming election to represent them in Parliament, and though a host of aspirants for political fame have, within the last three or four days, sprung from obscurity, announcing their intention of running for the county, we believe they (the people) are yet quite undecided in the matter of their choice. There are now in the field at least four candidates—Geo. Ross, Christopher O'Kelly, D. T. Brown, and Robert McIntyre, of Montreal, each of whom has of course been induced to come out at the earnest solicitations of his friends, at great personal sacrifice to himself. We have seen the address of one of these gentlemen, and an "Extra" from another, and the claims which each of these urges as entitling him to the confidence, and support of the electors are in import, "I have resided long enough amongst you for you to know me, my interests are in fact your interests, and if you elect me I will do my best to serve you." The address of the one is exceedingly puerile, while the "Extra" of the other reads as if it had emanated from the brain of someone effected by the moon.

The people have declared against a non-resident, and we think not without cause, but Mr. McIntyre in order to meet this little difficulty, has sent abroad a report that he is coming to reside in Renfrew. We believe to be a mere sham to deceive the electors, as it is not very likely a man would leave a profitable wholesale business in Montreal, to barter gains for a miserable back country village. We believe the proper man to come forward and in a few days we will probably be able to announce his name.

I am &c.,

Renfrew, May 30th, 1863.

A Second Attempt to gull the Reformers of South Lanark.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.) Sir—I see Mr. Morris is again a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of this intelligent constituency. At the last election he secured the support of the Reformers of Beekwith on the distinct understanding that he would oppose the Cartier-Macdonald Government which had so long and so shamelessly betrayed the interest of Upper Canada and by its mal-administration of public affairs has in eight years increased the public debt of the Province from \$20,000,000 to \$85,000,000! It now behooves the electors to ask themselves the simple question, has Mr. Morris redeemed his pledges in this respect? How did he vote on the first test question after taking his seat in the House? Did he not vote for Turcotte the corruption candidate for the Speakership, in opposition to the Reformers? Did he not vote for the former, a most violent and unscrupulous Tory partisan, who had rendered himself notorious by his anti-British feelings and sentiments, and by the corrupt jobs which he then perpetrated as a member of the Legislature; the latter a gentleman of the highest honor and respectability, who had formerly filled the chair in a manner which gave the greatest satisfaction to both sides of the House. But because Turcotte—the very image of a rough and boisterous bully—was a thick and stout supporter of the corruptionists—being an influential member of the family himself and prepared to go any length in his capacity as Speaker to assist the corrupt crew in holding on to office—elegant, pious, and meek Mr. Morris gave the anti-British Turcotte his vote and support. And at every opportunity since Mr. Morris has shown his strong attachment for the Cartier-Macdonald army of corruptionists. This, of course, Mr. M. Brown solicits your suffrages as an independent reformer, and other Cam'dates are spoken of, but none are yet open in the field except those above mentioned. At the time the struggle was at its height for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves—when the great contest took place between Mr. Radenstun and Mr. Shaw of Smith's Falls, D. T. Brown voted for Mr. Radenstun. The County of Renfrew then gave a major

votes and speeches to be a Tory of the most partisan type, and if he is not ashamed of his creed and party, he is in duty bound, as an honest man, to come out, in his true colors and contest the election on strictly party grounds. If he succeeds then, in getting returned, no blame can be attached to any person who will thereby be deceived.

I understand he is endeavoring to make a strong case for himself by his votes on the School and Representation questions. Now I do not attempt to deny that he voted right on these questions, but, in judging of his sincerity in this respect, it is right and just to take his whole parliamentary course into account, and from this point of view, I think it only fair to conclude, and I don't see how the conclusion can be logically avoided, that had the existence, or political fortunes of the Tory faction been endangered by his course on the separate School Bill or the Representation question, his votes would have been cast in a totally different way.

If Reformers are sincere in the professions they make and in the ends they are seeking to attain, let them, for all sakes, select a man of their own party to represent them in Parliament, as they cannot do so, from the history of Mr. Morris's short Parliamentary career, that no confidence can be put in a Tory—no matter how pure the type—when the success of his party stands in the way of a faithful discharge of public duty or in the fulfilment of promises solemnly made to the electors.

The Reformers of Beekwith by voting for Mr. Fraser will thus be carrying out their own principles and thereby achieving a great public good, besides teaching Mr. Morris a lesson which may be of as much benefit to him as a man as a politician. *Brown promises to vote for the kind kind always meet with their appropriate reward.*

In conclusion, as a Reformer, and no enemy to Mr. Morris personally, I most earnestly solicit the Reformers of Beekwith to be true to themselves, and to their often declared principles, by voting en masse for Mr. Fraser, as they cannot do anything that they can to save the Province from another reign of the corrupt Tory Cartier-Macdonald and Galt—the party which Mr. Morris by his votes, on the non-confidence motion, did all in his power to restore to office.

Yours, A REFORMER.

The Queen's Birthday in Annapolis.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Monday, the 25th of May, being set apart as a holiday for the celebration of the birth of our Gracious Queen, it was observed by our villagers and many from the surrounding country with every manifestation of loyalty and reverence for her Majesty. The morning broke with an unclouded sky, the sun rose in splendid array, rays of glory and scattering his life giving rays over hill and dale, added beauty and brilliancy to the verdure of spring. Nearly all the places of business were closed, and at an early hour numerous flags of various sizes and designs, were seen floating in the breeze. At 12 o'clock, noon, a royal salute was fired, and soon afterwards came the sports of the afternoon.

These consisted in a game of cricket between the married and single men, which resulted rather in favor of the latter; running races blindfold with wheelbarrows, and hopping from one point to another; climbing a greased pole, the successful climber being rewarded with a new hat placed on the top, and a legacy of an annual fat, and tossing the cobbler, a game thoroughly Scotch we believe in its nature. These amusements ended, and night drawing near the large assembly dispersed, to recruit their flagging energies, and make ready for the torch light procession. This was got up by the members of the Madryn Fire Company, and was really a most interesting affair. As we watched them marching from street to street headed by S. McDonald, with his pipes, playing the "Campbells are coming," we almost fancied ourselves in some large city instead of a country village. The company are deserving of high praise for the creditable appearance they presented on the occasion.

As the torches, which were made of cotton wool and coal oil, died out, the darkness was soon again dispelled by several bon-fires kindled in different parts of the village, and around each could be seen a crowd of juveniles who were very rough and jocular shouts greeted the ear from every quarter. At about 11 o'clock, all became quiet outside, we strolled into the Town Hall where an impromptu dance had been got up by those fond of the light fantastic exercise, and though we observed a few rather hilarious individuals, everything seemed to be going on "as merry as a marriage bell." Robinson Lyall, the Neil Galt of Canada, looked peculiarly happy, and with twinkling eyes and smiling face, kept up lively music till the "two suns" hours of the twilight told the company it was time for retiring.

"ROY."

May 30th, 1863.

County of Renfrew.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir—In this county the quantity is thrown down, and the chivalry to be set up, have don't their armour and are in the field!

D. T. Brown, Esq., of White Lake, and Christopher O'Kelly, Esq., of the Township of Pembroke, have announced themselves as candidates for Parliamentary honors! Both of these champions are of a most ample opportunity of testing their running capacities. Robert McIntyre, Esq., a former resident for many years in the village of Renfrew, has arrived at that village from Montreal. This gentleman, notwithstanding, being a member of the House of Commons, the owner of a large amount of property in the county and having had several favorable opportunities affording him of contesting its representation; has hitherto declined mixing himself into the party strife of election contests. It is generally supposed, however, that from the pressure that will be brought to bear at this time through the medium of a requisition, now being numerously signed by influential electors of various sections of the county, and about to be presented to him, that he will so far respect the wishes of his friends as to accede to their requisition. His prospects of success are as favorable as could be desired; and if he consent to enlist in the contest, it may be safely predicted that his election is sure; and that there can be only one opinion; for elected he will be, notwithstanding all the opposition that may be raged against him.—COM.

To the Electors of the County of Renfrew.

For the