on 28th July. Sir Francis Hincks said the remark just reminded him of something he desired to say. It had been stated more House that the Government had followed stating that the Treaty of 1854 had met with the approbation of Canada; whereas the fishery articles of the present Treaty were adopted against the advice of the Canadian Government. How could it be said that the Government followed suit, when they so distinctly protested? When however, the Impea Government and people, for if they had then refused to perform their part, how awkward would have been their

position towards both England and the United States. The arrangement was considered by all parties in England to be a fair and reasonable one; and, as had been truly said by the first Minister, not England to do so also, and if Canada refused to ratify the Treaty she would be placed in a very disagreeable position towards England. It must be borne in mind that, before the negotiation, the matter of the protection of the 6sheries was in a very unsatisfactory position, and that for some years previously difficulties had arisen as to the amount of protection necessary, while constant danger was to be apprehended pressure was exercised on the Canadian from collisions with American fishermen. He then read an extract from a speech of Lord Carparvon, who, he held, was preeminent among the members of the House of Lords, a warm friend of the connection between England and the Colonies. The speech was to the effect that the Treaty was a bargain for England, as she had conceded more than she would have done to any other country than the United States. Looking at the question, however, from a Canadian point of view, he (Lord Carnarvon) stated that, though Canada might consider she had not received all the justice to which she was entitled, yet she must remember that the question was essen tially an Imperial one, and Canada, as an integral portion of the Empire, would be ready as such to do her duty, and even to make a sacrifice if necessary adding that, while the Treety might press hardly the Maritime Provinces, he d confidence in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that they would accept the sacrifice cheerfully, for while national feeling had ebbed very much in England, he believed it to be very high in Canada and he trusted that Canada, with a wise exercise of her liberty, would not with hold her consent, as the measures were not to be judged by their immediate effect, but would be found to result in great advantages at some future day He had no apprehensions as to the future if questions were considered by a united Empire, and in a spirit of mode ration, good sense and kindly feeling on all sides, and his only fear for the result was in the possibility of Canada and England meeting the difficulties singly and apart from each other. He was sorry to hear the remarks of the hon sion he had arrived at, -to support the Treaty. But he owned he could not understand how he had arrived at that sion, and he referred to it because he did not desire that the speech of that ion, gentleman should be considered in any way as representing the views of the Government. He (Sir Alex. Galt) had concluded that, as we were a source of weakness, we ought to make the sacrifice He (Sir Francis) contended that we had not been called upon to make a sacrifice. He degied the public opinion

Mr. MacKenzie-That is not what the Secretary of State for the Provinces

in England was in favour of separation

The wisest and best statesmen in Eng-

Sir Francis Hineks-He (Mr. Howe had referred to the authorities that induced him to state what he did : and even if it were true that he held these oninions—and he differed from him (Sir Francis) on that point the hon, gentle nen opposite were quite welcome to the England to any extent. He would make one or two further remarks with reference to the Fenian claims. He contended that we had a right to expect reparation from England, after she had failed to rocure it for us from the United States. although his bon. friend, the Minister of Justice, had differed from him. He had contended that the correspondence eading to the formation of the Commission fairly included the Fenian claims as one of the subjects to be dealt with. The Minister of Justice had, however. thought there was some doubt, and that here was something to be said on the American side of the question, and, in consequence of that, England had asamed the responsibility of them, although in a very guarded manner. Thes had never said that they were prepared to pay all those claims. He felt certain twelve in Fire, twenty-two in Life, six nothing would have been more preadicial to us than to have entered into negotiation with England to get a sum. The amount deposited by these Comof money in compensation for those Fenian claims. We would have been ound, of course, to use every exertion to get the largest possible amount; and these Companies are American, twenty he had no doubt that he could have to by England. We should then have risk, viz. : \$29,275,397; then come the ot into a controversy, and should have en obliged to come down to the House. having made a large claim which could that, in endeavoring to get compensation Canada, a very wise and judicious course had been adopted.

## BECKWITH COUNCIL

The Municipal Council of Reckwith at the

seessment purposes as presented by the seor there being no formal complaints against it. Carried. e Council then proceeded to ordinary tess and the following original commu-

onestly carried out; and the hasty nanner in which this is thrown upon the public proves that the prime movers of the affair intend to "steal a march." Three gentlemen have already appounced themselves candidates, and have, public ly, agreed to attend public meetings to he held in every part of the riding, for the purpose of giving to the electors their views and explanations of the various public questions of interest which are now on the tapis. At the close of those meetings and public discussions. the electors will be in a better position member for Sherbrooke the other night, to make a choice of candidates, and we see the justness and propriety of this course, and will bide their time until from Mr. McKenzie; the Premier stated the close of the present session of parlia ment when all the candidates will have an opportunity of attending and address: ing these public meetings.

We have said before, that we have out, and we have no faith that this on will be an exception to the general rule. The very time of calling the meetings when the present member is engaged in his parliamentary duties indicates a disposition of foul play, which should be

land and the masses of people were in favour of colonial connection, (Hear. marked by the electors. With all due respect to Mr. Robertson e publish his notice, but we most up appointed for the same day and hour in the several municipalities so as to exclude, if possible, every element which act that they did so differ. He firmly might interfere with the working of the pelieved that the feeling in favour of machinery already prepared in Perth and severing the connection did not exist in Lanark, and to facilitate the chicelling little hole in the corner meeting lately held in Lanark, these "Reform" meetings are so arranged as to render it im possible for either candidates or news paper reporters to attend them! We would advise the candidates and electors to repudiate this unfair and one sided attempt to steal a march upon the people, under the spacious guise of "se-

euring unity of action." We have received the statement made by Insurance Companies in Canada in compliance with Act 31 Vic., cap. 48 see 14. Forty six Insurance Companies are doing business in Canadain Fire and Life, five in Fire, and Marine, and one in Life and Account. panies, for the security of policy holder is close on \$4.600,000. Thirteen of four British and nine Canadian. Of the Fire Companies the Agricultural Mutual holds the largest amount at Royal with \$27,846,337; the Liverpool London and Globe with \$25,115,754. and the North British and Merchantile with \$20,308,283. During the year the Liverpool London and Globe sustained 248 losses, amounting to \$215,563; the Royal, 216 losses, amounting to \$181-486; the Western, 226 losses, amounting to \$155,564, and the North British and Mercantile 169 North British and Mercantile 169 losses, amounting to \$140,757.—
The amount of losses paid during the year by the fifteen principal companies doing Fire business approached \$1,600,000. Among the Life Companies the Canada has the largest amount at risk, \$8,309,000; the Ætna, \$5,694,000; the Standard, \$4,715,600; the Life Association of Scotland, \$4,207,500.

d for to \$6,730,300. The amount of its risks are unknown. The year 1871 was a prosperous season for Life Companies, but by no means so favorable for Fire. from the office of the Secretary of State. showing the surveys made in 1871. The seale is four miles to the inch. The

new policies during the year, amounting to \$6,730,300. The amount of its risks

that the adoption of the treaty would be little doubt that it is in the intrests of an important step towards the annexetion of the Dominion to the United States; and he therefore moved in amendment to Mr. Blake's amendment. that "having regard to existing differences between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the proceedings necessary to give effect to the treaty it is inexpedient at this time to proceed further on the subject." Hon, Sir Francis Hincks, in a long speech argued that this Government and the Premier were not responsible for the treaty.-The Imperial Government, from whom the British Commissioners had received their instructions, should alone be held one for Canada, and appealed to the House to sustain it. He denied that severing Canada from the Empire, and concluded by repeating the statement he On last Thursday night, as the Canada Colonial Parliament for his

there was no precedent for a colonial representation appointed to an Imperial Commission and being responsible to mperial Commission. The only instance at all similar to this was the young girl was the only person in charge the muck rake appears to be congenial Ashburton Treaty, when Maine and Massachusetts claimed the proprietory rights of the one State and part of the in the hands of Detective O'Nei who be alienated without their consent. But requested the press to keep silent for a and loftier aims would prefer building they had no independent representative few days, which was done. On Saturday on the Commission negotiating the treaty. They only claimed as Canada shore deeds thought the law rest and detraction from the characters of the law rest and detraction from the characters. then proceeded to show that the admission of the Americans to our fisheries in the past had not diminished the yield of fish; that the Americans had enjoyed the use of our fisheries for a longer period than they had been deprived of the privilege; that the treaty was favorable to our fishermen, because their American rivals were dissatisfied with it, and claimed a bounty. He can going to trouble them, Detective O'Neil proceeded to Ashton, accompanied by McVeity and County Constable Smith. In a short time they had arrested eight young men, four of whom they afterwards released. The four brought to Ottawa are Owen Reilly, James and John Reilly, and Francis Schwitzer. Their disorderly conduct about the station. onsummated without their consent. He going to trouble them, Detective O'Neil acters, of other men. with it, and claimed a bonnty. He con tended that the maritime provinces which were interested in the fishery clauses, being favorable to them, there could be no objection against them from a commercial point of view; as for the objection that it was ceding territorial rights for money, he denied that there was anything dishonorable in such a transaction. Under the treaty of Ghent, Maine and Massachsetts not only accepted a money compensation for the cession of territorial rights, but for claims against Great Britain, similar to our Fenian raids claims against the with it, and claimed a bonnty. He con were it their only offence would no doubt our Fenian raids claims against the United States; and it was a singular fact

to the surprise of many, expressed his determination to state for the atifica that no official information had been tion of the frenty. He was atisfied received to that effect, and the House would consequently proceed with the Dominion, as well as to Britain. When Mr Bodwell in a long speech, contended Holton favors the treaty, there can be the Dominion as well as the Empire,

that it should be ratified. The debate continued unt three o'clock this morning, when the House, being too weary to discuss the matany longer, adjoined until to av. matte is expected a vote will be reacted to night, and there is bardly a doubt that the Government will be sustain by an overwhelming majority.

best policy.

The final vote was reached in might and as anticipated, resulted in more than two to one in favor of the treaty. There was a majority in every Province their instructions, should alone be held responsible. He discussed the treaty on its merits, contending it was a good ment that the fishing Province s—the people who were interested in the ques-tion and understood it hest, were in the people of England were in favor of favor of the treaty-was fully su mined.

had made in his Financial speech, that Canada would save \$600,000 annually through the Imperial guarantee. Hon. was through the window the J. H. Cameron followed with a strong enlogy of the Premier. doubtless with an eje to the future. He then proceeded the window, passing close to Mr. Trmes' to discuss the treaty, contending that head, and grazing the face of a dergy-

acts as an he only in-barrel of beer, drank all they could. A

in the hands of Detective O'Neil who above deeds thought the law was not

passenger cars on the St. Lawrence and Ottewa Railroad.

We understand that the case came before the Police court for examination next day and the parties named have next day and the parties named have been committed for trial. If found guilty, we hope there will be no leaseney in meeting out the justice deserved.

United States; and it was a singular fact that when the United States Government failed to pay the claims of Maine and Massachusetts as they had agreed to do under the treaty, Great Britain threatened to go to war with them, and force them to pay their own claims. The United States then agreed to pay the claims, and the Treasury books show that Maine received \$350,000, and Massachusetts \$150,000 from the United States, for claims originally preferred against England. He referred to the purchase of Florida, Louisiana, Alai ka and other territories, by the United A WARNING .- Youmans, the whisky tective, Toronto, was fined for drunk-

CARLETON PLACE, MAY 22, '72.

We publish, to-day, a notice from Wu. Bobertson, Eq., of Lanark, celling meetings of the electors of North Riding of the County of Lanark, to be held in the several municipalities for the purpose of sending delegates to "attend "a convention, to be held for the purpose of selecting and deciding upon a candidate "for the next election of the Dominion Parliament.

It is our opinion, that no good will result from this hasty and ill-devised movement. We have seen a great many borosules for the money the conventions, but never say one of them to the purpose of sending between the position of the Empire, we should be prepared to accept the form of the conventions, but never say one of them to the purpose of sending provided that the cession of any of our rights endangered our future existence they had failed to take that position, he between the position, the tent of the position to the tent of the colonial connection. He would have preferred if our Government had adopted the from this hasty and ill-devised movement. We have seen a great many to over shore they had failed to take that position, be been specch from the Opinion, that no good will result from this hasty and ill-devised movement. We have seen a great many to conventions, but never say one of them to the bown in making sacrifices as in accept—the honestly carried out; and the later.

ion remained a portion of the Empire, we should be prepared to accept the Imperial policy. Loyalty was as much shown in making sacrifices as in accepting benefits. He was prepared to go further than those who accused the advocates of independence, of disloyalty. If Canada were a source of weakness to the Empire, he was prepared to sever the colonial connection rather than endancer Imperial interests. The Hon. Mr. Howe and Col. Gray, followed in support of the treaty. Sir John denied that there was any seeret correspondence such as was indicated in Sir A. T. Galt's speech.

On Monday the debate was resumed

Blak's—was that of Mr. Dorio yester on, (Ontario); Wells, White, (East Hastings); Wood Wright, (York, O); W. R. Young. Total nave, 55.

The bill was then read a second time, subsequent despitch of the Government in this whole transaction, was that the only inference that could be drawn from the wood to save them from the whole transaction, was that is first opposition to the treaty was sole of the man of the "muck-rake" accommodating enough to publish his lying statements. He is green enough to imagine that anyhody would believe that his attempt, which we exposed a few principally on the Government de, and the objections of the day was participated in by 40,000

On Monday the debate was resumed immediately after routine. During the recess or Saturday and Sunday, a rumor had been in circulation in the city, that in consequence of England's reported withdrawal from the Geneva arbitration.

On Monday the debate was resumed immediately after routine. During the recess or Saturday and Sunday, a rumor had been in circulation in the city, that in consequence of England's reported withdrawal from the Geneva arbitration.

On Monday the debate was resumed to the Government de, and nearly all—whether they were for ourable tavera keepers, was made in the "in—treets of Temperance." It is a great to the treaty or not, on its certisal policy to the treaty or not, on its certisal policy. This view was a colon of the Government discorpance the Canada will be followed by the other Bishops of the R. C. Church; as unless something is done speedily to men, the retainers of the dispossessed to the treets of Temperance." It is a great to the treets of Temperance. The Government discorpance the other Bishops of the R. C. Church; as unless something is done speedily to men, the retainers of the dispossessed to the treets of Temperance." It is a great to the treets of Temperance. The Government discorpance that the other Bishops of the R. C. Church; as unless something is done speedily to men, the retainers of the dispossessed to the other Bishops of the R. C. Church; as unless something is done speedily to men, the retainers of the dispossessed to the other Bishops of the R. C. Church; as unless something is done speedily to the treets of Temperance." It is a great to the other Bishops of the R. C. Church; as unless something is done speedily to men, the retainers of the dispossessed to the other Bishops of the R. C. Church; as unless something is done on the constitution of the city, that is a great to the other them. cause" or any other good cause, required ompletely restored order.
San Francisco, May 16.—The Chines a resort to wicked, unlawful or unworthy means for its support. We are sorry to news by the steamship "Japan," is very see a good looking young man, who is capable of making bimself useful at me honest trade or calling, wending his

foreigners, is dead weary way to the Penitentiary. If he has already forgotten the first counsels and promptings of his mother, he should ere long be painfully reminded that the first criminals of the Empire. practice of truth and honesty is the

About half-past three o'clock this The weather this season is coming in extremely dry and it would be well for everybody to be cautious about fire. We think it is had policy to make any delay think it is bad policy to make any delay in securing a good fire engine, hooks and is supposed to be the work of an incen-ladders, and an efficient company to work them in case of necessity. The A Cricket Match was played on only possible way of preventing an enormous loss of property is for everybody

to take the strictest precautions against Pakenham team by seven runs. The gam everything which can by any possibility cause an outbreak of fire. At this time of the year when the flames once break Mr. Lister acted as Umpire for the Amprior out anywhere it is almost impossible to save anything that is within their reach, so that the exertions of all should be PAKENHAM .- FIRST INNINGS.

devoted to the prevention of such acci dents, whether in town or in country. is apparently diligent in raking up the scum of the contemporary press, so far as it appears in any way to be member for North Lanark. The use of employment to his mind. Unworthy object for an aspirant to the Parliame of this Dominion. Men of nobler minds

week he will want the Grand Trunk 

and the Lanark Cricket Club.

ison, b & c Dack on, run out.... railway terminus on Red River, horses look rather poor, but are in condition considering the season.

The Hassler e to be exempted from Statute labor for an acre of land and house in the 12th concession—he being seventy-five years of age and praying also to be refunded one dollar which he overpaid for statute labor some five years of seatty. He contended that the ten years later it has been laid upon deck to dry.

The protocol of the contended one flour, the third! and they increased one inch torial rights for money was not without stantly, from five o'clock in the morning on the land, to show that the cession of territorial rights for money was not without stantly, from five o'clock in the morning one inch torial rights for money was not without or marine animals after it has been laid upon deck to dry.

The first extraction of notice on flour, the third! and they increased one inch torial rights for money was not without or marine animals after it has been laid upon deck to dry.

The first extraction of the statute labor some five o'clock in the morning or money was not without or marine animals after it has been laid upon deck to dry.

The first extraction of the stantly, from five o'clock in the morning or money was not without or marine animals after it has been laid upon deck to dry.

The first extraction of the stantly of Fort Garry.

The third! and they increased one inch torial rights for money was not without or marine animals after it has been laid upon deck to dry.

The first extraction of the stantly of Fort Garry.

The first extraction of the stantly of Fort Garry.

The third! and they increased one four, the third! and they increased one inch torial rights for money was not without or marine animals after it has been laid upon deck to dry.

The most means home to be a complete on the water properties of the land in the Fidding of the land in brevity of the cable despatch on which it was based. On Friday a draft con-

important. Izseng Kwolfan, Vicercy of Naskin, the most powerful politician in China, and a determined opponent of The Emperor though not yet 16 rears of age, about to be married. He

gnalized the anniversary of his ascen-Morrisburg, April 26.

insured in the Western for \$3,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incen-Amprior Cricket ground on Saturday, the 18th inst., between the Arnprior and Paken-

week. throughout was very closely contested and Club, and Mr. Poole during the first innings.

D. McGregor, b J. c W. Thomson. J. McNaughton, run out. W. Cunningham, b Dodds..... W. Cunningham, b Dodds.
C. McLeod, b J. Thomaon, c. Bangs.
W. Dack, l. b. w., b Dodds.
B. W. Dunnett, b J. Thomson, c McPhe

R. Moore, run out...... C. McLeod, b Dodd..... Cowan, not out.... Dr. Burns, l.b.w. b Dodd

ARNPRIOR .- FIRST INNINGS. Burwash, b Moore, c McGregor. Deer, b Moore, c McGregor ..... Thomson, b Dack. McDougall, b Moore, c Cunningham

parliamentary elections in Great Britain, it seems likely that the system of nomiveying a letter of our views was forwarded to Minister Shenek, and although lengthy it was immediately telegraphed by him to Washington on Saturday, Gen. Schenck informed Lord Granville that the President had accepted and the Senate entertained that draft. Mr. Gladstone thought this fact was almost English Liberals are very generally in with. It is urged that the nomination English Liberals are very generally in away with before the next election. On this continent however, the general opinion seems to be in favour of attachng more and more importance to the nomination day, making it in fact, the nost prominent event connected with tion proceedings.

The Bishop of Rimouski has rendered a useful and patriotic service to the country by his recent pastoral on the sub-ject of the exodus of French Canadians to his flock, in what the St. John News calls "stirring language," the mania which possesses them as being senseless, disastrous to Canada and perilous to themselves. We hope the example set by Mr. Langevin will be followed by

continue for the next three or four weeks. Large quantities of grain and lumber from the Ottawa district find their way to Brockville, whence they pass down the canals to Montreal. On Monday a tug took nine barges up the canal to Brockville where they will take freight brought down the Rideau and Brockville & Ottawa road.

The town of Dundee, in Scotland, is at present the scene of a novel strike—that of servant girls, not however, for by those who believe human nature to be ncapable of undergoing ten hours continuous labor on six days of th

Emigration to America is assumin and the East and the guiding motive is a desire to avoid military service. The number of emigrants passing through March is 9.734 : 7.092 of these were booked for New York. The total for the first three months is 13,334 conveyed in 34 vessels in the corresponding period

There is a bill introduced by the Government and now before the Imperial Parliament, relating to issue of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, which labor and materials has rapidly increased within the last two years, and improved machinery has been imported into foreign countries, the advantage over other nations, in this respect, will now, in all probability, become yearly less.

The calamities which have befallen British India of late years, show that ought to satisfy the most exacting temsire may be granted.

The latest sensation in Philadelphi is a woman preacher, named Mare Smith. converted Quakeress. She gives Bible readings in private house, which are altended by the most fashionable ladies of that city She is said to be quite young and very pretty, and has already made a number of converts.

Manitoha dispatches state that the St. Paul and Pacific railroad are provided with ties, iron and other material to

Newspapers in the South which sup-

It is stated that the new Servant Girl's

to be adopted with regard to the law of assembled in their church at Antioch when the entire building crumbled to pieces, burying the entire congregation in its ruins. A Greek school of fift fate. The people fled to the country round, and thus prevented the further loss of life by subsequent shocks, which were so severe as to leave scarcely favour of abolition of the practice, and Troops were sent to discover the dead it is doubtful whether it will not be done away with before the next election. On bodies had already been extricated. This necessary work, it appears, is very inhabitants, each religious denomination fighting for the dead of their own creed, instead of allowing the whole to be buried by the Moslem soldiery. The steach emanating from the corpses i reported to be something fearful, and pestilence will, it is much feared, result

There is something marvellous in the gradual progress of civilization, unification and development which is going on in British India. Few, except the actual residents in that country, can fully appreciate the reality of the great change which is coming over its face. and fewer still can note without aston shment the important results which are daily coming to the surface. When Hindestan came into the possession of traffic up the Ottawa has been diverted ties, each perpetually at war with its to the St. Lawrence, and this is likely to neighbor, and rendering progress an im possibility. But since India became a dependency of the British Crown, the country has been opened up throughout by main trunk roads, the chief cities connected by railways extending thou have been put on the rivers, and the east encircled by lines of ocean steam rs; order and security reign where fornerly war and bloodshed were the noral condition of things. The consequence s that tribal and caste influence ing obliterated, the foul superstitions of the Hindoo erced are vanishing into darkness, and trade is advancing year by ear with giant strides, until it bids fair become the chief emporium of the

In the history of mercantile countries there is nothing comparable with the extraordinary rapidity of the rise and progress of the iron ship-building trade Great Britain, which has culminated unparalleled dimensions this year. The in making that country the ship market for the whole world. But there are signs that the monopoly of this colossal manufacturing business will not be left much longer in British hands. Already other European countries are exerting them-selves to draw to their own shores a share of this trade, so useful in its development of the commercial resources of a nation and it is also clear that our neighbors on this continent are about to better them selves in the matter. Hitherto Great Britain has taken the lead and kept it. by dint of superior machinery and cheaper labor; but as the cost of both labor and materials has rapidly increased

British India of late years, show that much remains to be done before the internal economy of that vast dependency of Great Britain can be considered to be in a satisfactory condition. The famines which have lately carried off so many thousands, must surely be allowed to come within the catalogue of preventible catastrophes; and the lately reported loss of life by floods should probably come into the same category, for the vast system of waterworks in operation complete their line from Pembina to Winnipeg, simultaneously with the construction of the North Pacific, to the frontier, which, it is said, will be by November first. in India is so contrived as to be efficient gation purposes.

port the Cincinnati nominations, are felicitating themselves on the fact that Mr. Greeley is more than half a Southerner; that is his better half, a native of North Carolina, Miss Chency, to whom he was married in 1836.

The Warrington Guardian records a wonderful story. It reports that a letter has been received by a respectable tradesman living in Birmingham, from a relative residing at Poole, in Dorsetshire, which alleges that a young woman who The Warrington Guardian records a of North Carolina, Miss Cheney, to whom he was married in 1836.

A son of Mr Gregor Campbell, of Woodville, had a portion of his skull fractured by a kick from a horse recently. Little hopes were at first entertained that he would survive his injuries, but there are now some hopes of his recovery.

The Evening Journal mays: "It is understood that a private letter from Mr. Greeley was ahown for two or three days advising the acquittal of Miller. This does not look well for the Reform candidate for President.

The rapid growth and extraordinary the residing at Poole, in Dorsetshire, which alleges that a young woman who has for some time been residing with a farmer in the neighborhood of Poole, has been discovered to be the daughter of Sir Rodger Tichborne. She has hitherto gone by the name of her guardian, and was supposed to be his daughter. There is a mysterious "sealed packet" in the case, which was not to be opened till the young woman dame of age. The packet was opened the other day, when the singular discovery was made. "Which way will the cat jump now?"

The rapid growth and extraordinary

The rapid growth and extraordinary