force, French and Spanish, had left for Co-MINUTES OF THE BECKWITH

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. (Reported for the C. P. Herald.)
The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Town Halt, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of September, 1858.
PRESENT:-The Town Reeve, and Messrs.

Mesers. Burrows and Hugh

lowance for a road between lots No. 20 and 21, in the 10th Concession from the meri-dian to the Compass Line, was then introduc-ed, and read the first time.

Mr. Roberts moved, seconded by Mr. Mc. Neely, that the Clerk do send a copy of the By-law for aftering the road between lots No.
20 and 21, in the 10th Concession, to the
Carleton-Place HERALD for publication, and that he attend to have the necessary notices put up, in accordance with the Law in such

Roberts, that the consideration of the letter from the Clerk of the Municipality of the Township of Goulburn, in regard to the sur-

painting of the Town Hall, and whereas, two of said Commissioners have not appear-ed at the Town Hall this day, to let said contract, their appointment be now cancelled and that the Council do now proceed to take such steps as are necessary for the letting of said con ract. Carried.

Mr. Roberts moved, seconded by Mr. McNeely, that the Council do now form themselves into a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of receiving tenders and letting the contract for the painting of the Town Hall, as there are many persons now present who wish to tender, as well as that number of tenders have been sent in by different parties, it is necessary that said Tenders be received, and the contract let without any further delay, providing the ted to be of such a nature as would warrant all its details, in railway acnals. The facts them in letting the contract this day. Car-

a Committee of the whole, the Reeve in the Chair, and the following tenders were laid Neil Stewart, two coats, £14 15s 0d three coats, £18.

William Metcalfe, two coats, £17 10s 0d; three coats, £21 5s. Robert Metcalfe, two coats, £15; three

authorized to purchase the same Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNeely, seconded by Mr. Roberts, that the Reeve, Brice Mc perienced judges of the speed of railway Mr. Roberts, that the Reeve, Brice Mc-Neely, and William Peden, be appointed to see that the necessary repairs be made on

Moved by Brice McNeely, seconded by John Roberts, that the Council do now adjourn till the first Tuesday in December next.

EWEN McEWEN, Franktown, Nov. 22, 1858.

MEXICO PREPARING FOR WAR. (From the New Orieans Picayune.)

We have full files of the Progresso to the 9th inst., inclusive, by the Tennessee, and do-cuments and decrees by the Constitutional government, among which is a proclamation by Junez.

servances, and of the deport, the transmess, and of the deports by the Constantions gereament, among which is a preclamation gereament, and the precla

before this tribunal, a representative of public right, the justice with which Mexico resists endeavors to compel her to unjust payments, and about 170 chops in the neighbors, and about 170 chops in the neighbors.

gard either for their arbiters or for the judgment of the world.

Three Spanish vessels of war, he continues, with troops for embarkation, left Ha vana Oct. 18, to attack either Tampico or Vera Cruz. It appears, he says, that for doing so, it is alleged as a protext that a forced loan had been levied on the merchants government had already supplied a remedy; and the opportunity seized for doing this is that of the people of the country being disunited and engaged in a fratricidal strug-

rise, and belie the bumiliating aspersion, and let us show the world that, notwithstanding our errors and follies, the ancient chain that bound us to the old country is broken for-

"God save the Republic of Mexico, and cause the hearts of all her sons, re-united by the presence of danger, to unite in forswear-

g this threat of a new dependence!"

The proclamation is dated Oct. 31.

A decree of the 3rd inst., subjects all who shall aid those who are opposed to the con-stitutional party to penalties of double the value of the assistance given; and another decree of the same date provides that for the Beckwith and Goulburn, be deferred until the next meeting of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Roberts, seconded by ble for the amount.

Latest accounts from Mexico state that Zuloaga was desirous of resiguing the Presi-

Northers had commenced at Vera Cruz, and the black vomit had disappeared. Business, however, was exceedingly dull, both

A BAILROAD ENGINE ON ITS TRA VELS_NARROW ESCAPE OF HUNDRED PASSENGERS.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.) One of the most remarkable inci which we have been called upon to record of late, occurred at the depot of the Little Miami Railroad, yesterday morning about six o'clock. It certainly has no fellow, in unected with it are as follows :-

About fifteen minutes before six o'clock, the engine "Washington," belonging to the Marietta and Cincinaati road, started down the track some half or three quarters of a mile, for the purpose of bringing the empty; cars to the depot, preparatory to making up the 6:15 train, the engine being under the control of a man employed about the yard, and not the regular engineer. About half a mile from the dtpot, the man in charge discovered an engine of the Little Miami road backing down to the depot for the purpose of taking out the morning train for Cleveland. Fearing a collision, the person in the track some half or three quarters of a Andrew R. Bell, two coats, £19, three coats, £22.

John Cameron, two coats, £18; three costs, £21.

The Committee having duly examined the tenders submitted to them, rose and presented their Report—recommending the contract to be given to Nell Stewart—being the lowest, and having furnished the necessary security for the due fullilment of the contract.

Moved by Brice McNeely, seconeed by John Roberts, that a three foot stove and a sufficient number of pipes be got for the use John Roberts, that a three foot stove and a sufficient number of pipes be got for the use smoke to the distance of twenty or thirty of the Town Hall, and that the Reave be trains, who saw this engine or its lightning speed travels, say that it could not have been the Carleton Bridge, as soon as possible, and that they have a due regard to sconomy in making said repairs. Carried.

been far out of the way.

Upon the track in the depot the morning train, consisting of some four or five cars, had been made up, and about one hundred passengers had already taken their seats.—
On came the engine with the speed of a destructive whirlwind, directly upon the rack leading to the train, until within about four or five rods of the depot, when the fortunate accidental change of a switch drove it upon the other track. Almost before the persons standing by could realize that an engine had entered one end of the depot, the iron steed had bounded through the entire

tion of the great and respected powers, com-tion of the great and respected powers, com-mon friends of Mexico and Spain—while of much power, The regular engineer would judges turned un

THE POWER OF TRUTH. There is something in truth which ends itself to the human mind, aside mends itself to the human mind, aside from Governor can bring upon a colony, and coul any amount of evidence by which it may be not have hesitated about their verdict. supported. There is a mental instinct which instantaneously detects truth, and beapeaks for it our favorable regard, with greater certainty and directness than any array of argument which may be brought to bear in its Absent—Messrs, Burrows and Right
top, Councilors.

The minutes of the last atting of the
Reeve.
The following original communications were
then presented by the Clerk, the letter of the
Presented by the Clerk, the letter of the
Town Clerk of the Municipality of GoulTown Clerk of the Municipality of GoulTown Clerk of the Municipality of GoulTown Clerk of the Municipality of CoulTown Clerk of the Town Clerk of the Municipality of Goulburn, with reference to the opening of the
burn, with reference to the opening of the form the such forces as had
been sent, lying at Tampico, where no competent authority resides. It then alludes to
the aims and efforts of the different factions
in Mexico, and in reference to those who say
that Mexico cannot govern herself, enquires
if this is certain. The history and progress
of the country are declared to prove the
commending the establishment of the Government allowance for the road between
of the country are declared to prove the
testimony which truth itself offers as to its
own genuineness and identity. Conviction,
which is the tardy and wavering result of
reason, is the instantaneous work of truth itselfs. Reason slowly paints the portrait of
truth upon the mind with more or less fidelity,
according to the degree in which our passions
and prejudices in reference in the drawing or
to concest, Mr. Christopher
Cameron rese to reply. Cameron rese to r recommending the containment allowance for the road between lots No. 20 and 21, in the 10th Concession of Beckwith, on the Compass Line, metead of the Mendian.

It was then moved by Mr. McNeely, seconded by Mr. McNeely, seconded by Mr. Roberts, That the Report of the Road Surveyor be approved of, and that the proper steps be taken to establish the Government allowance for the road between lots No. 20 and 21, in the 10th concession of Beckwith, on the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian, subject to the approval of the Compass Line, instead of the Mendian and the training of the proper steps its living image upon the divine right of Kings, the successful opposition to the assumptions of the Clergy, the rejection of the mental retia, with every line correctly rendered, and every colver duly shaded. The instantaneous self-impression of truth upon the mental retia, with every line correctly rendered, and every colver duly shaded. The instantaneous self-impression of truth upon the mental retia, with every line correctly rendered, and every colver duly shaded. The instantaneous self-impression of truth upon the intensity of the surprise of the Clergy, the rejection of a system of the clergy, the rejection of the the stablishment of the mental retia, with every line correctly rendered, and every colver duly shaded. The instanting and the instanting and the time and again. The quibble about the thirty days and trefted and were proved of, and it is this effect that is labored f 10th Concession of Beckwith, for the original allowance for a Government road, as laid the Mexican people is pronounced to be that to any rude conflict with falsehood or error, changes of departments, and was never out by Meridian, to the Compass Line, solely of opposing the common enemy. To along the west side of lot No. 21, in the said Concession.

The By law to alter the Government al
"To arms, then, Mexicans!" the proclama
"To arms, then, Mexicans!" the proclama
about the matter and controversy, viz, the "To arms, then, Mexicans!" the proclamation concludes:—"We are believed to be degenerate, and unworthy to form a nation; falsehood which one or the other, or both might tel, would overcome the truth and per- ance, a shim resignation, and a false oat vert justice. Men would constantly declaim had to be gone three about the might and majesty of truth, and once in a while some one would be found, who actually believed in that might and majesty, and advocated the removal of all bar iers to the free vindication of those noble attributes. Jefferson, among others, showed his faith in the power of truth, and by noble axiom, that "error might safely tolerated if truth was left free to combat it, testified to the sincerity of his belief. But such doctrine was looked upon as dangerous beresy by the wise men of the world,-very romantic to talk about but very dangerous t act upon. And so they preferred to go on in the old way, shackling the limbs of truth, for

> It is only recently, in England, from which our forms and maxims of juri prudence are derived, and in this country, that the abs practice of forbidding parties to a civil suit to testify to the truth, has been abolished. But the change has been made, and with good effect upon the ends of justice. The plaintiff or defendant can now testify in his own case if he choose, and he can also compel the testimony of his adversary if he desires it .-By this substantial reform in the rules of evdence, new and important avenues for truth are opened, and cases are heard and decided wi h greater light. Nor does any evil arise from the tendency of parties to color the truth or falsify it, in their own benalf; for the power of truth is greater than that of error, power of truth is greater than that of error, and will predominate in this case, as in all others. Fa'sehood is but the counterfeit; truth is the genuine coin; and if a judge and jury can distinguish between the false coin and jury can distinguish between the false coin and the true at the hands of other witnesses. equally well can they do so when presented for their inspection by the parties themselves.

incorporated into the criminal practice of this country. We are unable to say what the prospect is, for the adoption of this proposed reform in England, but we can see no good reason why this change should not meet with as much favor there, as the former one did, in reference to civil suits. Lord Brougham has recently brought the subject up in the House of lords, and presented a bill providing for the admission of the accused party's testimony in his own behalf. The London Law Magazine has also examined the subject, and Magazine has also examined the subject, and

have known that Ie was running upon the time which belonged to the Cleveland train, and would have started out.

Christopher Bonney, a car cleaner at the Court to answer for offences which we lowest practitioner at the court was also on the Western part of that Continent.

North-Western part of that Continent.

dependence of Parliament Act of 1857. The monstrous doctrine shows to what length missters will go to preserve their offices.—

into Court to answer for offices.—

into Court to answer for offices which we lowest practitioner at the fences which we lowest practice which we lowest practice where the lowest practice which we lowest practice which we lowest depot, was also on the Washington, but jumped off after the engine got under good headway, and was very badly injured. He was the only person who was hurt. The engine and tender were damaged to the extent of some four or five thousand dollars.

I fences which the lowest practitioner at the bar of the O Bailey would shrink from.—And to think that these acts were sanctioned by the representative of Her Majesty! We would that the members of the !mperial Cabinet—nay, the whole House of Commons, who will soon adjudicate on this matter could have been been in the court-room yesterday. The would then have realised fully the evil which an obstinate wrong-beaded

ment which may be brought to bear in its support. But this silent monitor of the mind is seldom heeded as it should be, and too often ulent shuffle of offices, and the fa'se oaths, meant to apply to the case of a whole government resigning, their successors being ap-pointed, and the old men being brought back under a new leader and a profess policy; he ventured not to approach the fac that in order to comply even with the miserab ly distorted letter of the law, a sham accept argument on this, the main point of the dehimself by two side issues. He argued that the penalty of £500 claimed for every day which ministers sat in Parliament withou being re-elected could not be enforced, on account of the doubtful wording of the act Into the quibble on the language we will not enter ; our readers will find it is the report. It was atterly baseless, but even if it were well founded, it would not make the act of the Government legal, it would only save them from the penalty. The claim from exemption from the consequences showed that Mr. Moved by Mr. John Boberts, seconded by Brice McNeely, that whereas, by a motion passed at the last sitting of the Council, bis official functions; mortmain claims on which injunctions may be laid are prohibited from being appropriated is any arrangement should see the light; and shutting it up in a dungeon, for fear it should be overcome by its ceive tenders and let the contract for the

> Mr. Eccles followed Mr. Cameron, and enlivened the discussion with altogether a new argument. It was not tenable, and in any case did not help the case of the defendants, but it had the merit of originality. Mr. Eccles objected to the whole Independence of Parliament act under which the case was tried as unconstitutional, because at variance with the Union Act. Mr. Wilson, in his reply, showed the objection to be untenable, caues the act of Union expressly gave to the Their sole excuse for not going to their constituents was the thirty day permit of this very act. If the act is void, then ministers are guilty of a breach of the constitutional rule, that all ministers if the Crown must receive the consent of their constituents to their acceptance of office. The weakness of the ministerial position was made abundantly evident by Mr. Eccles' resort to this solution of the question. He would not rest the case on ministers' reading of the act, be preferred to sweep it away altogether, although it was the work of his clients. Mr. Eccles had another quibble about the language of the act,

untment of Cabinet Ministers, who

but he appeared to fail in making the Chief Justice unders and the force of the objection, although his lordship endeavoured to elucidate the point. The whole case for the defence wa a complete, acknowledged failure. Not a word was uttered, not an argument advanced which could in the slightest degree mitigate the sentence of condemnation already pro to the power of truth, and persistent in their counsel were the most able at the bar, but to the power of truth, and persistent in their former course of giving error the attributes of truth. The conservatism which makes our laws has a profound deference for the example of England, however; and whatever is done there, no matter how contrary to old practice, is very apt to be looked upon here with favor. We may, therefore, expect that the admission of a prisoner's testimony upon his own trial, if allowed in English practice, will at length find favor here with our law-makers, and be incorporated into the criminal practice of this country. We are unable to say what the

The case against Attorney General Mac-donald comes on tor argument in the Court of Common Pleas at twelve to day. Mr. Gwynne and Mr. Anderson are for the pros-

Nothing has been so clearly or firmly established, since 1841, than the right of the Canadian Legislature to alter and amend the rules which govern it, and very many acts have been passed in accordance therewith. — The Macdonald Cabine', threatened with the The Macdonald Capine, union our rights loss of office, endeavour to stiffe our rights and set up a new constitutional theory would bring back the days when the Imperial Government legislated for us entirely.

Macdonald instructs his counsel to de that no Acr of the Canadian Legislature is binding which alters the provisions of the Union Act! To a complish their object—to retain their seats in defiance of the popular will-nothing is permitted to stand in the way. To serve their dishonest purpose they sacrifice the dearest rights of country, they abandon priviliges which the people of Canada have apent their time, their money, and even their blood in acquiring. Where will they stop in their dissolute core, at what point will the G vernor General Canada and their dissolute core, at what point will the G vernor General Canada and their control of the control of the

ernal coase to encourage such men by his countenance and co-of countenance and co-operation?

It is fortunate that the power of these Min isters is not equal to their willingness to do mis-chief; that though they are ready to sacrifice the constitutional rights of the people, the Act of Union is too explicit to be misconstrued. The people of Canada have the power of making their own constitutional regulations, and the argument of Mr. Eccles that the independence of Parliament Act is void because it was not reserved for the Royal assent is utterly baseless. It does not matter one pin p int whether an Act is reserved or not. The Governor General's sanction is as binding as the Queen's, if it is not over-ridden by the Imperial veto, to which all bills are liable within a certain period after their passage It happens, also, that another Independence of Parliament Act, that of 7th Victoria, enacts that Ministers shall be re-elec ed by the people, and it was reserved for the Royal assent, so that were the Act of 1857 void, the shuffle would still be illegal, and the boys are divided into tribes, each of shufflers liable to prosecution for misdemean-

As a whole, the arguments of Messrs. Cameron and Eccles were no stronger than their behavior. Honors and rewards are those delivered the day before. There was, in periodically given to the leaders whose tribes fact, nothing new, and hardly an addition of

We trust that, in the adjudication of these cases, the public will not be subjected to any of the law's proverbial delays. There was some talk yesterday of judgement being de-ferred till next term; but, if a decision is at all practicable, we hope it will be given at once. It is all important that we should have the opinion of the Judges on the matter before the meeting of Parliament. The Minbefore the meeting of Parliament. The Ministeralists generally point with exultation to the large majority of high Conservatives on the Bench, and congratulate themselves that there is no chance of a judgement for the plaintiff. We have too high an opinion of the integrity and impartiality of the bench to anticipate any verdict but a just and righteous one, which will establish the character of our judgement for independence of executive of play which is inflicted upon the lowest our judges for independence of executive control. We have a vile Government, let us bope that the beach will do its duty, and not remove the landmarks of law and order not remove the landmarks of law and order entirely from amongst us. It is possible, however, that the judgements in one case or the other may call for an appeal, and that is another reason for a speedy decision. Speedy we desire it to be, but not hasty, for the issue at stake is not trifling in its importance of the House, but of the people were at issue, that it was the private citizen claiming to be consulted in the constitutional way, on the under our system of Government, then indeed the present order of things will fail beneath the contempt and indignation of the people. All good citizens, all true Conservatives, must wish that the "double shuffle" which has been condemned by all parties in the country, shall be also condemned by Courts.—Globe.

CARLETON-PLACE.

Thursday, December 2, 1858.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES. Our readers have been already apprized of the fact, that reformatories for youth are being opened in both sections of the Province, with a view of redeeming young offenders at the very outset of their career. This plan will doubtless meet the approval of all right thinking men; and the following article will be interesting to many of our readers The upon society at large,—if we leave brothels in their sight and courtexans to lead them goods and fruit on the side-walks, and bowie knives and pistols in store wmdows-if we let newspapers spread abroad compoundings of large felonies and the escape of known villains through technicalities and pettifogging for the young, there vemains no alternative for us but to gather up all the youths whom the path of honest industry. To leave such heavy criminals, then to turn them out with their names advertised for their exclusion from society and employment, and at last to catch them when guilty of some great

crime were evolved, the subsequent infliction of some punishment would be just and satisfactory. The Earl of Carlisle says :-

"The almost undispensable condition neces seems to be that the criminals, whatever age or description, should be brought together, in such numbers, and under such arrangements, as admits of their being—to use a term which, I believe, is now understood—iodividualized; of their being tood-iodividualized; of their being each, in his own person, the subject upo whom influence, argument, advice, sympa thy, are brought to bear; and before the tored to a world which would naturally ook upon them with distrust and suspi they should have the opportunity of submitting to some trustworthy test their altered resolutions and dispositious, and that throughout this whole recuperative process the machinery upon which, unler the blessing from bove, we can mainly rely, is one hums leart acting upon another human heart." Of 299 boys, who had been sent to the

Chicago reform School at the date of its last eport, as many as 201 had been induced to steal by the exposure of goods and fruit on the sidewalks, or in shop windows. In that Institution industrial training is a main agent every boy choosing a trade, and changing until he becomes pleased with his choice .the whole satablishment is conducted as me, whose inmates are a family. All the offi ials, even to the Superintendent, take her meals with the boys. A free commu cation of the juvenile griefs and complaints and plans is fostered by the Superin endent. which has one of its number for a leader, who is their influential agent, and week'y reports are found in the best order. The keys the premises are entrusted during the day to select boys, and in no instance during the year did the Superintendent find an abuse his confidence, as to the keeping of the entrusted to the boys. There is the Captain of the Police, the Truant officer, and the

sal abolition of the circumstances of a prison,

TOBACCO.

put up in wrappers of tinphysicians declare, by the poisonous influence of the tin-foil used by tobacco venders. If This poisonous weed has frequently come

in for its share of castigation at our bands; but we are not yet done with it. In many of our exchanges the above extract has been paraded, with apparent credulity in the poisonous qualities of the tin-foil with which the narcotic plant is enveloped. But, perhaps, it may not be generally known, that there is infinitely more poison in one package of the tobacco, than in all the tin-foil that surrounds one hundred. This is no random assertion it can be easily proved by any person of even the most ordinary capacity. If any should doubt our assertion, let him convince himself of its truth by the following little experiment Let him hold a sheet of white paper over the smoke that curls up from burning tobacco, and after a cigar or a pipefull has been consumed, scrape the condensed smoke from the paper, and put a very small portion on the ongue of a cat, and he will be surprised to see ber die in about fifteen minutes, by "strokes of paralysis." This is a cery sumple operation, and we hope all who are increulous will give it a fair trial, We believe that tobacco is surely, although insensibly, sands of young men, who, but for the filthy habits they have formed of smoking and chewing, would be healthy and vigorous. A chable medical authority asserts, that he has

not only by defences on abore, but by ob- of so doing, and lead his Excellency to per-

The Government of Equador has long been indebted to certain British Capitalists fienders they would occasion, might be pre- for loans of money to a large amount, and vented; or if an incorrigible propensity to finding itself anable to decharge these obligatione, it has offered to give them a large section of country within its jurisdiction in payment of the debt. The British Government has sanctioned the bargain, and under takes to protect her sons in that quarter, and so the purchase is concluded: The neighboring States of Grenada on

the North, and Peru on the South are isal.

ous of the Saxon, and have given symptoms of a desire, if not a determination, to oppose the getting a foothold amongst them, and as apprehensive, probably not without reason. that subsequent acquisitions might in due time follow. Possessed of a fine climate, and luxurious vegetation, a country like that could hardly fail to become of importance, . It is well watered with the tributaries to the Amazon, and it is said that besides the other productions of southern climates, wheat can be grown in abundance, and we know that the potato is indigenous to the soil and grows without cultivation. Bye and brewhen British rights in that region will have become fairly established, and the clouds which now darken its horizon will be dispersed, it will, no doubt, present a favorable field for emigration, and a safe retreat for a ch of the Saxon race as desire to escape from the igors of more northern climates. One can hard y fail to be struck with the quiet business ike manner in which the British Govern-

SUPPOSED POISONING.

ment accomplishes its great achievements in

contrast with that of our blustering and ex-

citable neighbors across the line.

We learn from a correspondent that a Dr. King, a Homeopathic and Eclectic Physician at Brighton, C. W., has been charged with the poisoning of his wife a few days ago, It appears that the Doctor left the place soon after the funeral, and circumstances arising to excite suspicion, he was followed and arrested om the American side opposite Kingston,-letters, &c., being found in his posses sion indicating his attachment to, and intended marriage with, a young American lady .-The body of his decessed wife was exhumed the day after interment and the contents of the stomach sent to a chemist for apalymetion. A Coroner's jury have been holding an investigation for several days. The Doctor is lodged in the County Jail.

RUMORED CHANGES.

Rumors of important political changes are It is said that the system is eminently suo- rife in well informed circles, and it appears that as soon as the three absent Minuters arrive at home, and arrange their leave-taknet, and an attempt made at further combiput up in wrappers of tm-foil, has come into general use. It is now esserted, and with severe experience to support it, that the tm-foil has dangerous poisonous qualities. Two cases that have just arisen are calculated to give a great celebrity to this belief. Police Justice Bragg, of Detroit, and a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, have been attacked by severe strokes of paralysis, induced, as the abrevienes dealers, by the poisonous influence. in Cobourg, with no higher reward in store than the additional legal fame he has this judgment be sound, we may expect to acquired by his expertness in reading the law. see at once a general abolition of the use of provided for during the remainder of their lives, by being made judges, and thus true to its, instincts of self-aggrandizement, and with the "ruling passion strong in death," the waning cabinet totters and expires. No tearful requiem of " Mourir pour la Patrie" need be pronounced over them. Their metto has been " to die for their country," but to live for themselves.

But this anticipated defection from the Ministerial ranks, naturally leads to the enquiry, who are to be the coming men? The organs who have revealed this much of the rogramme, point to Mr. Sicotte, as the fuure leader of the Lower Canada section of the House, and hint that possibly two or three of the members of the Brown Dorion Ministry, might not be unwilling to accept office under such auspices. Such a proposal certainly, comes with a very bad grace from ournals who have spared no pains to blacken and bedaub the characters of the members of that Ministry, but who, nevertheless, would be willing to regard them as very worthy politicians, did they only accord with their schemes and purposes of political ducheity. That Mr. Foley, or Mr. Mowatt, or Mr. Sanfield Macdonald could so far forget what is due to themselves, and to their constituents, as to stultify their hitherto irreproachable public character, by becoming the tools of such a combination, is scarcely " seen cases of delizium tremens induced by greditable. And yet it is upon this hope that smoking, as really and as dangerous, as from the basis of the projected superstructure is drinking alcoholic liquors." He says that built. A proposal of such unblushing effrontory may well excite the honest indignation of every man not wholly lost to all sense of honor and consistency. It is becoming very evident that to the bulk of our politicis and their numerons prompters, the chief obmost deadly poison in the world. No doubt sty if you can, but get et at any rate" is, their motto; and too well they set up to the

months would point to the impolity, at least,