

The following bills were assented to in the House of Commons by His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th inst. viz:—

An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Skating and Curling Club.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty, relating to the Hamilton and Port Hope Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate The Orphan's Home of the city of Ottawa.

An Act to remove doubts as to the limits of certain counties in Lower Canada.

An Act to enable certain county councils in Upper Canada to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land.

An Act to authorize the Society called L'Union St. Michel des Saints in Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Society called L'Union St. Joseph de St. Joseph de Levis.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Street Railway company.

An Act to incorporate the Society called La Société des Freres de Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Society called L'Union St. Joseph de la Ville de Levis.

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

An Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Free Baptist Missionary Society.

An Act to incorporate the Clarenceville Academy.

An Act respecting Police Magistrates.

An Act to amend the Consolidated Statute respecting the Court of Chancery.

An Act to amend the Act twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth Victoria, chapter twenty, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province.

An Act to establish the validity of acts performed in Canada by certain clergymen ordained in Foreign Parts, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Investment Association.

An Act to authorize the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to sell certain Glebe Lots of Land in Darlington, and for other purposes.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada.

An Act to enable the London Permanent Buildings and Savings Society to amalgamate with the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society.

An Act to incorporate the Doon and Galt Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate L'Union St. Jacques de Montreal.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Societe de L'Union St. Pierre de Montreal.

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the High School of Quebec, and for other purposes.

An Act for the relief of the Trustees and Debitors of the late John David Smith, and to enable the said Trustees to wind up the Trusts of the Estate.

An Act to legalize certain By-laws and Debentures of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Education Society of the district of Quebec.

An Act respecting the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company.

An Act to enable the town of Woodstock to consolidate the debt of the town, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize a re-survey of part of the township of Portland, in the county of Frontenac.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate L'Union St. Joseph de Montreal.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company.

An Act to incorporate the Society of L'Union St. Roch de Montreal.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Association St. Francois Xavier de Montreal.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Academy of Music and Dramatic Society of Montreal.

An Act to consolidate the debt of the town of Ingersoll.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

An Act to incorporate the San Insurance Company of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian College of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the German Society of Montreal.

An Act to legislate by-law No. 200, of the Corporation of the town of Port Hope, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Village of Lanark to sell a certain piece of land, and apply the proceeds to the erection of a Lock-up.

An Act to continue, for a limited time, the several Acts therein mentioned.

An Act to incorporate the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Montreal.

An Act respecting the Weighing, Measuring and Gauging of certain Articles of General Consumption.

An Act for the Punishment of Persons selling Liquor without License, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to amend Chapter Eleven of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting Newspapers and other like Publications.

An Act to amend Chapter Sixty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies.

An Act to improve the Proceedings in Prohibition and on Writs of Mandamus in Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Society of L'Union St. Joseph of Three Rivers.

An Act to extend the powers of the Local Municipality of St. Roch of Quebec South.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada more freely to manage and dispose of Trust Property.

An Act to amend Chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting Houses of Correction, Court Houses and Goals.

An Act to facilitate the conviction and punishment of Persons enticing Her Majesty's Subjects to enter any foreign service, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Richelieu Company, and the Act amending the same.

An Act to incorporate the Mechanic's Bank.

An Act to legislate a By-law of the town of Napanee, for the division of the said town into Wards, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal Homoeopathic Association.

An Act respecting Ocean Mail Service.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of The Montreal Warehousing Company.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of chapter thirty of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intitled: An Act respecting Interpleading.

An Act to incorporate the St. Thomas Desertry Company.

An Act to regulate the business of Stevedores and Lightermen in the harbour of Montreal.

An Act for the relief of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company, and for enrolling

for the efficient working of its railway and for other purposes.

An Act to legalize and confirm an agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Great Western Railway Company, and the Northern Railway Company of Canada, relating to the Toronto, Etapland, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act respecting The Canadian Land and Emigration Company (limited), to facilitate proof of its incorporation, for the execution of instruments and for other purposes.

An Act to define the right of property in swarms of bees, and to exempt them from seizure in certain cases.

An Act to explain chapter seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and to declare certain islands to be in the county of Vercheres for all purposes.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Attorneys.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1865, and for certain other purposes connected with the public service.

**THE AMERICAN NEWS.**

The news from the seat of war, in North Carolina, continues most unfavorable to the rebel cause. The latest intelligence is that Gen. Sherman has captured Goldsboro, North Carolina, without a struggle, and that a junction has been formed between his army and that of Gen. Schofield, thus putting the former in command of an army of thirty thousand men. The rebels pronounce more than a match even for that of Gen. Lee. If the Confederates have been obliged to allow Gen. Sherman heretofore to roam at will through the heart of the Confederacy, and to capture its towns by the dozen almost or quite without opposition, they can hardly be expected now to impede the northward march of his reinforced army.

There is a report, too, that the rebel forces have evacuated Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and have fallen back upon Hillsboro—a village about forty miles to the northwest of Raleigh, and about thirty miles from the Virginia border. If the report is correct, the retreat of the rebel army is considerably less than 150 miles from Richmond. When we remember how much retreating and how little fighting these troops have done for some time, we cannot wonder at the stories of their demoralization, nor at the hopes of the despair of the rebel leaders at Richmond.

**The Herald.**  
CARLETON PLACE.  
Wednesday, March 29th, 1865.

*The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.*

The following extract from the editorial of the "Times" looks rather ominous for the future of Canada. The "Times" is supposed to speak the feelings of the English people—to be, in fact, the mouthpiece of England. We can only hope that, for once, the "Thunder" has been mistaken, and that amicable relations will still be continued between the English people and the Americans. But the "Times" says "the signs of Confederate exhaustion have brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene, and the part we shall be called on to play in it. As the Federal Government maintains the quarrel with England in the shape of claims which she does not acknowledge, the question we have to address ourselves to is simply whether we can go to war with us with fair prospects of success. If we can they certainly will." The "Times" argues that the Washington Government will show its wisdom by not attacking immediately on the conclusion of peace, but it will be for English statesmen at the proper time to see that the quarrel is not allowed to hang over till it suits American convenience and opportunity.

The news from the war continues favorable to the Northern cause. Gen. Sherman has taken Goldsboro and formed a junction between his army and that of Schofield. It appears very unlikely, now, that the Confederates will be able to impede his reinforced army, in any direction they may choose to march.

It has been reported from Washington, but requires confirmation, that Richmond has been evacuated, and that Lee is marching to join Johnston, and fall upon Sherman.

Richmond papers say that the suspension of  *Habeas Corpus* has been carried in the Southern Congress, and that enlistment of negro soldiers is going on with spirit in Richmond.

Some fighting has occurred at Fort Steadman which has been captured by the South and retaken by the Federals. Gen. Grant reports 2,200 prisoners taken. Severe fighting going on at City Point.

The latest news from Halifax state that the Nova Scotian Government, regarding federation of all the Provinces seriously delayed by the result of the New Brunswick elections, will submit a proposal for the present union of the Maritime Provinces, with a view to an ultimate union with Canada and the North-west. It is also said that the Nova Scotian Government has resolved to proceed with certain railway works that were postponed until the question of federation was determined.

The case of the St. Alban's raiders has been going on for several days before Judge Smith, who has recovered from his illness. The arguments of the learned counsel on both sides have been very elaborate, and the Judge has referred his decision of the case until Wednesday.

Pauline and Tarzette, sentenced to be hanged in Quebec, have had their sentence commuted to less than a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

By General Order His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that Captain Hanson's Company, No. 1 of the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment of Volunteer Rifles, be removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia, the officers and men of this Company having been guilty of a gross act of insubordination in refusing to obey the orders of the officer commanding the regiment when directed to equalize the battalion for inspection by the inspecting field officer on the 13th of December last, an act by which that company not only compromised the character of the regiment to which it belonged, but also that of the force generally. Obedience to orders emanating from superior authority is the first duty of the volunteer as well as of the regular soldier, and unless this cardinal principle in military matters is well understood and fully acted upon, no discipline worthy of the name can ever be maintained. It is to be regretted that with this company the warning and admonition which it received on a previous occasion for an offence similar in character, should have produced so little effect as to have rendered it necessary for His Excellency to have to resort to the extreme measure of disbanded the company by its repetition in the present instance.

It appears by the following letter that the application made by the County of Renfrew, to the government, for assistance to complete the county buildings, has been refused:—

Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 14th March, 1865.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and Memorial of the 4th instant praying that a sum of \$10,000 be advanced by the Government out of the Upper Canada Building Fund, to aid in the construction of the Jail in the County of Renfrew.

In reply I am to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General is advised that the Government has no power under the Act, to grant money in aid of the construction of new jails. The money can be granted legally only, in the case of additions and alterations to old Gaols, in the event of such alteration, and additions being made at the instance of the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c.

Your application on behalf of the County of Renfrew cannot, therefore be complied with.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
E. A. MEREDITH,  
Asst. Secy.

R. McIntyre, Esq., M. P. P.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury, sworn in on the inquest held on the body of the late Nasran C. Gowan, who was killed in a late accident on the Grand Trunk:—

"We find that the death of Nasran C. Gowan was caused by injuries received on the Grand Trunk Railway near Petersburg, on the evening of Thursday, 23rd February last, when part of train No. 1, upon which he was a passenger ran off the track and over an embankment. We further find that in consequence of the evidence adduced we are unable to ascertain the cause of the accident to the train, but from very careful consideration of the statements of the witnesses, we are led to the conclusion that it was in no way owing to carelessness on the part of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to any defects in the engine or cars in use on the occasion, or to the state of the track."

Godey's Lady's Book for April is now before us, its usual enticing form. A good idea of the Spring styles can be obtained from its excellent coloured fashion plate, and the accompanying wood cuts. A fine steel engraving, "The Recognition," forms the frontispiece, and there is also an amusing wood cut, the "First of April." The careful housekeeper will find in it many excellent receipts, and those who are fond of fancy work will not be disappointed in the patterns. As regards reading matter, we would recommend those who wish to spend a pleasant hour to judge for themselves by enclosing the sum of \$3 to L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Telegrams from Halifax, state that the Nova Scotia Government, regarding federation of all the Provinces seriously delayed by the result of the New Brunswick elections, will submit a proposal for the present union of the Maritime Provinces, with a view to an ultimate union with Canada and the North-west. It is also said that the Nova Scotia Government has resolved to proceed with certain railway works that were postponed until the question of federation was determined.

**THE LADY'S FRIEND.**—The April number of this interesting magazine has just come to hand. In the front we find a beautiful engraving, entitled "Grandmother's Story," which is followed by a brilliant coloured fashion plate, as well as several wood cuts, showing the latest styles. It contains a great deal of good reading matter, both in prose and poetry. It can be had, for the small sum of \$2.50 a year, by addressing to Deason & Peterson, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Two full pages of our form fell off the press on Saturday last, and were broken into "pi." The consequence is we have been very much hurried in getting out our paper and have been obliged to leave out some advertisements and other matter which was on the press at the time and shared in the misfortune. We shall endeavour to have everything in its place next week.

We understand that a teamster, named Rivington, from the township of Huntly, died suddenly in Sweeney's tavern, on the river du Moine, on Sunday week. He had been driving all day, and it is supposed hurt himself in trying to assist his horses over some bad parts of the road.

It is rumored that Messrs. Cartier, Galt, Macdonald and Brown have been selected by their colleagues to undertake the mission to London.

For the C. P. Herald,  
The Quaker's Falls, March 24.

DEAR HERALD,—I want to let you know before I go any farther, that the subject of this epistle is Skating; that I have no doubt that some of your readers will be inclined to think that S. J. Cooke has taken his task "Skating on the Brain." However this may be, I am sorry to say that there will be very little more said on the ice question this season, as the warm weather that we are having is fast liquifying that article on all the Rinks.

Firstly, determined not to be behind its neighbors, and the matter of Rinks, resolved to have a Masquerade, and a Masquerade it had, universally acknowledged to be superior to any that have ever taken place in Ottawa, Kingston, or that swell town Brooklyn.

Seeing an advertisement in the Standard that there was to be such a magnificent entertainment, and that, moreover, Mr. Cooke had promised to allow visitors to go and roam on one faro, I put up my things, last Tuesday evening, and took a pleasant walk through that beautiful piece of road between the school house and the depot. It certainly was a very long one, but I don't mind it enough to shake me on the brain. On asking for Smith's Falls, I must say. On coming for a return ticket, I found that although there was considerable demand for the article there was no supply, as no orders had been received from head-quarters in regard to the affair. I think the managers of the Perth Rink were right, and their explanation about this, as they ought not to have advertised return tickets unless they had been perfectly certain of their being obtainable.

Well, to Perth I came, and to the Rink, and having pulled the Corbiers at the door with a sop in the shape of a Yankee quarrelsome contention, and a dancing school, I might melt my eyes, and I at first imagined that a curling match was in progress. A number of youths armed with brooms were serving actions of eloquent on the water which had collected on the ice, sweeping it into the corner, with as much apparent gloze as if they had been the owners of the Perth Rink. A Brass Band occupied the centre of the platform. It was splendid, Brass Bands always are; and it made a most confounded noise, rendering conversation, except in screeches, almost an impossibility.

Every few minutes some queer object passed by me to the dressing room, and became entirely lost to the attention of the boys who delighted in poking fun at every new comer, especially if his costume was very extraordinary. At the same time a number of peculiar moving things, which from their destination I am inclined to believe were ladies, passed into the dressing room early, and late, and without making seats on the platform were being fast filled up with spectators, and after vacating six different positions in favouring ladies, I gave up the attempt and stood it out.

At a certain signal the ice became the scene of most bewildering confusion. For fifteen minutes the scene of action resembled anything distinctly like a very lively drop of water under a microscope, before the exact forms is attained, there was a constant movement, whirling, sliding, tumbling, lobbing, dancing, but nothing clear. After a few minutes, however, a portion of the picture began to show clearly, and I discerned the principal characters, and their costumes. A few of these I will endeavour to enumerate. Ladies first.—In my opinion the best rigs were the Spanish Lady, the Shepherdess, and the Nun. The Quakers, too, was very good, and there was any number of maskers who ranged in the distance, and who appeared to gain no real idea of the principal characters, and their costumes. A few of these I will endeavour to enumerate. Ladies first.—In my opinion the best rigs were the Spanish Lady, the Shepherdess, and the Nun. 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**ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF LONDON."**

**FRENCH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON APPOINTED.**

New York, March 21.

The steamship City of London, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown on the 9th, arrived here this morning.

The dates for the City of London are one day later than those for the City of Washington.

It was reported that the Emperor Louis Napoleon was firmly resolved on maintaining the Empire of Mexico and the honour of the French flag.

The London Star repudiates the rumours of a possible war between England and America.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has tendered his resignation, but Napoleon refused to accept it.

In the absence of later news from America, which was anxiously expected, the result of the fall of Charleston continued to be largely canvassed.

The Times says that next operations are expected with singular interest. The Federals have recovered their military reputation, but if the South is still resolved to stand out till the end, they have made but little progress towards the conclusion of the war.

**Arrival of the Australasian.**

New York, March 23.

The mail steamer Australasian, Capt. Cook, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th March, arrived here at 9:30 this afternoon.

The Etna reached Queenstown about noon on the 10th.

It was by the Etna of the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected, and the effect therefore was not so great as it otherwise would have been. Federal securities improved under the news, but the Confederate note was only a shade easier, having declined in anticipation. At Liverpool and Manchester there was increased fatness in the cotton trade.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the news by the Etna is of a character generally to tax the faith of those who believe that the Confederates will maintain their cause in the field. Lee's communications are doubted on all sides. Grant, as he is preparing for a rush, has contracted his lines, and is awaiting all Thomas's infantry from the West. Hood and his Confederates being quite in snubbing.

The news of the evacuation of Wilmington was so generally expected that it produced no great effect. It caused increased fatness at the Liverpool and Manchester markets.

The Morning Star denounces war-mongers and says they were generally those who were Confederate partisans.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government had been asked by America for compensation for the seizure of the Alabama and other cruisers.

Mr. Layard said no demand of the kind, within the past six months, had been made.

Mr. Bright asked whether the Government had not received and presented numerous assurances that the Government of America was prepared to make peace.

Mr. Layard responded in the affirmative.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to enquiries, said Government had no intention to repeal the act relative to Brazil.

Efforts were still progressing through Portugal to re-establish friendly relations with Brazil.

Dele De Morny died on the 10th.

In the French Senate, during the debate on the Address, the Marshal Do Boisay, amongst other offensive remarks, strongly expressed the wish that the Federals and Confederates might fight on to the complete ruin of both rather than the French army, as expected, after the failure of the conclusion of peace. (Loud disapprobation.)

M. Chaz de Est Rugs regretted such impious wishes respecting America.

The Bank of France gained 20,000,000, during the week.

The Bourse was dull.

On the occasion between the Pope and the French Minister, the Pope ignored the convention of September, and declined the invitation to form an army.

**LONDON MARKETS.**—The funds on the 9th were without material variation.

**AMERICAN NEWS.**

Washington, March 20.

Richmond papers of Saturday have been received. The most important item is that the Confederate Congress adjourned at noon on Saturday without having passed any of the measures of relief asked for by Jeff. Davis, and which he alleged to be imperative necessary to enable the Confederacy to maintain the struggle.

Most of the members had left in a panic, and they should be cut off from returning, as was expected by Sherman's advance, and there was no quarrel remaining to do business.

Insinuations are made in the Richmond papers that Vice-President Stephens has neither stood by Jeff. Davis nor raised his voice in Georgia in defence of him.

It is expected that the failure of the peace mission, so Jeff. Davis is left alone in his glory to deal as he best can with the difficulties thickening around him.

From the expository tone of the various calls of negroes to be put in the rebel army, in the Richmond papers, it would be expected that the Government would not respond very heartily or promptly to the movement for arming negroes.

Another letter from Gen. Lee is published regarding the carrying out of this measure; also the correspondence between Generals Grant and Longstreet and Generals Lee and Grant, in relation to the military convention to negotiate terms of peace, appears in the Richmond papers.

The correspondent shows nothing additional to what has been stated before than that the rebels were mistaken in supposing that General Grant proposed any convention to deal with any subject purely military.

**Obituary.**

Died at Jacksonville on the evening of the 14th March, Jane Wylie, wife of Mr. D. Wylie, Editor of the Recorder, aged fifty-four years.

Mrs. Wylie was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. The evening of her death completed the thirty first year of her married life. She has been a resident of Brookville since June 1849, in which year Mr. Wylie married her. She was united with her husband by saying that few women more sincerely enjoyed the esteem and respect of her friends and acquaintances. Her hand, her sympathy, and services, were ever ready for those who required them. Her husband's welfare was also one great aim of her life, and with the joys and sorrows attendant on matrimony, she was united with her husband. She was a devoted wife, and her husband was known and feels the very great loss he has sustained.

In her death also the poor have lost a good and kind friend. Much could be written on her acts of Christian charity, but we forbear. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. May we learn from her way, "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the pinions of another.

Quebec, March 21.

A very full meeting of the Cabinet took place to-day, and the sitting lasted till after six o'clock. Although the subject was not engaged attention had not been attracted, it is generally conceded that the matters which will require the attention of the mission to London were before the Council.

The enquiry by the Postal Commission, so far as taking the evidence is concerned, has closed. The report is now being prepared and may be expected to appear shortly.

No Toronto mail arrived to-day. The Toronto train did not connect last night at Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Melees's report of the Agricultural Bureau, for 1864, has been issued. He devotes much space to a statement of the reorganization of the Department, by Dr. Tschie, Deputy Chief of the Bureau. He says that the documents have now gone through preliminary classification, and are accessible for a final arrangement and indexing. The schedules of the two censuses are permanently classified, well arranged, and properly lodged. The process of arranging the records is still going on, and the available fragments of the former of the indices of all the documents and registers books from the date of the creation of the Bureau of Agriculture, in 1852, will require at least six months of unremitting labour. It can now be said that the Department will not be able to furnish a complete list of its files within another year very little will remain of the confusion described by my predecessors, and which I found still existing as described. New books have been prepared, and a new reformed system has been applied to the Department, commencing with the present year.

On the subject of Agriculture, he complains of the absence of co-operation by the Boards of Agriculture and Societies, and intimates that a plan to lead to it is being considered.

The work of internal re-organization of the Bureau has prevented the maturing of a scheme to render effective the action of the Bureau on agricultural matters. A change in the mode of election of the Provincial Board is advocated.

The number of pupils at St. Anne Agricultural School in 1864 was 26. The institution is spoken of as efficient and of great public utility. From various sources we learn that they are doing well. The fact can say that the latest agricultural implements are used on the model farm instruction is imparted by a thoroughly practical European farmer. There is no definite information on the subject of flax, vine and tobacco cultivation. On the subject of arts and manufactures, the want of statistics of the kind desired is pointed out. The efficacy of the Upper Canada Board of Arts is stated, while that of this section is not satisfactory. It is embarrassed by £11,000 mortgage for crystal palace building.

On the subject of immigration, Mr. McGehee says that, compared with 1863, there has been a decrease in the number of immigrants arriving. In numbers more in 1864, 19,149; against, in 1863, 19,419. The decrease, 270. Until the whole subject of European agencies for giving information and direction to immigrants could be definitely settled by Government, in accordance with repeated recommendations of the Imperial Government, he declined to recommend any appointment except one gentleman with an influential position in agricultural counties of England.

The expenditure of the immigration branch of this Department amounted to the sum of \$42,664 for the last twelve months. The amount expended by the Department of Finance, which the Chief Immigration Agent directly responsible to this Department is made, under the control of the Bureau, the sole accountant for expenditure connected with emigration. He alludes to the failure of negotiations with the United Kingdom for the admission of Canadian agents to Castle Garden Depot. The number of immigrants who came via the United States to Canada, either en route for the West, or with the intention to settle in this Province, was estimated last year by the several local agents, \$1,842, of which number only 1,69 came last year to Ontario, and the number of immigrants from all sources who settled within the Provinces, is estimated at 24,779 by the local agents. Mr. McGehee thinks, however, that the figure is a little exaggerated. The chief immigrant agent, Mr. Buchanan, went on a tour of inspection through the Board inland emigration agencies last fall. He returned very favourably of the different offices, and made a number of remarks and suggestions which will be of service hereafter for the better management of the branch.

On the subject of patents and copyrights, it is stated that the laws are defective. The bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Gait, in 1861, is also, it is alleged, embraces this subject. The following were last year's operations:—Applications for patents, 170; patents granted, 145; transfers registered, 74; drawings registered, 1; trade marks registered, 7; fees received, \$3,267.95. The principle of leaving ordinary tribunals to deal with cases where the validity of a patent is approved, while a tribunal of examiners is objected to.

On the subject of statistics, Mr. McGehee says that the researches recently made have furnished quite sufficient to establish the very important fact that the printed reports of the two last censuses are not to be relied upon. The errors are numerous, and the figures are corrected remains for us to ascertain. The Board of Registration and Statistics created by law in 1847, has not apparently been called together more than a dozen times during the whole period between the date of its creation and the end of the year 1864. The census returns have never been taken. Changes have been kept; in fact, such entries as are found in the registers of the office are few, so informal and so meagre, as to be perfectly valueless.

Communications with other countries, and with sister colonies, for statistical information, are announced as the subject of remedies for the present defective condition of this branch is stated to have been taken seriously in hand, and practical reform is promised.

Halifax papers of the 15th arrive to-day. The Unionist says a strong reaction is setting towards union or reconstruction in Nova Scotia. The Governor has asked the Governor-General of New Brunswick, has applied for leave to resign. The Halifax Citizen says that Mr. Joseph Howe has no intention at present of returning to public life. New Brunswick papers of the 16th have arrived. The election in Restigouche county resulted in the return of two Confederationists. Mr. Millar, a member of the Government, and Mr. DesBrisay, in Kings county, Messrs. Vail, Seville and Otto, anti-Confederationists, have been elected.—*Cornfield.*

Quebec, March 22.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the sitting to-day. The Council did not break up till after six o'clock. The impression prevails that the subjects to engage discussion in England still occupy their attention.

The following shows the stations of the several companies of the Active Force at the frontier.

First or Western Battalion.—Brantford

and Dunville company at Chatham; James and Montreal companies at Windsor; two Montreal companies at Sandwich; Belleville and Brockville companies at Amherstburg.

Central Battalion.—Two Toronto companies at Kingston, one Collingwood, one Erie, one Whitby, one Newburg, one LaSalle, and one Simcoe, stationed at Niagara; Hemmingford company at Clifton.

Detachments of the Third or Eastern Administrative Battalion are stationed as follows:—Woodstock company at Phillipsburg; Leavelle company at Hemmingford; Corraville and one Quebec company at Lacrosse; one company at Huntingdon; two Montreal companies at Prescott; one Montreal company at Pellysburg; Megantic company at Sherbrooke; St. John company at Lacolle.

The following numbers of candidates joined the military schools in Upper Canada yesterday:—Kingston 4, Toronto 7, Hamilton 14, in all 37. The number in the military school, in all follows: Kingston, 101; Hamilton, 86; Toronto 77; total in the three schools, 265.

The Militia Department has advertised for tenders up to the 30th inst. for the delivery before the 20th April, of two thousand pairs of boots.

The question of the commutation of the heron on Poulis and Turcotte, to be hung here on Friday, it is understood will be considered by the Government to-day.

**Bookwith Council.**

The Municipal Council of the Township of Bookwith met at the Town Hall on Friday the 24th day of February, 1865.

There were present the Town Warden and Aldermen, Messrs. McArthur and Kidd, Councillors. Absent, Mr. McArthur, Councillor.

The minutes of the last sitting of the Council were read and signed by the Town Warden.

Presented by Donald Carmichael, the petition of W. H. Hard and others, municipal electors, for an Inn License to N. L. Lyle, at Carleton Place.

Presented by Geo. Kidd, the petition of Joseph Morris and others, municipal electors, for an Inn License to Elizabeth Burrows, Franktown.

Presented by the same, the petition of Thomas Kidd and others, municipal electors, for a Tavern License to Thomas Clark, Franktown.

Presented by the same, the petition of John McEwen, 6th con. line, and others, municipal electors, for an Inn License to Wm. Kelly, Carleton Place.

Presented by the same, the petition of John McEwen and others, municipal electors, for a Public House License to Wm. Burrows, Prospect.

Presented by the same, the petition of Richard Gibly and others, municipal electors, for a Hotel License to Wm. A. Foust, Carleton Place.

Presented by the same, the petition of John McEwen and others, municipal electors, for a License to keep an Inn to Robt. Metcalf, Carleton Place.

Presented by the same, the petition of Richard Douglas and others, municipal electors, for a Hotel License to Wm. Moore, Carleton Place.

Presented by the same, the petition of John McEwen and others, municipal electors, for an Inn License to Donald McCaffrey of the village of Ashton.

Presented by Donald Carmichael, the petition of Elizabeth Bailey, setting forth her inability to pay her taxes for her property in the 12th con. for the year 1864, praying Council to cancel the said taxes and the Collector's Return, for the said year.

Presented by Alex. Ferguson, the account of Allen McDonald for expenses in suit by him against Robert Gray, before P. McGregor and J. Conboy, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, in the County Court of Carleton in Perth, of \$217 6, and a receipt of \$25 paid by J. M. O. Cromwell, P. L. Surveyor, for Surveys, Maps and Levels of the Mississippi River at Carleton Place, in \$38 50—ordered to lie over until a full meeting of the Council.

James Conn, Esq., Reeve for 1864, laid before the Council a statement as follows:—  
Tendances at Council 10 days, \$10.  
Attendance at Council 22. Expenses, going to Perth and attendance at Court one day in suit against James Morris, for stopping the public highway west of the Lake, \$4 10, in all \$16 10.

Moved by Geo. Kidd, seconded by Donald Carmichael, that John Graham be and is hereby appointed Poundkeeper in the village of Carleton Place in the stead of Abraham McCaffrey, resigned. Carried.

Moved by Geo. Kidd, seconded by Donald Carmichael, that the sum to be paid for shop and Tavern Licenses for the year 1865 be paid by the Clerk for the said year. Carried.

Moved by Geo. Kidd, seconded by Donald Carmichael, that the petitions in behalf of Apolone Lavallee, Elizabeth Burrows, Thomas Clarke, William Kelly, William Burrows, William A. Foust, Robert Metcalf, William Moore and Donald McFarlane be received, and that the Clerk do notify the proprietors of Licenses of the applications for Licenses for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Alexander Ferguson, seconded by Donald Carmichael, that the account of James Conn be received, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Township Treasurer for payment of the same. Carried.

Moved by Alex. Ferguson, seconded by Geo. Kidd, that the petition of Elizabeth Bailey be received, and that an abatement of \$12 from her taxes for the year 1864 be made, and the Clerk instruct the Collector to that effect. Carried.

Moved by Alexander Ferguson, seconded by Geo. Kidd, that the account of Allen McDonald lie over until the next meeting of the Council. Carried.

The Council then adjourned until the second Tuesday of April next.

EWEN MC EWEN,  
Town Clerk.

Franktown, 23rd March, 1865.

A patent has just been taken out in England for the manufacture of a carbon paint, which promises to be of the greatest general utility. The paint is produced in any color, and is adapted to all out-door work, agricultural implements copper sheathing for ships, ship's bottoms, iron roofing, railroads, &c., and for which purpose the black, red and green and red are almost indestructible, and are solely carbonaceous in quality. This constant carbon paints, unlike other cheap paints, is free from offensive smell, and it endures four times the extent of ordinary oil paints, and does not dry in a quarter of an hour after application. For ship-builders it is said to be of great value as it is not acted upon by sulphuretted hydrogen.

The Prince of Wales has been shooting the preserves of Mr. W. Bagge, and is so well pleased with the results, that he has resolved to be accompanied by a large majority of Alford de Duke's Bill.

The Chesham Herald learns that on the 15th inst. Frederick Davis, of the village of Banton, was killed by a tree which he had been chopping, falling upon him.

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of paper, with a lighter, speckled edge on the left side. The dark portion has a grainy, almost fibrous texture, while the lighter edge is more uniform with some small dark specks. There are some faint, illegible markings or characters near the bottom of the light edge.