

Arrival of the "Canada"

Herzog, April 16.
The Canada from Liverpool on the eve of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock a.m. She has but eight passengers for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday.

The French and continental, as well as the English press, disclaim the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. It is generally admitted that maritime warfare has undergone a change, and that the *Monitor* is a solution of the question between wooden vessels and iron ones.

Madrid, 6th.
It is officially declared that the Spanish Government has most resolutely determined not to attempt to infringe on the sovereignty and independence of the Mexicans.

Berlin, 6th.
A confidential letter from the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War is published, urgently requesting the reduction of the military budget by two and a half millions in order to remove the present additional taxes.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New York reached Southampton on the night of the 3rd.

The *Great Eastern* is advertised to leave Milford Haven for New York on the 6th of May.

In the House of Lords, on the 3rd inst., the Duke of Somerset said that in the course of the present year England would have ten effective armor-plated vessels afloat, and in the course of next year, five or six more.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Mr. Fitzgerald gave notice that he would soon call attention to our relations with Mexico.

Lord Palmerston announced that Parliament would adjourn for the Easter recess from the 11th to the 28th April.

Mr. Gladstone made his financial report he stated that the actual expenditure of the Government during the past year was £70,838,000—the revenue £69,674,379, showing a deficiency of £1,163,621. He estimated the revenue next year at £70,190,000 and the expenditure at £70,040,000, thus showing a small surplus.

As regards changes in duties and taxes, the only alteration of consequence is a commutation of the hop duty, the amount of which is to be put in future from beer at the rate of 3d. per barrel, instead of from the material. The duty of playing cards is reduced from 1s. to 3d. Foreign bonds and loans of all descriptions are to pay 4 per cent.

The other changes are merely modifications of sundry licenses and wine duties.

The 15th of September is the day fixed for the repeal of the hop duty.

Mr. Gladstone in the course of his speech adverted to the great drawbacks from the American crisis, which had turned out worse than was anticipated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England. A blockade had of course been expected, but it proved far more rigorous and extended over a greater period than was anticipated, and its effect had been to nearly double the price of cotton. The loss on American trade was great, the exports have declined from nearly £22,000,000 in 1860 to only £5,000,000 in 1861. Trade with America according to recent returns, was however, improving.

In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., the Marquis of Normandy again referred to the Italian grievances, and Lord Kinnaird adverted to Russian violence in Poland.

Earl Russell gave some explanations, but declined going into a general question of the two countries.

Mr. Laird said that the government had received official information, that a convention had been entered into between the Commissioners and the allied powers and government of Mexico, and it was true that the British forces had withdrawn from Mexico, except a small body of men. That it was the intention of the government that they should take any part in the expedition into the interior, and they would who would be left there for the performance of ordinary duties. Her Majesty's government did not approve of all the articles of the convention, but they approved of it generally.

Mr. Denham called attention to the Polish question.

Lord Palmerston in response reviewed the position of Poland, and expressed sympathy with the Poles, but recommended them to wait patiently, and he believed that the kindly feelings of the Emperor would ultimately grant their desires. The subject was one with which England could not wisely interfere.

Mr. Osborne moved a resolution, that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed fort at Spithead till the value of iron roofed gunboats for defence shall have been fully considered. He referred to the exploits of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and claimed that the invention belonged to Capt. Coles, whose plans were long since submitted to the Admiralty, and reported favorably on, and then shelved. He opposed the permanent fortifications, and hoped that the government would not plunge into needless expenditure on them.

Sir Morton Peto seconded the resolution. Lord Palmerston admitted the great importance of the question, and rejoiced that it was not brought forward in a party spirit. The question had occupied the earnest attention of the Government. He did not doubt that the action between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* had taught the lesson, but since it had done that in one direction, it had also given a warning in another, as showing what they could do, as well as what they could do. He pointed out the drawbacks of the *Monitor*, and what England was doing with iron ships, and said that tenders had not been sent out for the construction of a ship on Capt. Coles' principle. He questioned the expediency of entirely neglecting fortifications, and favored both forts and floating batteries. He said the Government was not adverse to suspending the works at Spithead for a time. The Defence Committee had been instructed to reconsider the subject, and after Easter he would bring the whole subject before the House.

After some further debate, the resolution was amended to the effect that the House will, at an early day, empower the Government to expend the money voted for fortifications &c., on iron sheathed vessels, and was then agreed to.

Preparations had commenced for cutting down the *Royal Sovereign*, one of the finest ships in the English navy, from a 131 years three-decker to a 12 gun ship on Captain Cole's plan.

The *Bulkwark* 90 guns was also to be converted into an iron plated ship.

A prospectus is issued from a British Columbia overland transit Company, whose object is to establish a regular transport system for transporting the mails and passengers by carts and relays of horses through British territory.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that there is more than the usual element of uncertainty about the civil war in America, owing to the ignorance of the real capacity of the South to resist, and the North to conquer. The *Times* will have to prove by getting to Richmond, that they have a Quarter-master General's department, a commissariat, and military train.

The *Times* is generally very favorably received and although some of the Conservative and other Liberal journals express some

dissatisfaction, the general conviction was that no serious opposition will be shown.

It is almost universally admitted that the existing circumstances would not justify any remission of taxes.

The London *Globe* (Ministerial) remarks that Mexican politics have got into a more perplexed condition than ever but so far as the English Government is concerned, there is no reason to believe its views have undergone the slightest change. England will not mix herself in any reconnoitre scheme affecting the future of Mexico.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announces that in order to lighten the burdens of the treasury, and enter forthwith into the economy promised in the budget, the Emperor has ordered a reduction of 32,000 men in the effective strength of the army.

The disbanding of 101 and 102 D infantry and sale of 2,200 horses were also ordered.

Gen. Gayon's return from Rome was regarded as almost certain.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 70f. 15c. for the rentes.

ITALY.—It is asserted that detachments of the French troops have received orders to traverse the frontiers to prevent the passage of brigands from the Pontifical States into Italy and arrest such persons even if they should be found unarmed.

The French troops have also been instructed to arrest any political gendarmes who may aid the brigands.

SPAIN.—It was asserted that Spain although wishing to receive explanations relative to the doubtful articles of the treaty recently concluded between the Juarez Government and the representatives of the United States, has no intention of making a new treaty.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were steady on the 4th, and closed rather weak and the market inactive. The demand for discount was again more active. Only good short paper was taken at 2½ per cent. The applications at the Bank were rather large.

The Egyptian loan introduced into London is for £1,811,000, in 7 per cent bonds, issued 8½.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says the difference between England and France in Mexican affairs is very ticklish. It continues to be given out that Spain agrees with France and will disavow the convention.

It is rumored that King Victor Emmanuel is expected in Paris on a visit to Napoleon.

The Turin journals assert that King Victor Emmanuel will go to Naples at the end of April, accompanied by Rattazzi.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the sum to be paid by any person desiring exemption from military service is fixed this week at 1,500 francs. The bounty for enlistment for several years is fixed at 2,200f.

The Calcutta, China, and Australia mails left Alexandria, April 4th, for Naples.

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We have it from a reliable source that the ministry are not at all pleased at the prospect of an inquiry into the affairs connected with the new Parliament buildings, and the excessive expenditure of the funds appropriated for that purpose. If everything be fair and square, we see no reason why they should shrink from an investigation. The sudden stoppage of the works indicates that something is wrong; and if things are in the position they are represented to be, there should be no hesitation, on the part of any member in the Ottawa valley to oust the Ministry, at once, and let their places be supplied by better men. It is a mistaken notion to suppose, that the completion of the buildings is, in any way, connected with, or dependent upon, the retention of office by Cartier & Co. They never seriously desired to have the seat of Government at Ottawa and were only compelled to give their assent to it by the pressure of public opinion, and the tone of feeling in the House. And had they been compelled to resign, years ago, we believe the Ottawa buildings would now be much nearer finished than they are; and so much of the money, voted for their erection, would not have been uselessly squandered.

Although, it is generally considered too late to look the stable after the horse is stolen, it might, even now, be well for those members who seriously desire to advance the interests of the country, in general, and those of the Ottawa section, in particular, to "put their heads together," and consult whether or not their objects would not be sooner carried out, by changing, at once the occupants of the Treasury benches, and have them supplied with men who will be able to command the confidence of the country and a majority of the House, without such a lavish expenditure of money and government patronage.

We believe that the water is unusually high this year, owing to the great quantity of snow which, a few days ago, covered all the ground. A portion of the Town of Perth, has been completely flooded with water, so that, it is said, canoes had to be used on the streets. What an unfortunate location for a county town, in the middle of a swamp. Before the erection of the new buildings, in contemplation, it might be well to consider the propriety of moving the public offices connected with the county business to some more suitable locality. One of the rising cities on the Mississippi river might be selected, in which the streets are dry and clean. Some change appears to be necessary, as the "Tay" is getting "too strong" for the Perth people.

Talking about high water reminds us that the muddy little "Joek" is overflowing its banks, just now, and carrying off bridges mill dams and everything before it. In Ashton it seems to know no bounds, but is sweeping through gardens and orchards. What the Nile is to Egypt, we trust the "Joek" may prove to Beckwith and Goulbourn, fertilizing the ground and leaving undreamt of riches in store to reward the toil of the many thrifty and industrious farmers who reside on its banks. The Mississippi, as if competing with her sister streams, has swollen to its usual height and broken through booms and other restraints, from Hubble's to the mouth of the river, carrying all the timber into the Chate's lake. So far as we have yet heard "Joeky is hurt" and none of the timber will be lost, it having been all secured again in boats.

We understand that the Rideau river has also been "cutting up some shivers" near Ottawa. Two or three bridges above the railway were carried off, and the accumulation of ice had so damaged the masonry and piers of the railway bridge, on the Ottawa and Prescott road, that it was deemed unsafe to run the cars across, and the mails and baggage were conveyed on hand-carts, the passengers having to go on foot. Something of a similar nature occurred near the Bellamy Station, on the B. & O. Railway; but the Grand Trunk seems to have suffered most severely, and must now be in a very bad condition, if we may judge by the irregularity of the mails, both from the East and the West. It is said that a portion of the track near Cobourg has been entirely swept away.

The late rains will doubtless increase, for the present, the flow of water, but the season is now far advanced, and it is reasonable to suppose that the floods will soon begin to abate and dry up.

We publish, to-day, a letter, signed "Citizen," in reply to a former letter, signed "Olive," in reference to a disturbance recently caused in Smith's Falls, by some young ruffians, whom our correspondents have dignified by the name of "hopefuls." There ought to be no sympathy with such scoundrels, and we are surprised that neither of our correspondents have mentioned their names, as well as that of the cowardly wretch who left his wife to be "beaten and abused" in the manner described. He, too, must be a heartless, unmanly fellow. We do not know who the parties are, but we despise their conduct, if it be such as is described, and we think such *bipeds* ought to be publicly exposed and their names held up to the execration and contempt of MEN.

We have not yet heard from all the places composing the Rideau division; but as there was no oponent in the field in opposition to James Skedd, Esq., of Ottawa, it is reasonable to infer that he has been elected by acclamation.

The contest in Toronto has terminated in the election of Mr. Robinson. Mr. Bowes having retired on the morning of the second day.

There is, according to the *Signal*, great rowdiness going on in Rochester.

The last issue of the "Pembroke Observer" contains the most nonsensical article we have ever seen in print, being a tirade of abuse on a prominent statesman in the most philo-sophic mind could desire. The face of nature has assumed a most unnatural appearance, and the article is a perfect specimen of black, with occasional patches of white, alternately marking the slow retirement of snow winter from our country. The *Observer* is indecorable, oceans of water with a diminutive island rearing its barren surface here and there, creeks assuming the proportions of rivers and rushing impetuously in unknown channels. In a word, transit is almost stopped, and Her Majesty's mail is the only steady traveller in this portion of the dominions. In matters political, dame rumor had put the people on *qui vive* for another exhibition of Cayley extravagance, in the shape of sundry bills of current Banks finding their way among the legs of the black country; but, alas! their hungry maws are likely to be disappointed as it is the general opinion that Mr. James Skedd will be elected by acclamation on Monday next. It is rumored, however, that should Mr. Robinson, be defeated in Toronto he will try the Rideau Division, but again it is said that in that event Mr. Skedd will not retire. This is improbable as Mr. Skedd has been brought forward as the Government candidate. There are queer reports of a financial arrangement having been effected by a certain M. P. P. previous to Mr. Skedd's being brought forward. In this county Mr. Skedd would have been in a minority opposed by Mr. Griffin. The story of "Lumberman vs. Settler" in the wild land connection would have worked strongly against him. It is supposed that he has been pushed forward by a large mercantile house heavily engaged in the lumber trade. By his election the Ministry gains a vote to the Upper House; but little doubt exists that his efforts will be mainly directed towards the interests of the Ottawa country.

Throughout the county farmers are making preparations for the spring work, and everything betokening a busy spring. Intelligence from Quebec, regarding the prospects of the lumber trade the coming season, are cheering, immense sales having been effected in England, and the money market being easy in that country. The Lumber Merchants generally, on the Ottawa River and tributaries, have been highly successful in their operations, with their lumber, that they should not. Determined that the prisoners should not be rescued, he then went to get the "Riot Act" and in company with Mr. Harper, Esq., (who sat on the examination) proceeded to the Town Hall, after requesting silence, Mr. Harper read the "Riot Act," afterwards the Mayor read it in the council room, where most of those ready to rescue the prisoners had gained an entrance. "Olive" in his great wisdom styles the reading of the "Riot Act" an "absurd proceeding," and assigns as a reason that "all the Mayor had to do was to order the prisoners back to their cells until a more favorable moment for their removal would arrive." Such an order would be in perfect keeping with the wisdom of such a man as "Olive," but no rational man would give such an order, when the hall through which the prisoners must pass to the cells was crowded with men and *large boys*, who were ready to lend a helping hand to the prisoners, who would surely avail themselves of the opportunity to go back to their cells or to the County Jail. That the reading of the "Riot Act" prevented the rescue of the prisoners, and in all probability saved human life, none but the "interpolated men," who sympathized with them, can truthfully deny. If any crime was committed it was in the leniency of the magistrates and the principal to both prisoners and sympathizers, a favor which is not likely to be repeated in future. The ruinous effects of the sympathy and assistance given these four "hopefuls" are, that on their being admitted to bail, they returned to Smith's Falls at an untimely hour of the night, and there, with the aid of some of their friends, they proceeded to the streets, making all manner of hideous noise and threatening, and since then, instead of being ashamed to be seen in day light, they walk the streets in idleness, glorying in their shame and transgression.

Verily the way of the transgressor is hard. I am yours truly, A CITIZEN.

ADVENTURES OF A GAY DECEIVER.
A dandel of dashing demeanor has been lately practicing teaching the good people of Greenock, Scotland, that "all is not gold that glitters." The character arrives in that town one day last December by rail, and, tipping lightly on the platform from a first class carriage, she directed a porter to bring her luggage into the ladies' waiting room, and then putting her hand into her pocket for her purse exclaimed, "did you ever—my purse gone again for the second time during the last eight-and-forty hours?" (The audience here burst into a roar of laughter, and she said I could not take care of myself, simple girl that I am.) Turning to the porter she said, "go, air, and tell the (railway official) that a lady wishes to speak to him."

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
Smith's Falls, April 16th, 1862.
Sir.—With your kind permission, allow me through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to give the public the real facts of the case referred to by your correspondent "Olive" in your issue of the 16th inst., that they may judge aright of his motives in coloring his communications, so as to make the four "hopefuls" he has taken under his benign patronage, appear as not "bad fellows" after all. His attempt to make light of the matter, by stating they were under the influence of "Morton," and committed their depredations on somewhat respectable characters, find no countenance either in law or amongst the respectable inhabitants of this place. The only plausible reason that can be assigned for their appearing as their apologist is that he may have some "hopeful" blood in his own veins. A mere relation of the principal points of the testimony sworn to, at the examination before the magistrates, will satisfy any unprejudiced mind that the four "hopefuls" were "guilty" of the crime charged against them. Their behavior, as manifested in their behalf by money, during the examination and subsequently, is anything but creditable to the parties concerned, and cannot fail to sink them in the estimation of every right minded person.

These four "hopefuls," between one and two o'clock in the morning, burst open the front door of a respectable house, and, turning him out doors, and whilst in a half naked condition he runs barefooted over the frozen ice for a constable, leaves his wife to the tender mercies of these "hopefuls," who beat her and abused her in the most shameful and criminal manner, and instead of "dispensing" quietly, "Olive" states, remain until they ascertain that a constable is at the door, then they make their escape by breaking through a window in an adjacent house, and immediately afterwards, when on the platform in front of the house, they must yell like demons, no doubt thinking they had done a wonderful act. Will any honorable minded man blame the magistrates for committing such characters to stand their trial at the first higher court, that the due punishment awarded there might be a lesson to them and not a few other "hopefuls" in this village.

A few words about "Olive's" "inducement" when the constables were about to remove the prisoners to the County Jail, a large crowd, composed of boys whose heads are not very short, and a great many calling themselves men, occupied the door and front hall of the "Town Hall," as well as the council room where the prisoners were, and gave such unmistakable signs of their intention to rescue the prisoners, that the constables determined not to take the prisoners out. A messenger was despatched for the Mayor, who, on his arrival, requested the people to leave the Town Hall and not interfere with the constables in the discharge of their duty. After repeatedly requesting the people to disperse he was assured by many of them, with threatening language, that they would not. Determined that the prisoners should not be rescued, he then went to get the "Riot Act" and in company with Mr. Harper, Esq., (who sat on the examination) proceeded to the Town Hall, after requesting silence, Mr. Harper read the "Riot Act," afterwards the Mayor read it in the council room, where most of those ready to rescue the prisoners had gained an entrance. "Olive" in his great wisdom styles the reading of the "Riot Act" an "absurd proceeding," and assigns as a reason that "all the Mayor had to do was to order the prisoners back to their cells until a more favorable moment for their removal would arrive." Such an order would be in perfect keeping with the wisdom of such a man as "Olive," but no rational man would give such an order, when the hall through which the prisoners must pass to the cells was crowded with men and *large boys*, who were ready to lend a helping hand to the prisoners, who would surely avail themselves of the opportunity to go back to their cells or to the County Jail. That the reading of the "Riot Act" prevented the rescue of the prisoners, and in all probability saved human life, none but the "interpolated men," who sympathized with them, can truthfully deny. If any crime was committed it was in the leniency of the magistrates and the principal to both prisoners and sympathizers, a favor which is not likely to be repeated in future. The ruinous effects of the sympathy and assistance given these four "hopefuls" are, that on their being admitted to bail, they returned to Smith's Falls at an untimely hour of the night, and there, with the aid of some of their friends, they proceeded to the streets, making all manner of hideous noise and threatening, and since then, instead of being ashamed to be seen in day light, they walk the streets in idleness, glorying in their shame and transgression.

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A few words about "Olive's" "inducement" when the constables were about to remove the prisoners to the County Jail, a large crowd, composed of boys whose heads are not very short, and a great many calling themselves men, occupied the door and front hall of the "Town Hall," as well as the council room where the prisoners were, and gave such unmistakable signs of their intention to rescue the prisoners, that the constables determined not to take the prisoners out. A messenger was despatched for the Mayor, who, on his arrival, requested the people to leave the Town Hall and not interfere with the constables in the discharge of their duty. After repeatedly requesting the people to disperse he was assured by many of them, with threatening language, that they would not. Determined that the prisoners should not be rescued, he then went to get the "Riot Act" and in company with Mr. Harper, Esq., (who sat on the examination) proceeded to the Town Hall, after requesting silence, Mr. Harper read the "Riot Act," afterwards the Mayor read it in the council room, where most of those ready to rescue the prisoners had gained an entrance. "Olive" in his great wisdom styles the reading of the "Riot Act" an "absurd proceeding," and assigns as a reason that "all the Mayor had to do was to order the prisoners back to their cells until a more favorable moment for their removal would arrive." Such an order would be in perfect keeping with the wisdom of such a man as "Olive," but no rational man would give such an order, when the hall through which the prisoners must pass to the cells was crowded with men and *large boys*, who were ready to lend a helping hand to the prisoners, who would surely avail themselves of the opportunity to go back to their cells or to the County Jail. That the reading of the "Riot Act" prevented the rescue of the prisoners, and in all probability saved human life, none but the "interpolated men," who sympathized with them, can truthfully deny. If any crime was committed it was in the leniency of the magistrates and the principal to both prisoners and sympathizers, a favor which is not likely to be repeated in future. The ruinous effects of the sympathy and assistance given these four "hopefuls" are, that on their being admitted to bail, they returned to Smith's Falls at an untimely hour of the night, and there, with the aid of some of their friends, they proceeded to the streets, making all manner of hideous noise and threatening, and since then, instead of being ashamed to be seen in day light, they walk the streets in idleness, glorying in their shame and transgression.

Verily the way of the transgressor is hard. I am yours truly, A CITIZEN.

ADVENTURES OF A GAY DECEIVER.
A dandel of dashing demeanor has been lately practicing teaching the good people of Greenock, Scotland, that "all is not gold that glitters." The character arrives in that town one day last December by rail, and, tipping lightly on the platform from a first class carriage, she directed a porter to bring her luggage into the ladies' waiting room, and then putting her hand into her pocket for her purse exclaimed, "did you ever—my purse gone again for the second time during the last eight-and-forty hours?" (The audience here burst into a roar of laughter, and she said I could not take care of myself, simple girl that I am.) Turning to the porter she said, "go, air, and tell the (railway official) that a lady wishes to speak to him."

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
Smith's Falls, April 16th, 1862.
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