

Precept and Example.

As—John Anderson, my Joe
Let precept and example
Aye hand in hand be seen,
For good advice is plenty,
And unwise easy given;
And bairns in the upland
Ye ken are seldom slow,
To say, what'er advice ye giv',
A guide example show.
They're play at imitation,
As like as may ken;
The lassies w'd women be—
So lead them kindly by the hand
The road that they should go,
And say, what'er advice ye giv',
A guide example show.
And should you promise naught to them,
Aye keep your promise true,
For truth a precious lesson is
That the young folk may see.
Now bairns are aye aye word
Wi' hasty word or blow,
But aye, what'er advice ye giv'
A guide example show.
And so to house-born truth and love
Ye'll win ilk bonnie bairn,
For as they hear the auld cock crow,
The young are sure to learn;
They'll spurn at mean hypocrisy,
Wi' honest pride they'll glow,
And bairns the parents' watchful care,
Wha guide example show.

A CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP ON THE NECESSITY OF CONFEDERATION.

Archbishop Connolly of Nova Scotia [Roman Catholic] has addressed a spirited letter to the Halifax Morning Chronicle, in reply to certain statements about Fenianism and the question of Confederation. The following is the main part of the letter:—
SIR,—Either there is, or there is not, danger; or, in other words, either the nation on our borders has or has not the power to pull down our flag and destroy us as a people. If they have the power, then good intentions and inclinations are a matter of no importance, whatever. We are, then, living on our sufferance, on mere toleration. Our lives and liberties, and the means of paying our debts and ten cents taxes, and everything we hold most dear, are at stake on a haphazard, on which no man can calculate, and no nation can be ought to depend for a single week.
If there be fifty thousand men already prepared to invade this country, as you admit, instead of labouring to keep us in the present disjointed and disunited position, you should rather call on all to unite where a single man cannot be dispensed with, and gird on our armour for the attack. If responsible government which the great and good men of this country now for us to be a precious heritage on the ill-considered position, on which we now find it, instead of baring it away for nothing by Confederation, as you say, we shall rather, in my opinion, add to its lustre and value, and ennoble and enrich it, and make it boundlessly grander and more secure for ourselves and those who are to come after us. We obtained Responsible Government from the Mother Country, in whose Legislative Hall we were a single member to represent us. We are now, on the contrary, asked to transfer the rich and prized deposit to a place which will be a part only of our common country, where our voice will be heard, and where we will have a fuller and fairer representation than the city of London, or Liverpool, or Bristol, can boast of in their English House of Commons, and this is the great difference between obtaining from England what we had not, and transferring what we now have, in order to make a more valuable and more available for our purposes and by far more secure Confederation, therefore, instead of depriving us of the privileges of self-government, is the only practical and reliable guarantee for its continuance. We are too small to be warranted in the hope of being able to hold it all ways on our strength. To deny sources, and England, if not too weak, is certainly too prudent and too cautious to risk her last shilling and her last man to a country where, instead of a population of four millions, she will surely have one-tenth of that number to help her against the united power of a whole continent. To deny, therefore, the obvious advantages of Confederation you must first prove that union is not strength—that England under the Heph-tarchy, and France under her feudal chiefs and Barons, were greater, stronger, and happier than they are as two great nations of the world. You must prove that Lucerne, Geneva, Berne, and the Grisons, would be equally strong and secure out of the Confederation of their sister cantons in Switzerland; and that Florida, Texas, Delaware, and little Rhode Island in the neighbouring States would be stronger if detached from each other. You must prove that the petty and miserable Republics of Central America, with all their Responsible Government, and entire exemption from foreign control, are in any way benefited by their smallness and isolation, and their reluctance to coalesce and form one strong government, as the only possible guarantee for the lives and liberties and happiness of all.
On the principle that the part is greater than the whole, you must prove that the smaller the State, the greater and stronger and happier the people; and that on your own principle the repeal of the Union at the present moment would be a signal benefit to Cape Breton, Yarmouth, and Shelburne, where they have far stronger local reasons for being dissatisfied with the central government in Halifax than Nova Scotia can ever have for being united with Ottawa as its capital, and the boundaries of British territory beyond our borders. Prove all this if you can, and without referring to the financial and commercial view at all, which are entirely beyond and beside the question, you will convert me and thousands like me in Nova Scotia to the policy of having a large and effective militia, and paying heavy taxes for the debt already contracted, and the two contemplated railroads, and we shall contentedly settle down according to your scheme, with no hope within our natural life-time of having an intercolonial Railroad or more frequent intercourse with our sister colonies, and the vast country that extends for thousands of miles along their borders.
I yield to no man in my heartfelt appreciation of the blessings we all enjoy in this country, and I ask for nothing more but to be able to subside on their continuance. Had not our life labor cost. This is the difficulty, and I will say with all candor

the only difficulty for me and all others who have everything to lose. No country situated as Nova Scotia now is, with a vast area and a sparse population, can reasonably hope to maintain its independence for any considerable period. Unless we are to be a single exception, and an anomaly in the history of nations, some change must come, and come soon. In a word, Mr. Editor, as you say, something must be done. The means of securing like the boys in the upland boat, and holding on till we are fairly on the brink of the catastrophe, we must at once begin to pray and strike out for the shore by all means, before we get too far down on the current. We must at this most critical moment invoke the Arbitrator of Nations for wisdom, and abandoning in time our foolish position, we must strike out boldly, and at some risk, for some rock on the nearest shore—some resting place of greater security. A cavalry raid visit from our Fenian friends on horseback, through

ed. We cannot vouch for the latter statement, but on the whole a feverish state of feeling, as manifested perhaps there never was a better or more striking example of the wonderful power of imagination than this event exhibits.
SCARE IN BROOKVILLE.
Last fall the people of Brookville laughed heartily at the Ogdensburgh people for fancying a number of harmless duck-shooters on the islands up the river were a party of desperate raiders, who were preparing to show them up, body and bones. On last Thursday the boat got fast on the other leg, and this time it was the Brookville folk got alarmed. It appears that somebody telegraphed from Kingston or Montreal, or from both places, to the effect (pardon the bull), that a body of Fenian raiders, or raiders of some kind, from Yanketown, were about to invade Brookville and rob the banks. As a necessary result the bank funds were packed off to

The Great Eastern Cable and the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.
The work which has been for several months past in progress on the "Great Eastern," which still occupies the moorings in the Medway, a short distance below Chatham harbour, where she has been stationed since last summer, has so far progressed that preparations are being made for the shipment of the first portion of the Atlantic telegraph cable from the factory of Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., at East Greenwich, the firm to whom has been awarded the contract for the cable. The entire length of the cable is about 2,600 miles, for the reception of which three enormous sheds are being erected on board the "Great Eastern," each capable of holding about 100 miles of cable. In order to provide the necessary space for the storage tanks, one of the principal saloons has been removed, and two of the docks taken away, besides the alterations made in the fore and aft masts, and the rigging for the present. One of the tanks is completed and ready for the reception of the first portion of the cable, and a second tank is expected to be finished in about a fortnight. The tanks have a diameter of 58ft., and 20ft. in height. They are constructed of iron, and are being built by Messrs. Westwood, Bailey & Co. For some time after the arrival of the "Great Eastern" in the river at Chatham she was thrown open for the inspection of visitors, but these are now excluded in order to permit of the work connected with the fitting up of the vessel proceeding without interruption. The new cable will be more than double the strength of the original. Atlantic telegraph cable—the latter breaking at a strain of 3 tons 5 cwt., while the breaking strain of the new cable will be 7 tons 15 cwt. The weight of the new cable will be 35 cwt. 3 grs. per nautical mile, while the old cable is only 20 cwt. per mile, and 13 1/2 cwt. per nautical mile in water. The cable now in course of manufacture will weigh 14 cwt. per nautical mile in water, and will bear its own weight in eleven miles depth of water. The entire weight of the insulation of the new cable is 400lb. per mile against 261lb. per mile in the old cable. About 300 miles of the cable, have already been completed at the works at Greenwich, and the first supply is now ready for the shipment on board, Her Majesty's frigate "Isis" having been despatched from Chatham to assist in the operation of conveying the cable from the Thames to the "Great Eastern." In consequence of the large amount of space required for the storage of the cable, two of the boilers have been cut off, but in other respects the ship's machinery has not been interfered with. Several hundred men are daily employed on board the "Isis" in the work of preparing the cable for the service on which she will be engaged, but according to existing arrangements she will not leave the Medway, until June next, so as to obtain the finest weather during the operation of submerging the cable. An ingeniously contrived machine has been constructed for the purpose of paying out the cable as to prevent any accident from breakage whilst the steamer is under weigh. During the time the "Great Eastern" has been in the Medway, she has not suffered in the least from the heavy gales which have from time to time blown from the coast, and apprehension has even been felt for her safety.—
London Star.

new a natural bridge, and where at all other points, at all seasons, skiffs can land their passengers unobserved on American soil, not to speak of wide tracks where the division is only an imaginary line, should all go to expose the absurdity of expecting any practical result for good from a prohibitory toll on railroad passengers. The people of all loyal communities are slow to take offence at any public measure, however oppressive, that is really designed to further our interests in this struggle. It was supposed the restriction in question would be but temporary, and to be borne without complaint. Has not a useless embargo been long enough sustained? Has one particle of benefit thus far resulted from the stricture?

THE FENIAN ORGANIZATION.

CONGRESS AT CINCINNATI.—ADDRESS OF THE "HEAD CENTRE"—THE ORGANIZATION AT WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
The Fenian convention, as the telegraph informs us, met at Cincinnati on the 17th ult. Colonel John O'Mahoney, of the Federal army, "Head Centre of the Brotherhood," occupied the chair, and read his address—a portion of which we give below. The first day was occupied in the work of organizing committees.
The report of the proceedings being official, but the barest statement of them is published in the papers. Of the second day's work the following was a portion, as reported:—
"Mr. Coyne, the central envoy, read an able and interesting report on the state of the organization in Ireland, which was adopted and loudly applauded. The unanimous thanks of the Congress were voted to Mr. Coyne for his able report and his untiring zeal in the cause."
At the third day's session the chairman announced the committees, from which we take a few of the most important:—
Military Organization, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Address to Ireland.
The Deputy Head Centre read a very interesting letter from the C. E. of the I. R. B. in Ireland, which was very loudly applauded, and referred principally to the committee on military affairs.
In the afternoon Dr. Ball, chairman of the committee on that subject, read the address to the people of Ireland, which was adopted and loudly applauded.
The fourth day's proceedings were of no general importance to Canadians.
The "Head Centre" commenced his address by counselling caution and circumspection, as "the secret agents and spies of Great Britain and the other enemies of human liberty with whom, unfortunately, this country abounds, may seek to use this as an occasion for reviving against the Fenian Brotherhood the oft-repeated accusation of being a secret society."
"Our fellow-citizens will not forget that the Brotherhood is virtually at war with the Oligarchy of Great Britain, and that while there is no Fenian army as yet, it is the duty of the Brotherhood to be ready, and actually exists, preparing and disciplining itself for freedom's battles, ambushed in the midst of enemies, watching steadily its opportunity and biding its time. The requirements of our military position will be a sufficient and satisfactory apology for the showing of arms, and for the possession of a certain degree of reliance on our part. The Fenian Congress acts the part of a national assembly of an Irish Republic. Our organization in Ireland constitute its army. To divulge the position and intended movements of an army would be to defeat its purpose, in itself, more conclusive to success, if no publicity whatever were given to the existence of our organization, until all our preparations for an uprising of the Irish people were completed. I have myself no objection to absolute secrecy in revolutionary associations, provided their object be pure and honest. But such secrecy would militate against the extension of the Fenian Brotherhood, and prevent it from raising an amount of popular support sufficient for successful operations. Hence, for the satisfaction of our friends, and for the benefit of our cause, I feel compelled, on this occasion, to give some information respecting it."
The "Centre Head" then went on to speak of the strength of the organization, which numbered somewhere about 300 "circles," or about 100,000 men—most, if not all, of them, full of life and vigour.
"In addition to this, the Fenians are indubitably dreaded by the cruel oppressors of Ireland, who auspiciously for our hopes, have also proved themselves to be skilful, ungenerous enemies of America in these days of her most bitter trials. Ihus England's hatred against us is being fostered by the American patriot, as she had long since gained that of every true Irishman. It is no idle boast to say that the English Government has been influenced in no small degree by the action of the Fenians here and at home, in abstaining thus long from openly aiding in the dismemberment of our Union."
"Thus, perhaps, fortunately for our cause, while working for the liberation of Ireland, we are also serving the best interests of America. Would that we but got as much aid and countenance from the ruling powers in this country as the enemies of the Union are getting from the ruling classes of England. Had we but a few blockade runners at our command we would soon set Great Britain in a blaze of revolution. But the Americans are biding their time; their domestic enemies have given them enough of fighting for the past three or four years. As these must, to the appearance, be vanquished ere long, there will soon be leisure for chastising all the foreign foes of the Union, and more especially perfidious England. The Fenians in the meantime must strive with all their energies to have their preparations so made that they may be ready to spring upon their enemies with a sound whipping. Her tyrannous rule must be utterly destroyed."
"We must not, indeed, rest our hopes altogether upon this or upon any other contingency beyond our actual control. Irishmen alone are fully able to win the freedom of Ireland, if all of them that love her and hate English domination were working in union with the Fenian Brotherhood. Let us, therefore, place our strongest hope in ourselves alone. All else must be counted as unexpected gain. Our victory would indeed be cheap if the United States were to declare war against Britain."
"The principal opposition encountered by the Brotherhood during the past year came from certain Catholic clergymen; however, they do not seem to have done us much material injury, considering the great progress we have made in so short a time. We have perhaps to owe them more than our opponents for the publicity they have given to our association. It has led many good men to read the acts of the Chicago Congress for themselves, to examine into our objects and constitution, and to inquire what manager of men we are like. The result has generally been in our favor. Unjust accusations and unfounded insinuations have often an effect contrary to that intended by their originators. So it has proved in our case. We are at last proud against any amount of clerical abuse, provided we do nothing to deserve it."
"I must here refer to the late resolution in Canada by the fear of our organization. It proves some useful facts—the

dread the Provincialists have of us—our power over them—and the extensive spread of our doctrine and work, otherwise it counts nothing. The Canadian loyalists have made fools of themselves. They have shown how far behind the intellectual progress of the present age they are. They are still as stupid and bigoted as when the Pope and the Pretender were the great bugbears of loyal Britishers. Let them set their hearts at ease with regard to the Fenian Circles of the Canadas. These are not organized for the purpose of making a revolution in those Provinces. Their object has relation to Ireland alone. The Canadian Fenians will, however, defend themselves if outraged, and their brothers here will lend them a helping hand if need be. Let the Loyalists and Orangemen keep themselves quiet towards our brothers, and we will let them worship their antiquated idols in peace, save and except we be ordered by our own government to cross the border in hostile array. Let them, then, give no more aid, and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and more shelter and support to the robbers of our citizens on their frontiers, and let them keep their hands off our brothers in their might. If they set us, we promise to do them no bodily harm, unless, as just said, in case of war between their mistress and our adopted country. Think of their being frightened by the Fenians into organizing 100,000 volunteers to meet an attack from us! While we were not even thinking of them."

THE MILITIA.

The annual report on the state of the militia, prepared by Colonels Powell and DeSalaberry, is in print. It is a blue book of 180 pages, full of statistical details prepared with care. I surmise some points of interest.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

The total number of candidates who have obtained certificates are:—Quebec, 1st class, 200; 2nd class, 61; number in school 1st Dec., 92; Toronto, 1st class, 53; 2nd class, 190; number in school 1st Dec., 55. Total, 1st class, 252; 2nd class, 251; in school, 147. The report states that immediately after the commencement of the present year a large accession was made to the number in attendance at the Toronto School, and that now both schools have under instruction the full maximum number of one hundred each.

The military instruction enforced in the Normal Schools, in most of the Colleges, and in many of the Grammar and minor schools, is highly applauded.

The report says that some of the organized associations of students, generally, and favorably with the oldest corps of volunteers.

SERVICE MILITIA.

The number of first-class service militia men enrolled in Upper Canada, is 58,000; second class, 131,000; reserve men, 55,000, from this number 48,000 have been allotted, and returned to the militia. The names have been received at the Department from every company.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

"The nominal strength of the several volunteer organizations in the Province is fully equal to the number reported in 1863, viz., 25,000. A few corps have been disbanded, and have been disbanded, but an increase to the strength of those remaining has tended to make good the loss of those which have been written off." The report divides the volunteers into two classes—city and town corps and rural corps. The first corps are described properly, being comprised of persons engaged in the pursuits, who resort to drill as a relaxation. Distance and night drill are said to operate against the second. The report says:—"The Deputy Adjutant Generals are firmly of opinion that unless a village is located at some central and convenient point of a thickly populated rural district, it is not possible to sustain and keep together a vigorous volunteer company without a very considerable expenditure in each instance on the part of the Government. Volunteering in preference to the draft is spoken of as the prevailing feeling, but the only feasible and reliable means for converting the volunteers into the great mass of the people in the country parts, must be through the organization of the service militia, and the adoption of a fixed period of continuous and compulsory drill, coupled with a money payment to both officers and men proportionate to the period for which they are called out from time to time.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

The organization of volunteers into battalions in cities is stated as successful, but in the country, owing to distance, and consequent loss of time, the experiment was not successful. Expenditure from the public chest would be necessary to maintain them.

CITY BATTALIONS.

Increased remuneration to cover expenses devolving on commanding officers of companies and battalions is recommended. The suggestion is made that the Government should furnish the volunteers with organized, a sufficient number to make good any contribution required for the organization of the service militia in those cities and towns, to whom the same pay and allowances for both officers and men would be granted as will be necessarily incurred in the event of calling out the service militia for drill. A class of men would promptly and cheerfully enroll themselves, who would be more desirable in all respects than the result of the ballot could possibly afford. As regards Upper Canada, the plan of allowing each county town to furnish its quota of service militiamen, in time of peace, from volunteers would be desirable."

MILITARY BOARDS.

The number of officers of volunteers who have been examined during the year and received certificates in 1st and 2nd classes are:—Quebec, 1st class, 19; 2nd class, 2. Montreal, 1st class, 36; 2nd class, 16. Kingston, 1st class, 17; 2nd class, 10. Toronto, 1st class, 14; 2nd class, 19. Hamilton, 1st class, 7; 2nd class, 21. London, 1st class, 1; 2nd class, 11. Total, 1st class, 100; 2nd class, 67. The inspection by officers of Her Majesty's service of those corps, the members of which have completed their annual drill under the provisions of the general order, commenced during the latter part of November, and is, as yet, not completed. Partial returns received of inspections now being made, show the following result:—Lower Canada, 100 companies, present 4,500; Upper Canada, 93 companies, present 4,300—representing an average attendance of three-fourths of the nominal strength of the companies inspected.

The returns during the past year are stated to have been fewer than in the year

Gunboats on the Lakes.

(From the Daily News, January 17th.)

It is announced that Mr. Jefferson Davis voluntarily acknowledges Mr. Burley, now under arrest in Canada, as a Confederate officer, and proclaims that the prisoner's attempt to seize the United States steamer Michigan, on Lake Erie, was an act of war authorized by the Confederate Government. As Lieutenant Bennett Young, the commander of the St. Albans raiders, was able to produce on his extradition to the United States Government a manifesto signed by Mr. Davis to that effect, the recognition of Burley to do anything in violation of British neutrality. Burley's exploit and the sanction given to it by Richmond are important to us only so far as they affect the welfare of our fellow-citizens in Canada. Apart from its influence on their interests, the affair, no more affects us than any other of the thousand minor incidents of the war. In that relation however it is serious enough, since it has induced the United States Government to use only so far as they affect the welfare of our fellow-citizens in Canada. Besides creating a source of public danger from which they have hitherto been exempt, Confederate agents in this country have taken considerable pains to spread the belief that the notice given by the United States Government to a maritime blockade under which the placing of armed vessels on the lakes is at present forbidden is a wanton and reckless measure adopted in contempt of our own Government and of the peace to which the treaty has long contributed. This is an opinion which a moment's consideration will show to be entirely unfounded. It is an opinion which the Government of the United States must find means to protect its citizens and their commerce against those who are reviving piratical practices under whatever name. But if that necessity was patent before, it is still more obvious now, when a Power to which the United States are bound by treaty to which it is making the lakes the scene of transactions for which it expressly claims the character of "acts of war." It might have been thought that it rested with Great Britain and the United States, the Powers by whose territories the lakes are enclosed, to preserve them as a neutral zone, and as such, under Providence, secure to social order and peace, and national liberty, and all the blessings we enjoy under the mild Government and the hallowed institutions of the free and happiest country in the world.

After the most mature consideration, and all the arguments I have heard on both sides for the last month, these are my inmost convictions on the necessity and use of a measure which alone, under Providence, secure to social order and peace, and national liberty, and all the blessings we enjoy under the mild Government and the hallowed institutions of the free and happiest country in the world.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
+ THOMAS L. CONNOLLY,
Archbishop of Halifax.

A SCARE IN KINGSTON.

We have been furnished with the following extract from a private letter, dated Kingston, 20th inst. "There is a great deal of excitement just now here in Kingston, among the banks, as the Mayor of the day before yesterday went round to all the banks and told them that he had received information that there was a 'body' of men at Cape Vincent, who intended to take the St. Lawrence river, and give up to make a raid upon the banks here which they could very easily do as the bay is frozen over, and is only fourteen miles across; the consequence is that all the bank fellows have revolvers. Each bank has a policeman marching in front of the door, and at night the guard is doubled. The volunteers have orders to turn out on a signal being given and we are to have six mounted policemen to patrol the street running along the bay."

The British American says:—"The city has been filled with groundless rumours for the past few days in reference to a 'raid' on the banking institutions of the place, said to be contemplated by a number of desperadoes from Cape Vincent and elsewhere. We first purposed saying nothing of the matter, hoping that silence on the part of the press would tend to allay fears. But the Mayor has now given up to make a raid upon the banks here which they could very easily do as the bay is frozen over, and is only fourteen miles across; the consequence is that all the bank fellows have revolvers. Each bank has a policeman marching in front of the door, and at night the guard is doubled. The volunteers have orders to turn out on a signal being given and we are to have six mounted policemen to patrol the street running along the bay."

A CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.—Jeff Davis, it appears, has got a regular and bitter critic in his hands. The latter is a man of other troubles. Besides the resignation of his Secretary, Mr. Seddon, which has already been announced, it is reported that his Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, and Assistant Secretary of War, Judge Campbell, have resigned. Mr. Seddon's resignation has not yet been accepted on Tuesday last. General Bragg, Breckenridge, Howell, Cobb, and Gustavus W. Smith, and Governor Lecher, have all been mentioned as likely to succeed him. There was a report in Richmond that Breckenridge had been assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and that General Johnston had been assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Petersburg. Resolutions requesting Jeff Davis to appoint commissioners to negotiate with the Government, and to accept of peace were presented in the rebel House of Representatives a few days ago, and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee by an almost unanimous vote.

Some company in Ireland disposing relative to the question of reply, according to the lower orders in that country, it was resolved to test the matter in the person of a clown who was approaching them. "Pat," said one of the gentlemen, "if the devil was so determined to have one of us, which do you think he would take?" "He would take," said another, "the one who would be sure." "Why?" "Because he knows he can have your honor as any time."

The Passport System.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Facts are growing daily more numerous to show that the passport system in operation at the outside of Canadian railroads is not only of no possible advantage to this Government, in serving as a check to the movements of bad men, but that it is actually a serious evil to the general interests of our trade, and honest and necessary communication between the east and west. We have the British Provinces shut in by a Chinese wall, with its only opening at the border railroad stations, there might be some plea in favour of the present rule, but it would even then be necessary to forget the existence of all means of climbing over or digging under. The passport system is a hindrance and made to suffer heavy loss in fees to shakedown customs. There is one at least on the American side who is demanding all his fees in coin, and who should be looked to, to see if he makes return in kind to the Government. It is a hindrance to the great through lines connecting the West with the seaboard, that the embargo rules with heavy weight upon sections of country and connecting lines of railroad this side the border, both east and west, being the practical paralysis of all coastwise travel with the exception of the Chicago and Canadian roads. This, at a season when, for hundreds of miles of the frontier, soldiers are

PROHIBITION IN AFRICA.

The prohibitory provisions of Mr. Dunkin's Bill have been adopted by a majority 29 in the township of Northampton, county of Peterborough. The poll took place on the 30th and 31st ult.