### SABBATH READING.

When our Ship Comes In. A little child dwelt by the flowing sea, and her home was the home of poverty; he ran with bare feet o'er the golded sands

Gay strangers came in rich robes bright. But the little maiden shunned their sight; And shaking her curls around her face, Sped away like the fawn that flees the chase,

When the strangers were gone, said the mild, What was it dismayed thee, my darling child?" 1 had no bonnet, and then—this gown!"

She held up the skirt of her faded frock, Sadly rent by the jagged rock;
And she said, with a deep and long-drawn sigh,
\*Will I have such diesses as theirs, by-and-by?

Her mother smiled with a grave sweet grace,

face,
And said, 'When our ship comes in from sea,'
You shall have garments and sti things free," When our ship comes in," said the little one. And away to the highest rock she ran.

shore, For the freighted-ship and its treasured store. No ship for her sailed over the main, How many watchers in this life there be

#### Temperance and Religion.

Good men everywhere are endeavoring t promote reformation. The age in which we live is characterized by such efforts, perhaps as much as anything else. A deep interest is felt-an interest which has not been common in former ages-in behalf of those wh are wronging themselves by vicious indul-gence, and in relation to all those systems which originate or perpetuate wrong. These efforts are made to bear alike on individuals that may be recovered from habits which threaten their ruin, and on social and organic wrongs and evils. Yet we need not is, after all the attempts which are made, but little understood, and that there are few things which men attempt where the principles of action are less accurately defined.

The efforts which are made are well meaning, the plans which are adopted are designed to be benevolent; but they are stood aloof from this cause, and do so often wild and visionary, and harsh and un- still. And again a portion of the friends philosophical. The hope of success is often of temperance have sought to throw off the based on that which is philosophically false, or on that which has no permanent value been a constant tendency between the two and importance. The single object which is to diverge from each other, whether it were nimed at is often so magnified as to occupy the whole field of vision, and the reformation is prosecuted with no just apprehension they had capital invested in business with of the proportional value of things, and with which it would interfere, and they lacked a reckless or designed disregard of the most | the requisite self-denial; whether ministers

The question, then, "What is the true philosophy of reformation?" is one of great permanent importance in an age like this. l'o what principles shall we appeal in promoting individual or public reform, on what shall we base our hopes, what is there on which we may rely to give permanent suction. That has been among the most glodeparture from its true principles, and by reliance on that which is of no permanent value. One grave question which is now before this age is, whether this reformation can be carried forward to its final triumph without the aid of religious principles or of religious men, and whether there are other principles which can be successfully substituted in the place of those which are directly derived from religion. The importance, hen, without undervaluing other aid, of calling in the aid of religious principle and or relying permanently on that, and of calling in the steady co-operation of religious men, will be the point at which my remarks

will be really directed.

In all attemps to promote reformationthat is a change for the better-in an individual or in society, there is some ground of appeal, something on which to found our hopes of success. We do not expect that it will be achieved by miracle, or by the operation of any new laws of our nature which honorable men should conduct traffic. originated for the purpose, or by any element in society which has never existed be isting laws for its regulation were actuated fore. Now, on what do we rely in such by improper motives; I know that they said cases? what is the ground of our appeal? and believed that alchohol was necessary for what is the foundation of our hope? us analyze the operations of our own minds be dangerous to allow every one to sell it. in such cases, and see what there is on and so they would require evidence of good which we can rely. First, we suppose that character in those to whom they granted there is something in the individual, whom liceuses for its sale. To secure this in we would wish to reform, that is not yet Pennsylvania they required the certificate quite extinct, that may be roused again in- of twelve men that the applicant was worthy to life and be made the element of better of being intrusted with the sale of this things. We do not regard him as quite poison. I say not how this trust has been dead, and insensible to every generous and discharged; but the whole thing was wrong. noble appeal; but beneath the rubbish in It is not needful, it is poisonous, and should his ruined nature we hope to find some rem-ment of a noble soul, some generous sympanant of a noble soul, some generous sympathy that may be awakened into vigorous life, it is possible to retorm a drunkard, and still conscience, some respect for decency, some believe it is right to appeal to the laws of lingering love of gain, or virtue, or God, the land. I trust soon to hear that no furnity of the land of the l superior in power to the base principles saved. "You are a great fool," said a young heir of nobility to him when in the univerposition, I urge these considerations: sity-a companion in dissipation-"you are a great fool to be wasting your talents thus. You have talents which might rise you to the highest destinction. I have not, and, as for me. I may as well as not squander my time in this manner." The generous oul of Paley, his nature not yet insensible o an appeal addressed to ambition, felt the

proof. He took the hint thus roughly edered, and there are few names in Eng-

deed in ruins; but beneath those ruins there is supposed to be something generous, something noble, something great, something the youth of the land than any other body were extinguished: if there were no wish to be happy while living, or to be remembered be speedy and complete.

when dead, we should feel that there was 3. The temperance reformation has ever no prospect of success in a work of reforma- had a close connection with religion. It lost to hope and virtue, and whose condition cause originated with a physician, Dr. Rush, it is the confirmed inebriate. In such a it had no effect until the note of alarm came man everything which excites elevated out of the Christian Church; and the men thought in regard to the present or the future world seems to be dead; and the mainly ministers of the Gospel, and still are

no hope of his reformation? is there noth to write the history of the Church in this ing in him to which an appeal can be made land, and what a dark page would that be this every one may feel confident, that with a prospect of success? Let the efforts which should record its aversion to this while they sit in the cabinet no unjust act expressly directed to recover the inebriate, and successful in thousands of instances, and successful in thousands of instances, and religion with the boldest and most open that will not be eqitable to both sections of character, and the result has shown that it should any friend of religion stand aloof is practicable. There is hope of reforming from the temperance cause? the intemperate man. And the question go far to see that the subject of reformation now arises. On what are we to rely for the permanent success of this cause? To what

class of minds does it appeal solely to the intemperate, or shall we rely on the higher principle of religion, and call to our aid the religious community? I need not say that a large part of the religious community have religious community. And so there has been a constant tendency between the two the 15th, on route for New York. that religious men were indulging in habits inconsistent with aiding this cause; whether ciples, or a large part felt that it was somehow a low business, and therefore stood aloof; or whether, in the progress of the by the West India Mail, report that on the

passing interest of a day. I propose to ex- ters and members of Churches who still amine it with particular reference to the stand aloof. Now what interest have represent aspect of the temperance reforma- ligious men in this cause, and why should the friends of temperance seek their co-operthere may be in danger of being lost by a after glancing at the points which have been established in the progress of the temperance reformation. 1. It is established that alchohol is same wherever found: that it is not the

result of distillation, but of fermentation, which is a chemical process; and that it is the same in rum, brandy, wines and 2. That this substance contains no nutri-

nent; that it does nothing to repair the onstant waste of the animal economy. 3. That on the fibres of the human sys-

tem it acts as poison in all instances when it acts at all. 4. That it is a frightful source of poverty,

wretchednes, and crime, for it has been proved that three-fourths of all those evils result from its use. 5. That it is a source of disease and

6. That the whole traffic in ardent spirits is inconsistent with those principles upon Let the cold and weary traveler, that it would

ome almost antiquated spark of virtue that more that the only perfect safety is for a may be enkindled to a flame. That princi- man to let it entirely alone, and so never ple or element in the soul we would rouse encounter the danger. The only perfect up, so that it may assert its just preregative, safety is a total abstinence. These princiand triumph over the base and ignoble ples are to abide. The world is not to depassions which have usurped its place. We part from them. They are the result of the would go to the man that is debased and most profound inquiries of the most learned sunken and find in him if we could, some men-jurists, men of science, ministers, all love of father, or mother, or sister, or child, men of character and in the habit of decidor country; some not extinguished self. ing such questions. Now, these principles respect, some lessons imbedded in childhood are not to pass away; and on what shall we not wholly obliterated, some remains of a rely for their further and final triumph? I some principle of ambition, or desire to be ther licenses will be granted for the sale of remembered after death, that may be roused intoxicating drinks. I believe, too, that into action, and that may be made to be reliance is to be placed upon the deductions superior in power to the base principles of science; but the ultimate reliance must which now control the soul, So Paley was be on the religious principle and on the

> 1. The religious principle, right or, wrong is the most powerful agency in the world and it has always been the aim of emperors and kings to obtain control of the religion of state, seeling that when they had acquired that they held the destiny of the whole. The priest everywhere has been the man of power, and if the religious principle can be enlisted in the cause of temperance the triumph of that cause is secured forever; enlisted in the cause of temperance the riumph of that cause is secured forever; and that it should be so enlisted is most evi-

sinner revolted from his God, and whom not call religion to its aid. In the United States there are eighteen thousand Protest virtue and religion, man is regarded as in ant evangelical ministers, meeting the peo.

Why is a Compositor like a Woodpecker?
Because he lives by picking.

Samuel S.

magnanimous, to which an appeal may be of men within its borders. There are, also, made with the hope that he may be aroused to two millions of members of the Churches, seek an object worthy of the ends for which he was made. There are some fragments of character of the land; there is no cause of greatness; there are elements of power; reform in the country that could stand a day there is still something noble and God-like if the Church were united against it; and on which you may build your hope. If there is no form of evil, organic or individthese should not exist, you would regard the case as hopeless. If all love of father, move. And if the Church could be brought mother, brother, wife, child, sister, country, up to this temperance cause, to enlist in it

tion. I need not say that these remarks apply with peculiar force to the subject of temperance. If there is any man who seems wherever it has thrown off that aid. The would seem to defy all efforts to reform him, and notwithstanding his ability and influence

common, and almost the settled feeling of such to a great extent. The religious commankind had come to be, that such a man munity has the deepest interest in the trinust be abandoned to despair. But is there umph of this cause. Let any man attempt swer. An almost accidental occurrence in front. From the first step to the last it is the Province. Baltimore struck a new chord, and showed most directly hostile to it. All other evils that reformed inebriates, by telling the story put together have not robbed the Church of of their own sad experience, might strike a so many distinguished men as this. Why, chord, a chord which should respond to the then, shall the Church stand aloof from the appeal. They did so. They related their temperance cause? It makes no infidels, own history, and they sought to arouse in makes no invasion upon any good work, the heart of the drunkard a love of something disrobes no minister of religion, bars out no of the wife he had once so joyfully led to prayers from heaven, infuses no pestilential them to have been justly chargeable; and he altar; of the children he had once so air in the way through life. Wherever its ovingly dandled on his knees, or some friends go, it accompanies them as a blesslurking love of himself and respect for his ing to the end of their days. Why, then,

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## Arrival of the "Asia"

Halifax, May 25th. The Asia from Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th arrived at this port at half-past 8 o'clock this evening. The Asia's dates are two days later than those by the Hibernean

The Great Eastern passed Queenstown or The Persia had arrived at Liverpool

The American news by the Persia was largely canvassed to-day (16th) and was re- to bear an enlarged experience in the finan- with darkness. garded as indecisive. It had no effect in cial and commercial affairs of the country, London; but the effect in Liverpool was a and a force of character most necessary at depression in the Cotton, and a strengthen-

eause itself among its friends, such a course 7th of April a sea fight took place at Pedro was pursued as that the friends of religion Bluff, between a large war steamer—strikcess? This question has more than the so it is; there are a large number of minisfrom the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 p.m. No particulars were yet known.

The Parliamentary estimates for the Posrious of all reforms; what has been gained ation? We can answer this inquiry better tal subsidies are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and in lude £58, 500 for the Galway Line, commencing or the 1st of July next. It was reported that Capt. Bullock was to

> leave Liverpool on the 16th, for the Clyde, to take command of another Robel cruiser ready for departure from that river. The Army and Navy Gazette says that the Federal efforts recently made in London

to raise a lost have not been successful. LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Liverpool, May 16.

The breadstuffs market was firmer. Provisions generally quiet.

Bacon still declining.

London, May 16.

Consols closed to-day at 933 @ 988, for The Bank of England to-day advanced its rate of discount to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Paris May 16.

The Bourse closes heavy at 3 per cent

#### Appointments. Secretary's Office

Quebec, 23rd May, 1863. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appoint-

Edward P. Bull, of Toronto, Esquire to be an Additional Member of the Senate of the University of Toronto. Nelson McGarvin, Esquire, M.D., Asso-

ciate Coroner, County of Halton. James Judge, Esq., Associate Coroner County of Simcoe.

Alexander R. Robertson, of Windsor Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Adam Sampson, of Streetsville, Notary Public in Upper Canada. His Excellency the Governor General ha been pleased to grant Licenses to Samue F. McCully, Blenheim, Esquire, M. D., Daniel James Vanfelson, of Blenheim, Esq., M.D., William Franklin Coleman, of Brockville, Esquire.. M. D., Chamberlen Arthur Irwin, of Kingston, Esquire, M. D., and Albert Edward Senkler, of Brockville, Esq. M. D., to enable them to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

From conversations with our farmers, we are glad to hear that the prospects for a good wheat crop for the coming season are of the best. The month of May thus far has been a most favorable time for every description of work on the farm, and with few weeks continuance, spring tillage will have been completed in the finest possible order.—Owen Sound Advertiser.

HOT WEATHER. - Fat individuals and those engaged in election matters, must have felt the effects of the weather pretty materially yesterday. It was the

Globe of May 19.]
ed that the announcement
inistration formed under From We are person of the new A the leadership Messrs MacDonald and Dorion will be gived with lively gratifica-tion throughout the country. No doubt, in view of recen occurrences, exception will in view of recent accurrences, exception will be taken to the intinuance in office of one or two of the general inthe list; but is not given to us to entertain perfection in this world—and this is not to be denoted, that taking the new Ministry as a wole, a more able or trustworthy body of men never controlled the public affairs of the Province.

We are glad to believe that the experience

we are glad to believe that the experience of official life with John Sanfield Macdonald has had during the past year has not been lost upon am, and that he will in been lost upon future be found unison with his

will be firmly maintained. Mr. Dorion and his friends are the most advanced politicians of Lower Canada-and at least of

bridge into the Cabinet proves Mr. Mac-

donald's sincerity, and gives ample securi-

As regards the honest administration of public affairs, and the abhorrence of everything in the shape of jobbing, the new Ministry is all that could be desired. We had policy of the Macdonald-Sicotte Government assuredly their character in this respect will be fully maintained in the new arrange ment. No job, no dishonorable act, will ever be laid at the door of the gentlemen conduct of public affairs. There are among them men who would break up any Government, who would leave public life forever without hesitation, rather than do that which their conscience told them was dis honorable. It is a circumstance not to be overlooked, that there is hardly one member of the new government who is not thor-

entering the cabinet. The Provincial Finances we will venture to predict, will assume a different shape in the hands of Mr. Holton's ability, fidelity, and firmness. Coupled with Mr. Howlands sagacity and candor, Mr. Holton will bring the public chest. And we have entire Macdonald-Sicotte Government, we were not satisfied with the extent to which their reductions were carried: but the explanasonable offered by them, will not be available, and we are pursuaded will not be invoked by their successors. The new government assing alliances—but it will be, we fervently trust, a Government strong in its

.....We venture to predict that under the new regime judicious retrenchment will be applied to every branch of the public service favorable light upon the sad affair. —that spending money without the consent of parliament will be brought to an end—and have been killed and wounded. that we shall no longer hear of enormous

Doubtless the new Ministers will in due reinforced were badly cut up. time propound their policy directly to the country. The Globe is not the organ of the Government: it will never be the organ of Quebec-a scheme involving millions of oughly efficient Volunteer force on a scale consistent with the capabilities of the country, will receive prompt and zealous attention. The Bankrupt Law prepared by the late Solicitor General—subject to such im- large streak of sense in the reflections provements and suggestions as may be suggested by the mercantile interests—will be always prefer one with small figures, for the carried through Parliament without delay. We learn also, with satisfaction, that the always more closely interwoven than in car-Macdonald-Cartier scheme of placing in the petings where large figures are wrought. hands of irresponsible arbitrators the set-tlement of the rates to be paid by the Pro-vince to the Grand Trunk and other rail-way companies for carrying the mails will be totally repudiated. The Government petings where large agout a two wordings.

There is a good deal of true philosophy in this that will apply to matters widely dif-ferent for the selection of carpets. A man commits a sad mistake when he selects a wife who cuts too large a figure in the carwill not seek to evade their proper responsibility, but will determine the fair rates for the services rendered by each company, and ask Parliament to endorse their decifiques that seemed so charming at first, dissions. The threatened "Re-adjustment appear like summer flowers in autumn. Bill" is abandoned, an if we are rightly in-

formed, so also is the much debated excise duty on leather.

The great issue of Representation by Population will be an open question. The members of the Government will be of usefulness. Many a man has made maked maked maked wave too large a figure, and is worn out, used up, like old carpets hanging on the fence, before he has lived out half of his allotted days of usefulness. Many a man wars out like list/literature that shine more brightly than his

Is all attempts at reformation, whether it be of the young man who is a profane swear-or, of the wretched female apparently lost of virtue, or of the poor inebriate—the object of universal pity or scorn—or of the single of the poor inebriate—the object of universal pity or scorn—or of the single of the poor inebriate—the object of universal pity or scorn—or of the single of that it should be so enlisted is most evident, for the highest points reached in the fields perfectly with the present the finest appearance, and that it was with extreme reluctance the friends of reformed representation in Parliament to the cellar, who, had they practiced the world, awaiting their final consideration of reformed representation in Parliament to the cellar, who, had they practiced the signment to the cellar, who, had they practiced the signment to the cellar, who, had they practiced the support a government helding on this construction.

In the Canada in the cause is secured forever; and that it should be so enlisted is most evident, for the highest points reached in the fields per Canada journals state that the fields per Canada journals of reformed representation in Parliament determined to support a government holding of refligion.

2. In a community under the influence of religion, no reform can succeed that does a state that the fields per Canada who cherish per Canada journals state that the fields it was was this or worse. Had Mr. John Sanfield
Macdonald failed to reconstruct his Government there was but one other result pos'I guess knot.'

sible—namely, the return to power of Mr. A. Macdonald and Mr. George E. Cartier. That would not have only been the death knell of reform representation for years to come, but it would have brought back upon the country the unchecked reign of extravagance, corrupt legislation and wholesale sentation by Population in the Legislature felt all the responsibility of the decision they might give under the circumstances. They had to confess the conduct of Sir Edmund Head in 1858, and the events of last year, and the weakness of Upper Canada representatives, had render-ed impossible for any Government to appeal to Lower Canada this moment with success in favor of Representation by Population; they saw that to permit the return instal into office the bitterest enemies of their cause-and they felt, on the other hand, and around Mr. Saudeld Macdonald

> tion reform, ready to strike a blow for the good cause when the auspicious moment arrived. Under the circumstances, they determined to accept the new arrangement; we think they decided wisely in doing soand so are we persuaded will the electors of Upper Canada decide

On the question of the Seat of Government we have not yet heard what is the policy of the new Government-but we cannot doubt that it points to the return of the years. The Government were refused by the votes of the Ottawa members the necesoften occasion to reflect severely on the sary supplies forcarrying on the public affairs and the power to borrow money -so it is but with no corrupt action do we believe very clear that the Ottawa buildings cannot be proceeded with this summer. The pretext that the new buildings can be made ready next year is therefore entirely at an end-and all excuse for breaking faith with the people of Western Canada has been whom Lord Monek has now called to the removed by the Ottawa people themselves.

In view of the whole political situation, we are thoroughly satisfied that this new Government ought to be and will be heartily sustained by the electors of Upper Canada. It is not all that can be desired, but it is the very best that can be had under the present circumstances. On all questions of core; on the general affairs of the Province to be added. oughly in independent circumstances, and core; on the general affairs of the Province who does not injure his personal interests by sectional issue it will be in advance of any other that could now be found, and when compared with a Macdonald-Cartier Admia istration (the only other possible at this mement) whether as regards capacity or honesty of purpose, it is as light compared

# A Fatal Military Mistake.

Philadelphia, May 21. The Inquirer of this city publishes a let faith in the desires of Mr. Holton's col- ter from Suffolk, Va., giving the particulars eagues to sustain him in the discharge of of a military mistake which occurred near the arduous duty before him. Undeniable there, by which the 11th Rhode Island reg as were the reductions effected by the iment and the 152d New York regiment

suffered severely.

Two by-reads branch off the South Quay road, and upon each one regiment was adtions which were offered, and perhaps rea- vancing. As the roads neared each other they formed a short angle that diverges upon which there is a dense undergrowth. Across this intervening strip of land the

will not be a weak Government, doubtful two regiments could but imperceptibly dis to support and anxious to conciliate embar- cern each other. One regiment mistook the other for rebels in ambush, and at once opened a galling fire. This was replied to consciousness of right, strong in the confi- with all the ardor for which the Union dence of the deople, and determined to discharge its duty firmly and faithfully, who take was discovered, much mischief had ever may be pleased or whoever displeased. been done. Both regiments suffered to a considerable extent, and it is to be hoped that a subsequent version will throw a mor

A number of each regiment are said On Monday two companies of the New annual deficits being paid by borrowing York Mounted Rifles were suddenly attack ed by the rebels, and before they could

A FAREWELL MEETING .-- As the 47th Regt. is about to leave Montreal for King. this or any other government, our thorough ston, the Young Men's Christian Associaindependence must not be in doubt; but tion invited the Christian men of the regifrom what we hear of the declared policy of ment to a tea meeting, which was held last the new men we are satisfied it will give evening-the married men bringing their satisfaction to the country, as the best that wives with them. When the company had can be accomplished at this moment. We assembled, the President of the Association are assured that a vigorous and economical Mr. Thomas Leeming, gave out a hymn, and ing to hear complaints of the growing corn, administration of the Finances will form the after a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ewing, the basis of the policy on which the Government party partook of the refreshments which will aspire to the confidence of the country. had been liberally provided. After the which, following upon a hot noon-day sun, The renewal for a term of years of the Re- physical wants had been satisfied, the meetciprocity Act, soon about to expire, will we ling was called to order, and addresses were are happy to hear, earnestly engage the at- delivered, interspersed with singing, occutention of Ministers. We learn with pleasure that the embarrassing legacy left by pearing to enjoy the occasion. The speak the Macdonald-Cartier Administration in re ers were the Revs. Messrs. Alexander and gard to the Intercolonial Railroad below Ewing, Messrs. Orafton and J. R. Dongall. Sergt.-Major Davis, and Drum-Major of the public money without the pretence of adequate return—will receive no countenance ing fruit was distributed to the guests. The from the new Government. We need 47th regiment leaves Montreal with the rehardly say that the organization of a thorspect and good wishes of its inhabitants.

#### Wives and Carpets. The Chicago Journal thus learnedly

philosophizes on these themes. There is In the selection of a carpet you should

'Say, Jack, can you tell what's the best imports into the kingdom, for the wee hing to hold two pieces of rope together?' ing April 25, were 86,582 quarter and 93,835 ewts. flour.

# Forsyth, Bell & Co's. Prices Current of Timber, Deals, &c. Quebec, May 21, 1863. The Ruling Passion Strong in Death. One would have supposed as the Corrup.

White Pine in the ratt, for inferior and ordinary according to average, &c., meas-ured off..... for Superior do in shipping order accordingto average &

quality.....board 18 to 21 inch in shipping order. Red Pine in the raft measured off do in shipping order 40 feet.... Oak, ordinary—by the Dram....

and quality ..... a shipping order 35 to 40. Tamarack, square according to size in the raft.....

tion, merchantable std .... £42 10s to £45. Do. all pipe, according to thickness £45 to Legislature to Toronto for the next four Do W.O. Puncheon Merchantable £14.15s

Flatted

Staves, for specifica-

to £15. Deals, Bright, according to specification £15 19s to £15 for 1sts, £2 3s, for 2nds Do. floated £13 to £13 10s for 1sts £2 3s

Do. Spruce do. £7 10s for 1sts £5 10s for 2nds, and £3 10s for 3rds. English specifications of Deals are 12 and 3 feet long, one-ninth under 11 inches broad, and eight-ninths 11 inches broad and upwards,-1 1sts and 1 2nds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations, and if first quality alone £3 to £5, Dry Floated are worth 10s more than our quotations.

N. B .- Parties in England will bear in nind that timber sold in the raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing butting, and at times heavy loss for cullsfinance and economy it will be sound to the if sold in shipping order, the expense only

> Our season being again open, and busi ness fairly commenced, we resume our prices current, which, as heretofore, will be continued every fortnight. Our Spring fleet has been late, owing

> the large quantities of ice, but the arrivals are numerous, and great numbers are re ported in the Gulf and River. White Pine shows as yet no great

> wood; but for large averages, the demand is good, with every probability of continu-Red Pine is asked for if large and free

from sap.

Oak is in good demand at 20d, measured off, and from Mr. Chaloner's last 'circular, we are led to believe it will rule high all the season in Liverpool, there being good enquiry for the continent as well as for home

ensumption. Elm is wanted if of good quality, both for large and smaller averages, and from the same circular, we gather that it is much wanted by ship and coach builders in England.

Staves are selling at our quotations. Deals are in demand for pine, both bright and floated, and are likely to continue so all

Spruce are not equally buoyant, but large sales have been made in winter for de-

livery at our quotations. Freights are very dull, owing to the unships which are forcing on the market. 27s 6d for Liverpool, 28s for the Clyde, and £3 13s 9d for deals for London, are the rates which have been paid within the last

FORSYTH, BELL & Co.

# Review of the British Corn

From the Mark Lane Express May 5th. The weather of the past week is ungenial. Some rain fell, more especially on Thursday but the fall was partial, and we are beginnot only from the want of more moisture, but in consequence of the night frosts, cannot fail to do damage to the young plant. Rust is beginning to appear; and without a decided improvement in the weather within harvest. This is a circumstance, however, more indicative of necessity than satisfacof a good crop have been withheld. Prices this week appear to have been partly stimulated by Monday's advices in London and the withholding of American samples; but scarcely 1s. per quarter has been gained; themen named. Even though it were true, and the more pliant spirit of the Federal it is no justification of the deed of which Mr. Government brought some dullness at the Turcotte has been guilty. But that it is week's close, even on short foreign arrivals, false, is beyond all question. His Excelbut their is another question arising out of lency is one of the last men in the province the evident destitution of the South. Self-interest may suggest to the Federals that which would be detrimental to the public their neighbors would pay better prices service. In endeavoring to cast the blame than Europe for their present surplus ceroff his own shoulders, and to place it on eals and policy combined with substantial those of the Governor General Mr. Turcotte profits be suggestive of peace particularly as has committed a most cowardly and ungentengland seems to be as little in favour as the description of the control of the control of the control of the committed a most cowardly and ungentlemanly act. The original offence is deepthe "rebels." Such a diversion must per ened by it. manently enhance prices; while no one yet | We have commented upon this case, first knews what may arise out of the Polish in order to show the kind of men they are question. The continental markets showed little change, and Paris has remained calm and unaltered. New York receipts and shipments are less than expected, and prices at the present exchange rather easier; but bition by the side of Mr. Cauchon. And expressing fluctuations will also be considered to show the kind of mean target may be overturned, and the government entrustation of the continuous statements are less than explanation.

excessive fluctuations still obtain.

The arrival off the coast, since April 24, were only two cargoes of wheat. Sales were made at the following prices, showing a good advance associably in Egyptian wheat:—

secondly, the secondly, the besitation our Tory opponents have, in dragging the Queen's representative into political discussions when they imagine it will serve their purpose.—Globe. made at the following prices, showing a good advance, especially in Egyptian wheat:—Polish Odessa wheat, 42s 3d per quarter; Saide, 34s 3d to 35s; Dari, 36s; Odessa Ghirka (on passage,) 46s; Egyptian maire, 28s 3d; maire (on passage) 28s.6d, to 32s; Saffi beans, 32s 6d; Rye, 32s; ditto [for continent] 33s 6d; cost, freight and insurance; and Dari, 24s.

The sales noted last week of native wheat were 99,127 quarters at 45s 3d against 58,430 quarters in 1862. The London averages were 47s 1d on 3,051 quarters. The imports into the kingdom, for the week en dinc April 26

One would have supposed as the Corrup-tionists had determined to force an appeal to the people, that they would have been careful, at this epoch of their existence, to do nothing afresh which could be brought to prove that they had not forsaken their evil ways. They are striving hard, very hard indeed, to induce the belief that in their hands the funds of the Province will be carefully husbanded, and they cry out loudly against the Macdonald-Sicotte Administration, because the economy practiced by it was not carried to a greater extent. It was fortunate, perhaps, that though the Macdonald-Cartier Ministry no longer exists, one officer appointed by the party should, on account of the office he holds, be in a position to prove how hollow are the pretensions put forth by the Corruptionists, so that on the eye of a general election it

hese men, and how much she has to fear

from their avarice and total want of principle. Mr. Turcotte, a man who has grown rich on Grand Trunk jobs and Municipal Loan Fund money, was, at the beginning of the Parliament which has just been put to a violent death, elected speaker of the Lower House, by the Corruptionists. In that capacity he aided and abetted them to the utmost of his power, struck their partizan committees, gave partizan decisionswhich, in one instance, at least, was so outrageously unjust that it disgusted even Mr. John A. Macdonald—and generally held himself ready to do any disagreeable work that might be required. But when His Excellency, a few days ago, prorogued Parliament, Mr. Turootte, knew that his reign was near its end, and he therefore determined to make the most of the limited time left to him. By virtue of his position as Speaker of the Lower House, he has control of the expenditure of the legislative department. The Ministry of the day cannot restrain him; he is independent of them, and is responsible alone to the Assembly. A committee was appointed at the commence ment of the session which recommended many reductions, but their words fell upon seedless ears when addressed to Mr. Speaker Turcotte. Belonging to the great Corruptionist party, nothing is more distasteful to him than talk about retrenchment. except the actual thing itself. When the House was prorogued, he found himself with five applicants upon his hands for of-fice. He knew that the contingent committee had already reported that more clarks were employed about the House than were needed: he knew that the Ministers of the Crown had discharged many employees, and had taken upon themselves a large amount funds: and he knew that the affairs of the Province demanded the exercise of the strictest economy. Yet by none of these considerations was he restrained. He took held of these, his five pet applicants, and as probably the last act of his official career, ne saddled them upon the country, at a permanent annual expense of £4,500. Three of them he sent to the translating department, without consulting its chief. One he named to a place therein at a salary of \$1,-200 per annum. None of these men are wanted. They were useless incumbrance about the place. The staff was strong enough to do all the work required. There are many far worthier than they, who have served the public long with skill and faith fulness, who were awaiting advancement. over whose heads the Speaker's portiges
were placed. So keenly did the head of the department, Mr. Dorion, feel the wrong done the public and the insult offered to himself, that he resigned, knowing full well that should the corruptionists return to power, his situation is lost to him for ever. But we are sure there is not one honest man in Canada, who will not applaud the spirit he has shown and the regard he has manifested for the interests of the Province, When we first heard this story, we waited to see the reply that would be given, thinking it possible that, on the eve of a general election, Mr. Turcotte would not perpetrate so wanton an act, without something like a plausable excuse for it. But we were mistaken. We had not made sufficient allowance for the strength of the ruling passion on the eve of a dissolution. The corruptionist organ in Quebec, the Chronicle, says all that does not deny the facts. It offers no explanation of the appointment of four out of the five clerks forced into the public service. It confines itself to a vindication of the appointment of the twelve hundred dollar man decided improvement in the weather with the days or a fortnight, the prospects of a a Frenchman, recently imported—and therefore, we suppose, better entitled to office fore, we suppose, better entitled immigrant -Mr. Blain, This gentleman it appears is condition of samples improved, the weekly than a native, or long settled immigrant. sales have reached the highest point since But more than that, he had, so the Chronicle says, the influence of M. le Bailleau, the French Consul at Quebec, together with tion with present prices, and by no means that of His Excellency the Governor Gento be taken as a proof that the stores to be gral at his back, "an influence which Mr. "Turcotte, or any other man, would find "it g'ifficult with courtesy to resist. We forbear comment upon the charge

which herein is preferred against the gen-

Canada, ran away in Detroit on Sunday, threw the passengers out of the waggon, killing a little daughter, and injuring Mr. and Mrs. Wier, the former so severely