Thursday, March 10, 1859.

THE HOUSE.

The Parliamentary proceedings for the past week are not altogether devoid of inter est. In the Upper House Col. Prince has introduced a bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons, and to make it unlawful to sell or expose for sale any murderous arms such as bowie knives, and instruments of that

In introducing the bill he said that such a measure " was unu ual and unknown to the aws of England. But it was, he conceived necessary that the residents of Canada should be deprived of the privilege of carrying weapons. It was a singular bill; but one which had been drawn with care. In some respects it was not very remarkable, for a similar measure had been introduced in the reign of Edward III. In some of the United States, Kentucky for instance, such a bill had been introduced into the Legislature; but was rejected. The bill was not therefore without a precedent. When a similar bill had been brought before the Legislature of Illinois, they accepted it as one rendered ne cessery from the unlawful and indiscriminate use made of deadly weapons. [Hear.] In the measure he proposed to introduce it was provided not only that these wespons should not be carried about, but that it should not even be lawful to sell or expose for sale apy of those splendid assassinating weapons, such as bowse knives, whose seductive appearance caused them to be bought up and too often used with fatal effect, as in the case of the criminal who had that day paid the forfeit of his crime. His (Col. Prince's) measure was entitled a bill to prevent the carrying of pistols, revolvers, bowie knives, and other deadly weapons about the person, except in

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere introduced a tween the first of Maich and the first of Sep bill to abolish the putting of cathe in certain cases, especially in the Division Courts, and substituting a declaration. The bill was, he said, one essentially necessary from the great irreverence attaching to the taking of oaths in the Division Courts for instance, amounted almost to a mockery. He therefore pro posed by this measure that in Division Courts of Ducks known as Teal, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the fifteenth of April the oaths should be abolished except in cer tain cases, to be decided by the judges. It was also provided that the same punishmen should attach to the making of a false declara-

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postmaster General Smith, in his report lately submitted to Parliament, states that the number of newspapers passing through the venue by allowing them to go free, amounts to £20,000; and to make up this part of tem of charging postage on the transi of newspapers, as formerly.

As might be expected, our contemporaries are all up in arms against the re-imposition of this tax, and are loud in their denunciations of the plans proposed by the Postmaster General; denouncing him as desirous of placing a tax upon knowledge and trammelling the press

It is true enough, that the removal of the postal charge upon newspapers through the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Spence in 1856, was a boon to the press and the people; which was highly appreciated. I gave an impulse to newspaper literature, and increased the number of seaders to an almost incalculable extent. But we doubt very much, whether it was at all fair or reasonable to expect Postmasters to distribute so many papers without some extra remuneration. We do not want anything done for nothing, and whilst we are pleased enough to see our publications carried free of postage, we think masters, who have the constant trouble of handing out newspapers, whenever Tom, Dick, and Harry may feel disposed to call

There are other departments of the public was confined principally to the new settleservice which, perhaps could afford retrench ment better than this. If Mr. Smith would Huron. Any failure in the wheat crop, in look around a little, perhaps he could find that section of the country, is more severely dear friends.—The report having gone abroad

Some mouths ago, we published in our strong temptation exists, in many parts of the Works Department, through Committee of may not be amiss to refer to the matter again. been the worst managed of any in the Gov-It ought to be known by everybody, that at enment; and having control over the expencertain periods of the year, many kinds of diture of hundreds of thousands of pounds flesh, fish and fowl, are, from natural causes, every year, you can easily understand how unwholesome, and to a certain extent, poison the grossest frauds and corruptions might be ous, for all purposes of food. Wisely have practiced. It was through this department the laws of nature arranged to provide for the that the Baby jobs were perpetrated. With reproduction of " game" animals and birds, corrupt men at the head of affairs rascalities by causing them, at such times as they are will be practiced, but any improvement in performing the duties of procreation, to be the system is a step in the right direction. both unpalatable and unwholesome. This A considerable number of bills, both of Providential wisdom, however, is too often sublic and private character, have been adrendered ineffectual by the ignorance, avarices vanced a stage during the week; but no

slature has found it necessary to step in has again brought up the subject of the aboand enact laws for the protection of game every well regulated citizen. In many towns and cities institutions are established called a person named Verner to devise a scheme,

"Sportsmen's Clubs," who make it their duty, as a body, to prosecute and punish ell who may be found guilty of an infraction of the Game Lives. Such a club exists in this village, as some of the unseasonable slaughterers of game may yet learn to their cost. This piece of information may be of service to many who are very much opposed to "disturbing the bearies" during the bearies" during the proper sporting season, but who, nevertheless, "knock them

"Sportsmen's Clubs," who make it their duty, which, he believes would prevent the devastations of the insects. He proposes to improve the counting the bearing during the proper sporting season, but who, nevertheless, "knock them

"A Sportsmen's Clubs," who make it their duty, which, he believes would prevent the devastation. In the meantime, Pleming knelt in silent prayer beside the Bav. all the fatal bolt was drawn. In the meantime, Pleming knelt in silent prayer beside the Bav. all the hangman had performed with regard to him the dread-life in war—some may move it with all their hearts without legitimate reason, and of sational distinctions of the insects are indigenous. He belief in war—some may move it with all their hearts without legitimate reason, and others in their earned fears. endeaved to sell. In these circumstances there in not a life in war—some may move it with all their hearts without legitimate reason, and others in their earned fears. endeaved to sell. In these circumstances there is not a sufficient motive to give ase to the belief in war—some may move it with all their hearts without legitimate reason, and others in their earned fears. endeaved to sell. In these circumstances there is not sell. In these circumstances there is not a sufficient motive to give ase to the belief in war—some may move the belief in war—some

over" in the spring of the year, when they are The morning broke dark and gloomy, and with the first faint streeks of early dawn the lmost lifting ! and during the summer months workmen were industriously employed in making ready the scaffold. The ghas'ly though business like machine, was built nearly when they are rearing their young. It is well that there is a law to meet such cases as in the centre of the west wall, the top hese, and we are pleased to find a growing which formed its central support, the side isposition to put the law in force. Perhaps being made to rest apon posts driven into one reason why popular sentiment is so much prison yard. The wall is about 14 feet in coosed to all manner of game laws, may be height, and the platform was reached by a steep ladder, raised at the side.

Lowering and portentous as were the clouds, partly owing to the stringency of such regulations in England, where a tenant farmer the apprehension of a storm of wind and rain had little, if any, effect in keeping back the dare not shoot a hare that he sees barking his young trees, or a starving laborer receives very dudious characters who are always to everer punishment for killing a pheasant on

mitting a burglary. No kind of sumptuary

pactment has ever met with such senseles

opposition; and none appears to be treated

with more indifference, if not neglected al-

and require only to be rigid y enforced.

1. No Deer, Moose, Elk, Reindeer, or

Carriboo, shall be bunted, taken or killed, between the first of February and the first of

August in any year.

11. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Patridge o

Phearant, shall be nunted, taken or killed, be-

III. No Quail shall be hunted, taken

killed, between the first of March and the first

IV. No Woodcock shall be hunted, taken

V. No wild Swan, Goose, or Duck of the

kinds known as the Mallard, Grey Duck

Black Duck, Wood Duck, or any of the kind

VI. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge or Pheasant, Quail or Woodcock, shall be

nor shall any trap, net or snare be made,

erected or set, either wholly or in part for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

Vil. No person shall have in possession any of the animals or bi ds hereinbefore men-

noned, within the periods above prohibited without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to

VIII. Any offence against any provision o

this Act shall be punished, on conviction be

fore a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not ex-

ceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings

in the discretion of such Justice, with costs.

or in default of payment, by imprisonment

promises to attend to it when he gets leisure.

the first of April next, require to be prepaid.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,-On Wednesday a Com-

mittee was appointed by the House of As-

caused by the failure in the crops during the

past year. The discussion which took place

showed that the distress was not so wide

spread as had been anticipated, and that i

TORONTO, March 5th, 1859.

ARRANGEMENTS, we understand, have been

and the first of August in any year.

or killed, between the first of March and the

tember in any year.

first of July in any year.

any of the an

be on the party charged.

ogether. But when popular sentiment be er was permitted to see him, although it vas thought that yesterday's visit was her last, but the unhappy girl would not be con-tented unless she again cast her eyes upon the sooper it is combated by legal penalties the better. The game laws of Upper Can her unfortunate brother. The interview w painfully affecting. Both threw themselves ada are very pointed and easily understood nto each other's arms. His sister's distres deeply moved the heart of O'Leary, He ried bitterly, and deplored his unhappy They very wisely project the game during be season of propagation, and when the fate, and throughout the morning his crie rang through the prison. The Rev. gentle-man again prayed with the culprit, until bout helf past 9, when the executioner made flesh of the animals is unfit for food, but they allow six months in the year for those who ppearance to perform the task of pinioning are fond of sport to indulge their propensity He bore the trying operation with great fort-ti de, after which, at the earnest solicitation of his sister, she was admitted to the cell. vithout let or hioderence, The 19th and 20th Victoria is a very judicious law, and its proissons ought to be stringently enforced. It She was now more composed, and prayed with her brother, after which they took leave of each other for ever in this world.

HOW THE CONVICTS SPENT THE

To all appearance the wretched men pass d the midnight hours-their last on earthin a composed and tranquil state of mind. th whom, until about half past 2 o'clock, he engaged in fervent prayer. He then expressed a wish to rest himself for a while, and having thrown himself up in the bed, the rev. gentleman left him. He slept peaceably until half past six, when he again awoke and once more received the consolations of religion. Shortly before seven o'clock he remained with bim until he had done with everything pertaining to this world.

The other culprit, O'Leary, sat up throughout the night. At ten o'clock he asked for a helt, saying that he could not sleep, and he continued in silent meditation and prayer untrapped or taken by means of traps, nests, springs or other means of taking such birds other than by shooting, at any time whatever, the rev. continued in sheat mediation and prayer and it was necessary to go his exit from the yard it was necessary to

Deputy Sheriff arrived at the gaol, and the next two hours were occupied in making the remaining preparations for the execution.

Mr. Jarvis mounted the scaffold in order to Mr. Jarvis mounted the scanoid in order to see that all was secure; the ropes were rought, firmly knotted, and bung athwart the beam, much, as it would seem, to the gratification of the crowd without, as testified the noise they made. Several gentlemen, ho ventured to show their heads above the wall, learned conclusively that their personal aprearance was by no means such as to prevent the possibility of their being mistaken for criminals of the darkest hue. for a term not exceeding one month; one half of such fine to go to the Municipality, and

As the morning wore on, the clouds became a little less threatening, and the sun breaking through the gloom, banished for a while the thought of rain; a few minutes before ten o'clock, however, a heavy shower IN A HURRY .- The Editor of the Perth Courier has not yet found time to withdraw the aspersions, which, he attempted to fell, but it lasted only a few moments. The cast upon the member for N. Lanark: but he time fixed for the execution of the condemned men was between eight and ten o'clock. but Mr. Jarvis determined to give them as ong to live as was allowable, and it was not until a quarter to ten that they were led out made by which all letters to Europe will, from to execution. Fleming accompanied by Rev. Mr. Marling, walked first, followed by O'Leary, attended by the Rev. Mr. Roozey and the officers of the law. The counter-O'Leary, attended by the Rev. Mr. Roosey and the officers of the law. The countenances of the prisoners appeared frightfully pale, but they walked with a firm step to the scaffold. Fleming mounted first and without hesitation; but when O'Leary came to the Every failure to comply with this regulation will be followed by an addition of 6d. sterling ladder, be manifested a slight reluctance,

which was however but momentary, and he then steadily ascended to the fatal drop. then steadily ascended to the fatal drop.

On reaching the scaffold, the miserable felons were conducted to the places assigned them under the beam—Fleming being on the north, and O'Leary on the south side. The clergymen stationed themselves by the side of the purpose of defending great national inthe culprits; the hangman being close at terests.

Father Rooney then addressed O'Leary, and said: —John O'Leary, do you wish to say anything before undergoing the punish-

O'LEARY replied by reading to the crowd ments, in the counties bordering on Lake in a loud, firm tone of voice, a written statesome other way of making up his deficiencies, and allowing a little extra salary to the Postmasters besides, than by imposing a rate upon newspapers, which will prove very distasteful to a large proportion of our population.

THE GAME LAWS.

that section of the country, is more severely dear friends,—The report having gone abroad in the newspapers that I have not expressed contrition for my sins, and that I have made no confession, I beg leave to contradict it before you all. From my inmost heart I do seel contrition for all my sins, and particularly for the crime for which I am now about to offer my life, and for which I would resign a thousand lives if I had them. For any possible, to other department of farming. I have made my confession with, I hope, as good a disposition as I was capable of, as far as a human being could do. And I would not at this manner of the frankest cordulity, because we are agreed upon all points and disputes. The principal part of Tuesday was occufar as a human being could do. And I would not at this moment change my position for that of the Queen of England, because I feel confident that I am prepared—I hope—10 confident that I am prepared—I hope—to meet my Creator with a clear conscience.

Therefore I trust m his mercies, as I will participate in His glories before the setting of this day's sun. I humbly beg, therefore, my dear triends, that you will pray to the Lord that he may have mercy on my soul!

To this request the spectators with one voice esponded—"Amen." Father ROCNEY.— Now kneel down and ke an act of contrition. O'LEARY did so, and on being asked if he hed to say anything more, he replied that

Father Rooney-Are you satisfied with the efforts made for you by your friends?
O'LEARY—I am. The wretched man and discussions of much importance have taken place.

Two men were executed for murder yesterday, in this city. The event I perceive has again brought up the subject of the aboliton of capital punishment, and it will likely be thoroughly discussed both publicly and I be considered.

O'LEARY—I am. The wretched man and the priest then knelt if prayer, whilet the executioner adjusted the rope. That having been done, the culprit said—I forgive everybody in this world, and I hope the Lord will have mercy on me. My dear triends pray, I beseech you, that the Lord may have mercy on my soul!

The people murmured a response to this petition, and a woman in the crowd exclaim—

and, which sent a shudder through all who heard it—there were a few struggles—and all was over: the wretched men had paid the

fearful penalty of their crimes.

The bodies remained suspended for a little over half an hour, and were lowered and placed in plain coffins, and removed to the hospital within the prison. The bodies will be given up at three o'clock to the friends of the deceased.

OUTSIDE THE GAOL. The crowd outside the gaol appeared to ecome a good deal excited as the bour ap oached, and every portion of the work of escaffold was watched with great interest. and at executions. The drenching drain The placing of the cross beams, and more es pecially the attaching of the ropes, appeared to create quite a sensation, and all appearing astonished at the length of the drop. Numerous were the comments made. At this stage of the proceedings, a good deal of unseenly the common highway, than he would for com- of the previous day and night, combined with the trampling of teet, had occasioned a com-plete slough in the vicinity of the scaffold; nevertheless, great numbers of persons of both sexes took up their position in front at an early hour, and remained there till late in the foreof the proceedings, a good deal of unseenly conduct took place among the roultitude, every one being arxious to secure the best place to view the awful tragedy about to be enacted. A good deal of pushing and crowding upon each other was the resut. Hundreds were pushed on the top of the large piles of stones and waggons close to the scatold, and as the crowd swayed back and forth nany fell down among the crowd, giving the The most noticeable fact outside was the large number of females present. Old women with gray hairs, mothers with babes in their arms, oung women of all ages down to the little girl, all were represented. As usual a great number belonging to those who are known as "unfortunates" were present, but hundreds were to seen, who by their dress and personal appearance showed they belonged to what is termed the middle class of society. So far as the male portion was concerned, the merchant and labourer competed for the best place to get a sight of the grim preparations, while the light fingered gentry were as usual moving about, attempting to ply their votation even underreath the gallows. It did not transpire whether they were successful to any exten in their nefarious vocation, but it appeared Fleming was attended throughout the night from their movements that they were on the Rev. Mr. Davis and other clergymen, the alert. The vetectives were about in plain clothes, and passing before some of them now and then no doubt prevented them from

operating successfully. A MAN HANGING HIMSELF TO A

At a late hour last night, we learned the following particulars of a most singular affair night. It appears that a person whose name was not given us, entered the burying ground at that place and removed a dead body from a grave, which he placed in a sack. In making his exit from the yard it was necessary to ing his exit from the yard it was necessary to I may here state that the Petition above encumbered. In order, therefore, to give cord attached to the mouth of the sack. around his shoulders, and climbed to the top of the fence, when he must have fallen off, leaving the corpse on the opposite side. The resu't was, that the cord was drawn up around his seck, and he was found dead yesterday morning, having been choked to death by the weight of the corpse, on the opposite

ide of the fence! The story seems an incredible one, but we are informed that, startling as it is, it is nevertheless true. - Cincinnati Commercial.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH The Session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th instant, with an important eech from the Emperor.

ing agitation, stating that it was excited with out any apparent imminent dange.; and after expressing regret at the disquietude, and pointing to his peaceful policy as a proof of his moderation, he proceeded as follows:—

"To day it is my duty to explain again to you that which, it appears to me, you have forgotten-what have ever been my principles-to re-assure Europe to restore France to ber

It was in that spirit that on the evening of my third election I made at Bordeaux this declaration, "The Empire is Peace."

With respect to the alliance with England, have used a'l my perseverance to consolidate it, and have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocation of senti-ment on the part of the Queen, as on the part of all statesmen of every shade of opinion; also, to attain that end, so valuable to the peace of the world, have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving irritating remembrances of the past—even the calumnious attacks, dictated by the prejudice and national antipathies of my own country. The aliance has borne its fruits, and not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we bave just opened an immense empire to the progress of civil zation and of Christian re-

on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon an important question, and it required the most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them; for instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian principalities has not been completed without many difficulties which deminished the full satisfaction of Kingston to Ottawa, 'You're too East.' Kingston to Montreal, 'You're too Retheir most legitimate desires; and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries, watered by the Danube I should reply that the interest of France is everywhere, where there is a just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail.

alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions, as peace, I hope, will not
be disturbed. Resume then calmly the usual course of your labors.

foreign relations, and this explanation cor-responds with all that I have made known

You will, I flatter myself, find that my po-licy has never ceased to be otherwise than firm, but conciliatory, therefore I confidently rely upon your support, as well as that of the nation which has entrusted its fate to me. he nation which has entrusted its fate to me. It is well known that I never shall permit ersonal interest or petty ambition to guide Posterity.

Annual County Meeting of the County Grand Lodge of the Orange Association of the North Riding of the County of Lanard was held in the School House, in the vallage

of Clayton, on Monday the 7th instant.

The Lodge was opened in accordance with the Grand Lodge rules After some preliminery business was disposed of, the ele of officers for the current year was commen ced, and which resulted as follows -Bennett Rosamond, Esq., County Master.
William Morehouse, Esq. Dep., Co. Master.
Mr. Nethaniel McNeely,... Co. Treasurer.

Thomas Coulter, Esq. . . County Secretary The meeting was large and composed of very respectable and influental gentlemen. The business was conducted with the greatest of order, and harmony and brotherly prevailed throughout. Among the Resolutions which were adopted, the following two are well worthy of being brought before the pub-

Moved by Brother W. Moorehouse, nded by Brother Bennett.
"That the County Master and e a committee to draw up a Petition to porating the Loyal Orange Association of B. N. A., and a copy of said Petition to be forwarded to each Lodge in this county for

guiture."

Moved by Brother H. Bragg, and seconded by Brother W. Moorehouse.

"That this meeting deeply sympathizes

Claylon, for the loss with the Bre hren of Clayton, for the loss they have sustained by the burning of their which occurred near Cumminsvile, some four or five miles from this city on Saturday Hall together with all their regular Records

THOMAS COULTER Co. Sec'u

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

New York, March 7.
The stenmship Jura, from Liverpool Friday 18th ut., arrived this morning. The affairs of the Ionian Islands ttention in the House of Lords on Thursday

In the Commons Mr. Lever took his seal for Galway and Mr. Solomoni for Greenwich, the latter taking the oaths according to Jewish custom. Mr. Gilpen gave notice of a resolution prohibiting the manufacture of prium by the government of India. Mr. D'Israeli stated that 'be preliminaries between the British and Austrian governments for the construction of a telegraph to Alexandria had been agreed upon. The terms involved a guarantee, but not an unconditional one. Leave was granted Mr. Ayrton to bring in a bill to sweep away all legal distinctions be-tween newspapers and other publications,

FRANCE. La Presse had received a warning for article of the same tenor as those it had been blished for weeks. The general supposion was that the measure was taking on representations of the Austrian Ambassador. The warning had a good effect on the Bourse. Rentes advanced half per cent., but the rise was not fully sustained. The closing quotations, were 68 for money, and 67.70 for ac-

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. The royal mail steamship Europa from Livway to New York. The screw steamship Ætna arrived out

The latest Continental rumors are more war-

Military preparations continue.
It is represented that a camp of 106,0000 en will soon form at Toulon.

The House of Commons had passed a resolu-ion in favor of a loan of £7,000,000 sterling. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. each taking 1,000 bales at the fairest quotations. Fair Orleans 71d; Fair Mobile 71d; stock in port 362,000 bales, of which 304,000 were American. The advices from Manchester are favorable. Goods were firm and

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. nyself on my relations with Prussia, which has never ceased to be animated with mutual good will.

The Cabinet of Vienna and that of France, on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon an important question, and it

should reply that the interest of France is everywhere, where there is a just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail.

In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Predmont, which proved herself so devoted during war, and so faithful to our policy during peace.

The happy union of my well loved Countries Napoleon, with the daughter of Quebec to Toronto, 'You're too drunker of Trem the Poker of the Napoleon, with the daughter of Toronto, 'You're too drunker of the Napoleon, with the daughter of the Napoleon, active.'

Ottawa to Quebec, 'You're too hungry' Ottawa to Kingston, 'You're too late.'

Ottawa to Kingston, 'You're too late.'

Quebec to Montreal, 'You're too mean.'

Quebec to Ottawa, 'You're too drunker to ottawa, 'You [From the Poker.

COMMERCIAL, REVIEW.

10s to 10s 9d. Potatoes were in good demand at 28s 6d to 29s 6d; Pearls small

hand in the seaports of this continent shows that it will barely suffice till the end of July, and if there is nothing more to be expected from the interior, grain must be imported from Europe. There is, however, no means of estimating what may yet come from Illi-non, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio, all of which grain States had, it appears, good erons of Wheat

From London, Belleville, Cornwall, and my actions when supported by popular sentiment; we accend a throne, and acquire so grave a responsibility; we rise far above that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated, and the first motives of our actions, as our last judges are, God, Conscience, and anderstand, \$4, or even more, per 100 lbs. being equal to \$8 a barrel for Superfine Flour, a much higher price than it would bring in

> A merchant of long experience and ex ensive business connection with Western Ca-ada, says that this spring is likely to be the hardest the country has seen for 20 years, masmuch as the farmers have already sold all they had to sell, and the money is spent, and now when they have to purchase even their our, they have no money to pay debts with, but rather have to run deeper into debt. It is, however, to be observed that whilst the morey lasted, a great amount of debt was promptly liquidated, and the above remarks about farmers buying food can only apply, we hope, to a few localities of Western Canada. There is no doubt, however, that Canada is going to see a hard time, and economy and caution should be the order of

MONTREAL, March 1st, 1859.

We learn from an experienced flour mercant now travelling through Upper Canada, that wheat and flour are everywhere scarce, and no farther supplies need be expected to come to Montreal except what are already mortgaged. The mills throughout the country are effering extreme prices, but obtaining very little wheat. In a fine grain region, west of Toronto, a mill which took in 1,500 bushels a day this time last year, does not now obtain 100 bushels a day. On the other hand the receipts in Chicago are increasing, and the last day mentioned in our circulars 84,000 bushels were received, against 32,000 on the previous day. on the previous day.

In Montreal low grades Superfine No. 1

is worth \$6,25, bet no good brands could be bought under \$6,50. The demand is not large, but better than it was last week. Fine has been sold at \$5,40; No. 2 at \$6. Coarse. flour is scarce. Bag flour has been sold at \$375 to \$3,80. Good Scotch or Black Ses wheat flour in barrels, is worth \$6,50. Fancy has been sold for May and June delivery at \$7. Extras on the spot are worth \$7

Asbes are in rather better demand, the quantity arriving being small. Pots are \$5,90 to \$5,95; Pearls \$6,40. Pork is firm, Mess being worth \$20 to \$21, and the other grades as formerly quoted. Butter continues scarce and in demand at 17 to 25 cents. Fair lots are worth 20c.

MONTREAL, March 4th, 1859.

An error occurred in the statement of refollowing is the correct statement:

Receipts for week ending 19th Feby., 84384 Bushels.

" " previous week..51,265 "
We now add that the receipts from 1st Jan.
19th Feby., were 280,160 and for same time

previous year, 833,591. Since that date re-ceipts have fallen off still farther. The growing crops, so far, present a good appearance in Western Canada, but it is feard that frost may occasion injury in the ab

sence of snow. Wheat continues in good demand in Toron to at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 1d. for Fall, and 6s. 3d. to 7s. for Spring Flour—Super., \$6 to \$6,25. Barley, \$1 per bushel. Rye 75c. Peas, 90c. Timothy, \$2 to \$2,50. Clover Seed, \$7 to \$7\frac{1}{2}. Dressed Hogs, \$6,25 to

There is change to note in the Montreal market, and but little doing in any way.

Flour continues worth \$6,25 to \$6,75 for No. 1. Fancy is held at \$7. The market is

Pork and Butter are still tending upward.
Ashes remain at 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d. for Pota,
and 32s for Pearls, but the demand is more

active.

JOHN DOUGALL.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS. POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

No doubt appears now to exist that the Postmaster General is about to reimpose the charge on newspapers despatched from the office of publication. The rate of postage to be levied is not known; but it is to be a rate which in the aggregate will produce an appreciable revenue. We presume that Mr. Sidney Smith will rest the proposition solely on a financial ground and to do this with any plausibility, the postage must be, in the bulk, more than nominal.

Is the Inspector General so completely at

ls the Inspector General so completely at his wits' end, that he is compelled to call upon the Postmaster General to levy a tax upon newspaper circulation? Nothing is heard of retrenchment. There is not an indication of the slightest disposition on the part of the Ministry to lop off the numberless extravagances that flourish in the departments, or to pare down even necessary items to the narrowest proportions. Apparently, the assumption of Mr Galt and his colleagues is, that the existing standard of expenditure must be maintained at all hazards—that the saving is not to be thought of—that the sole duty is not how to economise, but how to raise money to meet present requirements. A higher tariff is meet present requirements. A higher tariff is to be one feeder. Another is to be the postage upon newspapers.

Perhaps after all, a contemporary is right
in insisting that the present ministers cherish

in insisting that the present ministers cherish a strong antipathy to the press. We should be surprised were their feeling otherwise; for certainly whatever contributes to the ealightenment of the country is prejudicial to their rule. On this supposition, Mr. Sidney Smith's intended measure will be more the product of choise than of pecuniary pressure. Considering the small sum that will be yielded by a return to the formula to the formu ed by a return to the former postage, the ed by a return to the former postage, the measure may well be considered only as an excuse to pulliate who designed to be a blow at the circulation, and consequently the influence, of the provincial press. This view becomes the more probable when it is remembered that the newspaper is already exposed to burthens which are telt most keenly. Printing presses, type, paper, ink, are all subject to an import duty of fifteen per cent.—a rate disproportionately high, and which is in the single article of paper, exposes the printer to a disavantage as prejudical as it is unjust. And

decessor, Mr. Spence, and for limiting a

predecessor, Mr. Spence, and Aor limiting as far as possible the circulation of what, to the mass of the population, is the principle source of the information they receive.

Only under urgent necessity could the reimposition of such a tex be vindicated. And that necessity cannot be said to occur until the expenses of the Government be reduced to reasonable dimensions; nor can it occur to justify Parlimentary smetion until the outlay of the Legislature upon steelf pass through a process very much required. In the meantime in the absence of everything like economy in the absence of any bold attempt by the Ministry to deal with the pecuniery difficulties of the situation—a renewal of newspaper postof the situation—a renewal of newspaper post-age must be considered a wanton attempt to The most careful estimate that can be made of the stock of Flour and wheat on the same light we hope that they will energy tliking of members of Parlisment for newstance, are apt to dislike what, in misdoing, they cannot fail to dread. It is right, how-ever, that they should be told beforehand what will be the pa ure and object of Mr. Sidney Smith's tax; and that they should thus be other points, we learn that the mills are running on Wheat brought from Chicago, and in the proper seuse will be highly inexpedient.

- Globe.

MARKET PRICES. OTTAWA, March 4, 1859. Flour, per bbl \$ 7 25 a 7 50 W heat—Fall, per 60 lbs... 1 45 a 1 50
Oatmeal, per bol..... 8 00 a 8 25
Rye, per 56 lbs.... 0 45 a 0 60
Barlian per 48 lbs... 0 0 00 a 0 00 Barley, per 48 lbs..... 0 Oets per 34 lbs..... 0 Pess, per 60 lbs..... 0 70 a 0 90 Potatoes, per bushel..... 0 00 a 0 45 Hay, per toa..... 0 00 a 2 2 00 Pork per 100 lbs...... 4 00 a 7 00
Buet per 100 lbs...... 0 00 a 6 00
Tallow per lb...... 0 10 a 0 13 Hides per 100 ibs..... 0 00 a 6 50

At Cedar Valley, Ramsay, on the 26th February, the wife of Mr. Charles Syming-

MARRIED. On the 18th February, at the English Church, Portage du Fort, by the Rev. John Scribble, Mr. John Burnett, miller, Reofrew, to Miss Susan Gray, of Ottawa City, daugheter of the late Robert Gray, mason.

At Pembroke, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. H. McMeekie, Mr. John Thomas, of Wil-berforce, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of R. Smith, Esq., of Bromley.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., Mr. George Bailey, Jor., aged 61. The funeral will take place on Thursday, 10th inst., at 11 A.M.

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.

LL those Indebted to the Subscriber, by Note or Book Account, are reminded that it is time they were PAID. All those neglecting this NOTICE, will have themselves to blame.

JAMES H. WYLIE, March 7, 1829.

ASH LOGS.

CASH PAID for one hundred White Ash LOGS, 12 feet long at Robert Tea-key's Saw Mills, Appleton. W. TENNANT,

March 7, 1859. IF YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS. Cheap Goods CALL AT

GEORGE WILSONS CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

STORE.

TITHERE you will find an immense Stock of MEN'S FINE COATS, PANTS and VESTS, all shades and colours.
BOYS' CLOTHING, All Sizes, and Workmanship Warranted.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Violins and Flutes.

I offer these unequalled Goods at Prices as stombling and marvellous as the telegraph self, and this for the reason that I intend to do business upon telegraphic Principles.
Cash and Low Prices being the magnets which send the current of Trade along the wires, they have laid for the benefit of Buyers. Call Early.

FOR SALE,

White Fish and Haddock. GEORGE WILSON, Ramsay, March 8th, 1859. 26-tf

IMPROVING EVER Y WEEK. The Weekly Globe

OF FRIDAY, MARCH 11th,

OF FRIDAY, MARCH 11th,

CONTAINS the first of a SERIES OF ARTICLES on
THE PARASITICAL INSECTS AND FUNGI
WHICH AFFECT THE WHEAT PLANT.
By Da. W. J. ANDERSON.
The first is devoted to the Hessian Fly, and the
series will supply a statement of all the remedies hitherto discovered for the evils which threaten to destroy our staple product.
The original Canadian Story, "THE OLD
WORLD AND THE NEW," is continued in this
number from the end of the supplement. The umber from the end of the suppleme MINISTER'S WOOING," in also contin The Political News of the day; the Exec oronto; and the usual miscellany of intere

BURROWS AND BROS.

or \$100. Toronto, March 7, 1859.

BEG to notity the public, that they have purchased the Business lately carried on by MR. C. N. SIMS, Chemist and Druggist, Central Ottawa, and having re-fitted the Store and largely increased the Stock, they are now prepared to supply at as low rates as the best quality of Goods can be had in any house in the Trade.

The Submeribers will keep constantly on hand at

PAINTS, OLLS, PULTY, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES