

drawn were brought up, and where he expected to die. He had borne his humble part in defending those rights in times past, and trusted to be always faithful to the same cause in the future.

Mr. Atkins did not feel disposed to allow the remarks of the hon. gentleman to pass without entering his demurrer against them. He could sympathize with the hon. member for Portneuf (Thibodeau), coming as he did from Lower Canada, in his objections to Representation by Population, but must object most decidedly to the sentiments they had just heard from the hon. member for Cornwall. He could afford to pass by in silence the sneers that hon. gentleman had been pleased to cast against the Upper Canada members. For himself, he could assure the hon. member for Cornwall, that he came into the House on principles as independent as himself, and that he represented a constituency many times greater and more important than Cornwall, which might be taken from Upper Canada altogether and not be at all missed. He could assure the hon. member for Cornwall, as well as the members from Lower Canada, that whatever might be their predilections and wishes, Upper Canada would not longer consent to be made the tool of the eastern section of the Province. The hon. member for Cornwall was scarcely more sincere than the hon. members for Victoria and Welland. They had over and over again avowed themselves in favour of the principle of Representation by Population and were now about to shirk the vote. He took rather different grounds. He said that he was prepared to do justice to Upper Canada if the census should show that her population greatly exceeded that of Lower Canada. But he was particularly cautious not to state that representation by Population must show, before he would condescend to do her the justice he so vaguely shadowed forth. The demand in Upper Canada for Representation by Population was already irresistible, and he questioned if ten members should venture at next election to go before the people of Upper Canada and ignore the principle. He warmly resented the insult which had been thrown out by the member for Cornwall against an absent member of having been pitchforked into the House.

Hon. J. B. Macdonald asked who the hon. member thought he had referred to.

Mr. Atkins replied, the hon. member for Toronto.

Hon. J. B. Macdonald denied that his allusion was to the hon. member for Toronto. It was impossible that the reference could have been to him. Moreover, he was not in the habit of taking advantage of the absence of members.

Mr. Atkins said that as long as the hon. member for Cornwall persisted in the course which he had manifested to-night, so long would the sympathies of the people of Western Canada be alienated from him. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. Foley said—Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that in pursuing his line of argument in substance of his own peculiar views, my friend from Cornwall has deemed it appropriate to make attacks as wanton and unjust as they are undeserving and unprovoked, on hon. gentlemen on his own side of the House, with whom he professes to act in concert, so far, at all events, as they are in favour of the common opponents of a Government, despoiled of the confidence of the people of Upper Canada and ruling against their well understood wishes, and against their best interests.

It being after midnight, and many members calling for adjournment, Mr. Foley moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House then adjourned.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATED STATES.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is that of the United States amended. The alterations are generally regarded even at the North as improvements. The following includes all the material amendments:—

1.—The preamble invokes "the favour and guidance of Almighty God."

2.—Any judicial or other federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature of such State.

3.—Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the executive departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

4.—The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill.

5.—The general welfare clause is omitted.

6.—No bounties can be granted from the treasury, and no duties or taxes on imports from foreign nations shall be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.

7.—Congress shall have power to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, buoys, and other aids to navigation on the coast and the improvement of harbours, and the removing of obstructions in rivers, and in all such cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation, facilitated as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

8.—The expenses of the Post Office Department, after the 1st March, 1863, will be paid out of its own revenue.

9.—The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States and Territories of the United States, is forbidden.

10.—Congress shall have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory, not belonging to, the Confederacy.

11.—Congress shall appropriate no money, unless it be asked and estimated for by one of the heads of departments, and submitted by the President, unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays—or to pay its own expenses—or claims adjudicated against the Confederacy.

12.—Congress is required to establish a tribunal to adjudicate claims against the Government.

13.—Congress can grant no extra compensation to any contractor, officer, agent or servant, after contract made or service rendered.

14.—Every law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

15.—When any river divides or flows through two or more States they may enter into compact to improve its navigation.

16.—The President holds his office for six years, and is not re-eligible.

17.—Upon removal of civil officers in the Executive Department, except Cabinet officers and officers connected with the diplomatic service, the President shall report the removal to the Senate, with his reasons therefor.

18.—The citizens of one State cannot sue the citizens of another State in the Federal Courts.

19.—Citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy with their slaves and other property, and the rights of property in slaves shall not thereby be impaired.

20.—Other States shall be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, voting by States.

21.—The institution of Negro Slavery shall be recognized and protected in the Territory by Congress and the Territorial Government. And the citizens of all the States shall have the right to take their slaves to the Territory.

22.—The Constitution shall be amended upon the demand of any three States for a convention of all the States suggesting the

amendments. And if the Convention of all the States concur in the amendments, and they are ratified by a majority of the State Legislatures or Conventions, they shall be a part of the Constitution.

23.—Congress shall pass no law impairing or denying the right of property in negro slaves.

A NOISE DISTURBANCE.—Billy Mulligan, a notorious New York ruffian, was lately, to the great joy of all decent people, sentenced to State Prison, after conviction on a charge of attempting to discharge a pistol at a police officer. The soul of roveliness was said at Billy's fate, his powerful political friends were inconstable at the loss of a shoulder-bitter equally potent with knife or pistol, and to threaten to break the skull or cut the throat of any of their opponents, for pure love of the exercise, on the briefest notice. Immense efforts were made to defeat the sentence, and they have been successful; brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of error, the Court ordered him a new trial upon the ground that to aim a loaded pistol at a man's breast, and to threaten to kill him on the spot, is not an attempt to discharge it but only a preparation to discharge—a singularly nice and happy distinction, and peculiarly worthy of the Supreme Court of Justice of the United States.

A very serious accident occurred at the paper mill of the Messrs. Barber Bros., of Georgetown, on Friday evening, between six and seven o'clock, which resulted in the death of James Cummins, the fireman, and severe injury to an engineer from Mr. Garthshore's foundry at Dundas. The accident happened to the revolving boiler which blow up, and so great was the force of the explosion, that the boiler was driven down the river some 150 yards. The fireman died at 11 o'clock last night. Mr. William Barber had been in the building a short time before but, very providentially, was absent at the time of the explosion. The foregoing particulars are obtained from the Toronto Leader of Monday.

The London Free Press says that unmistakable evidence of the existence of oil has been discovered in the township of Derham, near the village of Tillsonburg. The firm of Watkins and Mills, of Hamilton and Toronto, have purchased six or eight acres from Mr. Burns, Esq., and the Port Huron Oil Company have leased between twenty and thirty acres from the Messrs. Tillson, whose property adjoins that of Mr. Burns. It is supposed that the whole district is covered with oil, and that in the course of a few weeks several other investments will be made. The village of Tillsonburg is situated on the Plank Road, between Ingersoll and Port Burwell.

Distressing Accident.—On Monday morning last, as Mr. Francois Gagnon, a respectable farmer of the parish of Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans, was engaged in thrashing, by machinery driven by a windmill, his right hand was caught in the teeth of the cylinder. The wind being high at the time the machinery was going at great speed, and the bones of the hand were not only crushed, but the muscles and tendons of the arm were dreadfully torn. Dr. Russell, of this city, was sent for, and as amputation in all such injuries is necessary to save life, the operation was at once performed by Mr. Gagnon, although seventy-nine years of age stood it without flinching, and is doing well.—Quebec Chronicle

At the palace at Drottningholm, in Sweden, there is a portrait of a reindeer, which is represented, on an occasion of emergency, to have drawn an officer with important dispatches the incredible distance of 800 English miles in forty-eight hours. The event is stated to have happened in 1699, and tradition adds that the deer dropped down lifeless on its arrival. Some experiments were made in the year 1769, in order to ascertain the speed of the reindeer when exerted to the full extent for a short distance. Of three deer yoked, to light sledges, the first performed three thousand and eighty-nine feet in two minutes, or at the rate of nine teen miles an hour.

Mr. McGee was honored with a torchlight procession in Quebec, on Wednesday night. The crowd accompanied him to his hotel when he thanked them for the window for the compliment. He introduced Mr. Foley, who also made an address.

Miss Mary Duggan, of Cherry-street, Hamilton, was wounded in the scalp by a rifle ball, while ascending the Mountain on Monday. A young man had been practising at a target in a careless manner. Hence the accident. The young lady is not very badly hurt.

The jury who have investigated the cause of the death of the old man Thomas Mulhara, who was found lying dead by the road along Hamilton last week, have returned a verdict of "Willful murder" against some person or persons unknown.

The Bernadine of the 6th March quotes from Barbadoes journals to the 8th February, that "a report was current to the effect that his Excellency Governor Hineke was about to remove to Jamaica."

A man of the name of Ed. Pier, who resided near Drummondville, was discovered frozen to death on a vacant lot, near his own house, on Saturday morning last. He was of intemperate habits.

An empty tavern, called the "Great Eastern," near Port Elgin, belonging to Mr. Joseph Gilbert, was destroyed by fire on the 8th. No insurance.

A young woman named Boyd, while walking along the Gall and Guelph railway last week, fell through a bridge a distance of fifteen feet. She was so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful.

One day last week, two little boys at Albert Lea, Freeborn county, Minn., were indulging in the amusement of mock hanging, when one of them got the rope so firmly around his throat that the play ended in a tragedy.

Sir Charles Fellowes has bequeathed the house of Milton to the British Museum, with the condition that the watch shall be placed under a glass and be open to the public inspection.

The New Orleans Delta says that a party of gentlemen have bought 500,000 acres of land in Southern Florida, about 100 miles south of Tampa Bay, at two cents per acre, where they intend to raise tropical fruit.

The steam ferry-boat Howard has been regularly plying between Prescott and Ogdensburg since the 12th inst.

Dr. Holmes, a well-known physician of London, C. W., was seized while asleep on Sunday last, by a paralytic stroke. He died on the following morning.

The County Council of Drummond had passed a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that county.

Lord A. Vane Tempest has been placed by his friends in a private asylum.

Jane Keegan, a child two years of age, was burned to death in Quebec, on the 16th.

Timothy Sullivan, a shoemaker, got drunk the other night in London, C. W., and broke both his legs.

A despatch from St. Louis reports the receipt in that city of foreign goods which have been admitted free at New Orleans.

Newstead Abbey and domain have been purchased by Mr. Webb, late of the 17th Lancashire, Popper Hall, Yorkshire, for £150,000.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 26.

After routine business bills were introduced to amend the act providing for the number of licences to be issued for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to increase the capital stock of the People's Bank.

To amend the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

To amend the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

To provide for the more general adoption of the practice of vaccination.

To make better provision for the election of directors of Bank, Railway and Insurance Companies.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

For the amendment of the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

must inevitably meet in a few months, at most, ministers are again making fair promise. But what security have we that other thunderbolts will not fall? It is somewhat pleasing to know that a general election is near when matters can be adjusted to the satisfaction of the rate-payers; and in the mean time, we can only hope that no such calamity will again occur.

Since the infusion of the election element into the Upper House, that honorable body seems to be much improved and to exhibit much more energy and independence than formerly. The ministry received a terrible blow in the first vote of the session; three to one against them. And they are seriously threatened with a direct vote of want of confidence.

It is supposed by many that the present session will be a short one, but we see no indications of any such result, judging from the progress of events in the House. A large amount of time has been wasted in moving amendments to the address—straw splitting on isolated points—which there was no expectation of carrying, and which, if adopted, would be worthless. This senseless practice has been indulged in by both sides of the House; the Ministry having their own tools to do the work and delay the business of the session to an inconvenient season for legislators, and render their facilities for passing their own measures by crowding them through the House when many of the benches will be empty and when the pressure of private business has compelled a considerable number of members to return to their homes.

The real business of legislation is thus every year crowded into the end of the session, and hurried through in a crude unfinished state at a time when members, wearied with the length of sitting and anxious to get home, were either absent or unprepared to give an intelligent vote. The amendments to which we have referred, as uselessly occupying the time of the House have mostly come from the friends of the Ministry who may be seen censuring them in the blandest terms, taking care when their votes were wanted to give them to the very parties they affect to blame.

There is no doubt that the session will last over thirty days to allow members to pocket their salaries, in accordance with Mr. Cartier's bill to compensate members of parliament for their attendance. According to this law members are to receive \$6 a day for every day under 30 days, should the House be prorogued before that period had elapsed.—But if it should be prorogued only one day after, they will receive \$600 each! Now, while the tendency of the bill is to make short sessions, it is notorious that, practically, members are to be paid more in proportion to service than ever. It is not absurd that if the House sits only 29 days members should receive \$168, while for 31 days they shall receive \$600! The thing is monstrous.

We hope that some member will have the courage to repeal Mr. Cartier's bill and bring in a new measure more compatible with justice and propriety.

It is confidently asserted by some of our well informed contemporaries that vacancies already occur in the cabinet. The "Chatham Planet" announces the retirement of Mr. Vankoughnet from the Ministry and his acceptance of the Chancellorship as follows:—

"The public will regret to learn that the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet will, in all probability, shortly vacate his place in the present Cabinet, and fill the Chancellor's chair, vice the Hon. Mr. Blake, retired. Undoubtedly Mr. Vankoughnet's retirement from the Government will be a serious loss. It is not true, however, that the Hon. John A. Macdonald will fill the place at present occupied by Chief Justice Robinson."

The Planet also says:—

"A wing of the Opposition has a good deal to say relative to the Hon. J. C. Morrison still continuing to hold the office of Solicitor General West since his defeat in Parliament. We may say, however, that Mr. Morrison has not sat in Council since the election, and, furthermore, his resignation is in the hands of the Government."

The Planet confirms the statement about Mr. Morrison, and says it is probable his successor will be appointed before Parliament re-assembles.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General has made his Report of the Department under his charge, from which it appears that this department of the Government is in a prosperous condition; the last year being the first in which the revenue has been greater than the expenditure, and the hint is thrown out that the letter postage may be reduced to 3 cents.

Now, we think that it would be a greater boon to the Province, if the Government would do away with that tax on information, the newspaper postage.

The Revenue and Expenditure, comparatively, for the years 1852 and 1860, were:

Revenue	Expenditure
1852.....\$230,000	\$276,000
1860.....\$659,000	\$645,000

Some of the details were as follows:—

Revenue	Expenditure
Mail service by Stage.....\$174,563	
do. Steamboat.....14,587	
do. Railroad.....110,568	
Total Salaries.....\$310,079	
Revenue from Newspapers.....\$65,422	

The average time taken by the three lines of steamers between Liverpool and New York and Boston with the mails is as follows:—

Westward	Eastward
Cunards N. Y. branch 13 1 10 23	do. Boston 13 14 11 8
do. Boston 13 14 11 8	Inman's Screw line 14 22 13 17

During the year 1860, there has been 207,751 dead letters, originating in the Province.

The revenue arising from the Money order Branch has amounted to \$11,432, and the cost of maintaining the system \$11,862.

The question of Sunday labor in the Post Offices, as our readers are probably aware, is optional with each Postmaster.

There has been stamps disposed of to the amount of \$215,225.

THE AMERICAN STATES.

The national storm which threatened to burst on the United States, with all the terrible accompaniments of civil war, embittered with political differences of an almost irreconcilable nature, is about to pass away, and leave the national atmosphere comparatively calm. But the unity which was held up exultingly by a self-governed people for the admiration of the monarchists of Europe, is a matter of yesterday, and can only now be found on the page of history.

The Southern secessionists have, in a measure gained their point. It appears that the President has adopted a Fabian policy, and trusting to time to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South, thereby avoids baptizing his official career in the blood of his fellow-countrymen. It is stated that the federal troops are about to retire from the soil of the Southern Confederacy, and if such is the case, the South for the present triumphs in her secession, although paying enormously for it in the heavy military expenses.

The English press appears to recognize the new republic, and has faith in the potency of the cottonocracy, while one of them pertinently observes, that there is a slight parallel between the cause of the war of independence, and that of the secession. The federal government imposes a heavy tariff on manufactured goods imported into the Southern States, where manufacturing is not carried on, but who devote their attention to the production of the raw material, and are therefore opposed to a tariff of any description. It is direct taxation which obtains in the South, and the federal institution of the Customs is the peculiar detestation of the Southerner. However, the direct policy of the President is still hidden, but incidents point out that bloodshed will be avoided at any cost.

The mismanagement of the Reformatory Prison at Isle aux Noix continues to afford matter of thought and anxiety to the philanthropic mind of Canada. So far has the matter now gone that Judge Mondelet thought it his duty to refer to it on the opening of the March term of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal. He stated to the Grand Jury, that "from official and other sources there is reason to believe, that the Reformatory Prison at Isle-aux-Noix is in a condition which calls for the immediate and energetic action of the authorities, and that it should not be allowed to continue a single moment such as it is."

It will be remembered by the readers of the Herald that the former efficient warden of the prison, under whose enlightened and faithful management the institution was working well, was too "Protestant" for the present rulers of Canada, and was removed to make way for Mr. Prieur, an individual whose only qualification for the office into which he was, unfortunately, placed, consisted in his being a political favorite and co-religionist of Cartier & Co. How the experiment has worked let the reader judge from the following extracts taken from ministerial journals:—

The Montreal Advertiser says "we received yesterday from the highest quarter a confirmation of the previously published charges against the management of this institution, to which Judge Mondelet drew attention in strong language in his charge to the Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench."

"It appears that a systematic persecution has been instituted by the Warden against English, Scotch and Irish boys in the prison, while the French Canadian boys are allowed to do as they please, and are encouraged to act as spies, and to give false evidence against the English and the British officers."

"Cruel and unusual punishments which no legal tribunal has power to inflict, have been exercised on the British prisoners at the mandate of the Warden, with a brutality and ferocity worthy of Austria or Naples; and the institution instead of being a reformatory to win to honesty and morality those made guilty by ignorance and neglect, has become under Mr. Prieur a perfect Pandemonium, to torture and harden them in wickedness."

"Three escapes took place last week; and unless the Government interfere at once, and take prompt measures to remedy the present condition of things, nothing is more likely than a revolt and total break up of the institution."

"What is required is a searching enquiry, fair, open and above board, in which disinterested parties can testify of the facts within their knowledge, and which the Government must grant, or beget the consequences."

The Montreal Planet says "the judge had his information from official as well as from private sources, and a morning contemporary furnishes evidence to the same effect, but much more horrible and disgusting. Cruelty of the most barbarous kind—worthy of the dark ages, and of the dungeons of the Inquisition, is asserted to be practiced upon the poor sufferers beggared for mercy's sake that the punishment might be inflicted upon their backs, even that was denied them, and the strokes delivered so that they would strike the hardest, under the arm and round upon the breast. The Warden standing by all the while and repeatedly giving orders to 'strike hard.' One poor boy in particular received eight lashes, after he was perfectly insensible, and remained in a state of unconsciousness for twenty-five minutes after though he was loosed and he was let down upon the floor."

Another boy has been known to faint three or four different times from exhaustion and cruel torture. It is also true that persons have been selected to inflict corporal punishment upon prisoners against whom they were well known to harbour feelings of the strongest hatred. Is this right? Boys flogged two months ago have still unhealed wounds, such was the brutal nature of the punishment they received, and those boys have been kept naked constantly, during the whole of that period, with the exception of one shirt each, and the excuse given that they will run away. Others have been confined in dark cells for three months, chained to the wall with two feet of chain, and are described in a state bordering upon insanity,

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

CONTINUING—OPENING.

Perhaps in leaving Pembroke I should have mentioned the many amiable qualities of its inhabitants—the attractions of the domestic circles, over which preside the Queens of Society on the Upper Ottawa, defining the boundaries of cultivation and refinement with a beautiful line of demarcation—the zeal and pulpit ability of its clergymen—the kirk-going staidness of the John Knoxes of the lancet, and the traditions and comical jokes of a "Bob Boyle," but perhaps to have entered into particulars, would have been too like dissecting and laying open to the public eye mere matters of trivial eccentricity, interesting only to a locality. In bidding an adieu to Pembroke, I venture to predict that the future of this interesting village is pregnant with a high commercial career.

I will now turn to the southern part of the County—your readers have all heard of the far-famed Opeongo Road that winds its way through the length of this county to the Great Opeongo Lake on the Madawaska River; they must have heard of this much vaunted home for the starved European peasant, through the columns of the Provincial newspaper, and the tales of the wonder-mongering enthusiasts in Canada's progress. The Road, one of the present Government's speculations, was one of the great hobbies on which the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet went into power. He made a magnificent handle of it with which to edgel the idea into the heads of the Rideau Division electors, that he knew all about opening up wild lands, making roads, making timber, emigration, settlement, agriculture, Hessian fly, Weevils, and a multitude of agricultural details that would have utterly appalled Me, eh himself. Well do I remember how this embry statesman waxed eloquent on the subject of the vast valley of the Ottawa being opened up by a liberal and paternal Government, and at no distant day teeming with its millions of inhabitants, all rejoicing in the blessings which surrounded them, in that favoured region of Canada, and basking under the benign protection of the British flag—in gorgeous rolling periods he depicted the future of the Ottawa valley, rich in its resources of timber, alluvial tracts of land that stretched to the shores of Lake Huron, broken only by the placid lake and deer-haunted stream, wanting only the unemployed sinews of Britain to make those stern forests smiling fields of golden grain. How the juvenile Honorable stuffed those verdant agricultural specimens of humanity who thronged around the wagon in Renfrew village, from which he and the present member for Carleton spouted their stereotyped rôle, was positively refreshing to one who was for some time unaccustomed to such gigantic exhibitions of superior humbug. How that smoke-faced crowd cheered at each flattering allusion to their sectional vanity. The opening glories of the Opeongo Road was the burden of his song—his morning meditation, his after-dinner speech, and his evening's peculiar glorification. The people were simple in their estimates of improbabilities, and on the faith of the picture drawn in that melodious language in which the hon. gentlemen indulge when he has a favorite hobby to ride, they gave Philip of Weevil notoriety, their support and influence.

In the first year after the appointment of Mr. French, an importation fresh from the green sod of Ireland, a rush of Irish Roman Catholic emigrants took place to the free grants then at the disposal of their countryman, and the same class continued to fill in during the two following years, at the same time showing repugnance at allowing any emigrants of a different creed to occupy lands within the bounds of their wide spread community. This policy, it was asserted, was fostered by some sucking Grattans in the upper part of the County, whose political ambition led them to hope that with a mass of Roman Catholic voters on the Opeongo Road, they would have a preponderating influence on the elections, and could dictate to the ministry of the time, as to the official appointments in the County. This Jesuitical policy was early seen through by those who had "learned, marked and inwardly digested," the statistical fact, that Roman Catholic settlements en masse, never succeed; they remain together a few years, then gradually break up, and drift naturally into the great avenues of commerce, public works, and the confines of great cities, where they receive their daily dollar for their daily toil, and where the mysterious attractions of their religion are rendered doubly attractive by the gorgeous trappings in which they are presented in the sombre city cathedral. It is the man of Teutonic extraction, Puritanical in his leanings, whose cathedral is by the side of the rushing cascade, where the voice of the gathered waters is singing a never-ending hymn of glory to the Creator, who makes the pioneer of a new settlement. He has faith in the future, and reliance on his ultimate success; the half of his precious time is not frittered away, by church festivals and holidays, and he hangs on to his purpose, through hardships, difficulties and dangers with that indomitable tenacity which is a sure forerunner of success.

In the third and fourth years of the existence of the Opeongo Road settlement, a new type of emigration set in. This time the men of Farrel's wharf were changed from the harsh outlines of southern and western Irish immigration to the softer features of the English vales. The Irish emigration had stopped as if by magic—the current had been directed into another channel, and been replaced by a class of emigrants of a better description. The emigrants who arrived at this period, were of a mingled description, from the English ports, allured from the

quiet comfortable homes of England to the Government Eldorado painted by the self-interested pen of a land agent. The florid color of their countenances showed the Saracen lineage of the second tidal wave of emigration to the Opeongo settlement. Those were the Joneses, Browns, and Thompsons of humble artisan life, mingled with some of the middle branches of the tree of English society—from the commercial clerk with his wife and child, seeking a life of independent action, to the half-pay retired Crimean officer, surrounded with a few of the evidences of a refined life on the shores of the land he had left; here a case of books, yonder an Erard, the notes from which on the banks of Lake Clear would be accompanied by the gushing, joyous song of the evening plover. They look forward with high hope to their prospective farming in the new region they are going to, and have the most sanguine expectations of acquiring a competence in a few years, but as this subject will require another letter, I will postpone the conclusion.

FALCON.

McNab, March 28, 1861.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, 23d March, 1861.

MR. EDITOR—Much to the relief of those who pay the piper in Canada, it has been officially announced, that no further aid is to be given to the Grand Trunk at present. It was well understood that the Government