

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SECESSION NOT DEAD YET.

The Washington correspondence of the Herald says:—

Secession is not dead yet by any means. Some of the news papers have begun to halloo before we are out of the woods, and some people begin to think that it is all up with the South, and that like Cap. Scott's crew, they will come down without any shooting. Here in Washington we cannot see the thing so clearly. As far as we can ascertain, Jefferson Davis, Stephens, Pickens, and Beauregard, still live, and will be kicking soon. Does any one suppose that the South has armed itself with cannon, and ships and stores, only to march about a little and then to give up without any fight? The South is not so badly scared as people suppose. The uprising at the North was a very bitter pill; but it is swallowed now, and has not effected a cure. Black powder, iron globules, and p. blottings are the only remedies for the secession. Black powder will be applied. Neither do people here think Washington is so safe as has been reported. Safe it undoubtedly is from any infantry attack, and a hand to hand fight, but if batteries can be erected by the Virginians on the heights, only a mile and a half distant, we shall be known as the South, and the battle will be decided, not in these streets laid out with military foresight for defensive operations, nor in the barricade capital. Our troops will not be drawn upon an open field to meet men who are no more than equals; but, on the contrary, our soldiers will have to cross the river, storm the heights, and defend Washington, capturing the other shore of the Potomac. That is not so cheerful a prospect nor so safe a one. General Lee owns Arlington Heights—a most commanding position—and it is said, has sold it for a park of pleasure grounds. Yesterday the 10th (N.Y.) regiment will probably encamp upon Georgetown Heights—another commanding position. That is a very good idea, for it prevents the secessionists moving there one of these May days. But that isn't enough. The war must be carried into Africa and the other shore of the Potomac. It will be, I am informed, as soon as Lincoln's twenty days notice is up, and all of us hope that will be soon. The seceding parties of the Seventy-first, which guard the Maryland shore, are the only protection we have, as yet, against a forced march of the enemy, the rapid erection of batteries at night, the bombardment of the city, and a desperate fight the next day.

VERY POLITE.—An officer writing from the United States steamship *Puchatan*, of Port Pickens, says:—"Gen. Bragg sent us word that if any of his batteries fired on us not to open fire on them, as it was against orders, and he would have the parties immediately arrested."

"He say 'speak to us if you there, true'."

THE C. S. A. TROOPS AT PENNSACOLA.

A gentleman who is well known in New York arrived on Monday night from Pensacola. He states that there are about eight thousand rebel troops out side of the fort, and that they are in a very bad condition. Their provisions are given out, and the warm weather is making many ill, while the general impression, so far as he could learn, was, that an attack on the fort would be soon abandoned, on the pretence that the troops would be killed further north.

ADMISSIBLE RIGHT.

On Monday morning the passers by the north wing of the capital were horrified to see suspended from the limb of a tree the remains of some unfortunate spy, but which no closer inspection proved to be an effigy of Jeff. Davis. A solitary sentinel placed up and down beneath the effigy, with a grim face, seemingly taken great care that it should not be removed. It was, however, discredited with very impressive ceremonies, YE CHIVALRY OF YE SOUTH DESCRIBE THE YEN OF YE NORTH.

Politics is the trade of at least one million of the Northern people—a thriving trade too, fattened by the spoils of the South—bobby rider and the politician traders have become united, they became powerful even for the cunning tradesmen, who, so long as he could keep the trade of the south in his hands, did not care a straw for either party. Failing to do so, he was no longer able to delude the South—the trade of the south goes—the revenues torn from their hands—what follows, but desperation among them? Now, the very traders, chime in with the politicians and Abolitionists, and hoarsely cry out: "Crush, conquer, subject, bring back the provinces from which we have hitherto drained all the spoils; subdue them; let them know we have a government—it is ours—we are the country, the governors, the ruling power—the subjects, whom we will not suffer to escape us! Our fat spoils lost forever! Better war, pestilence, famine, anything, sooner than lose that trade—without at least one million of those subjects, out of which, and whom, we have grown to a prosperity more wonderful than that of Tyre and Carthage, and Athens and Rome—*—Chloroten Mercury.*

THE TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

The troops are gradually settling down into quarters, though during the day, they appear on the streets in large numbers. The new recruits are being put through a severe drill which will soon fit them for active service, a condition to which most of them are looking. Dress parades take place among all the regiments every evening, and the soldiers seem to be quite in excellent trim. There are many soldiers who have made great sacrifices to enlist, but all appear to cheerfully yield their hopes of private gain in the ardor of public patriotism.

THE COMFORT OF CAMP LIFE.

The second regiment N. Y. S. M. encamped at the "Battery," New York, designated during the storm which prevailed yesterday. The *Commonwealth's* reporter visited the camp at a late hour, and was informed that a number of the most exposed tents had been blown down. The troops lodged in them—400 in number—were offered the use of the Corn Exchange in Broad-street, and thither they proceeded, and with their dripping blankets made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. All those men whose tents were standing refused to leave the camp, and were sleeping as best they might under the frail canvas walls, with the rain dripping on them from every crevice. As that proportion of the battery on which the troops are encamped is now made ground, the rain has converted it into a perfect swamp. Round and about many of the tents the water stood six inches deep. The officers tents are not a whit better off than those of the privates. Colonel Tompkins and a number of his officers were sitting round a stove in the Colonel's tent, expecting every moment that the tent-pole would give way, and that they would be involved in a common ruin. Captain Easton and several other officers had their traps packed up in regular marching order, ready to leave their goddamned encampment, as soon as the wind gave them notice. As soon as the storm came on, and it was found that the tents leaked, the Captains of the various

companies were directed to inform their men that they might seek other quarters if they chose, but, except those whose tents had been carried away, not a man would avail himself of the permission granted. By one o'clock, p.m., most of the lights in the tents were out. Here and there, however, some officer's tent could be seen whose occupant had not yet retired to rest. Universal good humour appeared to prevail, and, as the officers remarked, the world would test who could be depended on and who not.

GENERALA JUNE AND JULY.

A Georgia paper thus sketches two opponents of the Northern army:—
After the defeat of all their most distinguished Generals in the Crimea war, the Russians consoled themselves with reflection, that they had two commanders who would soon repair the losses sustained at Alma, Inkerman, and at Balaklava. There were Generals January and February. The rigours of a Russian winter. And they were not far mistaken. Sabastopol fell, but before its walls died thousands of the besiegers from cold, disease, and exposure. So in the present war, before a battle has been fought, or the hostile armies can be said to be regularly in the field, the Southern leaders are likely to find their work half done to their hand by two allies that have preceded them—Generals June and July. Already the Northern troops quartered at the capital are beginning to complain of the heat, and the summer is over, the climate will prove fatal to them and have as many victims as the sword. In selecting Washington as a suit for a summer camp Lincoln must have had in view the especial encouragement of the undertakers of that city. Should the plan of the New York City adopted, the army to have assumed the direction of the campaign—and the rice swamps of Carolina, and the sickly coasts of Virginia, of Louisiana, and of Florida, be made the theatre of the offensive operations—the mortality from the same cause will be increased a hundredfold. In fact, dysentery, ague, and fever might then be almost safely trusted to do the work of the sword.

Meanwhile it should be remembered, the Southern troops will be coming to what is, to them a colder climate, and a more invigorating, bracing and healthful air, and will be gathering fresh strength and energy from the same cause which will weaken and enervate the enemy. Thus God and nature may be said to fight in this present contest on the side of the South, and to furnish additional means of deliverance.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND.

Now that the Government troops are being concentrated in and about Baltimore, it will be interesting to know the location of the different bodies, regiments and companies, and the following will be found convenient for reference:—

Washington Junction is a small town on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, nine miles south-west from Baltimore, and the same distance north of Annapolis Junction. The Washington Branch Railroad here leaves the main line, running south through Annapolis Junction and Bladensburg to Washington—distance 29 miles. The occupation of this point by the Federal troops is important, as it not only commands the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but the Patuxent river. The town is not much more than a mere railroad station, and has a population of only about one thousand or twelve hundred inhabitants. This place, was formerly known as the Relay House, and by many it is now confounded with Relay station on the Northern Central (Baltimore and Susquehanna) Railway, seven miles north of Baltimore, now occupied by a detachment of Pennsylvania troops.

Annapolis Junction is a railroad station, seventeen miles south-west from Baltimore, and twenty-two miles north-east of Washington, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Annapolis Junction is a short line of only twenty-two miles in length, here comes in from Annapolis. The point derives its chief importance from commanding the railroad route from Annapolis to Washington, a total distance of thirty-nine miles. The only town of any note on the line of the Annapolis branch road is Millersville, eleven miles from Annapolis.

The Relay House is a small railroad station, seven miles north of Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railroad, an inconsiderable village so far as its population or business is concerned, but of immense importance as a rendezvous for Northern troops, if a demonstration is made upon Maryland state. Despatches received on Monday state that large bodies of Pennsylvania troops, under Gen. Patterson, were being concentrated at this point, ostensibly to prevent the Baltimore secessionists from destroying the bridges and culverts between that point and the state line at Freedom, but really to act in conjunction with the Massachusetts troops, under Gen. Butler, from the southwest, and Fort McHenry on the southeast.

Cooksville, eight miles north of the Relay House, and fifteen miles north of Baltimore, on the Northern Central road, is not much more than a railroad station. Just south of the station are the ruins of the bridge destroyed by the secessionists on the night of the 28th of April, and which is now being rebuilt by the army of General Patterson. This place is important inasmuch as its occupancy by Northern troops will have the effect of keeping the railroad open to York (forty-two miles north, where 5,400 troops are now stationed), Harpersburg, seventy miles, where there are 7,300 troops, and Elkins N. Y. 241 miles north, where now are being concentrated the volunteers from Central and Western New York—a little over 8,000.

Patuxent River, upon which the city of Baltimore stands, is only useful for navigation purposes below the city, where it has a width and depth sufficient for the largest class of ocean craft. Above the city numerous falls and rapids afford excellent water power. Just below Baltimore the Gunpowder river empties into the Patuxent. Jones' Falls are on the Gunpowder river, and about three miles eastward from the Relay House are located at Jones' Falls, and it is intended ultimately to supply the city with water from the Gunpowder river. Northward from Baltimore, and to the east of the Northern Central Railroad, a succession of high hills, batteries upon any of which would command the road between the Relay House and the city.

Banton Bridge, burned on the 20th, is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, and crosses Gunpowder creek just in the outskirts of the city.

Gunpowder Bridge is eleven miles further on towards Havie de Grace. This bridge was also destroyed on the 20th, but is now being rebuilt by the Pennsylvania troops.

Bush River Bridge (at Perryman's) is twenty-four and a half miles from Baltimore, also destroyed. It was here that the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment remained for several days after the railroad communication was cut off by the burning of the bridges.

Havie de Grace is the next town of note, situated on the West bank of the Susquehanna river, where it empties into the Chesapeake Bay. It is thirty-six miles from Baltimore by rail, and about fifty miles by water from Annapolis. The Tidewater canal empties into the Chesapeake at this point.

Immediately opposite, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is Perryville, where a small body of Federal troops are now stationed.

Frederick City is sixty miles west of Baltimore, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Maryland branch of the Monocacy (three miles). The city is only forty-four miles north-west from Washington, and twenty-three miles east of Harper's Ferry. It is a town of only about 6,500 inhabitants—a population that has not varied a hundred within the last twenty years. This place (Point of Rocks) is so situated that a very small force with artillery would give an enemy advancing from the east considerable trouble.

Point of Rocks, where, it is said, the Virginians have a heavy battery of artillery posted to command the approach to Harper's Ferry, being about midway between the two places. This place (Point of Rocks) is so situated that a very small force with artillery would give an enemy advancing from the east considerable trouble.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are in possession of late dates from the seat of war in the States. No collision had taken place but the hour for action has arrived. The twenty days allowed by the President have expired, and great preparations are making for giving vent to the pent up indignation and restrained patriotism of the North. War is now inevitable, and the policy of the government is beginning to be seen. A sufficiently large force will be kept in Baltimore to co-operate with the Union men, and prevent any further mob or secessionist demonstrations. Maryland will be quiet. The secessionists from that side, active demonstrations will be made in Virginia. Already we are told movements of troops have commenced, and it is possible their presence will develop a Union sentiment which will sweep the state.

The court house was nearly destroyed by fire after 12 last night. It is supposed to have been a piece of incendiarism.

The probability is now that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday until the 10th of July next.

At a caucus of the House members last night, it was almost unanimously determined to abandon the proposition of the Convention.

New York, May 8.

The Asia sailed this morning for Liverpool. She took 150 passengers, and \$48,000 in specie.

Vice President Stephens has returned to Montgomery from his excursions to Richmond.

Private despatches from Cairo say it is believed that a body of Tennessee troops will be concentrated at Washington to the number of 40,000.

The District of Columbia tendered two regiments of volunteers for the maintenance of the Union. \$400,000 have been allowed by the Secretary of War for the uniforms, and an order was given for Minie rifles for the whole force.

The Times' Washington correspondent says the War Department has purchased the steamship *Atlantic* for \$350,000. The Government also purchased the steamer *Yankee*.

The Post Office Department at Washington will make an effort to-morrow, the 9th, to establish a regular mail to Philadelphia through Baltimore.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Times towards the following respecting General Scott's plan of conducting the campaign in the seceded States:—

Without professing any knowledge of the subject, I am well satisfied that the Lieutenant-General's plan, which have been fully accepted and endorsed by the President, includes the capture of Charleston and of Norfolk, and did include the occupation of Baltimore if that city had continued to oppose the Federal troops.

The feeling of the moment, in Upper Canada at least, is one of deep treacherous and distrust of the Finance Minister.

THE STATES.

The intelligence from the South is meagre as regards actual warfare, but the clangor of preparation rings through the length and breadth of the Union. The Confederate States now number Ten, and something like the semblance of a nation is beginning to loom out of the chaotic confusion which the Secession created. From the military preparations and movements it has become apparent that Virginia is to be the battleground; the Confederate troops are concentrating in that State, and probably a few days will bring intelligence of a conflict on the banks of the Potomac. The feeling in the North has become intensely patriotic for the preservation of the Union; the united stars and stripes envelop everything, from the delicate shoulders of the aristocratic Broadway belle to the envelope of a grocer's bill: the star-spangled banner, with multitudinous variations is endorsed on millions of letter envelopes, and are reaching the distant backwoods of Canada. The persuasive powers of the pulpit have been brought into the arena as auxiliaries, and the eloquence which ought to be fulfilling its sublime duties by pouring oil on the troubled waters and calming the tempest of human passions now rages, is employed in thundering denunciations at the Southern Confederacy.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

In the columns of the *British Standard* of last week, there appears an address to the electors of the County of Renfrew from Mr. Ross of Renfrew village, in view of the approaching general election, in which he intimates his intention of presenting himself as a candidate for the office of representative for the county. We cannot judge from the address the exact line of his political complexion. His political principles are evident, he held in abeyance for the present, and will probably only be known at the eleventh hour; formerly he was classed as a Conservative, but in the game of politics, the transition from one shade of politics to another is often rapid, and required by surrounding circumstances. As far as regards ability, public report claims for Mr. Ross, more than an average share of mental power, and capacity for mastering the details of business. We profess to feel an interest in the County of Renfrew; our subscription list for our sister county tells the tale that they are a reading people, and we trust, that in the coming electioneering struggle, they will place a man in the legislature whose interests are intertwined with their own, and whose principles politically speaking, are sufficiently liberal to recognise the necessity of clearing out the present nest of incapables from offices which they have disgraced.

LEAD MINE WORKS RESUMED.

HURRA FOR ENTERPRISE.

On Monday last, the works in the dormant Lead Mine at this village were resumed by the new Company, Messrs. Foley & Co., of Montreal, who have lately bought out the old proprietors. The superintendent of the works is entrusted, we understand, to a Mr. Benfield. We trust that the enterprising firm who have commenced operations, will find the concern a profitable investment, in which case a local benefit would be reaped by the village.

The Grand Trunk Railway affairs, which have, during the present session, engaged so much of the attention of Parliament and

the newspapers, are at present in a very confused and unsettled state. The advances given by the Canadian Government will only have the effect of putting the evil day back. There are so many conflicting monetary interests connected with it, that a solution of its surrounding difficulties is at the present time, a profound mystery. Messrs. Baring and Glyn—judgment creditors, the contractors and the preference bondholders, are all pressing their claims and menacing the very existence of the Road; while the wages of the employees are in arrears, and the condition of the road is notoriously bad. One thing is certain, that during the past year, the road has been kept open for traffic by the aid from the Provincial money chest of the sum of \$1,174,000. It is reported that the Administration has a bill prepared to arrange its affairs and future working, but its principles are as yet unknown.

In reference to the unauthorized advances made by the Government to the Grand Trunk is thus alluded to by the *Montreal Gazette*, a ministerial organ:—

"But the duty of the press is clear—to bring such a pressure upon public men by the exposure of wrong doing, as will restrain them, if possible. It would be well for Mr. Galt to understand that if he aims at winning that success in the career of statesmanship to which his talents entitle him, if he would not court justification or ingratiation, he must disentangle the Government from the embarrassing connections we have stated."

The Montreal Transcript warmly opposes the conduct of Mr. Galt as being without the authority of Parliament. It says:—

"It is bad enough to have a Finance Minister who will lend his name to such jobs, but worse to have a Parliament supposed to represent the people, who will venture to excuse them."

And the Witness is as brief as emphatic in its protest against the occasion:—

"All we can say upon this decision of Parliament, is that our Ministry would need to be immaculate men, for they have now *carte blanche* to plunder the public to any extent they choose and divide the spoils as they like."

The following is from the Globe:—

"The Finance Minister who gives \$1,174,000 in a single year to a bankrupt Railway Company without the consent of Parliament, and conceals the fact from the public for a whole year, will not hesitate to do anything which will serve his personal ends. We know not what Mr. Galt may not do during the session. The members who voted against Mr. Dorian's motion, on Friday last, cannot but receive the hearty condemnation of their constituents, but public indignation will run even more strongly against them, if it is found that their votes have encouraged Mr. Galt to fresh assaults on the public purse, on the pretext of his railway partner."

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APALLING ACCIDENT.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

Below is an account of a lamentable accident which occurred at the Chaudiere Falls, City of Ottawa, a few days ago. Missing the slide channel, and going over the falls is of very rare occurrence; it is about twenty years since a similar accident occurred at the same place. The only way in which the unfortunate pilotage can be accounted for, is, that in very high water, such as it is this season, the currents and common channels are changed, and the strength and rapidity of the downward sweeping water vastly increased, which not being calculated on by the pilot in charge, they had been hurried to the fearful screeching leap, ere they had been well aware of their mistake.

The Chaudiere Falls, at the West end of this city, yesterday afternoon the scene of a most heart-rending and melancholy accident, in which five men were drowned. It seems that nine men were descending the river on a crib of timber belonging to Mr. E. B. Eddy, and at whose factory at Hull, northward of the falls, it was intended to be taken. At about four o'clock the crib made its appearance above the Chaudiere, and considerably to the Southward of the course usually taken to reach the Hull side. From the excited gestures and desperate struggles of the men on the crib it was apparent that the mass of timber was beyond their control, and the sport of the swift current of the now swollen pilotage. The men rushed till they were within the swirling eddies of the falls, and the moment the crib and its living freight were submerged in the mad, tossing waters; but when it emerged below the Suspension Bridge and struck the little island where it went to pieces, five of the nine poor fellows got and drowned. The other four were borne down the river for nearly a mile, clinging to such portions of the dismembered crib, as they in their phrensy could lay hold of, and were picked up by some ferryman when opposite the locks. One of the four saved, Augustin Gravel, and another, from whom we have gathered these brief particulars, is named Xavier Larivier. The names of the other two we have not yet learned. The five who were drowned are said to be from the neighborhood of Ste. Scholastique, C. E. Their bodies have not yet been found. —*Ottawa Citizen.*

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

SIR—When I wrote my last letter to you I fully expected to have been able to retire from the readers of the Herald with the consciousness of having tampered on no citizen's private rights, nor touched the feelings of the most sensitive inhabitant of this County—a County in which the earliest reminiscences of my life are tinged with many scenes of unalloyed enjoyment, and where my hopes for the future are centred. But that consolation, so gratifying to the mind of scribbles in general, has been denied my pen by the cruellest of the incursions of the director of the Pembroke Observer, who has devoted a column of editorial for the moral improvement of your correspondent. In a former letter I alluded to the report of Dr. Judge being brought forward as a candidate for the representation of Renfrew, and ridiculed the proposition; at this the Pembroke luminary flashes out a more brilliant flame than usual and endeavours to throw light on the subject by bringing your correspondent to task, in a superb patronizing manner. For the flattery extended to your doleful humble servant under the distressing circumstances, he is duly thankful, but as for retiring from the position assumed in reference to Dr. Judge, Falcon says no! During a long residence in the County of Renfrew, and powers of observation equal, at least, to those possessed by your contemporary, I have made it a point to become acquainted with the different classes of population in the County of Renfrew, and in doing so have never failed to observe that the Roman Catholics as a body vote together. I beg to point out for the consideration of my Pembroke friend, the defeat of Mr. Supple by the unbroken Catholic vote of the Townships bordering on the Opeongo Road, cast in favour of the late Mr. McDougall, and every election contest in the Province exhibits the same picture; their political principles hinge upon their religion, and the dignitaries of their Church dictate the policy to their adherents. Far be it from me to cause feelings of irritation between the two parties, but if stating a fact which has been prominently before the public for years past, have that effect, the treacherous, hollow political friendship had better be swept away, and parties appear in their true colours. It affords me pleasure to know the editor of the "Observer" enunciating sentiments of broad benevolence and universal love; would not a small portion of his great stream of anti-sectarian philanthropy be well employed by being directed towards washing away the embittered feelings that have arisen and been trumpeted to the public, in the religious body to which he belongs; will his fervid Christianity so lavishly bestowed on those who differ from him on points of faith, stoop to the labor of attempting to heal the wounds that are rankling in the bosom of his own church.

Memory leads me back to the period of Cayley's election, when this same Dr. Judge had to appeal to the prejudices of his countrymen, from the hustings in order to enlist their support for Mr. Cayley: "Ye men of Gattara—called after Ireland's immortal patriot." When a man is brought forward as a candidate, he becomes in a manner, public property, and generally receives a thorough ventilation, therefore the Pembroke Mentor ought to keep cool under the circumstances.

FALCON.

McNab, May 10.

How would our Republican neighbors across the St. Lawrence, fancy the Canadian sympathizing with the Southern rebels, and assisting them, as the New Yorkers did with our Canadian rebels in 1837. What a thorn we could be.

MINUTES OF LANARK COUNCIL.

Middleville, 22nd April, 1861.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met this day. Present the Reeve, and Councilors Mathie, Robertson, Affleck, and Stevenson.

The Minutes of last session were read, approved and signed.

The following Documents were presented and read:—

1st A Circular from the Warden of the County Council inviting the Council to co-operate with the other Municipal Councils of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, in Memorializing the House of Assembly in relation to the indebtedness of the United Counties to the Municipal Loan Fund, and praying the House of Assembly to enact some measure of relief for the benefit of the United Counties.

2nd A Petition from John Dick and others praying for money to improve cross road between Lots 5 and 6—1st Concession.

3rd A Petition from John Moulton, and others, praying to have the Statute labour of the petitioners expended on the cross-road between Lots 10 and 11 in the 11th Concession.

4th A Petition from R. Anderson praying to have S. School tax, illegally collected from him, for the year 1859, refunded.

5th A communication from the Trustees of School Section No. 13 claiming \$7.08 special School tax for the year 1859 unpaid.

6th A Petition from James Foley and others praying for money or Statute labour, or both, to be applied in reducing a precipitous hill, on the East half of Lot No. 26 in the 9th Concession, the 10th line being impracticable as a road.

7th A Petition from Peter Lawson and others, praying to have the cross-road between Lots 10 and 11 in the 5th Concession rendered fit for travelling on.

10th A Note from W. O. Buell, on his claim for advice and attendance in relation to Bond of Beef and Pork Inspector.

11th A Note from County Clerk in reply to enquiry as to the existence of any County provision for sick indigents.

Mr. Mathie gave notice that he would, at this session of Council, introduce a motion for holding a Court of Revision.

12th A Petition from Hugh McKay and others praying to have 3 days Statute labour of the 11th Division, 6th line, applied to the new line of road leading from the village of Lanark to Carleton Place, on condition that the Council direct as much of the Statute labour of the 1st Division 6th line as can be spared to the same purpose.

Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the By-law for raising the rate of Commutation for Statute labour from fifty to seventy-five cents per day be now read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first time.

12 Report from the Township Road Surveyor of a road surveyed through the 24th Lot in the 2nd Concession.

13 Report from the same of a road surveyed through the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession, and the East half of Lot No. 17 in the 3rd Concession.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the Township Road Surveyor be dispatched to examine a jam of saw-logs, on the bridge over the river Clyde, known as Keaton's bridge, with instructions to urge upon the person driving the said Jam to take all precautions to preserve the several bridges over the River.—Carried.

On the petition of Robert Alcorn, moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the Pathmaster of the Division in which the road, indicated in the petition, be directed to expend 6 days Statute labour thereon.—Carried.

On the petition of Noble Bennett and others, moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that 10 days Statute labour be granted to the prayer thereof.—Carried.

14 Petition from H. Hair and others praying the Council to allow the rate of commutation for Statute labour to remain at fifty cents for each day Statute labour.

Council adjourned for one hour.

One o'clock Council resumed all present.

15 Petition from John Gordon praying for remuneration for supporting John Shore, an indigent person.

(To be concluded next week.)

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, May 10, 1861.

MR. EDITOR—It is not singular that contrary to the well understood wishes of the people, expressed through the columns of almost every newspaper in Canada, our Government should persist in advancing large sums of money to the Grand Trunk Railway Company? The revelations of the past ten days, must have caused their readers to open their eyes with astonishment; and they must have been still more astonished to find by the vote on Mr. Dorian's motion, which you published last week, that a majority of the House should support any Government which had the impudence to hand over more than a million of the people's money to the Company, which had already engulfed nearly sixteen millions.

The revenue of the Province again falls short, by about two millions of dollars, of the income, and consequently that amount must be added to the debt, already frightfully large. But never mind, a majority of the people's representatives vote that it is all right. If I am not mistaken the people of Lanark next election, will say that it is all wrong.

Steps have been taken by your friends here, to put the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, in a greatly improved position, by a Bill which has just passed the House of Assembly. The time for completing it to Pembroke has been extended to five years from this; and six or seven hundred thousand acres of land has been secured to it, with the certainty of getting the large quantity of land, which will be handed over to the Company, as the road progresses, it is hoped that there will be no difficulty in raising a sufficient sum of money to complete the whole line to Pembroke.

A curious scene was witnessed in the House of Assembly, on Wednesday (Thursday being a statutory holiday) Mr. Piche jumped up and declared that it was very wicked to continue to sit and do secular business after the clock had struck twelve; and his conscience was so tender he could not submit to it. On being ordered by the Speaker to sit down, he got into a towering passion, and raged, and stamped, and swore, all for conscience sake, till he had to be ordered to leave the House. Yours, E. J. J. J.

On the petition of Peter Lawson and others, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the Pathmaster of the 2nd Division of the 5th line be directed to apply 8 days Statute labour to the prayer thereof. Carried.

On the petition of John Taylor and others moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the sum of \$12 granted, in the year 1860, on the petition of John Dods and others, that the commissioner purchase therewith the timber necessary for the Division, in which the bridge is required, any balance remaining; who is hereby directed to