

# The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, MAY 1st, 1856.

## THE PEACE.

Our readers have already been gratified by the intelligence that peace has been concluded; but little has yet transpired in reference to the terms upon which that peace is based. The Peace Conference met again for the first time on Wednesday, the 2nd of April, after the signature of the Treaty of Peace. The *Journal des Debats* had a long article on the subsidiary questions which remained unsettled, and which the Congress was then discussing. The question of the Principalities was stated to be the one that occupied a large share of attention, and respecting which various proposals had been made. One, it seems, was to unite the two Principalities, and form it into one independent State—the sovereignty of which should be bestowed on one of the reigning houses of Germany or Italy. This scheme was naturally enough, rejected, on the ground that, as a dismemberment of Turkey, it would have been directly opposed to the objects of the war. Another plan was to keep the Principalities separate, and to place them under the authority of one Prince, who should be subject to the Turkish government; they paying to its treasury an annual contribution. A third plan was to retain the present constitution, as most suitable to the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Conference had not pronounced upon the merits of all these various schemes; but it had come to the determination that the allied armies shall evacuate all parts of the Turkish empire immediately after the ratification of Peace. At the same time, all the munitions of war accumulated at Constantinople and in the Crimea, will be reshipped to the countries whence they came. It is suggested that the work of removal may not be completed in 1856. The question of embodying in the treaty the concessions recently made to the Christians, by the free will of the Sultan, was brought under discussion in the Conference; and in the debate which ensued, it was held that so to treat the question of the rights of the Christians, important as the matter was, would be to trench on the rights of the Sultan's sovereignty. The decrees of the Sultan are not, therefore, to be inserted in the treaty, but such a reference is to be made to them as will make it binding on the Sultan not to recall the concessions he has made. By the decision of the Conference, the Danube will be opened to the merchant vessels of all the world. Thus a line of navigation, traversing one-half of central Europe, has been thrown open to the trade of the whole world. Besides these questions, which all appertained to the disputes which existed prior to the war, the Congress has discussed others, in its assumed capacity of a tribunal of European public law, which seems to contain the elements of future strife. The condition of Italy has been spoken of; and it has been suggested that it would be wise for the governments to make some concessions to popular feeling, rather than run the risk of future insurrection and revolution. It is, however, a question whether the Congress, formed for a particular purpose, can take upon itself to resolve those extraneous questions, or whether it is not desirable to call a special European Congress for the purpose. The *Debats* adds something respecting the treaty itself; that it is composed of thirty-four articles, besides a preamble, in which has been inserted, on the motion of Lord Clarendon, in acknowledgment of the special efforts of the French Emperor.

Regarding the Treaty, Lord Palmerston had given the following explanations in Parliament:—  
At the same time, without going into the details of the conditions, although the most important were already known, and had been published in every country in Europe, his (Lord Palmerston's) conviction was, that the treaty of peace would be deemed satisfactory by this country and our allies; that as it would be undertaken that the object for which the war was undertaken had been fully attained, that the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, so far as human arrangements and human foresight could accomplish, had been guaranteed, so it would be found that the terms of the treaty were honorable to all parties. (Cheers.) Whilst the treaty had passed to the war which every friend of humanity would like to see concluded, it had laid the foundation to a peace which he trusted would be lasting. During the negotiations which led to peace the same unanimity which had existed between the allies during the war, as I which had mainly contributed to an honorable peace, had continued to exist, and at the termination of the war the country would have stronger, closer, and more extended alliances than before, so that we might trust not only in the permanence of a good understanding, but that more intimate connections between the great powers of Europe would be established and strengthened. (Cheers.) It must be gratifying to the country to know that nothing could exceed the ability of the British negotiators. Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley had performed their arduous and difficult task with the greatest success, and not only maintained the honor and dignity of their country, but by their conciliatory conduct had secured for themselves and the British nation the respect and goodwill of those with whom they had acted. (Cheers.) The ratifications would be exchanged as soon as they arrived from Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and he believed that the Russian Government contemplated a reduction of the tariff.

Lord Palmerston had also explained in regard to the trade with Russia, that the armistice is now extended to sea as well as land, so that the blockade by sea is now at an end. A belief prevails that the Russian Government contemplates a reduction of the tariff.

The *European Times* says, the feeling in England was in favor of another camp. On the announcement of the signing of the treaty, a London Morning Journal published an account, and described peace as a "sell" which it attributed to combined influence of the French Emperor, King of Prussia and the King of the Belg. The French Government, interpreted the treaty, as it had *Punch* the previous week, a count of a ludicrous wood-cut representing very young King of Algeria.

## MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The principal topic of discussion on political carpet, at present, is the resignation of the Hon. John Ross, and the appointment of Mr. Joseph Morrison, to be a member of the Executive Council, in the room of Ross. Mr. Tache is to occupy the place of Mr. Ross in the office of Receiver General. It is understood that Mr. Morrison takes a seat in the Council without office, that an appeal to his constituents will be necessary. It is to be presumed that present state of things will not long continue, but that Mr. Ross's resignation will be followed, at no distant day, by a general "up" in the coalition. The following is an explanation given by Mr. Ross:—  
Toronto, 18th April, 1856.  
"MY DEAR COLONEL TACHE, In consequence of the illness of Sir Allan Macnab, an obliged to address this communication to you as one of the leaders under whom, at the sworn Executive Council, presiding the deliberations of the Executive Council, the absence of the Premier.  
On Tuesday last, at 3 p.m. Mr. J. and Mr. Conger, two of the members of House of Assembly, called on Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, Mr. Spence, and Mr. Macdonald, and informed them that they had been sent to the Reformer supporters of administration in that branch of the Legislature, to state that they had held a meeting and had unanimously agreed to convey to the expression of the dissatisfaction they with the present condition of things in Government, and of their desire no longer to be considered as pledged supporters of Government; that they, therefore, felt at liberty to avail themselves of any opportunity to defeat the Government with a view to its construction.  
"Mr. Macdonald replied to Mr. Niles Mr. Conger, that their communication or to be conveyed to Sir Allan Macnab, or his state of health, to yourself. The members of the Executive Council were immediately informed by Mr. Macdonald of all that taken place at the interview to which I am aware that I was obliged to meet Legislative Council on the afternoon in question, and had only time for a moment's conversation with you on the subject. On next morning (Wednesday) after having full time to reflect upon the intimation, conveyed through Messrs. Conger and Niles, on behalf of the Reformer supporters of the Government, I felt that, for my own part, I could no longer remain a member of a Government with which my friends, upon the faith of support I had been invited to accept office, expressed their dissatisfaction, and which they had intimated their intention to withdraw from. I called upon Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Spence, and frankly told them my intention under the circumstances to tender my resignation. Mr. Spence was ill and could not attend a meeting of Council on that day. The evening of Wednesday, some of the members who had been present at the meeting referred to, came to me and said they had decided to resign, and expressed a hope that I would do so. I replied that in such case the resignation conveyed by Mr. Niles and Mr. Conger should be withdrawn in as formal a manner as had been made.  
"Sufficient time has now elapsed, and communication made by Messrs. Niles and Conger remains as it stood on Tuesday. I feel therefore constrained to resign my seat in the Cabinet and the office which I in the Government and beg that you will be the medium of communicating this intimation to His Excellency the Governor General, to whom I shall always feel deeply grateful for the consideration and kindness he has shown me during the period I have had honor to serve him.  
"Before concluding I ought to call to mind this fact, that when the Government was defeated upon the question of maintaining the independence of the Bench in the presence of Judge Duvall, I pressed upon you and other colleagues that the administration resign, and afford His Excellency the Governor General an opportunity of seeking the aid of the gentlemen who had caused our defeat. I pointed out that we would be unable to carry a motion for rescinding the vote of the House of Assembly, and that we should not be found in resorting to a dissolution. I urged that the coalition was virtually at an end, and that the support which Sir Allan Macnab brought to the Government had been withdrawn, and that Reform supporters of Government could not, in my opinion, be induced to support the administration, in some of the supporters of Sir Allan were purely endeavoring to make strength themselves at the expense of Reformers. I then anticipated we have never as a Government recovered from the consequences that vote. Coalition Governments can be justified from the necessities which create them, and unless all the conditions under which they are formed, be carefully observed, they cannot continue.  
"I separate myself from you and my colleagues with regret, and, assuring you of them, through you, of my unchanged regard.  
"I remain, my dear Sir, Yours very sincerely,  
JOHN ROSS."

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Quebec Mercury contains over the late decision in reference to the Seat of Government, in the following style:—  
"The decision as to the permanency of the seat of Government in this city, involves an outlay of some \$300,000 in buildings, that will have to be commenced at an early date. The Government have already recommended that the Parliament Buildings be erected upon the former Barracks grounds, and that the Governor's residence be in or about the Castle Gardens. The city will gain, in addition, the location of a Provincial Picture Gallery, and Museum, intended to be built in connection with the House of Legislature.  
It is amazing, how ready and willing some of the Upper Canadian members are to vote measures advantageous to Lower Canada in order to get their own section of the province. It will be interesting to see who will vote supplies for these great works in Quebec. \$300,000 in buildings, with a Picture Gallery and Museum into the bargain! What next?"

## THE CORRIGAN COMMISSION.

The following is the report of the select committee, appointed to enquire into the cause of the failure of justice in the case of the Queen's Bench, and others, tried in the month of February last, before the criminal court at Quebec, for the murder of Robert Corrigan:—  
"Your Committee having authority to examine witnesses under oath, and being of opinion that any investigation of the matters recorded in the reference to your Committee will fail to satisfy the public mind unless a most thorough and searching character, and carried on without the delay and inconvenience that must necessarily occur, if the witnesses are summoned to attend in Toronto at this season of the year, beg leave to recommend:—  
That a substantial commission shall be issued by the Government to three Commissioners to enquire into all the circumstances out of which the death of the late Robert Corrigan arose, the proceedings taken against the person charged with the murder, the manner in which the trial of Kelley and others was conducted, and the reasons, (if any) of the failure of justice thereat, and generally to make all inquiries that may tend to remove any obstacles that may be in the way of a due and proper administration of Criminal Justice in the locality where the offence was committed."

## Toronto Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR.—  
The opposition of Mackenzie to every body, and every thing, in the House of Assembly, although generally rather annoying, is sometimes very amusing; more particularly when he happens to be in good humour. On Thursday last the House was in committee of the whole, on a Bank Bill, and Mac goes dead against all Banks and Banking Institutions. The Bill consisted of forty-two clauses; on each clause Mackenzie made a speech, using up nearly the whole evening, and going over a great variety of topics, for he has the peculiar faculty of speaking on every subject, and yet appearing to be in order. His drolery and wit on such occasions is a redeeming feature, but will hardly satisfy the country for the enormous waste of time, caused by such exhibitions.  
Another attempt to get rid of the rectories, was lost by a majority of 69 to 37 votes.  
A good deal of excitement has prevailed during the past week, with respect to the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. More Provincial aid is asked, but the almost unanimous opinion of the country is that no further assistance should be given. Then the G. T. Co. have called on the Province to pay the interest of the Provincial Guarantee. This may cause some temporary inconvenience but cannot result in any permanent loss to the Province, for it has a mortgage upon the whole line, as security for the guarantee. A great deal has been said about the bankruptcy of the Grand Trunk Company, and the ruin of the credit of the Province; but the Road will be finished this summer, and the Provincial credit won't be ruined.  
You would be surprised to learn that the seat of Government question had been decided in favor of Quebec. Although any place is better than the alternate system, yet I must say it is too bad, when we know that the bulk of the population, and the wealth, and the energy of the country, is far to the west; that the capital should be placed in such an old antiquated and unprogressive place, at the very extremity of the Province. For this result we have to thank a number of Upper Canadians who voted for Quebec.  
On Wednesday, one of those scenes not very creditable to some of the parties engaged in it, took place in the House of Assembly. Mr. Rankin, who has hitherto supported the government, took it into his head to oppose them, because he could not get some military appointment made to suit him. He compared the ministry to a number of animals of the most opposite disposition, confined in a cage, and called the happy family. The Attorney General in reply to him, alluded to the fact, that Mr. Rankin had been engaged as a showman, in exhibiting the Ojibway Indians in London some years ago. Mr. Rankin, who seems to be rather thin skinned, lost his temper, and grossly insulted the Attorney General. The Speaker anticipating that a duel might be the result, called the attention of the House to the circumstance, and desired that both parties should pledge themselves not to shoot each other; which being done, the matter dropped. I saw the whole affair, and think that Rankin was entirely to blame, and that the Attorney General acted throughout with a forbearance and gentlemanly feeling, that has done him great credit.  
I send enclosed an advertisement, which I cut out of a New Orleans paper, just to show you how they do business in "the great country" along with horses, mules, and carts. You may insert the advertisement in the Herald as a curiosity.  
Yours, &c.  
PICKWICK, JR.  
Renfrew, April 25th, 1856.

## SUCCESSION SALE.

Estate of F. B. Daquin.  
WILLIAM B. DAQUIN, Auctioneer, of the contents of the late estate of F. B. Daquin, deceased, at Bank's Arcade, Montreal, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1856, at 12 o'clock, by virtue of an order from the Hon. J. B. Macdonald, of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 24th February, 1856.

## THE PEN OF PEACE.

France being desirous of possessing the pen with which the treaty of Peace was signed, signified her wishes. There is an immense Eagle kept alive in the Jardin des Plantes. From the wing of this bird a quill was taken, and with it the Peace was signed. The pen was then fastened to a sheet of pasteboard, and surrounded by the Seal of all the Powers represented at the Congress. The plenipotentiaries all signed their names on the Board. M. Foullet de Cosnes, the Chief of the Bureau of the protocols, wrote underneath:—"I certify that this pen, was pulled by me from the Imperial Eagle of the Jardin des Plantes, and that it is the pen which was used for the signature of the treaty of Peace, of March, 1856." The pasteboard was then framed and glazed, and presented to the Emperor. The gift made for this occasion cost 11,000 francs. (The Herald's London correspondent says that the gift was made for the occasion cost 11,000 francs.)  
The Rev. John Cameron, of Perth, will preach (D. V.) in the Baptist Chapel, next Sabbath, 2nd May, at eleven o'clock, and at three o'clock, P.M.  
A GREAT ARTISAN WELL.  
A new Artesian well is being sunk in the Avenue Charles X., at the angle of the Avenue St. Cloud and Petit Parc, near Paris, for the purpose of supplying the numerous lakes of Bois de Boulogne. An interesting paper has been communicated to the Academy by M. de Mas on the subject, from which it appears that Mr. Kind, the engineer, has undertaken to bore a well 29 inches in diameter, and containing the water, if necessary, at the depth of 5500 feet, and this within a daily supply of 10,000 cubic meters of water, being nearly equal to the volume of water delivered by the Seine through the Pont de la Tourelle, at Paris. The boring was commenced on August 2nd last, and will be completed in August 2nd. Just, with a diameter of about 10 m. For some time, when the operations were through mud and chalk, the average daily progress was 16 1-3 feet; then, through sand, it was reduced to 8 1-4 to 10 feet; and now, having reached another stratum of chalk, containing boulders, the speed is 5 feet, the depth being already upwards of 360 feet, and by May 1st it is expected that the enormous depth of about 2300 feet from the surface will be attained, more than 400 feet deeper than the Artesian well at Grenelle. The motive power is a steam engine of 24-horse power.

## CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

This great enterprise, which, for many years has seemed a visionary project, is likely to be realized. The commission of engineers and scientific men whom the Viceroy of Egypt appointed to examine and determine upon the practicability of it, have made a report, in which they declare that the canal could be built on nearly a direct route from Suez to the Gulf of Pelusium, with a branch to the Nile. The estimated cost is \$8,000,000, and the construction will take six years. It is estimated that this canal will effect a saving in distance between the respective places and Bombay, as follows: Constantinople, \$2,900; Havre, \$9,235; London, \$3,550; New York, \$7,317; New Orleans, \$1,785 miles. More than one half the distance is bridged between the principal ports of Europe Asia, by the proposed canal. This single fact shows its immense utility to all nations, as well as to Egypt and Turkey.

## THE ESTABLISHMENT KNOWN AS THE BAKERY OF F. B. DAQUIN.

The establishment known as the BAKERY OF F. B. DAQUIN & Co., situated at No. 36 New Levee street First District, comprising the machinery, 11 horses, 2 mules, 8 oxen, and all the utensils of said Bakery—Togeth with the Lease of the Premises, and the following named THIRTY NINE SLAVES, being all first rate, &c. &c. and amongst them several oven-stokers, yeast-makers, bread-sellers, cooks, &c. &c.  
1. Adam, 27 years 21. Noel, 39 years  
2. Aaron, 30 years 22. Paul, 43 years  
3. Antoine, 40 years 23. Royal, 38 years  
4. Andre, 37 years 24. Robert, 32 years  
5. Barthelemy, 30 years 25. Spencer, 41 years  
6. Brown, 45 years 26. Smith, 37 years  
7. John Bell, 17 years 27. Sailer, 41 years  
8. Cain, 29 years 28. Sam, 48 years  
9. Charles, 30 years 29. Thom, 31 years  
10. Daniel, 38 years 30. Jerry, 61 years  
11. Denis, 33 years 31. Nancy, 48 years  
12. Emilio, 17 years 32. Magdelaine, 33 years  
13. Francois, 53 years 33. Meny, 41 years  
14. Jim, 33 years 34. Bobb, 12 years  
15. Joe, 37 years 35. Miami, 30 years  
16. John Gold, 68 years 36. William, 13 years  
17. Louis, 43 years 37. Elise, 6 months  
18. Rene, 31 years 38. Shann, 23 years  
19. Mitchell, 31 years 39. Marie-Louise, 6 years  
20. Munroe, 23 years  
Terms and conditions.—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 1, 2, & 3 years, and without interest in notes bearing mortgage on said slaves, and endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator of said estate. Said notes to be divided into four parts, each part interest; and if not paid at maturity to bear 8 per cent interest.  
For further particulars, apply on the premises.  
NOTICE.  
From inspection of the books of the above Bakery, it will be ascertained by all persons who may be desirous of buying the same, that the profits of said establishment, from 1847 to 1855, have amounted to \$127,748, making an average of more than \$15,000 a year.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE C. P. HERALD.

The present "powers that be" are decided "going it with a perfect bonum," when we consider the absurd vote lately given on the permanent Seat of Government question. To us western Canadians, who are away from the excitement and turbulence attending a question of this description in the Legislative Hall, the placing the Seat of Government in the most northern verge of civilization, in the United Provinces, was the features of a measure voted on by hon. members, while in a state of lunacy; unless, indeed a Federal union can be obtained—and even with this in contemplation, our wise legislators are placing the cart before the horse: Imagine my dear disciple of Faustus, the western Province, 30 or 30 years hence, at the rate of progress it has been making in comparison to the eastern Province, sending its representatives 800 to 1000 miles to legislature, in a City, beyond which, northward, little or no interest can ever be imparted enough to engage the attention of an Assembly, and this, too, with that inevitable measure "Representation by Population" looming in the distance. At the present comparative rate of increase between Western and Eastern Canada, with representation on the basis of population, the Western Canadians will have a majority of 30 representatives over Eastern Canada, and having in mind the well-known axiom "the greatest good to the greatest number," the Pitts & Fozes of the Canadian Parliament have given their constituents a wonderful proof of their foresight, perhaps they have a wholesome fear of the people, and wish to be under the guns of the citadel! and in this view they have placed themselves between two fires. Search the continent over and there is not a more lawless city, according to its population, to be found than Quebec, and this, too, in a great degree on filibuster and sectarian grounds. If a church, full of people is attacked, Quebec is pointed out as the city where it took place, and the Roman Catholics of Champlain are the "bold boys" that performed the praiseworthy deed. If a defenceless Protestant is hurried to the eternal tribunal, by Roman Catholic assassins, Quebec is the city that is pointed out with the finger of an unrevenged murder, and scorn, where the assassins were acquitted, by a jury who probably dared not do their duty, and backed by the charge of a Judge whose head was too weak and his heart was too cowardly to declare an impartial charge to those whose ignorance may palliate their error. If a member of Parliament is to be hissed and hooted and threatened for giving his independent opinion of certain religious institutions. Quebec is the city that is pointed out, as the place, where the champion's bludgeon, cramp-ed public opinion, and proved a more powerful instrument, than the grim fortress that frowns with its iron mouthed monsters over the city. But why still the fearful catalogue of lawless acts,—only last summer a mob of wharf laborers put the authorities at defiance, and stopped the business of vessel-loading for some days—and this is the delectable city that the assembled wisdom of United Canada has fallen in love with—in all truth the "mountain was in labor, and brought forth a rat." However, there may be a sudden stop to all speculation, when the Bill for providing for the estimated expenses of Building Parliament Houses, is brought before the House, as I think that the western members will rather back out from voting the immense sum said to be the required amount, with the great western interests at stake, and the consciousness that in a few years Canada West will double the Eastern Province in wealth, population and power. Should the seat of Government be permanently placed at Quebec, western members should be true to themselves and their constituents, and keep in view the destiny of this Great Western Province, which even at the present time occupies so proud a position in the scale of Bonny Nations, and vote against the estimates to a man, or as a last resort, try and get a dissolution of the union; Lower Canada, with its inert, though mild rural population, has long like a nightmare on the energies of the Western Province, and although in all sisterly affection, the Western Province desires to pull her along in the race of empire, it is rather unfair that the now apparently patted sides should have all the "Turkey."  
Yours in truth,  
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some time, when the operations were through mud and chalk, the average daily progress was 16 1-3 feet; then, through sand, it was reduced to 8 1-4 to 10 feet; and now, having reached another stratum of chalk, containing boulders, the speed is 5 feet, the depth being already upwards of 360 feet, and by May 1st it is expected that the enormous depth of about 2300 feet from the surface will be attained, more than 400 feet deeper than the Artesian well at Grenelle. The motive power is a steam engine of 24-horse power.

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PORT OF MONTREAL.—A statement in the Montreal Gazette, of the 16th inst. shows that there has been a great increase in the business of Montreal. The value of the goods imported in the month ending April 5, 1855, was \$20,857 11s. 7d., but in the corresponding month for 1856, it amounted to \$242,451 11s. 10d., being an increase of £161,464 os. 3d.

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This great enterprise, which, for many years has seemed a visionary project, is likely to be realized. The commission of engineers and scientific men whom the Viceroy of Egypt appointed to examine and determine upon the practicability of it, have made a report, in which they declare that the canal could be built on nearly a direct route from Suez to the Gulf of Pelusium, with a branch to the Nile. The estimated cost is \$8,000,000, and the construction will take six years. It is estimated that this canal will effect a saving in distance between the respective places and Bombay, as follows: Constantinople, \$2,900; Havre, \$9,235; London, \$3,550; New York, \$7,317; New Orleans, \$1,785 miles. More than one half the distance is bridged between the principal ports of Europe Asia, by the proposed canal. This single fact shows its immense utility to all nations, as well as to Egypt and Turkey.

THE ESTABLISHMENT KNOWN AS THE BAKERY OF F. B. DAQUIN & Co., situated at No. 36 New Levee street First District, comprising the machinery, 11 horses, 2 mules, 8 oxen, and all the utensils of said Bakery—Togeth with the Lease of the Premises, and the following named THIRTY NINE SLAVES, being all first rate, &c. &c. and amongst them several oven-stokers, yeast-makers, bread-sellers, cooks, &c. &c.  
1. Adam, 27 years 21. Noel, 39 years  
2. Aaron, 30 years 22. Paul, 43 years  
3. Antoine, 40 years 23. Royal, 38 years  
4. Andre, 37 years 24. Robert, 32 years  
5. Barthelemy, 30 years 25. Spencer, 41 years  
6. Brown, 45 years 26. Smith, 37 years  
7. John Bell, 17 years 27. Sailer, 41 years  
8. Cain, 29 years 28. Sam, 48 years  
9. Charles, 30 years 29. Thom, 31 years  
10. Daniel, 38 years 30. Jerry, 61 years  
11. Denis, 33 years 31. Nancy, 48 years  
12. Emilio, 17 years 32. Magdelaine, 33 years  
13. Francois, 53 years 33. Meny, 41 years  
14. Jim, 33 years 34. Bobb, 12 years  
15. Joe, 37 years 35. Miami, 30 years  
16. John Gold, 68 years 36. William, 13 years  
17. Louis, 43 years 37. Elise, 6 months  
18. Rene, 31 years 38. Shann, 23 years  
19. Mitchell, 31 years 39. Marie-Louise, 6 years  
20. Munroe, 23 years  
Terms and conditions.—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 1, 2, & 3 years, and without interest in notes bearing mortgage on said slaves, and endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator of said estate. Said notes to be divided into four parts, each part interest; and if not paid at maturity to bear 8 per cent interest.  
For further particulars, apply on the premises.  
NOTICE.  
From inspection of the books of the above Bakery, it will be ascertained by all persons who may be desirous of buying the same, that the profits of said establishment, from 1847 to 1855, have amounted to \$127,748, making an average of more than \$15,000 a year.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE C. P. HERALD.

The present "powers that be" are decided "going it with a perfect bonum," when we consider the absurd vote lately given on the permanent Seat of Government question. To us western Canadians, who are away from the excitement and turbulence attending a question of this description in the Legislative Hall, the placing the Seat of Government in the most northern verge of civilization, in the United Provinces, was the features of a measure voted on by hon. members, while in a state of lunacy; unless, indeed a Federal union can be obtained—and even with this in contemplation, our wise legislators are placing the cart before the horse: Imagine my dear disciple of Faustus, the western Province, 30 or 30 years hence, at the rate of progress it has been making in comparison to the eastern Province, sending its representatives 800 to 1000 miles to legislature, in a City, beyond which, northward, little or no interest can ever be imparted enough to engage the attention of an Assembly, and this, too, with that inevitable measure "Representation by Population" looming in the distance. At the present comparative rate of increase between Western and Eastern Canada, with representation on the basis of population, the Western Canadians will have a majority of 30 representatives over Eastern Canada, and having in mind the well-known axiom "the greatest good to the greatest number," the Pitts & Fozes of the Canadian Parliament have given their constituents a wonderful proof of their foresight, perhaps they have a wholesome fear of the people, and wish to be under the guns of the citadel! and in this view they have placed themselves between two fires. Search the continent over and there is not a more lawless city, according to its population, to be found than Quebec, and this, too, in a great degree on filibuster and sectarian grounds. If a church, full of people is attacked, Quebec is pointed out as the city where it took place, and the Roman Catholics of Champlain are the "bold boys" that performed the praiseworthy deed. If a defenceless Protestant is hurried to the eternal tribunal, by Roman Catholic assassins, Quebec is the city that is pointed out with the finger of an unrevenged murder, and scorn, where the assassins were acquitted, by a jury who probably dared not do their duty, and backed by the charge of a Judge whose head was too weak and his heart was too cowardly to declare an impartial charge to those whose ignorance may palliate their error. If a member of Parliament is to be hissed and hooted and threatened for giving his independent opinion of certain religious institutions. Quebec is the city that is pointed out, as the place, where the champion's bludgeon, cramp-ed public opinion, and proved a more powerful instrument, than the grim fortress that frowns with its iron mouthed monsters over the city. But why still the fearful catalogue of lawless acts,—only last summer a mob of wharf laborers put the authorities at defiance, and stopped the business of vessel-loading for some days—and this is the delectable city that the assembled wisdom of United Canada has fallen in love with—in all truth the "mountain was in labor, and brought forth a rat." However, there may be a sudden stop to all speculation, when the Bill for providing for the estimated expenses of Building Parliament Houses, is brought before the House, as I think that the western members will rather back out from voting the immense sum said to be the required amount, with the great western interests at stake, and the consciousness that in a few years Canada West will double the Eastern Province in wealth, population and power. Should the seat of Government be permanently placed at Quebec, western members should be true to themselves and their constituents, and keep in view the destiny of this Great Western Province, which even at the present time occupies so proud a position in the scale of Bonny Nations, and vote against the estimates to a man, or as a last resort, try and get a dissolution of the union; Lower Canada, with its inert, though mild rural population, has long like a nightmare on the energies of the Western Province, and although in all sisterly affection, the Western Province desires to pull her along in the race of empire, it is rather unfair that the now apparently patted sides should have all the "Turkey."  
Yours in truth,  
PICKWICK, JR.  
Renfrew, April 25th, 1856.

## SUCCESSION SALE.

Estate of F. B. Daquin.  
WILLIAM B. DAQUIN, Auctioneer, of the contents of the late estate of F. B. Daquin, deceased, at Bank's Arcade, Montreal, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1856, at 12 o'clock, by virtue of an order from the Hon. J. B. Macdonald, of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 24th February, 1856.

## THE PEN OF PEACE.

France being desirous of possessing the pen with which the treaty of Peace was signed, signified her wishes. There is an immense Eagle kept alive in the Jardin des Plantes. From the wing of this bird a quill was taken, and with it the Peace was signed. The pen was then fastened to a sheet of pasteboard, and surrounded by the Seal of all the Powers represented at the Congress. The plenipotentiaries all signed their names on the Board. M. Foullet de Cosnes, the Chief of the Bureau of the protocols, wrote underneath:—"I certify that this pen, was pulled by me from the Imperial Eagle of the Jardin des Plantes, and that it is the pen which was used for the signature of the treaty of Peace, of March, 1856." The pasteboard was then framed and glazed, and presented to the Emperor. The gift made for this occasion cost 11,000 francs. (The Herald's London correspondent says that the gift was made for the occasion cost 11,000 francs.)  
The Rev. John Cameron, of Perth, will preach (D. V.) in the Baptist Chapel, next Sabbath, 2nd May, at eleven o'clock, and at three o'clock, P.M.  
A GREAT ARTISAN WELL.  
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