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The Widow to the Bride.

From the Churchman's Monthly Magazine.

"I saw thee wedded, lady,
At the altar's holy side,
As with the roses 'mid thy shining hair,
Thou stoodst at a happy bride,
The soft light of joyous band,
A tender radiance shed,
While priestly word and marriage ring,
Proclaimed thee duly wed.

"I saw thee wedded, lady,
With the love light on thy brow,
And I heard thy love breathing whisper
Of the holy marriage vow,
And by the quick pulsation,
In my bosom's inmost core,
I knew thy heart was throbbing
As it ne'er had throbb'd before.

"I saw thee wedded, lady,
And my thoughts went roving back
To a bridal day which long ago
Illumed thy eyes and cheek,
When like myself I vowed to love,
Through woe and woe, for life,
A with the golden circlet joined,
That sweetest name—a wife!

"Oh, marvel not, if 'mid the smiles
That graced thy upland hour,
Mine eyes were wet with bitter tears,
Which fell like summer shower;
It was not envy of thy lot,
Nor sorrow at thy bliss,
I would not that thy cup of joy,
One shining drop should miss.

"But, oh, 'twas memory, memory's power,
Which thus my spirit bowed,
I knelt again as once I knelt,
And vowed as once I vowed;
Methought I stood as thou didst stand,
The loved one by my side,
Then looked upon my darkened robes,
The widowed, not the bride.

"Yet, lady, though my heart was sad,
As sad it oft must be,
Heaven's best and holiest benison,
I would still call down on thee,
Joy to the bride! love's brightest wreath
For thee may true love twine,
And be thy wedded life as bliss,
And oh! less brief than mine."

Nearly two thirds of the immigrants arriving this season remained in Canada; about 1,000 were assisted to emigrate.

Clinton, Nov. 11.—The house and store of Mr. Scott, of Wilmington, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. Everything was destroyed. A large amount of money was burned up in the conflagration.

The R. C. Bishop of Montreal took his departure on Monday for Rome, whither he proceeds on ecclesiastical business. His Lordship was accompanied to the station by the Chasseurs Canadiens, with their band, and a number of friends.

Clifton, Nov. 15.—Mr. Andrew Flood, an elderly man, from Brooklyn, N. Y., was recently run over by the cars at this station, last evening. He had both legs completely severed from his body, and only survived the accident a few hours.

Sarnia, Nov. 11.—The propeller Georgian arrived here this evening about 9:30. She is now in possession of the Customs officials, who will undoubtedly make a thorough examination before permitting her to depart from this port. So far we have not heard of anything being found of a suspicious nature. She appears to be intended for legitimate commercial purposes.

The widow of John Brown (who fringed the State of Virginia) has arrived in California. She is accompanied by her son, aged twenty-six, and two daughters of fifteen and seventeen. They have their merino sheep and other fine stock with them, and will settle in Tehama county, an agricultural district on the upper Sacramento river.

The Melbourne papers give a horrible account of the levity and bravado of the two prisoners who were executed for attempting to rob the Collingwood Bank. One of the poor wretches sang a comic song, and the other, though penitent, asked, "When shall we three meet again?" Certainly the gallows seems to have lost its terrors.

Commander Fortin, of the Government schooner *La Confiance*, reports that the fisheries in the Gulf this year, principally those of the North Shore, have not been as productive as usual. They had not failed, however, on the Canadian side, to the same extent as on those of Newfoundland and Labrador. The fisheries in the Moine and vicinity were almost a complete failure.

Erison's iron clad "Diastol," built for the Federal Government, has proved on her trial a greater failure than the *Monitors*. She required four steam tugs besides her own power to move her, and steered so widely with several men at the helm, as to give the tug all they could do to keep her in the channel. She is supplied with one of Erison's Caloric engines, which have so far failed to compete with steam power.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We have reason to believe that Parliament will be called together about the middle of January for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolutions adopted at the recent intercolonial Conference at Quebec. It is understood that a copy of the resolutions has already been sent home to the British Government; and it is likely that the despatch acknowledging their receipt, and stating the views of the Imperial authorities upon them, will be submitted to Parliament at the same time. —*Hamilton Spectator*.

The sponge business has become a prominent department of industry in the Bahama Islands. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years, and nets annually about \$20,000. The sponge is fished and raked from the sandy bottom of the ocean, at a depth of twenty, thirty, or sixty feet. It belongs to a very low order of animal life, organization being hardly detected. When first taken from the water it is black, and becomes exceedingly offensive from decomposition. It is so poisonous in this state that it almost blisters the flesh it happens to touch. The first process is to bury it in the sand, where it remains for two or three weeks, in which time the gelatinous animal matter is absorbed and destroyed by the insects that swarm in the sand. After being cleaned it is compressed and packed in boxes for export. The sponge has been used in a variety of new purposes, and within the past few years has quadrupled in value. —*West India paper*.

THE JEWEL THIEF.

A LONDON DETECTIVE'S STORY.

I received a message from the chief of police of L., saying there was a thieving mystery to be solved in that city, which would hand some reward the successful investigator, and if I could find time to visit the place immediately, he should be happy to confer with me, in preference to any other, as not a few of my exploits were already known to him.

I was flattered. I was a young man of twenty-three, to be selected by a stranger, the head of the police in a distant city, in preference to all the old, experienced, detectives of London! It was indeed, something to be proud of! And yet, my vanity whispered me, the man was right—*oh*, though young in years, I was old in human nature, and, by a sort of instinct, could scent out rascals as naturally as a hound does a fox. Mystery, moreover, exactly suited my proclivities; perplexities were my delight—*oh*, I fairly revelled in the strange, hidden, complicated and wonderful. So, of course, I resolved to go to L.—at once, and I went.

"My name, sir, is James Felstone, of London," I said, on presenting myself to Mr. Broughton, chief police of L. He looked somewhat surprised, and offered me his hand cordially, and said he was happy to make my acquaintance, though he had expected to see a much older person bearing the name that was already becoming somewhat famous.

"Well, you have come to help us in this matter, that has already become such a puzzle," he continued.

"I have come, at your request," I replied, "to see what I can do in the affair, though I am as yet entirely ignorant of the nature of it."

"Well, it is nothing more or less than the mysterious abstraction of jewelry," rejoined Mr. Broughton. "Not less than twenty or thirty of our first families have lost jewels of great value—rings, brooches, bracelets, pendants, necklaces, and, in fact, every kind of precious ornament—whilst here have been taken from them in an unaccountable manner, without broken locks, and no signs of burglarious entrance."

"The thief," said I at once, "moves in fashionable circles, and whether male or female, passes for one of the first."

"By Jove!" exclaimed Broughton, grasping the idea, with a brightened look, "I believe you are right! though not one of us have thought of such a thing."

"Not a soul, except you and I and one other, must know anything of it now!" said I, positively, as the plan of operations instantly formed in my mind.

"And who, then, is to be the third?"

"No less than the mayor of the city, who, I trust, will assist us in carrying out a nice little plot I have in view."

"He will do anything to detect the thief," said Broughton, "for he has himself been a sufferer to the extent of over two thousand pounds—or rather I should say, his lady has, which is about the same thing."

"Ah, your lady!" said I. "I had over-looked her—she must be in the plot too! I hope she can keep a secret—for all will depend upon this being kept a secret from even the faintest suspicion from getting abroad."

"And pray what is your plot?" asked the chief.

"Can you guess?"

"Not I."

"You will laugh when I tell you. What say you to my suddenly appearing in the fashionable world as a lady of great wealth, with a grand soirée given at the mayor's in my honor?"

"A lady—you?" cried Broughton in astonishment.

"You see I have a fair skin, and am almost as beautiful as a lady of twelve. I assure you, when properly dressed on my part, I do not make so uninteresting a lady as you may suppose—at least I can say that I have more than once been honored with the serious attention from some fastidious gentlemen."

Broughton laughed.

"But how, by even such means, will you be able to detect the thief?" he enquired.

"I shall probably be brought in contact with either him or her—who will, if supposition prove correct, be one of the select company—and my thief-taken will do the rest."

"Well," he rejoined, "you seem born for your profession, and if you catch this scoundrel, your fortune will be made."

"So, then, you find my disguise perfect, do you?"

"I do not think I ever saw a more astonishing man in my life than the chief of police at that moment; he turned round and white about a dozen times in a minute, staring at me all the while; and at last, drawing his breath and seeming to gulp down something that was hard to swallow, he exclaimed—

"In the name of all that is wonderful, what are you? a man or a woman?"

"I know I shall pass muster now!" I laughed.

In truth I found it more difficult to convince him I was myself, than that I was my wife.

I was conveyed to the mayor's residence in a splendid carriage; and there, after passing a satisfactory examination, took up my quarters as his color, Miss Mary Glencoe, from the borders of Scotland.

In due time, as soon as it could be arranged, a grand dinner was given in my honor—the saloons were thronged by the rich and titled of both sexes—and then my work began in earnest. I was richly dressed and wore jewels of great value, which at my desire had been borrowed expressly for this occasion. These I fancied would attract the special notice of the thief, and in that event, I relied upon detecting him or her.

I told him a few minutes he was telling, and partly by some peculiar expression of countenance, to be confirmed of what might follow the suspicion.

In so large a company, with so much fashionable ceremony and necessary crowding, the task I had allotted myself was by no means an easy one; and the evening was half gone, without my discovering anything to give even a hope of success. At length a French Count was presented—whose dress was exquisite, and whose whiskers, moustache and imperial were perfect—and at once I became very interested. He saw it, and felt flattered, for already I was quite a belle, and soon we were on the best of terms, chatting away in a manner that made the other guests of both sexes a little envious, and not jealous.

In some little minutes he was telling, and partly by some peculiar expression of countenance, to be confirmed of what might follow the suspicion.

"I should say a thousand pounds, at least, for the centre stone is a very large one," he replied, weighing it with his gilded fingers.

"Oh, then," I laughed, "I am far richer than I thought I was. I have ever so many jewels much larger than this."

"I hope you did not venture to bring them with you?" he said.

"Why not? I innocently asked.

"Oh, nothing, only you might run the risk of losing some of the city and its inhabitants."

The same as Aunt's were, and others I have heard of in this city. Yes; but Count, you must yourself admit that they are safe here, under this roof, from the old axiom that lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

"He laughed, 'very good.' We conversed some time longer on the same topic, and by hoping that I kept them in a secure place, he finally drew from me the assurance that I put them in my bureau drawer every night, never falling into the hands of the thief, and that I was then dropped, and soon after the Count gave way for somebody else.

When alone with the mayor and his good lady that night, after the departure of the company, both congratulated me on the manner of playing my part, said they were perfectly satisfied, and inquired what success I had met with.

"The French Count is the thief," said I. I suspected him almost at the first glance, and proved it to my satisfaction afterwards."

"Gracious Heaven! it could not be!" he exclaimed. "He was one of the first houses of France, and was a warm personal friend of mine. I enquired how long they had known him. They told, had been in the city ever since! Strange coincidence!"

He did not converse with the lady about her jewels before she left them, but he had recollected! he did. Could the house be entered by a night key? It could; though the lock was a peculiar patent, and could not be picked, or turned by the key of any other door. Had his honor the mayor permitted the Count to see and handle the key? Astonishing remembrance! he had.

"And I will stake my reputation," said I, in conclusion, "that he is not only the thief but that I will prove him to be so within a month."

The next night two police were smuggled into the house, unknown to any of the servants. Nothing came of it. The second night was the same. The third—ah! that was different. On that night, between the hours of two and three, my Countess came in, and found his way to my room as readily as he had been an inmate. It subsequently came out that he had learned of his sleeping-chamber from one of the servants on the night of the soiree. He entered so softly that, though awake, I was not disturbed. He was an adept at his business, and in less than a minute my dressing bureau was searched, and he was stealing out of my room with quite a handful of paste jewels in his possession, but, like a rat in a trap, he now met with an obstruction in the shape of two police officers who took him into custody. A search of his baggage disclosed many of the missing jewels. He was tried in due time, convicted on several counts, (no pun meant), and transported for life.

A large purse was made up for me, and my stratagem was considered only as a mark of good fortune, but in its result, breadth and depth, a very laughable practical joke. I returned to London a proud and happy man, with my reputation widely increased.

FINIS IN PROPO.—Photo, Nov. 11.—A brick cottage, owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Curry, of Plover, was destroyed by fire this morning about three o'clock. Mr. Curry's loss amounts to \$1,500. He is insured in the *London and London* for 1,000. Most of the furniture was saved.

Appearance of the Lower Mississippi.

Natchez, Oct. 25.—On the second day of our voyage, as we turned a bend in the river, the city of Memphis came into sight, and on landing there a strange sight presented itself to us. The river appeared like a tomb, every store closed, men running hither and thither, merchandise laid out on the shore ready for immediate shipment, while two streets back from the river, and thence to the suburbs, every shop and alley were barricaded with bags of cotton. It was at once evident that a raid was in expectation, and numbers were the theories one heard at every corner. Prior to the war, Memphis was by far the chief business place on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans. The situation of the city is quite fine, and presents a striking appearance as seen from the river on approaching from either way, with its ramparts several hundred feet in width extending along the shore, and its business district, about two streets from the river, is a redeeming feature in the general appearance of the city. The grounds are somewhat contracted, but the taste displayed in laying them out, and the graceful Southern foliage, together with the numerous fine squares, render the place attractive to the stranger and pleasant to the citizen. A marble monument to Old Hickory stands in the middle of the park, erected in 1859. Upon the northern face the motto, "Federal Union; it must be preserved," appears. On the breaking out of the present rebellion, the conscious strikers and narrow-minded conspirators sought to efface these sacred words, but their unscrupulous attempts stand as an enduring monument for all time against them.

On leaving Memphis, we entered into a more dangerous territory, and each gunboat as we passed hailed us with, "Take care! firing below!" Touching at Helena and one or two landing places for wood, the encampment at the mouth of White River was reached, and at this point we were met by a large number of troops going up to the assistance of Memphis.

Our first gunboat shot came upon us as follows:—Soon after leaving White River, and near Gaines Landing, it being about 8 p.m., the band was furnishing music for the entertainment of the troops, and a gunboat thought a little firing had snapped, but those initiated knew better, and a general scattering took place. It was at first thought it was only a scare, but it proved far otherwise when one soldier lying on the lower deck was brought to the deck with a rifle ball still in his side, and another from the upper deck with a flesh wound. The former wound appeared to be mortal, and when we left the suffering man at Vicksburg he was sinking fast. Lights were immediately put on the cabin, and the body of the pilot put up, and though we were fired at several times during the night, once by a battery, no one else was injured. The ladies, and there were many on board, behaved in a noble manner, putting to shame some of the soldiers who, at the slightest sound, immediately hugged the cabin floor.

The following afternoon we passed the mouth of the Yazoo, and ere long Vicksburg was seen in the distance. Having a few hours here, I took the opportunity to land and examine the city and its fortifications. The city is elevated, the ground very uneven, and the place is far from being compactly built. At present the streets are in a filthy condition, and the general appearance of the whole city is offensive. Notwithstanding this the city is crowded all the time, and the streets are perfectly impregnable, and can be reduced only by starvation. The fortifications are within, and no force could take it by assault. The "caves" were for the most part been filled up, and the shells and bullets, once so plenty, have now disappeared from the streets. I found that the city had been completely over-run, and the shells were thrown into the city. Since the embargo on the cotton trade, Vicksburg, as well as all other trading places on the river, has been extremely dull for speculators.

A northern merchant (you can best judge of his principles) informed me last winter that he sold eight thousand dollars worth of goods in Vicksburg, of which he knew one-third went to the Confederacy. This is all ended at present, but hordes of speculators are here expecting the bars to be removed, and the goods to be sent out by exchanging goods needed on the plantation, at about \$100 or \$200 a bale. I hear of some who have cleared one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in four months in cotton speculation.

On the night of the 25th day from Cairo, the 104 reached Natchez, which is by far the most picturesque place on the river. The city proper is built on a bluff, two hundred feet above the surface of the river. The lower part of the land, where the heavy shipping business is done, is called Natchez Bend, and is the view of the Mississippi from the bluff is perhaps the finest anywhere upon the river. Immediately in front, and extending for miles, the great swamps of Louisiana are seen. To the right, left and in front (the latter owing to one of the numerous bends in the Mississippi) the winding waters of the great river are seen, and directly below, anchored in the stream, are an iron-clad ram and a gunboat. Prior to the war, for many miles the snow-white cotton fields could be seen from the bluff, but at present the traveller sees only a few scattered patches of the great river are seen, and all that is raised is inland and generally within the rebel lines. The city of Natchez is situated as little as any Southern place. It is at present a military post, and under the command of General Bryan. The Confederates seize their conscripts right up to the lines, which at present are kept well closed. Two escaping conscripts were shot within the lines a few nights since, but such things are of almost daily occurrence. —*Boston Advertiser*.

Mr. Whitworth has been firing round balls at the gunboats, with the edges placed at his feet, and his horizontal bore. The accuracy of these shots when fired singly was marvellous, a dozen shot being fired through a space of eighteen inches square, at a distance of 500 yards. But in its result, breadth and depth, a very laughable practical joke. I returned to London a proud and happy man, with my reputation widely increased.

Why is a ploughed field like feathered game? Because it is full of rascals.

The New Constitution.

The *Journal de Quebec* professes to have picked the following information out of articles in the newspapers and speeches made at Banquets. It is however, undoubtedly the text of the minutes agreed upon by the Quebec Conference. We (Montreal Herald) translate—

1st. That a federal union with the crown of Great Britain at the head of the arrangement and to promote in the future the prosperity of British North America, provided always that such union may be effected upon principles of equity towards the different provinces.

2nd. That the system of federation for the provinces of British North America, the best adapted in the present circumstances for the protection of the varied interests of the several provinces, and the most fit to produce efficiency, harmony and permanence in the working of the union, shall be a general government and parliament, which shall have the control of affairs common to all the provinces with local legislatures and governments for each of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward. The local governments and legislatures to have control respectively of local affairs. The administration of the province of Newfoundland, the New West Territory, Vancouver's Island and British Columbia is to be provided for.

3rd. The federal government and parliament are to be formed in so far as circumstances may permit, on the model of the British constitution; the convention desiring thus to express its desire of perpetuating the ties which unite us to the mother country, and to serve more efficiently the interests of the populations of the different provinces.

4th. The executive power will reside in the sovereign of Great Britain, and will be administered by the sovereign or his representative, according to the principles of the British constitution.

5th. The Sovereign or his representative will be the Commander-in-Chief of the forces by land and sea.

6th. There shall be for all the Confederated Provinces one general Parliament composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons.

In order to form the Legislative Council, the Provinces shall be divided into three parts; the 1st shall comprise Upper Canada; the 2nd Lower Canada; and the 3rd Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. These three parts shall be represented by equal numbers in the Legislative Council. In this manner Upper Canada shall have 24 Councillors; Lower Canada 24; and the three Maritime Provinces 24, of whom 10 will be for Nova Scotia; 10 for New Brunswick, and four for Prince Edward Island.

8th. Newfoundland, on entering the union, will have the right to four Legislative Councillors.

9th. The conditions of admission into the union of the North Western Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island shall be determined upon by the Federal Parliament and approved by Her Majesty, and with regard to the admission and conditions of admission of British Columbia or Vancouver's Island, the consent of the local Legislative Councils will be necessary.

10th. Legislative Councillors are to be named for life by the Crown, under the great seal of the General Government. Legislative Councillors shall lose their seats by the fact of a continued absence during two years consecutively.

11th. Legislative Councillors must be born or naturalized British subjects, of thirty years of age, and possessed of and continuing to be possessed of real property of the value of \$4,000, free from all incumbrances. But with respect to Newfoundland and P. E. Island the property may be real or personal.

12th. The Legislative Council shall have the decision of all questions relative to the eligibility or want of eligibility of its members.

13th. The first Legislative Councillors will be taken from the existing Legislative Councils of the different Provinces, except Prince Edward Island. If a sufficient number of Councillors shall not be found willing to serve, the complement must necessarily be found elsewhere.

The Councillors are to be named by the Crown on the recommendation of the general government, on the presentation of the respective local government. In the nomination regard is to be had to Legislative Councillors representing the position in the Legislative Council of each of the provinces, in order that all political parties should be as much as possible proportionally and equitably represented in the Federal Legislative Council.

14th. The President of the Legislative Council until it shall have been otherwise decided by the General Parliament, shall be the Governor-General of the Canadas, Councillors by the Crown; who may remove him at pleasure. He is to have only a casting vote.

15th. Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors who are to represent Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the Federal Legislature shall be named to represent one of the electoral divisions named in schedule A, chap. 1 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor must reside in or possess his qualification in the division whose representation is to be assigned to him.

16th. The representation in the Federal House of Commons shall have for its basis the population determined by the official census taken every ten years, and the number of representation shall be at first as follows:—

Upper Canada shall have..... 82
Lower Canada..... 65
Nova Scotia..... 19
New Brunswick..... 15
Prince Edward Island..... 8

17th. There shall be no change in the representation of the different Provinces before the census of 1871.

18th. Immediately after the census of 1871, and every subsequent decennial census, the representation of each of the Provinces in the House of Commons shall be repartitioned on the basis of population.

19th. Lower Canada shall never have more nor less than sixty-five representatives, and the other Provinces shall have, after the census, the proportion of representation to which each shall have the right, taking for the basis of calculation the total of the representation of Lower Canada.

(For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Canada will always be assigned sixty-five members, and each of the other provinces shall at each re-adjustment receive, for the

ten years next succeeding, the number of members to which it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy according to the Census then taken by having sixty-five members.) —*Montreal Gazette*.

20th. There shall be no reduction in the number of representatives elected for any one Province, unless the total of the population shall have decreased to the extent of five per cent or more, in comparison with the total of the population of the Confederated Provinces.

21st. In computing the number of representatives as each decennial period, no regard shall be had for fractions except when they exceed half the number which would give them the right to a representative, and then these fractions shall have a right to a representative.

22nd. The legislatures of the different provinces shall divide their provinces respectively into counties, and shall define the limits thereof.

23rd. The federal parliament may increase the number of its members when it shall think proper; but must preserve the proportions then existing.

24th. The local legislatures may from time to time change the electoral districts, for the purpose of representation in the federal House of Commons, and may redistribute in such a manner as may be thought advisable, the representatives to whom they may respectively be entitled in the federal House of Commons.

25th. Until it shall be otherwise decided by the federal parliament all the laws on the following subjects which shall be in force in the several provinces at the date of the proclamation of the union, shall continue to be in force, viz: the laws relative to the qualification or non-qualification of persons to sit and vote in the Legislative Assemblies in each province, as well as those which regard the capacity or incapacity of voters, and oaths imposed upon voters, those relating to returning officers, their powers and duties; to elections, to the time which elections are to last, to contested elections and proceedings incident thereto; to the vacating of seats; to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of vacancies arising from causes other than the dissolution of parliament, all of which shall be applicable to the elections of members of the federal House of Commons according to the provisions for which they may be elected.

26th. The duration of Parliament shall be for five years, unless such be previously dissolved by the Governor-General.

27th. There shall never be a greater lapse of time than one year between the end of one Federal Session and the beginning of another.

28th. The general parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Confederated Provinces, but always without prejudice to the Sovereignty of Great Britain.

29th. The following subjects shall be placed especially under its control:—
Trade and Commerce.
Duties on Imports and Exports, except on the export of squared timber, logs, masts, spars, planks, sawed lumber, coal and other minerals.
Excise Duties.
The raising of Money by any other mode or system of taxation.
Loans of Money on Public Credit.
The Postal Service.
Steamboat or other Shipping Companies, Railroads, Canals and other works connecting two or more Provinces, or which are prolonged beyond the limits of one of them.
Steamers navigating between the Confederated Provinces and other countries; Telegraphic Communications, and the Incorporation of Telegraphic Companies.

30th. The power of pardoning, criminals or relieving, commuting, or remitting their sentences in whole or part, which power belonging to the crown, shall reside in the person of the lieutenant governor in Council; but these last must obey the instructions which may from time to time be addressed to them in this respect by the general government as well as to the laws passed by the general parliament.

31st. With respect to all questions in which the federal and local legislatures have a concurrent control, the laws of the general parliament are to be supreme over those of the local legislatures. The laws of the latter will be null and void when they may conflict with those of the general parliament.

32nd. The English and French language may be employed alternately in the deliberations of the Federal Parliament as well as in the Legislature of Lower Canada, the Federal Courts and the Courts of Lower Canada.

33rd. No taxes are to be imposed on public properties belonging to the Federal or local governments.

34th. Every bill having for its object the appropriation of any portion of the public revenue, the creation of new taxes or imposts, must originate in the Federal House of Commons or the local Legislative Assembly, as the case may be.

35th. Every bill, resolution, address or bill of the Federal House of Commons, or any local Legislative Assembly, having for its object the appropriation of any part whatever of the revenue, or the creation of taxes or imposts, must be preceded by a message from the Governor-General, or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be; and the message must be laid before the House during the same session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill shall be passed.

36th. Any bill of the general Legislature will be subject to rejection by Her Majesty during the two years following its passage; and those of the local governments during the twelve months following their adoption.

37th. Ottawa is to be the seat of the Federal Government; but the royal prerogative is saved in respect to the fixing of the general government.

38th. Towards all claims for the Seat of the Upper Canadian Government, and Quebec for that of the Government of Lower Canada, there is to be no change as to the Local Seats of Government for the other Provinces.

39th. All moneys in the Treasury, balance in the hands of Bankers, and in other securities in the Treasury of the different Provinces at the time of union, shall belong to the General Government.

40th. The Public Works and properties belonging to the different Provinces shall belong to the General Government, viz: the roads, canals, wharves, public harbors, light houses, piers, wharves, steamboats, bridges, and other public

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island shall have been consolidated, the judges of these Provinces, who are to be named by the General Government, shall be taken from their respective bars.

37th. The Judges of the Courts of Admiralty, who now receive salaries, shall be paid by the General Government.

38th. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, but they may be dismissed only on an address of the two Houses of the Federal Parliament.

39th. Each Province shall have an executive officer called a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be named by the Governor-General in Council, under the great seal of the Confederated Provinces, and during good pleasure; but this good pleasure must not be exercised before the lapse of five years unless the case, which must be commensurate in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after his dismissal, and also by a message to the two Houses of the Federal Parliament in the first week of the next following session.

40th. The Lieutenant-Governors shall be paid by the General Government in the same manner as the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, and shall not intend to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island on the Imperial Parliament for the salary now paid to its Lieutenant-Governor.

41st. The local Legislatures shall have power from time to time to amend or change their constitution.

42nd. The local legislatures shall have power to make laws on the following subjects, viz: Direct taxation, and the imposition of export duties on squared timber, logs, masts, spars, deals, sawed lumber, coal and other minerals.
Loans of money on the credit of their province.
The creation and tenure of local offices, and the appointment and payment of local officers.
Agriculture.
Immigration.
Education (excepting the rights and privileges which the Catholic and Protestant minorities may possess with respect to separate schools in the two Canadas at the moment of the union).
The sale and regulation of public lands other than those belonging to the general government.
Sea and inland fisheries.
The establishment, maintenance and general regulation of penitentiaries and reformatories.
The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, and all kinds