

could be made so as to allow of some of the loose fish in the Lower Province being caught and put out of the way, it might be good.

Hon. J. D. McGEE suggested that the provisions of it be extended to Upper Canada, for then, if the bait were a golden one, the lion member for Cornwall would be the first loose fish caught.

These loose fishy jokes so excited the risibility of the House that it had to rise and adjourn till next day.

On Thursday the House was found in the same place as the day before. Some of the members came in about three o'clock, took their seats, and tried to look very wise, but, of course, failed. After occupying a long time in doing nothing, a motion to adjourn was brought in, but

Mr. POWELL thinking the hon. members were acting too much like schoolboys in striving to get away as soon as possible, asked the house to consent to the reading a second time, of a bill to patent some kind of fuel of American invention, upon which a desultory discussion took place.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought that parties that *is* interested should not act as they were doing, but admitted that there *is* considerations under which such a bill might be granted.

The discussion then touched upon the Patent laws, glanced at the various phases and arguments on Free Trade, and wound up upon the action of the United States Government in regard to the late Fenian invasion, in the course of which,

Mr. POPE said he admired the straightforward action of the American Government in the matter. (We suppose he meant in their allowing the Fenians a clear road into this country.)

The discussion clearly proved that "eaise trifling in themselves are adequate to the most startling results."

The House getting somewhat beyond its depth in the matter, abruptly terminated the discussion, and adjourned to Shaver's to get a sherry cobbler in order to cool their ardour, which the warmth of discussion had generated, where our reporter left them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"STUPIDITY."—This correspondent wants to know if the fact of the House adjourning each evening at six o'clock effects a saving in gas and fuel at the Parliament Buildings. Decidedly yes; in every sense. The country is spared not only the *expense* of gas but its *inflation*, and the accompanying *fuelish* speeches.

"BACHELOR."—Your question is perplexing. As we have heard it, the soliloquy of a young lady, detaching her hair before retiring is, "What dreams may come when we have shuffled off this mortal coil."

"THOMAS."—Declined.

"CIVIC."—Yes; our new policemen are to wear brass coats with blue buttons.

"RUDOLPH."—There is no accounting for tastes. We once heard of a wealthy lady, fond of concord of sweet sounds, who eloped with a negro minstrel who played the bones!

"MORALITY."—It is not as you state, we think. If the great Morison prophet, Brigham Young, has been appointed to the Inspectorship of the Fisheries here, we have not been made acquainted with the fact. There are other Youngs than Brigham in the world, but,

"What's in a name
When conduct's the same?"

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

We find there is some curiosity in the public mind to know what are the educational qualifications required of candidates for appointment to the Civil service. We therefore make room in this number for the following statement of the subjects of examination, which although not copied from official papers, our readers may rely on as being pretty nearly correct.

1. *Reading*.—Candidates are required to read, *visa voce*, any English book which may be presented to them, and without spelling each syllable separately. Mistakes in pronunciation, however, in words over three syllables are not counted.

2. *Writing*.—Must be legible. Gentlemen are not allowed to cross their 't's' with a ruler.

3. *Spelling*.—It is deemed advisable that candidates should possess a certain acquaintance with this branch of knowledge, but as the orthography of the English language is somewhat arbitrary, great allowance will be made in such cases as may be recommended by ministers or influential members of Parliament for special consideration.

4. *Arithmetical*.—The multiplication table up to 10 times. Those gentlemen who can say it up to 12 times will receive honorable mention.

5. *Book-keeping*.—Candidates will be required to show how they would proceed to open an account—with a tailor for example; also to give their views on the comparative advantages of the cash and credit systems.

6. *Grammar*.—Candidates must be able to point out the articles, definite and indefinite, which may occur in a given sentence.

7. *Geography*.—The names of the continents, and of the chief countries and capitals of Europe.

8. *History*.—Such questions as any of the Examiners can think of, and know the answers to. Up to the present, however, no questions in this department have ever been asked.

The above is a formidable list of subjects, and it is no wonder that some over-ambitious young men, as badly off for political friends as for education, are always coming to grief under these searching examinations. We can hardly, however, pity those who venture up so wholly unqualified for success. If it was only education they lacked there would be some hope in their case, but with neither education nor influence—why, what *can* they expect?

RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES.

We have before us a long letter bitterly pitching into the arrangement adopted by the Superintendents of the Ottawa and Prescott railway for running the night's train between this city and Prescott. The writer says he laid at the Junction recently over four mortal hours waiting for the up train on the Grand Trunk. He asks why might not the train leave Ottawa at ten, or later, as well as at six; and also begs to be informed why the train from Prescott might not depart immediately on arrival of the trains from the West at half-past five. This is a subject with which we have nothing to do. We advise our correspondent to lay the matter before the public through the columns of some of our daily contemporaries, and we are satisfied that when Mr. Dettlor, the superintendent, sees the really inconvenient state of affairs to the travelling public, he will at once study a remedy.

CONSIDERUM.—What key was used in opening the first parliament in Ottawa? A. Monck (key.)

The following memorandum was picked up near the Parliament Buildings. The owner can have it by sending his address to the editor of the BEE, Drawer G, Post Office.

R. Davis in acct. current with Geo. Cotton.

1863. Dr.		
Nov.	To Cash at Quebec to retire note.....	151 00
Jan. 24	" " Cash.....	50 00
	" " Check on Bank.....	50 00
	" " Do. do.....	50 00
May 4	" " Cash.....	150 00
	" " Paid board bill.....	100 60
		<hr/>
		\$667 55
1866. Cr.		
May 4	By 20 weeks' and 4 days salary, at \$25.....	514 25
	" " One week's salary, on return iron	
	West.....	25 00
	" " Cash lent by you to Mr. Jacques.....	16 00
		<hr/>
		\$555 25
	Balance over, paid Davis.....	112 10
		<hr/>
		\$667 35

NOTE.—Black mail for flax seed not included.

A French physician recommends gargling the throat with lemonade as a cure for diphtheria. The same gargle is extensively used in Ottawa—with a stick in it.

THAT "TIMES."—Of all the extraordinary suggestions ever made by any one not an acknowledged madman, we think that made by the *Times*, on the 18th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo—that all the flags in the city should be hung at half-mast—is altogether the most unaccountable. It hoped to see this done, it said "as a mark of respect to the memory of that noble son of Erin who led the armies of England to glorious victory." Beat this who can! We should show our respect to the Duke of Wellington's memory by exhibiting the signs of the deepest public mourning on the anniversary of his greatest victory! Probably when the 14th of September comes round, the anniversary of the great Duke's death, the *Times* will recommend that the city do be made gay with hunting as a fitting mode of commemorating the day. It would be exactly the same kind of proposition as that which it gravely submitted to our citizens on Monday last.

QUERY.—Why do the city constables continually bring people before the Police Court for infraction of the law because they know those parties can and will pay the fine, while they steadily refrain from noticing the hundred others who are "more wilful in the breach," and far more disgraceful in their sin? We will answer for them? Because they get half the fine, and in the one case they make money, while in the other they would lose their time and trouble. Such disgraceful acts on the part of the Constables are sufficient to make disciples to the police force question of every person in the city.