

Grand Funeral Lodge,
IN MEMORY OF THE GRAND MASTER
THE MASON OF SCOTLAND.
The Provincial Grand Lodge of Lanarkshire, recognizing the great services to the brotherhood of his Grace the late Duke of Athole, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, determined to hold a Funeral Lodge in honor of his memory. On Wednesday evening, accordingly, the brethren throughout the west of Scotland, being duly certified of the wish of the Provincial Grand Lodge, assembled in great strength. Upwards of 1500 Master Masons, in full masonic costume, filled, on the occasion, the area and galleries of the City Hall.

Shortly after seven o'clock p. m. the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly instituted in "the adobe," by Dr. Sir Archd. Alison, P. G. M. After the installation of several office-bearers, the Grand Lodge passed, in procession, through the body of the hall to the platform, the grand organ, presided over by Brother Lambeth, paid forth "The Dead March in Saul." The assemblage in the hall at the same time stood up, when the brilliant colours of their sashes and aprons formed a striking spectacle. Among those who took their places on the platform, we observed the Rev. R. Thomson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rev. W. D. Henderson, Paisley; H. Crossley; Rev. Mr. McLean, Paisley; Rev. B. C. Brown, Airdrie; W. the Hope Verre, Esq., of Birkwood; P. G. M. Lanarkshire; Charles Hope Verre, Esq.; Alex. S. Collett, Esq., of Bonhill; J. Cruickshanks, Esq., P. G. D. M.; W. L. Underwood, Esq., U. S. Consul; John Binnie, Esq.; and the office-bearers of the P. G. L. Brother John Davidson acted as P. G. Senior Warden, and Dr. F. A. Marrow as P. G. Junior Warden.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened with the usual formalities by Dr. James Cruickshanks, and the grand honors duly performed, the brethren being now seated, Dr. H. A. Lambeth gave the opening solo Sonnet in "O minor of Mendelssohn; after which, J. R. Ogden's anthem, No 74, to the words of Heber's hymn, beginning "By cool Siloam's shady rill," was rendered admirably by a fine choir of male voices, with organ accompaniment. The following prayer was read by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lind, all the brethren standing:

"O Lord God Almighty, before whom angels and archangels veil their faces as they cry Holy, Holy, Holy, prepare us to approach Thee. As we draw near to Thee, in Thy mercy draw near to us. Let Thy blessing rest upon our gathering, and while we mourn for him who is not, comfort us with the assurance that thou remainest the same forever. Remind us that we are strangers before Thee. Enable us to live for eternity, redeeming the time because the days are evil, and when Thou hast done us and by us all the good pleasure of Thy will, may we rest in Thee, as our hope is our Brother's doth, and at the general resurrection in the last day, be found of Thee in peace, being living stones upon one foundation which Thou hast laid in Zion."

The brethren having taken their seats, Dr. McFarlane, accompanied by the organ, sang, most beautifully, the anthem No 40 of J. R. Ogden, to Milman's pathetic hymn, beginning "Brother, thou art gone before us." This being finished, the brethren again rose, when Dr. Flindt, P. G. C. read the burial service, the brethren in a holy most solemnly taking their appropriate part in it.

The brethren having resumed their seats, the choir, accompanied by the organ, sang in a most solemn manner Sir Walter Scott's hymn beginning, "The day of wrath! that dreadful day," to Ogden's No 65.

Brother Sir A. Alison then delivered the subjoined eloquent oration:

Provincial Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, and Brethren.—We are now assembled to discharge one of the most momentous, but at the same time, melancholy duties which belong to our fraternity. We have met to celebrate a solemn funeral service to the memory of the late Duke of Athole, Grand Master of the whole Scotch Freemasons, and whose premature decease in the prime of life has, I am sure, realized the prediction of the Grand Lodge in the circular announcing it, that it has been a matter of deep regret to the Freemasons of Scotland and of the part of the world. So various, indeed, have been the merits to our craft of our late Grand Master, that we can scarcely hope to see his place adequately supplied. It is no sinuosity which is devoted upon the nobleman who is nominated to the high and dignified office. Independent of the actual laying of the foundation stones of the most distinguished edifices in all parts of the country which are constructed during his time—a duty which has been his late years have been very considerable—he is expected to mingle frequently in social intercourse with the judges, how distant soever, to contribute largely to the relief of the distress of their members, and since all our fraternity are not actuated by its spirit, sometimes to reconcile their differences. In a word, a Grand Master who really discharges his duties must live more for others than himself. And it is fitting that it should be so, for what is the spirit of Freemasonry but a constant readiness to sacrifice self to others? and what can be so good a model for its head as that which embodies its spirit? All these varied duties our late lamented Grand Master discharged, so long as his health permitted it, in the most exemplary manner. The foundation stones of the chief public edifices constructed in Scotland during the last quarter of a century have been laid by him. In Edinburgh he officiated in that character at the foundation of the Waverley Monument, and many others, which are now the chief ornaments of that beautiful capital; in this city, of the Scotch War Bridge, the Garthwal Monument, and the Scott Monument; and at Stirling, in presence of an hundred thousand spectators, and surrounded by five thousand Freemasons, of the Wallace Monument, a more fitting person to discharge that important duty could not have been selected, for five hundred years before one of his direct ancestors, the Earl of Athole, had been one of the companions and fellow soldiers of Wallace in the great struggle for Scottish independence. It is not surprising that our late Grand Master took such an interest in the proceedings of our fraternity, and was so active in discharging its duties. He belonged to a race which, for above a century, had repeatedly given a Grand Master to the Freemasons of Scotland and had never ceased to feel an interest in their proceedings. His own disposition rendered him peculiarly open to its influences. At once energetic and active, patient and enduring of suffering, resolute and humane, his spirit was unweary, his heart was warm, his disposition was cheerful. His ear was ever open to the tale of suffering, his hand ready to assuage it. He was liberal without ostentation, hospitable without prodigality. While he recognized the affections of the tenantry on his great estates by his kindly demeanour and uniform attention to their interests, he won the hearts of all who approached him by his affability and courtesy. At the same time, he never flinched at the duties of a Highland chieftain, to the most exalted character, "A Queen of England," an Empress of France, at different times shared his hospitality. Few eminent strangers visited the Highlands without having a tale to recount of the princely hospitality of Blair Athole. His was his kindly spirit

confined to the highest classes. Many of you, brethren, can testify how ably, with what heartfelt benevolence he laid aside his rank and joined in the social festivities of the craft in this city and neighborhood. But most of all, on the approach of death, did his character shine forth with peculiar lustre. As it must do to all, he awaited it to him as a noble spirit. His was neither the blind stoicism of the ascetic, nor the wrapt enthusiasm of the fanatic—it was the intrepid demeanour of a Christian. Assailed in the prime of life by a disease that incurable, and most cruel disease, he bore his sufferings with fortitude, and looked forward to the issue without dismay. For three months he was face to face with the King of Terrors, in the most appalling form, and he never flinched from the sight. His whole thoughts were of others; his whole anxiety to discharge his duty to his Queen, his people, and his country. His last effort was to rise from the bed of death to meet his Sovereign with graceful courtesy, had come to Blair Athole to give a public testimony to his worth. His firm reliance was on his Saviour, and when at length the "silver cord" was loosed and the golden bowl broken, and the spirit returned to the God who gave it, and his sufferings were terminated, he yielded up his last breath with the hope of a Christian, with the courage of a Highlander, and in the spirit of a Freemason.

On the Provincial Grand Master resuming his seat, the Grand Masters were allowed, and the organ once forth, the prelude of Handel's exquisite overture, "Wafte him, angels, through the skies." The solo was well rendered by Dr. Bromhead, who, it may be as well to observe here, has been at much trouble to train the chorus of brethren, whose voices did such efficient service throughout the funeral part of the proceedings, giving his second prayer, the P. G. Chaplain was joined by the brethren in a solemn reading, and then the voices of the assemblage were again raised in Heber's "God that madest earth and heaven." The concluding part of the music was splendidly rendered by the whole of the brethren present, the simultaneous sound of the chorus in the Masonic version of "God Save the Queen" thrilling and vibrating even above the organ accompaniment.

Brother Alexander Smollett, of Bonhill, then proposed that the thanks of the brethren be tendered to Brother Sir Archd. Alison for his able and eloquent address in honor of the memory of their late Grand Master.

Brother Sir Archibald Alison replied in a few words, commending the brethren to the West for their zeal in masonry, and the token of love which they had shown to the memory of their late M. W. G. M.

The Lodge was then duly closed, Brother Flindt pronouncing the benediction.—*Glasgow Herald.*

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posed; and his promises to the electors tell the price which he hopes to extract from the public money, for his adhesion to the new edition of the Cartier-Macdonald government.

THE ULTRA.—Every day of our lives we observe, as, probably, every observing man does, the fallacy of extremes in science, morals and politics. In view of the thorough exposition which they receive, the proneness of human nature to their adoption is a matter of unqualified wonder. We are frequently hailed by loafers, interlopers and passers by, in reference to articles in our paper, as if every one of our ideas should exactly accord with their own. In our desire to steer clear of extremes in politics and at the same time oppose corruption in high places it cannot be expected that we should not sometimes happen to run against the pet theories of some one of the many numskulls, who are not happy unless advocating their own peculiar notions, however ultra.

This will be more easily understood if our readers will bear in mind the important fact that—most men are inclined to run into extremes, and very few have the happy knack of following a middle course, in such matters. They should remember that ideas and theories are like ropes to which goats are tied when feeding. If the patriarchal animal gambols, feeds and ruminates, at proper distances, he supplies himself with the requisite quantity of food, and leads a festive and satisfactory existence. If he leaps, suddenly, beyond the appropriate limits, he is very certain to dislocate his neck or to strangle himself. The simile is none the less applicable, for being honest. The world is full of such characters. They may be seen at every shop, office and street corner. They are sure to get excited for nothing and to get nothing for their excitement. The world is full of such men—lay, practically, strange themselves by running into extremes. This is not true in politics alone. Many imms, many reformatory measures, many progressive ideas have, at times, fallen into the pitfall of men who have overstepped all rational bounds, and brought contempt, if not disgrace, upon that which they affected or intended to carry out in good faith, and in propriety. Ultraism is always to be deplored. The religion which verges into intolerance and bigotry, defeats its own ends. So it is with politics. And so it will be with those who through extreme party feeling, support men in power, whose interests they know to be inimical to the interest of the country. The extreme party opposition offered to the late government, although, at present, in the ascendant, cannot prosper. Theories when advocated in their extremes become fallacious, and induce pernicious results. Every idea is hedged about with its opposite; and in overstepping its bounds men may be sure to trench upon antipodal grounds. The man who goes to the margin of the land accepts the chance of tumbling into the water; and, in a way somewhat similar, those who may imagine themselves secure in the realms of wisdom, only, too often, pass the line of demarcation into those of folly. Ultraism, as a general rule, transgresses, while endeavoring to amend, and shivers the fabric which it is striving to preserve.

We trust the Conservative party of Upper Canada, and the members for the Ottawa section in particular, will learn a useful lesson, from the mistake they have just made, in calling the corruptionists back to power, simply to gratify their extreme party feelings.

We are in anticipation of good resulting from the late ministerial crisis in Quebec. All the extremists connected with the opposition to the late government are beginning to see that they have driven matters too far. The worst fears of the best friends of our country are realized, in the return to power of Cartier, Macdonald & Galt, and a reaction must take place. We expect to see Cartier & Co. turned out as soon as the House meets in May. If so, the late government and the retrenchment policy will receive large additional support. Good often comes out of evil.

It is well known that the policy of Mr. Cartier in reference to Ottawa has always been vague—that he has been the worst enemy to the Ottawa interests and to the interests of Upper Canada. It will be most humiliating to all parties, if he be allowed, for any length of time to rule the roost, and dispense, with a lavish hand, the patronage of the crown.

The Quebec correspondent very truly says that "Things look dark for Ottawa." And the worst feature is that some of the representatives from this section of Canada may blame themselves for the lowering clouds which hang over that city. If Cartier & Co. were really desirous of having the seat of government in Ottawa, it might have been there years ago. It had a fair chance of being so honored at an early day, had not the member for South Lanark and the Ottawa members become the dupes of a minority of the House and the willing tools of Cartier, Macdonald and Galt! In keeping them so long in power.

The "Ottawa Union" says:—
One of the effects of excitement at Quebec has been the partial stoppage of negotiations for house leases and property sales here, commenced by officials intending removal in the fall, as directed by orders in Council. This is one of the effects of the Ministerial crisis, which might have been obviated by a more decisive and patriotic course by our representatives in the House. We trust that the failure of the Tache-Campbell effort will enable a strong Government to rule the hour and thus restore Ottawa matters to the favorable position they were left in by the Macdonald-Dixon government.

Some of the knowing ones are fond of arguing or pretending that there are "inconsistencies and divisions" in the ranks of the present opposition. Perhaps there are differences of opinion and perhaps the "Representation" question is one of them; but will any one in his common senses assert that such a question can be settled as a government measure in the present state of political parties? Or will anybody say that George Brown does not know very well, that when the "Globe" thunders against ministers for not making this question a part of their policy, its thunderings are more clap-trap?

We are in favor of the principle; but the country is not yet prepared for it; and it is folly to be condemning ministers for not attempting impossibilities!

On this point the "Union" very truly says:—"It would be folly to deny to Mr. Brown and his organ a great influence in the country, but it is equally folly to suppose that their influence is so great as to enable them to force a party follows Mr. Brown or the 'Globe' to do anything. The late Ministry did not take up representation on population. Mr. Brown's administration was equally poor—a administration could exist for a single day after adopting the principle of representation on population. Messrs. Foley, McGee, Cockburn and Campbell are all its debtors. They are in the same circumstances, but we venture to say that they will not adopt it as Ministers of the Crown."

Mr. Brown is not likely to be caught by the bait of the ministerial party. He will do service in riding the country speedily of the present Government, and so far the present Government is not to be blamed. We believe, further, that Mr. Brown would be accepted as the most powerful man in the reform ranks, if he and the "Globe" were more practical, more moderate and less intolerant. By such means only can he ever become a governmental possibility.

Messrs. Sandfield Macdonald, Mowatt, McDougall, Howland, and Ferguson Blair have given too many proofs of their fidelity to liberal principles, although they did not attempt to force representation by population on an unwilling country, to be struck out of the number of the friends of the cause. We believe, further, that Mr. Brown would be accepted as the most powerful man in the reform ranks, if he and the "Globe" were more practical, more moderate and less intolerant. By such means only can he ever become a governmental possibility.

That which ought to be a source of strength is often a source of weakness. The energy and ability of Mr. Desaulles in Lower Canada, and of Mr. Brown in Upper Canada, properly directed might have secured the complete success of liberal principles within the past year, but it must be admitted with regret that their efforts, powerful as they were, have oversteered the mark, and rather produced chaos and confusion than union and concentration. Plain speaking at this time is called for, and however severe the criticism, cannot be shirked. Necessity has no law.

It appears to us that Mr. Cockburn, representative for West Northumberland, and member of the present Cabinet, is gifted with more than an ordinary amount of assurance. In the year 1861, he attacked the Coalition in a most bitter manner; now he asks the electors to approve in himself, what he condemned in others. As Solicitor General West, under Cartier and John A. McDonald, he will have something to do to secure an election. A correspondent of the "Globe," writing from Cobourg, says:—
The state of feeling here is favourable to a successful opposition to Mr. Cockburn's election. In the minds of a large number of the electors, Mr. Cockburn's conduct during the last session of the House, in 1861 took him at his word, and worked night and day to return him, are naturally most indignant at being betrayed. Many even of the old supporters of the Coalition are lukewarm. They recollect the circumstances of his opposition to Mr. Sidney Smith, and his subsequent conduct, and enough, seems to them doubly unfavourable when viewed by the light of his recent conduct. The Government, moreover, is not as a whole, well received by the Tories of this town. Mr. Foley's presence in the Cabinet is viewed with a good deal of disapproval. There is, moreover, some disappointment among the more moderate Conservatives that the promise about a new 'set' has been so ill kept. They dislike to be called upon once more to sustain the Coalition. These causes produce considerable sympathy among the men upon whom Mr. Cockburn's election depends. The electors of West Northumberland have an important duty to perform. The country is threatened with a return of the days of waste and jobbery. Messrs. Cartier, Galt and John A. Macdonald are again in office. If they remain there we may expect a repetition of the doings which disgraced their former Administration. They have selected as their colleague a gentleman who got into public life by denouncing them. That gentleman's recency has either to be endorsed or punished by the electors of this riding. Which will they do? Will they become partners in his offence? Will they, however, announce by their votes that they are ready to sacrifice principle to moderate the interests of the country—simply that they may have a representative in the Cabinet, to look out for local advantages and local plunder? Are they prepared to declare that their political morality is of the same order as that of Mr. James Cockburn's? Are they willing to vote that he correctly represents their principles? Or, will they indignantly reject him for his recency to his solemn pledges?"

At the Annual Easter Vestry Meetings, held at St. James' Church, Carleton Place, on Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday, March 24th and 25th respectively. Messrs. J. McCort and R. Crampton were appointed Churchwardens for Carleton Place, and Messrs. A. Code and T. Tennant for Innisville. Mr. Wm. Houston was elected Lay Delegate to represent the parish in the Diocesan Synod, for the ensuing year.

Counterfeit one hundred dollar U. S. Treasury notes have been discovered. The number of the counterfeit is larger and the color less brilliant than on the genuine. On the right and of the back of the bill the "100" in the circles is inverted, thus "001." In the genuine the inverted "100" is on the left and, while in the counterfeit it stands in a correct position. The outside of the "100" in the lower left corner in the genuine note touches the lower border, but in the counterfeit it is about the same part of an inch from it.

There is nothing interesting this week from the American war.

Navigation is already open on the upper Lakes. Several vessels have already arrived at Detroit, with cargoes for Chicago.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings arrived in Montreal on Saturday last, and has resumed the duties of Consul General of the United States in Canada.

The Burn of Mr. W. L. Loring, on the Hudson River, about one mile and a quarter from the city, was consumed by fire on Monday morning last.

In another column we publish a statement from the "Kingston News," one of the organs of the new government, to the effect that such arrangements are expected to be made as render unnecessary, at present, the construction of the Intercolonial railway.

Now, a new phase of the matter appears. The following statement was made, a few days ago, in the House of Assembly, at Halifax, by the Nova Scotia Provincial Secretary:—
"We have received information from Canada, that Cartier, Galt, and McGee, are the nucleus of a new Government, and have received a telegram from Quebec urging us to hold on to the Intercolonial Bill, as the new Canadian Government will be ready to go on with the measure."
"This was understood by the House to be an intimation that if the Railway legislation of last year were not repealed, the new Administration in Canada might be able to do what their predecessors had failed in, and would pass a measure for accepting the agreement and guarantee of 1862."

The statement in the "News," to which we have referred, purporting to have come by telegram from Quebec, and has been paraded by all the organs of the Cartier-Macdonald government as a proof that they are going to retrench and economize, in the outlay of public money.

Now, the question is—Who telegraphed from Quebec to Halifax, the above information and advice? Was he a Minister of the Crown, and one of those from whom the "News" obtained the information that the Ministry intended to see by negotiation with the United States for the means of obviating the necessity for constructing the road. The "Halifax Citizen," of March 21st, from which we cut the above statement, further says that despatches have been laid before the Nova Scotia House of Assembly to the following effect:—That enquiry was made in England by Mr. Brydges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, whether, in the event of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia completing that portion of the intercolonial line between Moncton and Truro, with funds borrowed on their own credit, and without waiting for the action of Canada, they could get the advantage of the guarantee offered by the British government, for the part of the line so constructed, if within five years Canada should be able to fulfil her part of the agreement of 1862, and thus complete the arrangements for building of the whole road. The reply of the Duke of Newcastle was such as to show the deep interest he feels in the enterprise. The favor asked was conceded, the British government consenting that the guarantee offered in 1862 shall remain open for the delegates of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in December, 1862.

The latest reports from Quebec indicate that the new Commissioner of Crown Lands, or Mr. Galt acting in his behalf, has laid down regulations for the conduct of mining operations in the Chaudiere gold region pending the action of the Legislature upon the subject. The spirit of these regulations, it is reported, is greatly at variance with that which pervaded the speech and runs through the Bill of the late Commissioner. Mr. McDougall's object was in the largest possible degree to develop the resources of the region now known to be auriferous. To this end he proposed to throw the whole open to the energy and enterprise of those who may be expected to flock into the Chaudiere district so soon as the snow shall leave the ground. He offered substantial encouragement to the hardy miners who have elsewhere shown themselves to be indispensable, and whose sturdy independence forbids the acceptance of terms other than those directly beneficial to themselves as masters of their own labor. And pressure was applied to proprietors who have hitherto pursued the dog-in-the-manger policy, and whose unreasonableness at present constitutes the greatest hindrance to the progress of mining operations in the gold-bearing district of Lower Canada. Had Mr. McDougall's liberal ideas prevailed—and we are not yet prepared to consider them rejected by the legislature—the province might have hoped to witness a material change in the aspect of the country in the vicinity of the Chaudiere.

It is also stated, by telegraph to the "Globe," that Sir Etienne Tache is becoming alarmed at the unpopularity of his projected Militia scheme, and is trying already to back down. The "Chronicle" announces a part of Colonel Tache's scheme. It says that it is to be a mixed system, partly sustained by enlistment and partly by drafting.

It is currently reported that the management of the Fisheries is to be transferred from the Crown Lands Department to the Minister of Immigration, Mr. D'Arcy McGee. It is presumed that this is done to meet the views of Mr. Cartier, so that the codfish and the immigrants may be done for together.

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"Circumstances alter cases," and men in office and out of office usually act very differently. The friends of Cartier, Macdonald and Galt found fault with the late government for not pushing on the Intercolonial railway and adding millions to our heavy debt. It might be expected that with the late opposition in power, at they now find themselves, a different policy would be pursued from that which they so heartily condemned in John S. Macdonald and his government.

But the organs announce that they are adopting the "same policy, and that they will try and obviate, for the present, the "construction of this railway." We would have more hope of honesty in their pretensions if their previous history had been such as to inspire confidence.

We go to call the attention of the inhabitants generally, but more particularly of the young men, in this vicinity, to a notice in to-day's "Herald," calling upon them to reorganize the Library Association and Mechanics' Institute. We understand there are six or eight hundred volumes of books in the Library, which have been almost unlooked at for several years. Our young friends have abundance of time to read, and the knowledge so acquired, will be far superior to that obtained at the corners of the streets.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
Lanark, April 11th, 1864.
SIR.—The Examination of the School in Section No. 11 in the Township of Lanark, took place in the School House on the 23rd March last. Several gentlemen were present. There was also a good attendance of the scholars, who acquitted themselves in a manner very creditable to themselves and their teacher, Miss Mary Jane Hopkins, who, in the opinion of all present, had discharged her duties very faithfully. The great progress made by the pupils was manifested by the demeanor and answering, and at the close a vote of thanks to the Teacher was unanimously passed.

The School was addressed by Mr. Andrew Stephenson, who highly complimented Miss Hopkins, and urged upon the children obedience to their Teacher and strict attention to their various branches of study, if they hoped to derive benefit from the education which was being offered them.

Very truly yours,
A SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

MINUTES.
OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HORTON, HELD ACCORDING TO ADJOURNMENT.
Monday, April 4th, 1864.
Present: the Reeve, Eady, Airth, McNab and Farrel.

The former minutes were read and approved.

A letter from the Trustees of Union School Section No 9, Horton, and 11, McNab, was read.

A letter from Jason Gould, Esq., was read, having for its object the erecting a line of road from the farm of Mr. Samuel McVete's farm, Ross, to Gould's Wharf in Horton.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, That the following gentlemen be, and they are, hereby appointed Pathmasters, Poundkeepers, and Fenceviewers, for the township of Horton for the current year.

PATHMASTERS.
Second line, first beat, James Stewart; second beat, Robert McLaren; Fourth line, first beat, John Gibbon, second beat, George Gibbon, side road, George Thomson; fifth line, first beat, James McKendry, second beat, John Miller, second beat, James Phillips; Government road East side of the Bonnechere, Minor Hilliard, North side of the Bonnechere, first beat, John Holly, second beat, Thomas Sutcliffe, third beat, David Price; North side continued, first line, first beat, James McKendry, second beat, William Danlop; third beat, James McKendry, second beat, John Walls; Garden of Eden, first beat, Henry Lyons; second beat, John Dane; fourth line, first beat, William Pichards; side road, Andrew Palmer; fifth line, first beat, William New, second beat, Francis Humphries, third beat, John Feuchardson; sixth line, first beat, John Samples, second beat, George Eady; side road, Hugh Gilmore, and Rheuben Russell for the continuation of the fifth line.

POUNDKEEPERS.
Fourth line, Thomas Cyle; Ottawa River, John Warnock; Town Line, William Taylor; second line, James McKendry; fourth line, Francis Costello; seventh line, Henry Shields; Garden of Eden, James Smith; fifth line, John Burwell.

FENCEVIEWERS.
Joseph New, Donald Stewart, William Lindsay, George Smith, Duncan McGregor, James McKendry, John Stewart and Joseph Knight, Carried.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That no action be taken on Mr. Gould's letter, for the present. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Farrel, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That this Council do hereby authorize the Clerk to draft an order on the Treasurer, in favor of the Trustees of School Section No 9, Horton, and 11, McNab, for the sum of £1 16s 3d, arising from lot No 3 in the 10th concession, and forward the same to the proper quarters. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Farrel, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That this Council do adjourn to meet again at a court of Revision on the last Monday in May at the Town Hall at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon. Carried.

Certified to be a correct copy.
JAMES JOHNSTON,
Town Clerk.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Braddish Billings, sen., Esq., of Park Hill, in the township of Gloucester, the first settler in this part of the County of Carleton, as well as one of our most esteemed citizens. Deceased was a native of Ware, in the State of Massachusetts, and was born on the 23rd of September, 1783. His father, Dr. R. Billings, with his family emigrated to Canada about the year 1792, and settled near what is now known as the town of Brookville, the location of which at that time consisted of but a few farm-houses. Deceased remained in that locality until he reached the age of manhood when he engaged in the lumber business and commenced in the year 1809 to run his saw-mill down the Rideau River. Becoming acquainted with this section of the country in that way, he settled in the Township of Gloucester in October, 1812, fifty-two years ago, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.—*Ontario.*

Swift said the reason a certain university was a learned place, was, that most persons took some learning there, and very few brought any away with them, so it accumulated.

The Newbury American states that five children have died in that vicinity during the past week from the effects of scarlet fever and more threat.

THE ASSIZES.
The Court of Queen's Bench opened before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Adam Wilton, on Tuesday last. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—
James Taylor—Foreman.
A. H. Affick, Wm. Marindale,
Franklin Adams, Alex. McCrae,
James Allan, John J. Playfair,
Richard Couch, Alex. Russell,
C. H. Gansley, Wm. Russell,
James Hoiday, John Supple,
H. S. Leckie, Allan Templeton,
William Warren, Jun.

In addressing the Grand Jury, His Lordship said that the time at which this court is held did not, he believed, interfere with any of the active operations of the country; and it was likely to be over in so short a time that the Jury would be enabled in a few days to return to their respective homes.

The business of a criminal nature which would be submitted to the Jury, so far as he was informed by the Justice and Crown Counsel, was not very heavy. It consisted of one charge of murder—one of assault—and one of breach of trust.

The offence of murder was pithily described in law language as feloniously taking the life of another with malice aforethought. The expression of malice aforethought was one which at first hearing may not unlikely occasion some kind of doubt. It did not mean that the person committing the offence bore any malice against the deceased; for if any one were to wantonly fire a loaded gun into a crowd and kill some one, that would be murder, although he did not know and never saw the person whom he had killed; because the act of firing into the crowd was so likely to cause the death of some one, and show so culpable a disregard of human life, that the law implied that a man which happened was intended to have happened, and that the act was malice aforethought which is the chief characteristic in this crime. So if one violently strike another without any provocation received, with any weapon or in such a manner that death would probably result from the exercise of such a degree of violence, this also would be murder, because it was a wanton, cruel act, from which malice would be inferred—would be inferred in law. So, although one be assaulted, if he use more force and violence than are plainly necessary to repel the attack upon him, and his assailant, he would be guilty of murder for to justify the taking of his assailant's life, he must show that in no other way could he save himself. It never would do because one gave a blow that the person struck should be permitted to strike him dead. This would be a frightful condition of things. The fact of taking life must be strictly justifiable for the law does not permit human life to be carelessly destroyed. The evidence to sustain this or any other criminal offense is not always direct or positive kind; indeed it is much more frequently of a collateral and circumstantial character. It was not always crime that was seen to be committed by witnesses, and was not used by the taking of evidence, but the presence of others who commit their criminal acts. The offence, then, when it did not happen to be proven by eye-witnesses, must be made out by other means. It did not follow, however, that such other testimony was less credible than what is called direct evidence. It has been held by the courts that a number of concurring facts, each one depending on the occurrence of the others, and all leading to the same conclusion, are really more conclusive than what is called direct testimony. The witness who declares that he saw an act done by another may be mistaken by the taking of evidence, but a number of concurring facts, each one depending on the occurrence of the others, and all leading to the same conclusion, are really more conclusive than what is called direct testimony. The witness who declares that he saw an act done by another may be mistaken by the taking of evidence, but a number of concurring facts, each one depending on the occurrence of the others, and all leading to the same conclusion, are really more conclusive than what is called direct testimony.

The case of breach of trust under the express provision of the Statute of 1854, was submitted to the Jury. His Lordship remarked that he need make no other observations than that the jury would recommend to have established before them a case which must come within the language of the law, and that this law would be pointed out by the Council for the Crown.

His Lordship further remarked that the Jury would be pleased also to examine the Gaol and inspect its condition and management, and by any suggestions which they might consider it proper to make for its improvement in any respect.

In conclusion the Jury were further informed that the Crown Council would afford such instruction and advice as they might require in the course of their duties. The sheriff would also be ready to give effect to any of their directions; and if it be necessary, the court would give them any assistance which they might require to require, in our next issue.—*Carver.*

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.
The discovery that counterfeit one hundred dollar Greenbacks are afloat is likely to have an unpleasant effect upon the business community. If all the costly plates and patented inventions are not to one day be of no use, and for all we know, counterfeit fives, tens, twenties and fifties, may by this time fairly swarm in all channels of trade. The inducements to counterfeit the national currency is very great. State bank issues rarely amount to more than two or three hundred thousand dollars, and the foreigner was lucky if he could get rid of more than two thousand dollars worth of the bogus notes. But every denomination of the greenback currency circulates to the amount of tens of millions, and the forged notes if well executed, can float in the market without being noticed. A well executed five or ten is an enormous fortune to the counterfeiters interested. It is inevitable, we think, that the day is come when the greenbacks will be extensively watered by this means, and the postage currency is known to have been. The prospect is not flattering but it is inevitable.—*New York World.*

The Newburgh House of Representatives and rejected Captain Phil's British national project.