KING AND QUEEN. am a king in my own domain, And my little wife is queen, And jointly over our realm we reign, A royal couple I ween.

Beauty and grace are the robes that flow From her lily shoulders down;
The gems of truth on her bosom glow, And love is her golden crown.

But her dainty hands are brown with toil, Her cheeks with the breezes' kiss. And she works for a tiller of the soil As if work for him were bliss.

I am the king and the tiller too, My farm is my proud domain, And the will to dare and the strength to do Are the sceptres of my reign.

At my touch the teeming earth vields up Her wealth for my feast and store; The nectar of health brims high my cup, My measure of bliss runs o'er.

Oh, ne'er was a happier realm I ween Than ours 'neath the arching sky, And never a happier king and queen
Than my little wife and I!

THE OPENING UP OF THE MISSIS. SIPPI RIVER.

The Federals have at length achieved an undoubted success. With the defeat of the Confederate forces at Corinth—for their retheir way to New York, but there their treat from that place some fifty miles on the road to Mobile is tantamount to a defeat and porters who swarm round the station on and the capture of Memphis, which is now the arrival of every train, have a wonderful officially announced, the Federal Govern- faculty for discovering those who are strang- and enquiry of the Department ment may be said to have undisputed sway of the Mississippi River. It is true that Vicksburg is still in the hands of the South, but when such places as Columbus, Fort but when such places as Columbus, Fort Pillow and Fort Wright, and the other strongly fortified positions on the river above Memphis, were unable to offer a successful resistance to the Federal gunboats, Vicksburg cannot be expected to hold out long. It may, therefore, be taken as an accepted fort that the command of the Mississippi is guerilla warfare may be carried on for an almost unlimited period in Texas and Arkansas; and Louisiana, also on the other side of fleecing. of the Mississippi, is, perhaps, the most These little troubles, however, are insig These little troubles, however, are insignificant compared with the insolence and swindling which those must undergo, who, previous to their arrival in New York have opening up of the "Father of Waters" is a matter of the greatest consequence. With New Orleans, as its debouchure already open to trade, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a fresh impetus will be given to the stimptus will be given to the steamers of the singular throughly secession State in the South. But, granting that the war may be almost indefinitely prolonged in these States, the opening up of the "Father of Waters" is a matter of the greatest consequence. With New Orleans, as its debouchure already open to trade, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a fresh impetus will be given to a country by war, which the steamers of the line for Again or the stimptus was taken into account the proportion would be found to be far more equal, as there is a large and prosperous settlement of English men in the Township of Brudenell. I have also the satisfaction of believing that, from themselves to be used by their clergy on the question. It is only war, which the steamers of the line for Again or the crown lands adjoining the free grants.

Catholics demand Separate Schools as a united body. It is true that if the laity were left to themselves, they well be found to be far more equal, as there is a large and prosperous settlement of English men in the Township of Brudenell. I have also the satisfaction of believing that, from the depoint of the steamers of the steamers of the line for Again or the crown lands adjoining the free grants.

Catholics demand Separate Schools as a united body. It is true that if the laity were left to themselves, they well be found to be far more equal, as there is a large and prosperous settlement of English men in the Township of Brudenell. I have a state into account the proportion would be found to be far more equal, as there is a large and prosperous settlement of English men in the Township of Brudenell. I have a sta

And it is not alone France and England and the Southern planters that will benefit by the opening up of the Mississippi. Both North and South will derive advantages equally great. The war produced an entire have a government with broader and more change in the trade of the country. Pre- liberal views of commercial and national vious to the rebellion the teaming graineries of the West poured their rich stores down this great water highway. The South took the Saskatchewan, to the sister colonies of the grain of the Western States which re- the Pacific. ceived in return the hard cash obtained by the planters from the cotton lords of England and France. This condition of things was disturbed by the breaking out of the the tickets, and in consequence at 8 o'clock war. The grain which used to find its way on the morning of the steamer's departure. South, had to obtain an outlet through Buf- the hour when the dock gates opened, an falo, to the ocean. Now it will seek its immense and motely mob of men and women natural course. This may not come all at once, but it will gradually fall into the old possession of those berths nearest port holes track. The Southerners although paying more attention this year than formerly to jumbed into the bunks and lay there chuckthe raising of corn, and those other articles of domestic use of which they formerly received the greater part from the North, can hardly have enough to supply their wants; and although they may be reluctant to trade with the North, the necessities of their position may be sufficient to overcome the dictates of patriotism, or that feeling of abborrence—which is more than sentimental -to trading with those for whom they have and luggage, the stairs crowded, and the

In a military point of view the loss all their strong places on the Mississippi, is exceedingly damaging to the Confederate cause. Aware of the great importance of this river, they made a long and strenuous struggle to hold it. But Greek met Greek with unequal force; and the tug of war eventuated in favor of the stronger combatant. Not alone in the bare fact of the Federals having the command of the Mississippi have they gained the advantage. The Mississippi is the great estuary and connecting link of a large great estuary and connecting link of a large number of navigable rivers which intersect has yet fallen. The ground is very dry, the country east and west. These rivers will and the late frosts have assisted the drouth

gree of certainty. It is not unlikely, however, that he may repeat the game which has already been tried at Corinth, Bowling Green, Manassas and other places, and make a show of resistance until the fate of Richmond is decided. This is, most probably the course he will pursue. It is very evident that the Confederates are gathering all their available strength at the Southern with the back-sets with the back-sets with the following it makes a poor appearance. It will depend altogether on the weather yet to be, whether there will be anything worth to act in my judicial capacity only twice, and this cold dry weather following it makes a poor appearance. It will depend altogether on the weather yet to be, whether there will be anything worth to act in my judicial capacity only twice, and the cases were of the most trivial nature. I am happy, indeed to be in a position to say that crime or even vice, is almost unknown here; that the utmost coordinate of the course he will pursue. It is very evident that the Confederates are gathering all their available strength at the Southern all their available strength at the Southern and their children.

Although I am the only magistrate with in a radius of 12 miles from this place, I have during the past year, been called upon to act in my judicial capacity only twice, and the cases were of the most trivial nature. I am happy, indeed to be in a position to say that crime or even vice, is almost unknown here; that the utmost coordinate or the course of foodering may be thought.

The investing arm very must encount or to be pierced through the centre, and defeated with the same result. The Canal on the north side of the act in my judicial capacity only twice, and the cases were of the most trivial nature. I am happy, indeed to be in a position to say that crime or even vice, is almost unknown here; the course of foodering may be thought and their children.

Although I am the only magistrate with in a radius of 12 miles from the cases were of the most trivial in a radius of 12 mi well migh impossible. The hay crop is done for. It is just as well for us to make up dent that the Confederates are gathering all their available strength at the Southern capital. A former New York elergyman, who has been residing at Richmond for over a year, states in a private letter, that the Confederate army there numbers 200, 1000; that it is well disciplined, and determined to make a desperate fight in defence of the city. One or two Confederate officers, who have been taken prisoners, corroborate this statement. And from the cautionts manner in which General McClellan is proceeding it is very evident that he is fully aware of the strength of the opposing hosts. The prosperous man who yields himself to a very great are attent on the failure of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the prosperous man who yields himself of the price, and the sister the mother of the price to make a process of the price to make up the proper time.

great battle at Richmond, which cannot be far off. If they should gain an undisputed success there it will inspire new vigor into the desponding forces of the South, and add fresh fuel to the flames of war. If they should be defeated it would be almost impos-sible to overcome the reverse. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Lousiana afford an extent of territory sufficient to prolong the struggle for a great length of time; but the loss of Richmond would be a nail in the coffin of the Confederation which it would require an immense force to pull out. Then there would be a nice field for the anaconda movement of General McClellan, and which, so far as the South-west is concerned has been pretty successfully carried out by General Halleck. It is upon Richmond that all eves will be concentrated for a time! for, taken in connection with the series of successes on the Mississippi, its fate is of the most to the Southern Confed-

IMPOSITION UPON EMIGRANTS

AT NEW YORK.

A Canadian who lately went to British Columbia via the Panama route, in a letter to the Toronto "Globe" points out some of the difficulties Canadians had to encounter at New York, and on the steamship. He

Few will have any difficulty in finding troubles will commence. New York runners

fact that the command of the Mississippi is now in the hands of the Federal Govern-confrere was equally assiduous in his attenment. This is a great point gained. It does not imply the total defeat of the Convictim offered but a feeble resistance to this federates in that quarter. A vexations pertinacity, and had it not been for the

hood, and the comforts of a home; and it there at the mercy of knaves and sharpers. is not too much to expect that the Federal But the whole institution is a huge swindle Government will be desirous of doing all in from beginning to end, and although ex just the shipment of posed time and again, yet remains a disjoint to the crops taised during the last government will be desirous of doing all in from beginning to end, and although ex just the crops taised during the last government will be desirous of doing all in from beginning to end, and although ex just the crops taised during the last government will be desirous of doing all in from beginning to end, and although ex just the crops taised during the last government will be desirous of doing all in from beginning to end, and although ex just the crops taised during the last government will be desirous of doing all in from beginning to end, and although ex just the crops taised during the last government will be desirous of doing all in from beginning to end, and although ex just the crops taised during the last government will be desirous of doing all in from beginning to end, and although ex just the crops taised during the last government of posed time and again, yet remains a disjoint government of the crops tailed the cr grace to the mercantile community of New York, and a fit monument to the character

The steamer "Northern Light," in which we sailed, lay at Pier No. 3, on the North River. No number of berths were given on ling at the long faces of their ill-stared fellowpassengers who arrived too late to secure places. As there were about 900 passento realise our difficulties. The bunks were full, the passages jammed with men, women deck a living mass. Indeed, how such an immense number could be stowed away in so little space would be an interesting problem to any one of the slave trade, and we would recommend any such to apply to Cornelius Vanderbilt for information on the subject.

(From the Owen Sound Times) Above the distant din of politics at Quebee, or war at Richmond, comes to us the cry from our immediate neighborhood, that the the country east and west. These rivers will be of material service in whatever operation may be undertaken in the interior. Few if any of them, offer serious obstacles to the progress of the Federal gunboats; so that in this respect, the loss of the Mississippi is exceedingly damaging to the Confederates.

What course Beauregard will now take the drouth in keeping back the erops. Only a week ago our exchanges reported the Fall Wheat ago our exchanges reported the Fall Wheat the average attendance of pupils is very good. They are all established upon the free school principle, and the settlers all seem anxious to avail themselves of the blossing which even these unpretending educational establishments undernably confer upon the road amount to seven, and the average attendance of pupils is very good. They are all established upon the free school principle, and the settlers all shows a south of the James river.

An enemy approaching Richmond from the peninsula, and attempting to reach, and attacking it from the north-west, is liable to the property of the property of the property of the average attendance of pupils is very good. They are all established upon the free school principle, and the settlers all shows of the bloss-toric pupils in the average attendance of pupils is very good. They are all established upon the free school principle, and the settlers all shows of the bloss-toric pupils in the average attendance of pupils is very good. They are all established upon the free school principle, and the settlers all shows of the bloss-toric pupils in the average attendance of pupils is very good. They are all established upon the free school principle, and the settlers all shows of the bloss-toric pupils in the average attendance of pupils is very good. They are all established upon the free school principle, and the average attendance of pupils is very good. They are all established upon the free school principle, and the interior.

An enemy approaching the pupils is very good. They are all established upon t What course Beauregard will now take ought, by this time to have covered the fields it is impossible to conjecture with any degreen; whereas, what with the back-sets gree of certainty. It is not unlikely, how-

seen conceded up to that date, and that the was sent to committee of the population deriving their support from those will not have an opportunity

lots amounts to over one thousand souls.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that of the settlers who have taken up free grants during the past year, there is not one immigrant of the season, nor does it appear

Which have been printed by the House.

The first seven are chiefly to sical alterations in Mr. Scott's bill; the set two are as immigrant of the season, nor does it appear that one of that class has come into this locality during the year. This is acircumstance very much to be regretted, the more especially as laber is so very scarce here that even newly arrived immigrants, whether men, women, or children, if on the spot, could at all seasons of the year find ready employment, and at a rate of renumeration which would enable them to live comfortably for at least

enable them to live comfortably for at least six or eight months, and at the end of that time to have sufficient capital to warrant their commencing farms for themselves.

In January, 1861, inquiry was made of the Council of this Municipality by the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, as to the probable number of immigrants who would had employment within the limits of the corporation, and although the answer was that \$1 would at once be provided for, not one has as yet appeared. Living, as I am, at such a distance from the ports of arrival in the province, it is impossible for me to account for this fact, but I must respectfully submit that it is one worthy of the notice

The nationality of the free grant may be thus stated, viz:	settie
England	22
Ireland	
Scotland	12
Canada West	20
Canada East	11
Prussia	46
Germany	4
United States	
	298
1 Church Lot	1

hibits a good blending of various nationali-

reliable information respecting the quantity and value of the crops raised during the last

of my enquiries,	VIZ:			
9724 bus of wh		\$1 (	00	\$9724.00
13362 do oate	5, 66	0:	30	4008.60
1149 do barle	у, "	0	60	689.40
64 do Indias	oorn,	1	00	64.00
899 do peas	, "	1 (	00	899.00
20596 do potato	oes, "	0 3	5	7207.60
12847 do turni	ps, "	0	10	1284.70
424 tons hay	- 44	8	00	3392.00
600 do strav	V 44	3	00	1800.00
2766 lbs. maple	sugar.	, 0	12	343.92
102 gls. molas			00	102.00
298 bls. pork,	44	16	00	4736.00
68 do potash		20	00	1360.00
4841 lbs soap,	44	0	10	484.10
12420 bus ashes	, "	0	5	621.00

The number of acres actually cropped duing the year 1861 has been 1874, which shows an increase of 416 acres over the pre- Clellan, who has found that wall at Richceeding year, exclusive of lands laid down

gers in the steerage, and only berths for 500 the prices for farm produce this winter are at the very outside, it was but natural that considerably lower than they have been for grumbling to a considerable extent should some time past—although the demand seems to be equal to that of any former year—and on the left or northern bank of the James e of each acre cropped will be somewhat less than heretofore. The great usefulness of this road as a

and a new post office—at Hopefield—has been established at a point some fifty miles west of Reufrew Village. The schools now ered by extensive earthworks, which will re-

on them and their children. Although I am the only magistrate with-

By a recent marriage, the mother became the sister, and the grandmother the mother sheepish affair: — Mayor Lamb surrendered

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.
OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD AGENCY,
Clontarf, 27th January, 1862.
SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith, a complete list of the settlers on this road up to the 31st ult., and from which you will learn that 299 free grants have signed to move when Mr. See a school bill have a series of amendments.

the Housical altera-'This Act shall be extended rate Schools of any denominatestants, who shall desire with to the Sepa-tion of Pro-a cities and towns to have Separate Scho have erected, or shall erect, within such cities and towns, within such cities and towns, the expense of any such denomination; hich school houses shall be accepted by the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada as sufficient for school purposes for such denomination.

"With regard to Separate Schools of any and provisions in this Act shall be read and construed as to such Protestant Schools, as if the word 'Protestant' were used in such clause and provision of the Act, wherever the word 'Roman Catholic' occurs."

Enough of evil proceeds from Roman Catholic Separate Schools, but still the na-tionality of the Common School system is not destroyed by them. The mass of the people of Upper Canada being Protestant, the schools still receive support from so large a proportion of the population that their efficiency is but slightly impaired. Having given his best aid to the Catholics to extend their separate system, Mr. Cameron next directs his attention to creating divisions among the Protestant community. It is one of the great evils of the existing arrangement, that it opens the door in such attacks as that of Mr. Cameron on the Common Schools. The high Anglican says, "You grant separation to the Roman Catholic, give it also to us," and there is some foundation for the claim. There is no logical position to be found after abandoning the secular system, save in giving state aid to all schools, lay and clerical. There is one difference, however, between the demands of Protestant ties, yet the nationality of those settled up and Catholic in this matter. The Roman on the crown lands adjoining the free grants Catholics demand Separate Schools as a

pose that a fresh impetus will be given to the shipment of cotton. The greater part of one of the steamers of the line for Aspinless be glad to control school as well as ing passage—one well deserving a thoughtWidows' Friends' Society of Kingston. of last year's crop is still on the plantations. wall, the books are opened for the sale of Prussians are a hard working, thrifty and church, but very many of them, also are ful perusal by all who take an interest in Some little of it may have been destroyed, but it is so insignificant as to bear but the few are disposed of, the remainder being knowledge of the language and habits of the cerely convinced that they afford the best smallest possible proportion of the entire bought up in quantities by the employees or country, and although they have not been means of supplying education to the people, smallest possible proportion of the entire body of the crop. In this way relief may be obtained for the unemployed thrusands of factory hands in France and England. With the Mississippi is associated in the minds of the operatives of Manchester and other manufacturing cities in Great Britain, all that brings to them the means of liveli-

or three, or half a dozen, the people would not be educated. In this matter. Mr. Cameron does not represent the laity of the Anglican Church. He represents the High Church clergy, very sincere men doubtless quite certain that they are in the right and all else wrong, but not able to convince their own people, running counter to the senti-ment of their church and of the community by which they are surrounded. In making

himself the mouthpiece of these individuals in Parliament, Mr. Cameron abandons the position of exponent of Upper Canada sentiment to which he is supposed to aspire; he allies himself with the Lower Canada Hierarchy, and places a wall of separation between himself and the friends of free and liberal education. It is evidently not to Mr. Cameron that the people of Upper Canada can look to express their views on the floor of Parliament.—Globe.

The New York journals are crying aloud

for more troops to be sent to General Momond of which he spoke. This Richmond for pasture and no small quantity is thus oc- nut is likely to be a hard one to crack; if defended by 100,000 men, it can be held The harvest of 1861 being so abundant, against three times that force so long as amconsequently the average value of the pro- river, and is connected with the town of Manchester and the opposite shore by a bridge eighty feet high and two miles long. Below the city the river turns sharply to the The great usefulness of this road as a highway to the lumbering regions of the Madawaska and Bonne-Chere is evidenced by the fact that the travel over it is steadily increasing. I regret to say, however, that the road is fast wearing out. The statute labor is not sufficient to keep it in repair, and if something be not done to it the ensuing summer, the eastern portion of it will be almost, if not entirely, impassable.

During the past year three new schools have been put into operation along this road.

Below the city the river turns sharply to the south the banks being in many places nearly two hundred feet high; it cannot therefore be crossed in the face of the enemy. Above the city the banks are lower, but the stream is too wide to be bridged or crossed on pontoons. The city itself stands on several lofty hills commanding the surrounding country, the highest of which are some hundred feet high; it cannot therefore be crossed in the face of the enemy. Above the city the banks are lower, but the stream is too wide to be bridged or crossed on pontoons. The city itself stands on several lofty hills commanding the surrounding country, the highest of which are some hundred feet high; it cannot there fore be crossed in the face of the enemy.

Above the city the river turns sharply to the south the banks being in many places nearly two hundred feet high; it cannot there fore be crossed in the face of the enemy.

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Above the city the river turns sharply to the south the banks being in many places nearly two hundred feet high; it cannot there fore be crossed in the face of the enemy. have been put into operation along this road western side where the country spreads into

be attacked on its left, and driven back from

The investing army must encamp on the pestilential low ground, rendered doubly inimical to health this season by the enormous quantity of rain that has fallen .- Ad-

The materials required to extinguish fire in the hold of a ship, are nothing more than a cask of common chalk in the bottom of a cask of common chalk in the bottom of the hold, connected with the deck by a small pipe, and a two gallon bottle of sulphu-ric acid, which on the alarm of fire, being poured down the pipe, will generate a suffi-cient quantity of dense smoke or gas in which same cannot exist.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN MONT-EAGLE. To the attention of the following particulars, we are indebted for the following particulars, the Hastings To the attention of A. S. Wood,

MADON, May 30, 1862.

A Mr. Finlayson has just come in from the township of Monteagle after the Coroner, to investigate one of the most outrageous murders that has taken place in this section of the country. The circumstance of the case as related by Finlayson (a very respectable man by the way,) as follows:—On Tuesday last a Mr. Munro, a resident of Mantagele (a township on the Fintings) Tuesday last a Mr. Munro, a resident of Monteagle, (a township on the Hastings Road about 76 miles from this place,) went to his neighbor, a Mr. Edward, to expostulate with him for shooting his hens. Edward told him he would shoot them if the came on his grain again and took his gas and went out for that purpose. Munro seized

hold of the gun to prevent his smooting. Edward drew a pistol from a side pocket and presented it at Music, who knowled it to prevent the common of Canada.

To amend an Act to amend and date the Acts relating to the Common of the Midland District, and to the Common of Canada. it up. While the scuffle was going on, Edward's wife stole up behind Munro and struck him over the head with a scythe. cutting through the skull into the brain Munro tell, upon which she struck him again almost severing his arm from his body.

Munro died in a few minutes. Edward then wrenched the pistol from Munro's son and shot him in the back, making a frightful wound. When Finlayson left young Mun-

ro's life was despaired of. It was with the greatest exertion that the people in the neighborhood were kept from lynching Edward and his wife.

Munro is a man of very good character, and generally respected. Edward and his wife, on the other hand, have been the cause of much trouble to the settlement since they resided there, and were not only very much disliked, but also very much feared. On his way out Finlayson stopped at Mr. Jelly's (Reeve of Tudor) who immediately with several of his neighbors, started on to arrest Edward and his wife.

Dr. Yeomans, Coroner, will leave in the morning for the purpose of holding an inquest, and investigating the matter. layson says the excitement is very great in the immediate neighborhood. It is a most horrible affair and it is to be hoped the guilty parties will be brought to justice.— Hastings Chronicle.

danger for ourselves in the termination of that contest: "It is undeniable, that war cannot be so just as to bring no evils in its of industry, the suppression of some, the difficulty of diverting, at a moment's notice. labor towards new objects—not only finan cial embarrasment and exhaustion, and the shadow of coming debt—not the maiming of strong men and their violent removal from the future labors of peace, nor the emotions suffering of thousands of families hearts are in the midst of the field with their dear ones, tossed to and fro in every skirmish, where the balls slay more than the bodies which are pierced: not these evils alone-nor the feverish excitement of eighteen millions of people, whose gifts and intelligence are all distraught, and at the mercy of every bulletin—nor yet the possi-ble violations of private rights, and the over-riding of legal defences, which, when once attempted in a state of war, is not always

relinquished on a return to peace.

"If little truth and little conscience been at stake, these are the reasons which make wars so demoralizing: they leave society restored to peace, but still at war within itself, infested by those strange cravings and tempted by a new ambition, that of waging successful wars. This will be the most dangerous country on the face of the earth, after the termination of this war; for it will see its own ideas more clearly than ever before, and long to propagate them with its battle ardors and its soorn of hypocritical foreign

"These do not strike us so much as the moral injury which many weak and passion at eminds sustain from the necessity of destroying life, of ravaging and burning, of inflicting upon the enemy politic distresses.

To incorporate the Montreal Racket To incorporate million of men, who have tested the fierce joy of battle, have suffered the moral privations and dangers of the camp, are to be seturned suddenly to us, and cast adrift. with no hope of finding immediate employ-ment, and hankering for some excitement to replace those of the distant field."

WHAT IS HEAT LIGHTNING? The flashes of lightning often observed on a summer evening, unaccompanied by thunder, and popularly known as "heat lightning," are merely the light from dis-charges of electricity from an ordinary thunder-cloud beneath the horizon of the observer, reflected from clouds, or perhaps from the air itself, as in the case of twilight Mr. Brooks, one of the directors of the telegraph line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, informs us that on one occasion, to satisfy him self on this point, he asked for information from a distant operator during the appearance of flashes of this kind in the distant hor zon, and learned that they proceeded from a thunder storm then raging two hundred and fifty miles eastward of his place of ebservation.—Prof. Henry. A woman's pride and the sailor's guide-

There are no other creatures in nature that can charm like women and snakes:

"That's my business!" as the butcher said to the dog that was killing the sheep. The use of a soldier's "drill"-To make dole in the enemy. What creatures may be said to live on their relations? Why, the Aunt-enters, to

Kinga by birth, for no man is born without a crown on his head. Short-nosed men shouldn't complain if

Prorogation of Parliament.

Quebec, June 9.

At one o'clock p.m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Buildings. The members of the Legislative Council, being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Major name by his Excellency:—

To amend an act to incorporate the pilots for and below the Harbor of Quebec.

To authorize the mortgaging of certain property belonging to the Church of England in the Town of Brantford.

To incorporate the Hamilton Powder Company.

To legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys by the Corporation of the township of Lobo.

Bills were assented to in Her Major name by his Excellency:—

To annex the township of Austin and part

To repeal the Act 23rd Vie. chap. 50 and to amend the Act respecting the Municipal institutions of Upper Canada, so far as relates to the Recorders' Courts.

To establish side lines in the township of

Kenyon, in the county of Glengarry.

To amend an Act to amend and co date the Acts relating to the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and to change

To amend the Act incorporating L'Academie Industrie de St. Laurent. To render valid the election and proc

ings of the Trustees for the erection of Catholic church in the parish of St. Brig-To charge the Corporation of the city

taining certain prisoners in the som mon gae of the United Counties of York and Peel, To incorporate the Societie Ecclesiastique du Diocese de St. Hyacinthe.

To enable the ratepayers of the county of Lincoln to select a more convenient place for the County Town.

To confirm the action of the corporation of the late united townships of Arthur and Luther, under the act to enable County Councils to raise money for assis ing persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes.

To amend an Act respecting lessors and

To naturalize Isaac Rogers. To amend the Act incorporating the Sis-

ters of Charity of Quebec To extend to the counties of and Lincoln the act for the protection of persons holding lands on the shore of Lake Ontario.

Relating to mortgages in Upper Canada. Further to amend the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada.

To change the name of David Allan Poe and of his family by adding thereto the name of Watt. Further to amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act.

To amend the Act incorporating the To-

Respecting the will of Matthew Gage late of the town of Brantford. To detach from the Municipality cannot be so just as to bring no evils in its train—not only the disturbance of all kinds of industry, the suppression of some, the to annex the same to the Municipality of

Longueuil.

To enable the Trustees of the congrego ion of the Presbyterian Church of Scotla at Martintown to sell a certain lot of land. To enable the Trustees of the Toronto emption of those already issued.

Incorporating the Synod of the Dioe To amend the law relating to the limits

tion of Actions and suits in Upper Canada.

Respecting the Public Exhibitions in
Lower Canada. To incorparate the Quebec Ship Labour-

rs' Benevolent Society.

To incorporate the Victoria Skating Club of Montrea For facilitating the conveyance by the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada of lands in the Province of Canada, by and

through their Commissioners and Attorneys to continue for a limited time the several acts therein mentioned and for other pur To explain the act to provide for the

separation of the city of Toronto from the United Counties of York and Peel for certain Judicial purposes.
To authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city of Montreal to borrow

certain sums of money for drainage and other purposes therein mentioned.

gations of Hinchinbrooke in connection with the United Presbyterian Church of North

ances and lines in said township.

To erect the parish of St. Pierre de Dur-

ham in the county of Drummond into a separate municipality.

To extend the provisions of chapter 32nd of Consolidated Statutes of Canada with respect to the Bureau of Agriculture.

To empower the Town Council of the
Town of Lindsay in county of Victoria to

lease a portion of the town plot called Queen's Square in the said town. To incorporate the College of St. Ignitus.

Guelph.

To incorporate the Societe de Union, St To establish and confirm certain roads in the township of Reach.

To amend Charter to the Merchants

To authorize Municipality of township of Acton to open roads according to operations of Patrice Renault Blanchard, Land Survey-

or, with reference to the survey boundary lines, reports and plans executed and prepar-ed by him. For the division and settlement of the lets in the first five ranges of said township of Acton in the County of Baget and distriot of St Hyacinthe.

To incorporate the Association of Francois Kavier de Montreal.

To incorporate the Sisters of our L of Lorette of the town of Guelph in the

man Catholic discose of Ramilto A flush of hope renders toil and trial To incorporate the Quebec Marine Insurbantiful, as the sube am gives a sparkle to the mountain frost.

To amend the act incorporating the College of St. Anno de la Posatier.

To amoud chapter 30th of the Con idated Statutes for Lower Canada. To amond the not for the management the Toronto Harbor.

To annex the township of Austin and part of the township of Wendover to the county f Nicolet.

To authorize the construction of a tran or railroad from the town of Simcoe to the village of Port Ryerse in the county of Nor

folk.
To incorporate the Toronto Female Industrial School.
To amend the act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada, as to the issue of shop and tavern licenses in cities.
To rest certain real entate of the late William Campbell, in the hands of trustees.
To incorporate the village of Arnprior in the county of Renfrew, and for other purposes therein mentioned

poses therein mentioned.

Respecting the survey of the 3rd and 4th concession of the township of Crowland, in the county of Welland.

To amend the act to incorporate the town To repeal certain acts therein mentione

relating to the separation of the county of Peel from the county of York, and for other

purposes.

To incorporate the Massawippi Valley
Railway Company.
Further to amend the charter of the Nat-

ral History Society of Montreal. To grant further powers to the London &

Port Stanly Railway Company.
Respecting the Court of Error and Appea in Upper Canada. To amend the acts incorporating and re-

lating to the city of Quebec.

To separate the Townships of Biddulph and McGillivray from the county of Huron, and to annex the same to East Riding of county of Middlesex. To amend the acts incorporating the Ca-

nadian Inland Steam Navigation Company.
To incorporate the Socie: e de l'Union, St. Pierre de Montreal. To incorporate the Roman Catholic Acad

emy of St. Paul's of Aylmer.

To incorporate the Sisters of St. Joseph of Guelph.

To extend and define powers of the City and District Savings bank of Montreal.

Further to amend the act relating to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company,

and for the purposes therein mentioned.

To amend the act incorporating the Sisters of St. Joseph for the Roman Catholic diocese of Toronto.

To amend act incom Load Mining and Smelting Company.

To legalize a by-law made and passed by the Town Council of the Corporation of the Town of Perth, in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, for raising a certain am of money therein mentioned

To amend the acts incorporating the Mon-treal and Champlain Railroad Company, and to authorize the raising of new Prefer red Stock for certain purposes.

To alter and amend the act to consolidate

the debt of Port Hope.

To amend act to provide for the Improve ment and management of the Harbour of

To amend chaps, 77, 40, and 45 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada in matters of Appeal; and chapter 83 of the same Consolidated Statutes in matters of Proceedure in the Superior Circuit Courts. To amend chapter 195 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled "An Act respecting petty trespasses in Upper Canada.

To amend an act intituled "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Richelieu Company."

For the relief of the ropresentatives of the late David Bogden Ford. To extend and amend the provisions of chapters 36 and 37 of Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, with respect to the Registration of Titles to and the removal of incumbrances upon Real Estate in Lower Canada.

To amend the act respecting Emigran and Quarantine,
To make further provisions relating to the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Com

pany.

For the re-organization of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada and

for other purposes.

To incorporate the North Western Navigation and Railway Company.

To extend the provisions of an Act respecting lands and real property held, or required, by the Imperial Government for the military defence of this Province, to the roads in the township of Scarboro' and to provide for the defining of other road allowances and lines in said township.

To incorporate the Terrebonne Turnpike Road Company.

To enable the town of Niagara to dispose of its interest in the Eric and Ontario Rail

road, and for other purposes.

To amend the Act respecting the provincial duty on the tree licenses. To amend the Act respecting the Militia. To amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs and collections thereof.

To amend the Act respecting the duties of Excise on distilleries and breweries, and spirits and beer made therein, and to increse the said duties.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

nor General as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, approach your Excellency with our bill of supply for the service of the current year.

In pursuance of your Excellency's recommendation, our careful consideration has been given to the condition of the militin force of the province. The amendments we have made to the existing laws respecting it will, we trust, have the effect to strengthen your Excellency's hands in its administration, thereby increasing the efficiency of the service, and promoting and attimulating the attrictic ardour of our Volunteer forces.

Amendments have been made to the laws

Amendments have been made to the law respecting the confirmation and registratio of titles to real estate in Lower Canad which, we trust, will assist the operation of a system so fraught with importance to the landed and monetary interests of the Province. It is now my duty humbly to sent to your Recellency, in the name