

The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, MARCH 20, 1856

We are highly gratified in being able to announce the defeat of the coalition Ministry, notwithstanding their apparent strength in the House. The vote was on the adjourned debate on the motion made on the preceding Friday evening by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, "that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of the charge of Judge Duval to the Jury on the trial before the Criminal Court of Quebec, in the month of February last, of Kelly and others for the murder of Edward Corrigan." The Ministry resisted the motion, but it was carried on Monday evening by a vote of Yeas, 48; Nays, 44, making a majority in favor of the motion, and against the Ministry of 4.

The following is the division:
Yeas—Allen, Bell, Bellingham, Bigger, Burton, Cameron, Christie, Church, Cooke of Oxford, Crawford, Daly, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, Dorion of Drummond, Dufrane, Ferres, Ferrie, Fraser, Freeman, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Lyon, MacBeth, McKenzie, McCann, Matthews, Mattice, Merritt, Munroe, Patrick, Poulin, Powell, Rankin, Rolph, Rhodes, Scatcherd, Shaw, Somerville, Wilson, Wright, Young, McDowell, of Cornwall.—28.

Nays—Allen, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bruneau, Cartier, Cassault, Chapais, Clark, Daoust of Beauharnois, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion of Montreal, Attorney General Drummond, Dostaler, Evatt, Feltner, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Belchasse, Fournier, Gill, Gourevmont, Holton, LaBelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lorange, Attorney General McDonald, Masson, Meagher, O'Farrell, Papin, Poullet, Pouliot, Prevost, Prince, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Thibodeau, Turcotte.—44.

Toronto, March 13.
After the routine business, Mr. Attorney General Drummond's motion to rescind the resolution for an Address to the Governor General in Judge Duval's case was taken up. The debate was kept up till between 11 and 12, when the House divided on motion of Mr. Sandfield McDonald for the previous question.

Yeas—Messrs. Aitkins, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Church, Daoust, Darche, Delong, Dewitt, J. B. Dorion, A. Dorion, Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, Galt, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Hume, John, Laberge, J. S. McDonald, R. McDonald, McKenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Munroe, Murney, Papin, Patrick, Prevost, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Valois, Wilson, Wright.—42.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bellingham, Bigger, Bower, Brodeur, Burton, Cameron, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chisholm, Conger, Clark, Cooke, Crawford, Crisler, Daly, Darche, J. B. Daoust, Dostaler, Drummond, Dufrane, Evatt, Feltner, Ferres, J. Fortier, Gourevmont, Jackson, LaBelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lorange, Lumsden, Lyon, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. McDonald, McCann, Masson, Matthews, S. Morrison, A. Morrison, Meagher, Miles, O'Farrell, Poullet, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Prince, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Sol. Gen. Ross, J. Ross, Sol. Gen. Smith, Sydney Smith, Jas. Smith, Somerville, Southworth, Spence, Stevenson, Thibodeau, Yielding.—72.

Mr. Morrison of Niagara then offered an amendment pledging Ministers to an enquiry, and Mr. Crawford another declaratory of the confidence of the House in Ministers, but they were ruled out of order.

Atty. Gen. Drummond then said that the Ministry had resolved not to present the Address to His Excellency so long as they were not assured that the confidence of the House was being given to them. He assured that they possessed that confidence, they were prepared to carry the Address to the Governor and to tender their advice upon it as they might judge consistent with their duty. They had stated candidly that their object in bringing forward the motion was to question the confidence of the House in Ministers, but they were ruled out of order.

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no power or authority to enforce decisions. The Act 7 Vic. cap. 15 by which the independence of the Lower Canada, thereby establishing a great constitutional principle. The Act prescribes a regular mode of proceeding, with reference to the Judges, by address of the two Houses of the Legislature. The error of the Government is that it used by a Judge on a special in effect to call that Judge to for his conduct on the Bench, especially on the address of the Legislature, would be at least of the spirit of the Act, and as a precedent for an interference with the independence of the Judiciary.

Government House, March 14, 1856.
In reply to a question from Mr. Cartier, respecting the land the duty on timber cut on limits, including costs.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon said the subject of the laws of land was under consideration, and he hoped to be able to announce their decision in a few days. The order for the reception of the Committee of the Whole on the Lands Bill was discharged. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the subject.

The Inspector General said that the Government were waiting for the decision of the Parliament on the subject, and he desired to save time.

The bill passed, and was read a first time.

The bill to order an extra of Queen's Bench was read a second time, and passed Committee of the Whole.

The Free Banking Amendment was passed through Committee of the Whole.

Many of our readers in the neighborhood were personally acquainted with Captain Glendinning, who some years since resided in this place. He has been living at Chatham; and some time since received a letter from the Hon. G. Cartier, as he was on half pay, if he were for active duty as a soldier? To which immediately returned the reply that, "for active duty?" Soon after he received a letter from Viscount H. Russell, through his Secretary, demanding immediate services or that he should be dismissed. In case he adopted the latter alternative, he could receive a stipend of £1000 per annum.

An individual standing near the Capt. asked him if he would not sell? To this the gallant old soldier answered in a emphatic manner: "No! no! Do you think I, after having received from my Government a pension for 30 years will now sell my sword? No! I will go!"

THE "PACIFIC."—The vessel, which as yet no tidings have been heard, in her forty-ninth day out, is, we understand, insured for \$600,000, divided between the United States. The cargo is valued at \$1,500,000, and is partly in England, and also by insurance companies in several of the seaports, the largest probably in New York.

RENEWAL ELECTION.—The Writ Election of the County has been issued, Mr. Esq., Jr. of McNab, is the Returning Officer. The Nomination took place on Tuesday, the 13th inst. The Candidates mentioned are Messrs. Douglass, Supple, McKinnon, Alex. M. G. McCrea.

The Post Master General gives that letters prepaid in Canada will be delivered in the United States as if the custom having been to collect postage a second time from the post of such letters.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st March.
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:

MICHAEL LAVELL, Esquire, M. D. AMOS McCREA, Esquire, M. D. THOMAS W. POOLE, Esquire, M. D. to be associate Coroners for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria.

THE CONFERENCE.—The opening of the Conference for re-establishment of peace remains for 23rd instant. Baron Brunsell, as well as personal. Though still incommunicable he is reported to have that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace, but that if peace be not made within a month from the opening of the Conference serious difficulties will interfere with final settlement of the war.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The formidable defensive course of construction at Portsmouth, and the assembling of some of the journals, and the Assembly of the expression itself. If even the apprehension of a peace is not quite, it may be demanded in the face of danger these works are being constructed. As the Russian squadrons buried in the harbor of Selkirk, never to make to the British on the two remaining Russian squadrons which still float at Cronstadt and for have shown that their policy consists in defence, and attack. A war between England and the United States—a war which means probable notwithstanding the difficulties of the moment—in no case cause the powerful Great Britain to be braved in the face of the American navy. It is in search for the enemy against it is now a question of defending territory.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister to the Conference, and Paris yesterday accompanied by two and two attaches.

He alighted at the Hotel du Rhodanien.

A report is current that the Russian Guard will be sent to the Crimea. Colonel Basse has returned from Warsaw where he was present at the funeral obsequies of Prince Paul. He has since dined with the King.

PUBLIC LECTURES IN ALMONTE.

The Lecturer for the evening of the 21st ult., was the Rev. James Smith of Ramsey, the subject of lecture, "Macaulay as a politician, orator, essayist, poet, and historian." The principal events of this eminent author's past life were cursorily sketched; his personal appearance described, his peculiarities amusingly touched on; and an idea given of his mode of study. We could imagine we saw him; his massive head; his curious involuntary motions; his stout ungainly figure; his abstracted mutterings; and his unfeeling companion in fair weather and foul, his umbrella.

As a statesman the lecturer assigned him an honorable place. Though less distinguished, perhaps, for originality of views than others who have guided the destinies of England, the whole of his public career was marked by unflinching rectitude,—by a straightforwardness of walk in which he considered the path of duty. The line of policy chalked out by other statesmen he advocated and promoted with consummate ability as a public speaker. This orator might be wanting in that simple, heartfelt earnestness, that glowing warmth that at once attracts an audience either vulgar or refined, but he eminently excelled in that polished ornate style of public speaking that would elicit a classical and highly educated auditory.

Among the essays of Great Britain, commencing the greatest literary celebrities, he holds a foremost place; also has been justly styled "The prince of essayists." In some of the qualifications that contribute to success in essay-writing, he has been surpassed by others; but in a combination of qualities essential to excellence he has distanced all competitors. In poetry he is not above mediocrity. He can well afford, however, to hold a middle place here, occupying as he does so high a rank in other walks of literature.

As an historian the lecturer pronounced him unrivalled. The condensed force and vigour of his narrative; the evidently Titanic labor he had undergone to qualify himself for writing history; his perspicuity, his general truthfulness and impartiality; the sustained—almost romantic—interest with which he had invested his pages, were severally illustrated and eulogised. In one point,—and that a most important one—he had come short, in common with all his predecessors: he had failed to acknowledge God in history.

In comparing the sale of Macaulay's recently published volumes with the circulation of "Little Dorrit," the lecturer regretted that Dickens's works, although calculated to do much good, furnished so little evidence of his Christianity. It would be treason to the memory of some of the sunniest hours of life not to dissent from this opinion. It has ever seemed to us that in the charity of Dickens, his marked recognition of the poor and lowly as placed in the sight of Truth and Justice essentially on the same level with the great ones of the earth; his compassionate sympathy with fallen and struggling humanity, we find embodied the very spirit which Christ strove to inculcate. While others have been crying "Lord, Lord," he has been busily engaged as a worker, laying deep and broad the foundations of much present, and yet much greater future good. It seemed to us as if we had a right to expect that a clergyman whose theology, theoretical and practical is singularly free from the cant like narrow-mindedness, and old foggyism so pungently satirized by Charles Dickens, would have been eager to hail in him a kindred spirit.

The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and evident pleasure by a large and respectable audience.

On the Monday night following the Rev. Peter Gray of Beckwith delivered his second lecture on "The Crusades." We should have been gratified to have heard him at greater length on the results of the protracted and bloody strife. In other respects this lecture may be briefly noticed as forming a fitting sequel to that so happily and with such evidently genuine enjoyment described by "A Pleased Hearer" in a recent number of this paper.

For the C. P. Herald.
"Would the Prohibitory Liquor Law answer the ends claimed for it by its advocates, and prove an effectual barrier against intemperance?"

In endorsing the affirmative side of the above question, we do so with the honest conviction, that it is the side of humanity and Truth.

"Truth, tho' crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers; While Error writhes and groans in pain, To die among its worshippers."

The traffic in Spirituous Liquors, (as a beverage) we have long looked upon as dangerous, disreputable, and altogether unnecessary, to the comfort and convenience of community. On this subject, however, there is wide difference of opinion; and we in expressing our views, shall endeavor to use plain terms and appropriate epithets earnestly hoping that if we fail to convince, we at least will not willingly offend.

This nefarious traffic, which has been, and is conducted and carried on by many whose moral intellects are proverbially below mediocrity—whose only, and now openly avowed aim, is selfishness; has crept insidiously into our cities, towns, and villages, and established itself by our way sides and hedges, and nesting fondly in its foul shadow, have annually arisen, Station houses and Lockups, Prisons, and Penitentiaries, to accommodate or secure the Paupers and Criminals created by its influences. It stole among us like a thief at first, and was then disregarded—because of the prettiness of its purifiers, now grown insolent with age, and powerful by practice, it tamely jeers, the imploring voice of virtuous humanity, and laughs alike at efforts made to amend or correct it. The only power it ever fears is Legal Prohibition. And we, as advocates for this measure, claim that it will tend to diminish crime, increase happiness, and mitigate misery.

It is an axiom proclaimed from pulpit and press, and as distinctly echoed in the prince's palace, as the squatters' shanty, that intemperance is a crime; it is also an axiom, alas more fearfully evident, that, from the early, and awful hour, in which the second Father of the human family, forgot his dignity, and cursed his offspring, up to the present moment, that crime, has been constantly accompanied by misery or guilt.

A great proportion of the crime committed against community in this country, may be traced indirectly and in many instances directly to the Traffic or use of spirituous liquors. He who doubts this proposition, has but to examine the records of our Judicial courts the registers of our Jails, and the cells and workshops of our Penitentiary, to receive a painful assurance of the truth of the above assertion. Review any of the broils by which our country has been disgraced, during the last few years, and how few, among the many are not traceable, to this traffic—where has human blood been shed, and life sacrificed, and this infamous though law protected traffic, not cognized at—and participant in the unlawful deed; and so general have its fearful effects become, that scarcely any section of this country, has escaped unscathed.

The above charges have been reiterated, openly through the press, and otherwise, for the last ten years, without successful contradiction. Men of caution and probity, possessed of means and opportunities, have made it their duty to ascertain their truth, and have stated over their signatures that nineteen out of every twenty murders, committed in our own Canada, are in some way connected with, or caused by the Liquor Traffic. The Grand Jurors of many localities of our country have solemnly avowed on oath, that the major part of the crime, suffering, and pauperism, which fell under their cognizance, emanated in, and flowed from the same hope sickening source.

(To be continued.)
HENRY KEMPVILLE.
Ottawa Lodge, Nepean.

Toronto Correspondence.

Toronto, 13th March, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,
All is excitement here, just now, in the political world. You have no doubt, heard that there is trouble in the Ministerial camp, and that there is a probability of a dissolution of Parliament, and a new general election. On Monday evening the debate was resumed on Mr. Cameron's motion for an address to the Governor General asking for a copy of Judge Duval's charge to the jury in the Corrigan murder case. It was resisted by the government, but carried by a majority of four. The government chose to consider the vote, a vote of want of confidence, and accordingly they came down on Tuesday, and asked an adjournment of two days to consider the matter; announcing at the same time that they would ask to have the vote rescinded. The question came up to-day, and if a decision is come to, before the mail closes, I will notify you.

I have just seen a copy of the "Bathurst Courier," of 7th inst., in which he takes the member for N. Lanark to task for certain alleged delinquencies, with regard to the Clergy Reserves question. I had occasion, last winter, to point out some glaring errors or misrepresentations, on this subject which occurred in an article in the Courier. I regret to perceive that the Courier adopts a similar course in this instance. He admits that he has used "strong language," which I presume means, that he has not adhered very strictly to facts.

The member for N. Lanark is blamed because he voted for a resolution, in answer to the speech from the throne, in which satisfaction is expressed that that vexed question the Clergy Reserves, is settled! And are not nineteen-twentieths of the people of Canada, glad that it is settled? But Mr. Bell voted against Mr. Brown's amendment. Yes, and he could not conscientiously do otherwise, for that amendment contained an assertion not founded on fact. It stated that the act of last session had "permanently endowed certain favored churches with large sums of the public money." Now, I have no hesitation in saying that this is not the case. The sums of money alluded to, the moment they left the hands of the Government, became the property of private individuals. The member for N. Lanark, as sincerely deplores, as the Editor of the Courier, the fact, that divisions and heart-burnings exist, among the different religious bodies in the Province; but it is the result of a system, originated before he had anything to do with public affairs; and he did his best to put an end to that system in as satisfactory a way as the case would admit of. I regret, however, that he has not been respected, and I regret, what has been pointed out, that the principle of paying Incumbents being admitted, it did not signify whether they received a Life annuity or its present value. The Courier reiterates a statement which he has more than once made, that the principal sum of money has been paid to the incumbents. I need scarcely say that this is not correct; the commutation was based on the present value of the life incomes, and the probable duration of the lives, was calculated by the most approved Tables of mortality in Britain. The Courier goes on to say that \$250,000 has been paid to the Churches of England and Scotland. What is the fact. Just \$248,000 has been paid to the ministers of those two churches; or a little more than two-thirds of the sum stated by the Courier. Comment on such reckless statements is useless. It is to be regretted that a paper like the Courier, long devoted to the reform interest, should shake the confidence reposed in it, by giving way to the course he has adopted.

The member for N. Lanark, is ready at all times, and will probably soon, give his constituents an opportunity for the most thorough explanation, and he will be glad to meet the

Courier face to face, when assertions can at once be put to the test.

The debate on the government motion to rescind the motion of Monday is going on, with but little prospect of its being brought to a close to-night.

Yours truly,
E.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

To the Editor of the Carleton-Place Herald.

SIR,—I had a letter a few days ago from a gentleman in Richmond, stating that the inhabitants of that Village were about to establish a Mechanics' Institute, I rejoice to hear of so laudable an undertaking. Our Government appreciates institutions by granting them pecuniary aid.

Diffusing knowledge by lectures, has always been a popular system, oral discourses were practiced in the Schools of Athens, popular lectures, which are the result of education, are of still more recent introduction, and bears the American stamp.

Of the various plans adopted for the diffusion of knowledge, there is none so well designed as this to claim popular favor, or to aid popular improvement, it introduces a community of property in the great field of learning, gives calculation to the knowledge of gifted men. Institutions of this kind, will become powerful instruments of human improvement, and incentives to social progress.

The success of Mechanics' Institutes depends much upon the diligence of its officers and members, let them never be weary in well doing, let their motto be "Upward and Onward."

I resided some years in Richmond, and I am personally acquainted with all the gentlemen composing the board of officers, "in days of old long since." I witnessed their polite attentions, their unremitting zeal, when a course of lectures was delivered in that rising Village, and the Town Hall was crowded with an attentive audience.

I shall at all times be happy to assist the inhabitants of Richmond, for so praiseworthy an object, as the establishment of an association for the mutual improvement of its members in a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and general literature.

I presume, Mr. Editor, you have a Mechanics' Institute in your Village, as institutions of this kind have been already organized in so many of the Towns and Villages of this Province.

I am yours truly,
R. W. E.
Prescott, C. W.,
March 8th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—The late Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, who departed this life on the 1st inst. was the beloved wife of Joshua Adams, Esq., of Adamsville, and had been married to him for 40 years. The same reason which prevented the notice of her demise in either of our newspapers last week—expecting something more than a common obituary—of which she was deserving as many of her friends were able or qualified to give the details—would have continued to operate on me, only for the thought that relatives often fear that those who were acquainted with the deceased might think that the connexion led to exaggeration.

The writer's acquaintance with the deceased and her family, commenced immediately on his arrival in the settlement in the year 1819. From that time to within a few weeks of her decease—when though herself in poor health she was at the bedside of her sick son—she has known her to be a mother indeed, to all who required help or sympathy. Never in any one instance has she been known as a realization of the picture, so beautifully drawn by novelists, of the "Lady of the Manor," attending the sick and afflicted with medicines and other things of which they might be in want. What a pity that numbers of others, in similar circumstances, do not go and do likewise. Neither in her did it proceed from a love of visiting; as all who are acquainted with her must be aware that it was a rare thing to find her in a neighbor's house excepting in cases of sickness or trouble. She loved home, and loved to see her friends and acquaintances—and their name was Legion—around her, and comfortable; even utter strangers to her were made welcome and well accommodated, without any questions—and that not from any indifference or carelessness in house-keeping, but from pure philanthropy.

From the time of the first visit of a Methodist Minister to our settlement, till a place was provided for them in town, her house was their home, and herself was in kindness to all who were so benighted and dark by nature, as what she was in reality three of them. I am sure that there is not one of the preachers who are now living (many of them have gone before her to their reward), but will be sincerely sorry to hear of her decease. But they, as well as the absent children and relatives, will have the consolation of knowing that she has left behind her a world of good, and a noble example of piety and joy, departing in the blessed hope of a happy immortality, and having, I think, numbered her "three score years and ten" and on Monday the 2d inst. her remains were accompanied to the Methodist burying ground by as great a number of vehicles as could ever be seen together on a similar occasion.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
JOSIAS RICHIE.
Bathurst, March 19th, 1856.

GREAT TEMPEST IN GLASGOW AND OTHER PARTS OF SCOTLAND.

On the evening of Wednesday and morning of Thursday, Glasgow and the whole west of Scotland was visited by a hurricane, which, for violence and destructiveness, has no parallel in the memory of living man. From the afternoon of Wednesday till a late hour of the following morning, gusts of wind increased to a degree to alarm the whole city, and committed devastations so extensive that it is for the present, impossible fully to estimate the loss. At dawn on Thursday, the town in many places presented something of the appearance which might be expected from a bombardment. The streets were strewn with fragments of chimneys—chimney-caps, slates, roof-tiles, "Lo To" tickets, and in some cases sign-boards, chimney-stalks, wooden-palings and sheds, gables of houses, and pinnacles of buildings. In the central district above 160 of the covers of the public lanes were blown down, 70 in the Gorbals district, and we suppose, a proportionate number in other districts. A good number of policemen lost their hats, and several of them were injured, though not seriously, by the falling of cans. The debris which covered the streets was such as in many cases completely to impede the traffic till it was removed, and carts were employed for that purpose till a late hour of the day. The damage is

now part, but thousands will look back upon it as a night of terror, for we use no figurative language in saying that substantial buildings, in exposed situations, and especially facing the south-west, shook, quaked, and quivered as if about to be rent to their destruction. The force of the gale came from the south-west; but it seemed at times as if the hurricane blew from every point of the compass.

From the London Times.
A number of rumors were circulated that the Conference had taken an unfavorable turn and some persons were ready to believe that all the precautions that were taken for security had proved useless against the means of information, in possession of the speculators in the Stock Exchange. A fall occurred of more than one per cent; but at the close of business, as none of the rumors had then been confirmed, a rally occurred. Looking at the agitation in the London Stock Exchange, the Farney market may be considered to have excited great firmness.

Stockholm is to be fortified by land and sea, including the valley of Maalar.

DENMARK.
The trial of ex-ministers has resulted in acquittal.

INDIA AND CHINA.
Telegraphic despatches from the Bistegies give advice to Feb. 21, and Canton to January 13.

The Kingdom of Oude has been annexed. Bombay Banks rate of interest are raised to 12 per cent. At Calcutta, the money market was improved. A great fire occurred at Macao.

THE RAILROAD.

We understand that a Contract has been concluded and signed between the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company and Mr. Moore, on pretty much the same terms as the contract with Sykes, DeBurgue, & Co. The road is to be completed from Brockville to Perth and Carleton Place, with locomotives, cars, and everything necessary to commence running by the 1st of September, 1857; from Carleton Place to the Madawaska by the 1st of September, 1858; and from the Madawaska to Pembroke by the 1st of September, 1859, when the whole is to be delivered up to the Company. Mr. Moore is bound to expend on the Road his own money a pretty large sum, something about £20,000, on which no estimate is to be made, and no debentures paid, and thereafter on every estimate 10 per cent is to be retained by the Company until the sum amounts to about 80 or £90,000, which Mr. Moore is to forfeit should he fail to complete the road according to contract; but if the road is finished according to agreement this sum is to be paid to him on the completion of the work. Mr. Moore also pays the interest on the Municipal Debentures. Immediately after closing the contract Mr. Moore started for England to make arrangements for getting out by the 1st of July next railroad iron sufficient for 40 miles of the road. Work is to be commenced on the road on the 1st of May next, under the personal supervision of Mr. Moore. So that the people of these Counties will yet have a Railroad, despite the efforts of the late Warden and other Railroad opponents to stick it.

With respect to the charges of chiselling, &c. brought against the Railroad Company, we may mention that the committees appointed by the different Municipalities met at Brockville on Friday last, and all the charges against the Company were taken down in writing. The Committees, together with the Directors, met afterwards in the Company's Office, and the whole affairs of the Company were thoroughly investigated from beginning to end—the books, papers, vouchers, and all other documents, were examined and found correct. The charges were frivolous, and most contemptible, and when the matters were explained, redounded more to the credit of the Company than otherwise. The opposition of the Brockville Committee arises from local jealousy respecting the terminus of the road, and this is the secret of the whole matter. The Committee and Directors, after the investigation, were perfectly satisfied that there had been no chiselling or mismanagement about the matter. Everything connected with the new contract was done in presence of all the Committees, openly and above board—so as to leave no room for making fresh and groundless charges against the Company. We understand that one of the members of the Committee from these Counties took notes of all the charges & the investigation, and intends publishing the facts, so that the public will get the facts despite Mr. Matheson's determination to keep them in the dark.—Bathurst Courier.

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Feb. 16.
Much agitation was produced on Friday on the Paris Bourse—indeed it might be called a panic—in consequence of the telegraph announcing that Consols had fallen two per cent. The effect was severely felt at the first but the funds rallied afterwards. Various reports some of them absurd, were in circulation for a good part of the day. The complete rupture with the United States, the delivery of his passports to Mr. Crampton the departure of Mr. Buchanan from London disturbances in some large towns in England, the fall of the Ministry, the conversion of a large amount of Exchequer Bills into Three per Cents, were the principal rumors assigned by public rumour for the fall. The alarm at first occasioned however diminished as the evening advanced.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. James Allen, Mill Clerk, was entered last Wednesday morning about one or two o'clock and \$137 in money taken away. The burglar entered a back door passed through one room into the bed-room occupied by Mr. Allen, took the cash box out of the trunk at the foot of the bed and retired without disturbing the inmates. They forced the lock of the cash box took out the money, and threw the box back into the house, the noise of which first gave the alarm.—Newburgh Index.

LOST!

ON Thursday, the 13th inst., between the Village of Campbelltown and Belton, a LADY'S MINK BOA, any person returning it to Mr. Bourke, Lakeport, Pembroke, or Mr. Hawkins, Westmeath, will be suitably rewarded. Pembroke, March 15, 1856.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a Second Class Teacher for School Section No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. Apply to
J. M. BRACE,
ELLIS JOHNSTONE,
WILLIAM GORBY.
Trustees.
Castelford, 3rd March, 1856. 26-g.

NOTHING NEW!

BUT the GROCERIES; of which the subscriber respectfully intimates that he has just replenished his stock, having received a fresh supply of Tea, Sugars, Currants, Coffee, Soap, &c., &c.
THOMAS LECKIE.
Leckie's Corner, Ramsey,
17th March, 1856.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE!!!

Finch's Block,
Corner Court Street, Avenue,
BROCKVILLE.
Andrew Gay
IS now prepared to exhibit the most extensive and varied Stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever offered in this Town! Amongst his variety will be found SOFAS, COUCHES, WALNUT CHAIRS, TABLES, Toilet, Bureau, and Walnut Bedsteads, Case Seat and Rush Bottom Cottage, Office, Dining, and Common Chairs, together with a general assortment of medium and low priced Furniture, with a large assortment of Looking Glasses and Pictures framed in gilt frames. Being desirous to sell off, will sell Five per Cent Cheaper than he has ever done for CASH. He invites all to come and see his stock of Furniture.
Brockville,
February, 26, 1856. 27-11

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Thomas Owens, of White Lake, are requested to pay the same to the undersigned; and persons having claims against the Estate of the said Thomas Owens, are requested to send in the same, duly attested, for liquidation.
DAVID T. BROWN