

The Carleton Place Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,
should be addressed.
Only One Dollar a Year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:—
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be inserted by the space which it occupies in a column. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE WAR.

The churches in the United States appear to have turned into places to which people resort to display their "patriotism" and "amenities" have generally given place to "enthusiastic cheering" and "loud applause."—On Sunday last, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon upon the war, and of course his church at Brooklyn was overwhelmingly crowded upon the occasion. The text was taken from 1st Corinthians, 16, 13: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men." He alluded to the reasons why the North was so difficult to arouse, one of which was that they were always busy. Another reason, he continued, "it is because the people have been brought to the utmost faith in moral and intellectual forces. In Germany, tyranny had cut the nerve that leads from the brain to the hand. Liberty here has opened the connection between thinking and acting. We have unlimited faith in the force of ideas. If the North wishes to accomplish an object, it plans it. We are a talking people. That is the reason the South don't like us. They have freedom of speech and of the Press—so long as it attacks the majority. The result of our ideas is patience. As the woodman ultimately clears the forest by felling one tree at a time, so the right will finally triumph, however slow its progress may be. We are patient as a people, because we have confidence that the cause on which we rely will work out its result. It may be long—long as it takes the majority, but the book small, the rod slender—sometimes we give a point, let the line run out, 'play' with them a little, and then land them. (Laughter.) For thirty years the North has been defeated, yet we have been certain that it was merely a question of time. We have never been moved to rebellion. We have never dreamt of revolutionary violence. Most assiduous pains are taken to teach our youth to avoid physical violence. The world is traveling to that point when quarrels will be settled by brains, and not by muscle; but, until that point is reached, it is not wrong to use physical force to advance a moral purpose. We of the North are slow to move, but the toughest the better the more terrible the explosion when it does come! A weak boiler lets off the steam at a low pressure, but a strong one gets the steam up to the highest notch. When the north does move, take care.

"We are prone to trust in the honesty of others. We have never heretofore believed that the South meant wrong. We have suffered the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the trial of John Quincy Adams, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the Fugitive slave law, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas struggle, and always up to the last endured defeat. His assertion that Slavery's rifles were better moral persuaders for robbers and whippers than the Bible had proved true. The South had no unbounded faith in revolvers and rifles—in the church and out of the church.

"The first ball fired at the flag that waved over Fort Sumter revealed to us the fact that the South meant the destruction of our national institutions. There were traitors on board who were boring holes to scuttle the ship. It was simply now a question of Government. God had touched the heart of the people; the tidings that the Government itself was in danger had settled the question. Fifty thousand men were already in the field, an hundred thousand were en route to follow them, and another hundred thousand ready and eager to follow them.

"A navy of 700 guns has sprung up, and by Saturday next the coast of the rebel States will be hermetically sealed—each port under its guard. In eight weeks all this had been done. He believed this Government had been just as prompt as any government could have been. He did not know how any government could have been more prompt. But the Government had been outwitted by the enthusiasm of the people. Aspinwall, Grinnell, Astor, have given their purses without waiting for the Government. Governments are slow coaches at the best.

"What is the result of this? To what are we going? The North is determined that this country shall be united. Shall we submit to ask a foreign government for a passport to the grave of Washington? Shall we give them the mouth of the Mississippi?—Never. It is simply a question whether 19,000,000 of people are stronger than 8,000,000—the free North against the servile South. The people are on the jury, and can't make off, but must render their verdict.

"The settlement will involve the rapid dissolution of Slavery. He could not sympathize with insurrection; it would not be for the benefit of the white or the slave. But, if the slaves do rise in insurrection, how are we to prevent it?

"What if brothers' blood should flow? Where was there a man who had not his civil war. The borders of England and Scotland had been drenched with blood, and yet there were people were friends.

"Let men do their duty, and God speed the right!"

ELECTION RIOTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Pictou, N. S., Monday, May 6.—Great election riots have prevailed in Newfoundland. The telegraph line was taken charge of by the mob last week, so no particulars were received. Two were killed and thirteen wounded. The mob would not allow men to repair the lines in the several districts where the riots prevailed. The participants were disarmed by the Governor. So far as I know, the conservatives were successful.

A petition is being numerously signed in Montreal against Mr. Cartier's bill for restoring the present right of appeal to the Privy Council, by prohibiting such appeals when the Canadian judges are unanimous.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

The Essex Journal states that on Friday afternoon a man on the Great Western Railway dock at Windsor dived himself of coat vest, hat and boots, and then jumped from the dock into the river. Several persons ran to his assistance, and a life preserver was thrown towards him. He was determined to die, and used all endeavors to keep his head under water. He was afterwards taken out with a boat-hook, although he made desperate efforts to keep clear of it.

On Saturday last a man named Thomas Skitt was run over by the night freight train on the Grand Trunk Railway and instantly killed. The accident occurred near Georgetown. Deceased was employed on the line, and is said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time.

TWO MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A telegraphic despatch from L'Islet says that two men were frozen to death on Wednesday last, while returning from a sugar-bush in the vicinity of that place.

On Tuesday, the lightning struck the Free Presbyterian church, Brantford, forced the stone window sill from its place passed down the front door, tore open the lock and splintered the door considerably, doing some little other damage.

A dead body was found on Wednesday in the woods, between Caughnawaga and Chateaugay. It appears to be that of an old countryman, who had been a considerable time dead.

A man named Robert Whitehead, who emigrated to Canada twenty years ago, and who became subsequently city clerk of Milwaukee, Wis., recently committed suicide by taking poison. This unfortunate end was the result of a long course of excessive drinking.

ERIE AND THE OIL REGION.—In the Franklin oil district of Pennsylvania there are one thousand oil wells sunk, and the lowest estimate at which a well can be sunk is five hundred dollars, but in most cases they do not include loss of time, neglect of other business, travelling expenses, cost of engines for pumping, &c., which on an average may be assumed to be at least five hundred dollars more, making in all an expenditure of a million of dollars. This is exclusively of the lease or purchase of the land, and the heavy bonus which must be paid before boring is commenced. For this large investment there must be a good return, but the Erie Dispatch says that not one well in twelve, yields oil in quantities sufficient to pay for pumping, and of his reduced number not one in six proves really profitable. The Dispatch adds that the same rule will hold good with all the wells that have been bored in the Allegheny region between Franklin and Tidoute, making an average outlay of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars to procure what is called a good well.

Yet notwithstanding this discouraging exhibit it seems that the discoveries are really of great value, and that large fortunes are being accumulated in the business in a remarkably short space of time. The owners of the land have reaped the heaviest reward, but some of the wells have made great profits to those who sunk them, and indeed if they were not a great deal of money made in the region the rush thither would soon cease.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.—A correspondent writing from Belfast, states that in the last quarter of 1860, a large number of Irish immigrants arrived in Canada by parties wishing to emigrate. There is little doubt there will be great increase in the immigration from Ireland to Canada over last year. The information now furnished by the Canadian government through Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Donaldson, and other agents, will be a most important and valuable means of encouraging a great many to go out to Canada at once, but it will be more likely to have much greater effect next and following years. The tenantry of the province of Ulster will enjoy great advantages in immigrating to Canada. Their farms are generally small, rents high, and taxes still higher, and in many cases they cannot even obtain leases on these terms, but subject to the whims of their landlords, at the case may be. In many instances, such farmers can sell out their tenant right; and they are to do so, with their experience and perseverance, in Canada they would soon become independent men—something they never can be there.

RECRUITING IN TORONTO FOR THE AMERICAN WAR.—The Toronto papers state that on Friday the Police Magistrate received a communication from Captain Clarke of the 100th Regiment, to the effect that two Americans, calling themselves Captain and Lieutenant of the American army, had made advances to Sergeant Barlow, who had been attached to the British regiment, and take service under the Stars and Stripes. They held out inducements to him of larger pay and superior advantages relative to promotion in the American army. They also informed him that a number of civilians have agreed to enlist. Sergeant Barlow treated these overtures with the contempt they deserved, and reported the matter to Captain Clarke, who instantly wrote to the Police Magistrate. Capt. Prince, Chief of Police, proceeded to institute inquiries, and the Detectives were put on the alert. In the event of the parties being discovered they will be taken into custody and punished as the law of the Province directs. There is also an Imperial statute, which makes enlistment without the sanction of Government for foreign service a misdemeanor.

THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.—In regard to the reported debasement of coin at the New Orleans Mint, the New Orleans Crescent declares that "not one single new coin of any kind or denomination whatever, has been issued from the mint at New Orleans since its seizure by the order of the Louisiana Convention, and we presume none will be issued until after the devices for a new set of coins, to compose the currency of the Confederacy Congress."

STORM.—A very severe thunder storm passed over Dundas and its locality on Tuesday night. The thunder and lightning was terrible, and the rain poured down in torrents. Mr. Pollard's house on the Governor's Road was struck by the electric fluid—the chimney was thrown down, the floor torn up, and the fluid escaped through the stone foundation.

There are now upwards of one hundred men employed in Mr. Shickel's shipyard St. Catharines, with a prospect of constant employment during the summer. He is about to enter into a contract for building one or more propellers this season.

THE DUKE OF AUMALE AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The pamphlet published by the Duke of Aumale in reply to a portion of the speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate last March, has obtained general circulation in France notwithstanding the efforts of the police to suppress it, and creates much interest and not a little amusement throughout Europe. The following pithy passages are extracted from the paper:—

"In a discourse recently delivered by you (Prince Napoleon) which created diverse emotions in your hearers and readers, you thanked M. Trochu and M. de Persigny for the lessons of Roman and English history which they had kindly given to France and by which you had profited. I wish to add to those lessons a few words on the history of France. When the hour of your dynasty was expiring at Ham, (I use his own words) by a six years' imprisonment, his rank as a prince of the blood, his position as a citizen, and freely criticized in the newspapers (particularly in the *Courier du Pas de Calais*) the regular Government that he had attacked by open force. My position is altogether different. I do not ask such privileges. Exiled from my country, I never having violated its laws, and never by fault of mine having deserved such fate—I am known to France only from having been educated under her flag, and having faithfully served her up to the day when I was separated from her by violence. But has exile worked the fortitude of the natural right the most sacred of all, of defending my family when publicly insulted and, with it, the past history of France? Can the outrageous attack which a Government, that is so strong and inspires you with so much confidence, has sanctioned, circulated, posted on the walls, be followed by my answer published in the country itself according to its laws?—I shall try the experiment. If the result prove contrary to my desires, and if you another my voice in France in defence of the plainest notions of honor and justice, it will at least have some echo in Europe, and appeal to the hearts of honest men of all countries. You have lost your right of judging princely families with the austerity of a republican philosopher. The numerous prerogatives you now enjoy deprive you of that one. You suddenly become one day a Senator, a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, a General of Division, a Prince of the Blood, not by your merits, which were then unknown, but by right of birth, and your point of view must be changed with your fortunes.

Talk as you will, but there is no *parcours* either at the Palais Royal or at the Tuilleries. Sovereigns are hereditary, and I repeat that you claim to belong to one, a prince, but one *parcours*, their founder. This title, and it really is one, will be given by history to the obscure Sub Lieutenant of Artillery, who, fifteen years after leaving the school at Brienne, set upon his head the crown of Charlemagne. That man is not a *parcours* who has declared his hereditary right, and himself Napoleon III. You talk grandly of the coup d'etat of the 2nd December. Yet you were not seen that day in the groups of the faithful ones who hurried to the Elisee to courageously devote themselves to the fortunes of the new Dictator. Neither, it is true, were you seen among those national representatives who protested against the subversion of the laws of their country at the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement. Where, then, were you? Nobody would know, were it not that some of the resolute men who debated in the critical moment whether it was not their duty to fight behind the barricades, had been seen among them to disappear again, while the fortune of the day being pronounced, the police came, in the name of the conqueror to arrest them. I am surprised at one thing, namely, that your grandfather the Duke of Orleans, has not found favor in your eyes, since you sat as he sat on the left of a Republican Assembly. There, it is true, ends the analogy of your position. Once fatal destiny he would not avoid a lanceable descent; but he expiated his fault. He left the National Convention to mount the scaffold. You came down from the benches of the Mountain to take possession of the regal palace in which the Duke of Orleans was born."

With reference to this pamphlet, Prince Napoleon wrote thus to the Emperor on the 14th of April:—

"I am attacked in the Prince of Orleans' work; that is an additional motive for me to urge upon your Majesty the suppression of the prosecution. To silence is not to answer. I only intend you, sire, to allow the Duke of Aumale's answer to circulate freely, certain I am that the patriotism of France will treat the pamphlet as it merits, and that the good sense of the nation will deal justly to the pretended lesson of history, which is only an Orleansian manifesto."

A late letter from Paris says:—

"The price of a copy was at first hardly 20 sous; the moment people knew it was seized 50, 100, 200, 300 were paid or offered for a copy, and since it has totally disappeared from the booksellers' shops, a gentleman informs me that he has known an amateur offer 1000."

"Neither men nor pamphlets survive long in the memory of the Parisian public. Eight days have elapsed since the publication of the Duke of Aumale's letter—quite sufficient time for it to have been forgotten. But the government has done its best to perpetuate it. People now read, and will yet read it, who will hardly have glanced at it but for the prosecution."

Garibaldi made a speech so violent that it excited tumult in the Chamber. He made offensive allusions to the Ministry, against which Count Cavour protested. The President of the Chamber put on his hat, and sat suspended during a brief interval. Garibaldi, in resuming, spoke with more moderation, and defended his comrades in arms.

The London Daily News, of the 20th April, quotes from L'Union of Paris, asserting that the Duchesse de Kent died a Roman Catholic, that a priest had attended her for the day previous to her death, and that the Duke of Aumale had then waited upon the Queen to inform her of the fact.

The Rev. Principal Leitch, of Queen's College, left Kingston on Wednesday for Scotland, to be absent during the summer. During his short stay amongst us the Rev. gentleman has endeavored himself to large numbers in all ranks by the amiable of his disposition and by his varied social and intellectual qualities.

A sturgeon weighing 35 lbs, was caught in the Thames near London, the other day.

ITALY.

It is stated that on the 21st ult., the day following the important debate in the Italian Chamber on the subject of the Southern Italy, Garibaldi held a conference with his former superior officers, the majority of whom were in favor of accepting the policy of Count Cavour. The friends of Garibaldi were in hopes that he would also adhere to that policy. The Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd agreed, by a large majority, to take into consideration the project of Garibaldi's reference to the army of the country. The Ministry voted for the resolution. Garibaldi was not present.

The Turin Gazette publishes a letter from General Cialdini to Garibaldi, recalling the friendship and admiration he had always felt for him, but declaring that his (Garibaldi's) last acts painfully affected him. Cialdini says: "I arrive at the idea of your party, which aims at rejecting itself master of the army and the country, threatening us, if unsuccessful, with civil war."

A letter from Garibaldi, in reply to the above, says:—

"Strong in my conscience as an Italian soldier and citizen, I will not descend to justify myself against these accusations, as by so doing I should fail in respect to the King and the army. I know nothing of the orders said to have been given by me to Col. Trupia. I gave orders that the Italian soldiers of the Northern Army should be received as brothers, although I knew that army had come to put down the revolution, which, according to the words addressed by Signor Farini to Napoleon III, was persecuted in me."

"I believe in my quality of deputy. I have stated to the Chamber a few of the wrongs which the Southern army has sustained at the hands of the Ministry. I believe I had the right to do so. The Italian army will find in its ranks one soldier more when it has to fight against the army of Italy. You are well aware of this. All that others may have said of me is a calumny. It is not true that, when on the Volturno, we were in a bad condition. As far as I know, the Army has applauded the free and moderate words of the soldier's deputy, to whom the Italian honor has been an object of worship all his life."

"If any one is offended at me for speaking in my own name only, I wait calmly for satisfaction to be demanded for my words. I desire the establishment of a National Monarchy."

The Turin Gazette publishes a letter from General Cialdini expressing regret on account of the publication of General Cialdini's letter, and giving some explanation in reference to the words which Sorten pronounced in Parliament, and which were alluded to by Gen. Cialdini. In this letter General Sorten also expresses his desire for concord, and says that Italy is personified in the Parliament and the King.

The result of those concerned in the late conspiracy in Naples, will shortly be known. The number of persons to be tried is 186.

The *News of Wednesday* states that the southern soldiers of the 24th of Monday have protested against the letter of General Cialdini to Garibaldi, and arrests have been made in consequence. The *Italia* says that the state of things at Naples has considerably improved.

Advices from Turin on the following day, the 25th, states that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between Garibaldi, Count Cavour, and General Cialdini. Garibaldi had an interview with Count Cavour, followed by another with General Cialdini. He afterwards left Turin, and proceeded to the villa Pallavicini.

FROM PERU.

Peru is an exceedingly unsettled and disorganized state, which the hourly prospect of another revolution breaking out. Echenique is still kept a close prisoner at the island of San Lorenzo, without any apparent charge against him, and the treatment he has met with in being refused a trial has created a very ill feeling against the government.

President Castilla spends the greater part of his time hanging at Chorrillos, and it is rarely a chance can be had to see him except at the card table. As he is the government in toto, and the tribunals of justice, the treasury and everything else are dependent on his nod, an anarchy may be formed of the dreadful mismanagement to which every branch of the government is subjected.

It is safe to say that in no country in the world, pretending to civilization, does anything like such corruption exist as it is to be met with among the government officials of Peru. The President, a notorious, dissipated gambler, who squanders the public money most recklessly without a solitary cent going toward the public good, but does the country with an enormous standing army, merely to keep himself forcible in power against the will of the population. The ministers of State, Judges, and all under them, follow in the footsteps of their illustrious leader, and are controlled by bribery and dishonesty in every act they commit.

To such an extent are their friends and swindlers carried that they have become a by-word in the streets.

Did the government limit its corruption to injuring its own people, it would be bad enough; but of late the most glaring outrages have been perpetrated on foreigners, and the recent robbery attempted on the estate of an English gentleman named Captain Carvell, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has created the greatest sensation in Lima, and demands prompt redress on the part of the British Government.—*Panama Star*.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—"The new department of the administration for troops, which looks to a permanent military organization on the grand scale, will call for the appointment of a great number of officers, all at the disposition of the President and his Cabinet. There will be six Major-Generals, twelve Brigadier-Generals, twenty-five Colonels, twenty-five Majors, two hundred and fifty Captains, and five hundred first and second Lieutenants. This is exclusive of Quartermasters, Paymasters and other military agents. The increase in the army will be in proportion. Inasmuch as the capitalists at Washington may not be disposed to expend their money in future upon this city, arrangements are being made to invite either the men of wealth of the free states."

On Sunday last, two prisoners escaped from Sandwich goal and went over to Detroit. Officer Gore re-arrested them. As they were crossing in a ferry-boat, one of them jumped into the river. Gore got a skiff, and a severe fight ensued; but the runaway was finally recaptured and lodged in jail.

The Hon. Joseph Howe is on his way to England on a railway mission.

THE SUN'S SPOTS.—The following letter appears in the London Times:

It may interest some of your readers to know that the unusually large spot which traversed the sun's face from east to west, between the 26th of March and the 5th of April—so large to be plainly visible through stained glass without the aid of the telescope—has reappeared this morning on the eastern edge.

It appeared round the western edge in the afternoon of the 5th instant and has reappeared this morning, or rather, must have come round yesterday only the sun was overclouded.

Of course, I may be mistaken in the identification of the spot, but its appearance—so much larger than usual, and with the penumbra so well defined—is so remarkable that I think I can hardly be wrong.

If the same spot it would seem to follow the sun's rotation (25 days 10 hours, giving 27 days to the apparent revolution of a spot) is too long, or that the spot has an accelerated motion of its own in the same direction.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
Stafford, April 16. J. P. NORMAN.

On Tuesday morning the good citizens of Toronto, who reside in the neighbourhood of University Park were much astonished on arriving from their slumbers at seeing a large palmetto flag floating defiantly from the flag-staff in the centre park. There it waved with its palmetto tree, crescent, seven stars and three stripes of red, white and blue. The bunting was soon hauled down and the glorious old flag of England raised in its place.

Very interesting and important discoveries in Egyptian antiquities have recently been made at Memphis, under the direction of M. Mariette. Upon a limestone slab were found the names of sixty-three kings anterior to the construction of the pyramids. The temple of Edfou, the oldest and best preserved in the whole world, has been exhumed, and it is so magnificent as to excite the astonishment of all who have seen it.

DISMISSAL OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—The writ of Discharge issued by His Excellency the Governor General, dismissing Mr. Benjamin Marr, of Markham, from his office and capacity of Justice of the Peace for these United Counties, was yesterday filed in the office of George Garnett, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, for these United Counties. It will be remembered that Mr. Marr was fined \$50 some weeks since at the Police Court for a misdemeanor.—*Leader*.

The *Guelph Advertiser* says:—"From all the information we can obtain, by personal investigation and otherwise, we have good reasons for believing that the fears entertained for the safety of the fall wheat will prove groundless. Although, in a few of the more exposed spots, a few showers like the one on Saturday evening, followed with genial weather will nurse a great deal of the affected land to health and strength."

We are happy to learn that the tide of emigration is beginning to resume its flow toward Canada. The bad harvest of last year in England has caused considerable distress in the rural districts, and many of the labouring population are on the march. The improvement in business affairs here gives confidence, and residents are beginning to recommend their friends to join them.

A photograph of the bottom of the sea in Weymouth Bay has been successfully taken, by means of an ingenious apparatus. The utility of this attempt is that the condition of piers, bridges, piles and other structures under water, may now be readily ascertained.

We are requested to state that the date of the loss of the *United States* as given by the Captain was an unintentional error. The rock on which the steamer struck at the extreme edge of the reef was not laid down on the chart; the deviation of a fathom would have carried the vessel clear of the reef.

Lake Champlain is higher than it has been for ten years past. It is now seven feet above low water mark, and is over some of the wharves at Burlington. The Passumpsic river has been so high as now in ten years. Dams and bridges are in great danger. In Woodford two dams were swept away on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, and a bridge between Woodford and Glensburgh.

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript says:—"Since the war blast was blown by the architect at Washington, many of our ladies have commenced systematic practice with rifle musket and pistol. Colt's six shooters are their favourite weapons, and we hear much said in compliment of them as marksmen. Every woman in the State ought to thus qualify herself."

The captain of the ship *Adelaide Bell* has sued the editors of the *New Orleans Crescent* for \$50,000 damages, on account of certain reports in regard to what was alleged to be a Black Republican flag that was unfurled from the mast-head of that vessel.

The weather in Great Britain is reported by the last steamers to have been remarkably fine in April, and great progress had been made in getting spring crops into the ground. Wheat had, in consequence, fallen 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

General Hall, of New York City, has a son in the army of the Confederate States, and another in the Seventh Regiment. What if duty should bring them into collision.

The returns for all Upper Canada—subject however, to final revision—show a total population of 1,378,000.

It has been stated in the House and elsewhere that the English Bankrupt Bill, from which Mr. Macdonald has copied so largely, is a rejected one.

One hundred and fourteen cars of cattle were taken in three trains over the Great Western Railway eastward on Thursday, and forty more on Friday,—157 cars in two days.

A warrant from Government was received on Saturday by Sheriff Boston, for the removal of all the lunatics from the Montreal Jail; with one exception, they will be taken to Beausart.

Abeinthe, so common in the *cafes* at Paris, is becoming a very fashionable drink in the United States.

His Excellency the Governor General has consented to become patron and president of the Provincial Rifle Association, lately formed in Quebec, and has given \$100 towards the funds of the association.

One hundred pound rifled Armstrong guns are now made at the arsenal, Woolwich.

The national expenditure of England is a little more than two pounds sterling per capita.

The ground for the Provincial Exhibition buildings has been selected in London. It is situated near the barracks.

WAR NEWS.

TWO MEN SHOT—TWO MORE HANGED.—A letter from a member of the 7th Regiment to his father, dated Washington 28th April, states that the regiment on that morning received an addition of 173 men from New York all in good health and spirits. The writer says: "Six secessionists were caught yesterday in treasonable acts, and two were shot this morning at the Navy Yard. One is to be shot to-morrow morning. He was in the employ of the Ordnance Department, and had been set to work filling bombs; but instead of charging them with powder, he put sand in them. Several men have been arrested for tearing up the track of the railroad, and they will be summarily dealt with."

A private letter from Annapolis, April 28, says:—

"And now to give you an example of the punishment transgressors receive, we can see where I was standing about two miles from shore on the yard-arm of the United States brig Caledonia, two men hanging—one for smuggling provisions and powder to the Rebels at Charleston; the other for plotting the 7th Regiment on the Chesapeake bar—both the intention that the Baltimoreans might get possession of Annapolis being the seventh could land. He was not quite sharp enough for the boys. They suspected his intentions, put him in irons and conveyed him on board the brig and now he is hanging for his crime."

The Washington Intelligencer claims that there is a Union party in Virginia, and against it 55.

Armed vessels are stationed off Alexandria for the protection of the boats engaged in fishing, some of which have been fired in to and their fish taken from the fishermen.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says:—"Every body on the line of these lakes, knows Capt. Bob Wagstaff. He was all through the Mexican war and did good service to his country. He then sailed. He now fights. He has raised a company of one hundred Irishmen, all over 25 and under 45 years of age, stalwart and free men. If the Government cannot afford to furnish muskets, he purposes to use shillaloes."

The Boston Courier says:—"Brands of flour that have been selling here at \$8.50 and \$9 per barrel, have been forced up in the Baltimore market within a week to \$10. The trade are now looking to Canada and the West for the choice family white wheat flour, and whatever change takes place in the lower grades, we look for full prices for this description. Next to Baltimore and St. Louis brands Canada stands highest, several having already obtained a deserved high reputation."

The schooner Charles Dennis, from Wilmington, N. C., has on board Lieut. Piland and 60 men, late of Fayetteville arsenal. They report that on the 13th, between 1000 and 1200 North Carolina Militia demanded the surrender of the arsenal, which was decided prudent by Major Anderson to comply with, as resistance was useless. Lieut. Kill was allowed to depart unmolested. Major Anderson was left behind, too sick to be removed.

Philadelphia, May 7th.

Senator Bayard of Delaware arrived in this city this morning, having left Wilmington fearing an assault would be made upon him. He was taken into custody at the depot here, but was discharged by Mayor Henry, he having no charge against him. As the Senator passed into the Mayor's office his hat struck against a rope with a noose in it, hung over the door, labelled "death to traitors," which had been removed by the police from one of the street lamp-posts.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY—A SOUTH AMERICAN TOWN DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

By the Northern Light we have intelligence of the total destruction of the town of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic (La Plata) by an earthquake on the evening of the 20th of March.

The town which contained a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, was situated on a level plain on the east declivity of the Paramo range of the Andes, at an elevation of 2,800 feet above the sea, and distant from the Andean volcano about fifty-five miles. It was compactly built of sun-burnt bricks, contained a large parish church, convents and other public buildings and was a place of considerable importance as an entrepot for trade between Chili and Buenos Ayres.

On the evening of the earthquake two successive shocks were felt between eight and nine o'clock, which lasted but a few seconds but were of such severity as to destroy every dwelling and public building in the place, while the loss of life was at least 8,000 or 10,000 persons. Whole families were instantly destroyed, and the few that escaped were left homeless and starving. In addition to the horrors of the earthquake, a fire broke out in the ruins, which destroyed the lives of many who had escaped destruction from the earthquake.

A more terrible calamity has not occurred for many years. It was reported that one or two smaller villages and waterfalls were left homeless and starving. In addition to the horrors of the earthquake, a fire broke out in the ruins, which destroyed the lives of many who had escaped destruction from the earthquake.

A more terrible calamity has not occurred for many years. It was reported that one or two smaller villages and waterfalls were left homeless and starving. In addition to the horrors of the earthquake, a fire broke out in the ruins, which destroyed the lives of many who had escaped destruction from the earthquake.

The attempt so long desired by the cotton states to establish a line of steam communication with England, is about to be tried at Liverpool and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, with a capital equal to \$1,000,000, in shares of \$250 each. The vessels are to run monthly, and are expected to commence during the ensuing summer.

It is announced that a company has been formed in Liverpool for establishing direct communication between that port and Charleston. The first steamer of the line expected is to be despatched from Liverpool about the middle of July.

Canada is likely to reap a large harvest of emigration this year. The Montreal Ocean Steamers bring between three and four hundred every trip, and it is expected that a number of sailing vessels will also be employed in conveying emigrants to our shores.

The French government had given notice that foreign cotton goods imported into France for the purpose of being dyed shall come in free, especially those intended for printing, on condition that they are also to be exported afterwards.

Don Juan De Bourbon, the Spanish pretender, has sailed with his suite, from England, for the purpose of seizing the Spanish throne.

EFFECT OF A BLOCKADE.

On this subject the Tribune's Washington Correspondent says that active preparations are being made for the further blockading of the ports. Ten vessels of the fleet will within a week be at sea. The entire fleet will consist of at least fifty-five war vessels of various descriptions, accompanied by sufficient steam transports for the accommodation of a land force of at least 20,000. Thus it will prove sufficient to make an efficient blockade of every inlet on the Southern coast, into which any vessel drawing six feet of water might otherwise enter, while it will devote upon the disunion authorities the necessity of keeping in arms, feeding &c., distant armies, sufficient to cope with the land forces accompanying it, in or near Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, of at least an aggregate of 120,000 troops stationed for the protection of those important points along the Southern production can seek a market through any Southern port, is to become a fixed fact within one month from this day, and without the proceeds of the sale of their crops, the Disunionists will have no means whatever of procuring military supplies of any description, for they do not produce or manufacture them; and the experience of Northern merchants would seem to indicate the available treasure of the South is neither silver or gold, and dinkies are not at present desirable mediums of exchange.

THE CURSE OF THE AGE.

At the recent sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench in Montreal, Judge Mondelet who presided, addressed the Grand Jury in the following language as reported in the *Pilot*:—

"Chief Justices have often been told that the great cause of crime is intemperance. If any one could doubt it, let him come here and watch our proceedings. Let him read statistics as we have them officially, he will learn that, at