

GRAND TRUNK ADVANCES.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

If there is one subject more than any other connected with the administration of our affairs which the people of Canada are particularly opposed to, it is the indiscriminate paying out of the public money by the Government, for the time being, hold the purse-strings, without the knowledge and sanction of the people.

the Province, through its representatives, and if there is one thing above all others which the people ought immediately to do at the polls, this certainly is that the Government, if left unpunished, national beggary, or unquestionable portion. And if the country is to be saved at all, the people must themselves do it, as unfortunately there is no impeaching a Canadian Minister in corrupt practices, as there is in England.

parliamentary majority, he simply resigns. We have lost our money and cannot

the satisfaction of seeing the crime brought to justice, as a poor man would be tampered with trust-money commencing this charge. During the reign of the Ministry it has been one of the distinguishing features of their policy to ignore the principle which lies at the root of Responsible Government,—spend none of the people's money till it has been voted. The case in which they have thus dared to act is

merous that to recapitulate them would fill our columns entirely, and the usual course offered to Parliament when the Government discloses their delinquency is, "that we have a discretionary power to be used in cases of sudden emergency, when it is impossible to call the House together for any other purpose." It is true they have at their disposal such discretionary power; and we have no objection to their exercising it. But we speak the sentiments of the Canadian people when we say that they ought not to have any discretion.

... matter, and Canada, instead of a national debt of \$60,000,000, would not owe a shilling if they had a such power. Who can forget that every man, within one week of the session, Parliament, paid out an enormous sum to certain clergymen? It might have been that they were entitled to it, and that it would have been voted by Parliament, but it did not justify the unconstitutional action, and there could have been no pressing necessity which could not have waited a

ger. The clergymen were not starved, but the Government were afraid they would give trouble with Parliament about the grant. It is one thing to vote away money, but quite another thing to say, "well, it can't be helped!" after it is gone. Some men have given Mr. McMicken a ready supporter from Welland, some \$50,000 without consent of Parliament, for almost 20 years, but in reality to pay him for his services; there was no sudden emergency, and the certainty that its refusal by Parliament would have been a great disaster.

asked for would have been rather small and then, the casual advantages of Italian notoriety, who can forget them? Two or three nice plums of \$5,000 each. The Parliament never heard a whisper the money was gone; where was the emergency calling for the exercise of discretion? - The "advances" to the Grand Duke (and their name is legion), of various Ministers of the Crown are small affairs, where were the emergencies which would await the meeting of Parliament when the track got blocked up with

and they had no money to pay for clearance off. We would ask the people of Canada, all seriousness, are we to become the honorary snow-shovellers of the Grand Trunk? Is this mere fustian; the truth of the matter was due to the servants of the company, and Messieurs Ross, Galt, Cartier & Co. wanted their pay; if the Grand Trunk had no money they knew a friend that would advance it, of course, upon the best security, which should be approved of by the Government. Galt, Cartier & Co. who, as they were

their money badly, were not very tech-
nical in their scrutiny of the securities.
This matter of advances to the Grand Trunk
became so serious, and totted
many millions, that the people would
no longer endure it, so at the elections
which have recently taken place, it was made
a question; and when at length the people
elected a Minister of the Crown before
they put the test to him in no uncertain
terms. We ourselves heard Solicitor-
General Morrison at public meetings in

ply to the numerous questions, "I believed he knew the minds of his colleagues on this subject, and that the Government were opposed to extending any further aid to the Grand Trunk." Yet will it be noted that on *the very day* he was announcing this policy to the electors of that constituency, the government were actually paying over in hard cash to the Grand Trunk \$100,000. Could deception and fraud be so apparent? Of course he knew their minds. Every member of a cabinet does, up

...ing measures and yet for the paltry
...ose of carrying an election, he could
...tell the electors one thing, whe
...new the opposite to be the fact.
...the past year the alarming sum of one
...on one hundred and seventy-four thou
...dollars has been, in defiance of the p
...arrepitiously abstracted from the p
...quest and given away to the Grand Tr
...and the worst has to be told yet; to
...pass has bribery and corruption b
...the country, that a majority was fou

floor of Parliament to whitewash the malefactors. The following are the names of the Upper Canada traitors, among whom will be seen our own member comes in the usual alphabetical order:—
Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, Campbell, Darling, Daly, Loux, J. A. Macdonald, MacDonald, Macbeth, McCann, Tett, McMillan, Morrison!!! Playfair,!!! W. F. P. Robinson, Roblin, R. W. Scott, Sherman, Simpson, Sidney Smith; and if ever there were men whose names deserved to be associated by an outraged people these are they.

mark them well, and if one of them hardihood to ask a renewal of the trust as betrayed, let him be hounded from court as we would the more noble but criminal highwayman, who disdains to pilfer, but boldly offering life for ransom demands your money. If all else comes with the present Ministry had been as virtuous as it is corrupt and degenerate they would have deserved for this act the withdrawal of every honest man's voice. Their hour is come, and the

will do their duty, though their representatives have fallen so far short of it.

From the Brant Expositor.

Never were the people of Canada so unanimous in their opposition to any proposition as to that of aiding still further the appropriations from the public treasury to the Grand Trunk Company. Already more than \$20,000 have been contributed by the

authority of Parliament, a most unusual and un-English principle, and the money over to be managed by themselves—the Hon. John Ross, a member of the House of Commons, and an English-English, and the President of the Grand Trunk Company. Is it graceful? Can you really support a man who will thus? Are they deserving our confidence? Do they not rather to be discharged with disgrace, and removed to their proper place in the *Dead-end* of their lives?

It is idle to talk about securities; the nation had no security to give. The nation, stripped of all humbug, is a giant, and of Galat of over a million of profit to the Grand Trunk Company, the business of the Government of admitting presidents, contractors and speculators a Cabinet. Men who have prepared a Cabinet balance sheets to deceive voters, who have amassed princely fortunes and still draw money from the Treasury, the Government cannot be expected to make any money very honest in the time the Company's existence is to the country's interest. Mr. Dorian committed in the debate on Mr. Dorian's

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indication

that the expenditure for the solitary defence
that thus advances the road must
the road still want eleven millions
it afford but temporary relief, Mr
and the motion was one of no confi-
dence and hoped it would not pass. He
said the men—they would not originally
have voted the money, but they white-
washed him who squandered it.
From the Montreal Standard
The farmer or mechanic were to
Galt to lend him \$1000, and put it
in his next yearly blue book, and what
would he receive; And
and would be regarded as a piece of
in a comparatively poor man, which
is a thing of every day occurrence
those who have once got hitched on to
the commercial machine? Mr. Galt
\$100,000

He requires for public purposes, to oblige his friends with loans of some of the advance being made on which to say the least of it, is not very highest character. If he is peevish it is certainly next door to What more did the American Secretary, the other day, was permitted to say to the complaisant of winders insisting acceptance to contractors in advertisements, the property of the Government, for the purpose of giving collateral loans? Besides, it must be ascertained that if Mr. Galt, in lending money, has not served himself personally, and his friends to the detriment of the public relations of business, there is, at least, there is another member of the Cabinet, who, in making the

has been really lending to himself, as the proper mode to characterize a situation by which the Hon. John Ross, member of the Canadian Government, has received one million of dollars to a contractor for another million and a half or more to another million and a half or more to a bank, of which the same John Ross is a director? We know should be universally said of trustees not being sanctioned by mere paternal passions, should thus dispose of committed to their keeping. But a resolution of Assembly which has approved of any offences against the public interest, the present Provincial Parliament should certainly condemn any action unless some day they should vote in confidence because the ministry has strictly within the expenditure for

has been really lending to himself, as the proper mode to characterize a position by which the Hon. John Ross, member of the Canadian Government, has received one million or two of dollars a year from the Hon. John Ross, Premier of the Province of Ontario. I presume to a bank, of which the same John Ross is a director? We know would be universally said of trustees of being sanctioned by mere paternal passions, should thus dispose of committed to their keeping. But a meeting of the Assembly which has approved the same, and which has been criticized by the present Provincial Parliament mentioned, consistently condemn any unless some day they should vote in acquiescence because the ministry has acquiesced. Within the expenditure for which they had previously asked for use.

TROOPS IN CANADA.

The House of Commons, in reference to the Lord John Manners, relative forces in Canada, Mr. T. G. Baring, the Secretary of State for War had received no official information as to the reference to the removal of troops from Montreal, but he had received private information that the troops had been ordered from that place; and with respect to question as to whether any requisition had been made of the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in Canada for a body of men, he had to say that a requisition was made some time ago for a force, it not being as large as formerly. In consequence of that requisition, the Secretary of State for War had ordered

WAR IN NEW ENGLAND.—The *Gazette* publishes a despatch from Pratt, dated March 10th who says: "We are at this date within two hundred miles of the Falls, and as we proceed will find the mortars and the men which I expect to reach here by the end of the month." The despatch further states that my next despatch will contain the capture of the enemy's strong position, to which they, from some accounts, attach great importance. General Pratt says that he had received accounts from the Governor at Auckland to the effect that the Government were sending reinforcements to the north, and that a general rising was contemplated; the several tribes threatened to revolt.

for war had deteriorated into a struggle for power in Canada to what it used to be years ago.

WAR IN NEW ENGLAND.—The *Quebec Gazette* publishes a despatch from Harrat, dated March 10th who says: "We are at this date within two hundred miles of the Pains, and the the Norwood has been captured, with the mortars and which I expect to reach here by the end of the month." "I trust that my next despatch will contain the capture of the enemy's strong position, to which they, from some distance, attach great importance. General says that he had received accounts from the Governor at Auckland to the effect that the rebellion prevailed, generally, in that island, and that a general rising had been contemplated, that the enemy threatened to attack on Auckland, and that the militia were called out to the extent of 750 men and file."

IMMIGRATION OF THE CANADIAN BOARD OF TRUNK DIRECTORS.—We understand that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, this city on Friday, all the Canadian Directors determined to resign; and their resignation were forwarded to England by the steamer. The precise reasons for their going to this step, we have not yet been made known, but it furnishes a significant proof of the fact that the English and American affairs have reached a crisis when it is the English proprietors to take the decided action. They have already decided this too long.—*Montreal Gazette.*

OTTAWA AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—We understand that at the meeting of the

of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company held last week, it was decided by the Hon. Geo. Sherwood, the R. General, to England, for the purpose of money to push forward the Rail. This is a good move, as writing to rejoin the petition of the Company much better than it was formerly—
—
said that there has been a decided up in crime in New York since the war ended. During the five weeks since commenced, there have been scores burglaries there.

tion extending to and including of Vancouver Island and its," fixes the price of Government land at one dollar per acre. The joy of the people at this long-sought measure is not much complaint as to jobbery and speculation on the part of others.

between Victoria and San Francisco a month. It would seem that the mail communication had become irregular, the regular traffic not being remunerative to encourage the companies that have hitherto kept sailing at intervals between the ports. There was a probability of subsidy being provided, as the Government had received donations and a legislative

season had scarcely begun at
the time, but the yield of last year seems
to justify the expectations of fair results
in the present summer. Thus far, there
is no reason to think that there will be from year
to year a good gold crop. In the absence
of any other interesting discoveries of rich placers
than the ones which have been
made in the time in Australia and

the likelihood is that a steady precious metal will reward the and furnish the basis of a profit if less rapid than that of other metals, will be equally lasting, and to injurious fluctuation.

Franklin and niece have just left Oregon, after touring it for the British Colonies of the far

A pleasant pic-nic party pre-

CELEBRATION.—The Annual Celebration for the South Riding of York was held at Perth on the 10th inst. The weather was very fine, and the attendance was large. The programme was well arranged, and the arrangements for the celebration of the day. It is expected that the Orangenemen of Brockville are

ing of the members of the Perth
to take place on Wednesday next
p.m., in the Orange Hall, Perth,
in the purpose of transacting business in
with the ensuing Twelfth.

was held at Toronto on Saturday, for the purpose of forming a Volunteer company, to be composed exclusively of the Legal Profession. The man of the long robe belongs to the Rifle Corps without joining it; their firing may be imagined; it is universally allowed that the rate of their charging cannot be increased. Many is to have the appropriate words, "The Devil's Own."

MAN OF SPEECH IN THE NORTH.—
A baker of New York, was shot
in a saloon in that city on Friday
last, by Stephen Merritt, for hav-
ing said that the South was right in the pre-
sent, and that he was in favor of
secession. The murderer surrendered
and will probably escape unpunished
and will be not licensed as a hero, and a na-

Monday night a flash of light-
ed the telegraph office at Rutland
the wires for the distance of sev-
gments of the melted wires were
about the floor, and the wood-
which they were situated black-
t to a coal.

gold was on exhibition in Mr. Mulloch's shop window, Granville, after noon, for which Mr. M. paid the young man who sold it was only \$5 at the diggings'.

HER BY THE PRINCE
ALBERT.
announced that the French troops
e Syria,
gian Chambers had voted for the
ommerce with France.
anish Government has resolved
ne cession of San Domingo.

red thousand ducats, destined for the purchase of reactionary bonds, and a large plunder, had been seized in Italian provinces. The negotiations were still pending respecting Schleswig-Holstein disputes, and Denmark preparing for war retained the peaceful arrangement. The emperor of Austria has arrived at

suby mails of the 27th ult., from
th, have been received. The news
stant.
as much activity in the cotton in-
common cotton was advancing.
ort market was dull and freights

the 25th, to the effect that the
be instructed to divide the Cus-
evening bill, so that such may be
eaded.

master General has published a
the Galway contracted has ter-

the American Minister to Rus-
to the London Times on the Am-
gle, in brief but decisive terms,
at the revolted States can be

He inquires whether England offend the United States. Is secure in the future against nation and foreign ambition as to sow seeds of revenge? He concluding that England is the natural United States. The *Independence*

states that Lord Cowley has pro-
posed at the right of isolate interven-
tion claimed by the French Minis-
try.
**expected to sail on the 22nd
to bring the French army home.**
ty, consisting of 203 old women
held at Rochdale, at which the
93 years, and the average 67.

...

THE COMING ELECTION.

A day or two ago it was announced, that the next General Election was to come off in about six weeks. Already many candidates have presented themselves.

Those of our readers who believe in the right of peoples to elect their rulers must admit the correlative duty devolving on each individual in a community to take a lively interest in the results of all elections. He who thinks he has a right to sit quietly by and let things take their course, is only fit to live under a despotism. This interest in public affairs which proceeds from a sense of duty and pure patriotism, would prove, we feel constrained to affirm, something very different from that which has hitherto developed itself in Canada, under the leadership of newspaper-writers and round bar-rooms. Among a large class of our electors the receiving of some recompense for a vote is hardly considered base. There may not be many who would openly confess to having received hard cash for their votes; yet there are a number who regard the matter of voting as a purely commercial transaction. The candidate, in view of certain prospective advantages to be derived from his vote in Parliament, pays so much for his election to those who have the power, that he goes to vote upon him and when he has secured it, he goes to Quebec to make what he can out of it. Such is the reasoning of some of our yeomanry; and is there not much to guide them to it? Many who would scorn such open corruption, yet will yield precisely the same thing in some form, covered up according to the intelligence and the conscience of the voter. It is the cleanness of the thing, it is the obtaining of a note—it is the appointment to office or some contract which decides his vote; anything, in fact, but the point at issue, viz., the suitability of the parties. In most cases of electioneering there is no need of appealing to the principle whatever. The people are electing a representative of their interests—not their principles.

You will find religious and otherwise conscientious men hotly disputing the merits of a candidate, on the grounds of his good will towards that part of the country or village on which their own property is situated, and one who is not supposed to prefer personally the interests of the locality for which he runs, over every other consideration, would have to pay pretty roundly for his seat. We would not be understood to deny that each member would have a watchful eye over the rights and interests of his own constituents; but this should go no farther than a desire to keep them on a par with others in all that is right and just, and the interest of localities should always be subordinate to that of the country. This idea of interest, however, stands first, and almost alone, in the arguments used at elections. "You will get so much good," says one "therefore vote for me." "You will get so much more good," says another "therefore vote for me." The same principle is carried out in associations of all sorts, from the game-protection club to the ecclesiastical corporation. "Work for us and we will work for you." "Plot for us and we will plot for you." A fair bargain, is it not? "Get money," out of the country for us and we will put you in a position to get money out of the country for yourself. This ought not to be so. As long as such corrupt practices continue, our countrymen must expect to see their Legislature made up, for the most part, of selfish tricksters on both sides of the House.

Canada is rapidly approaching ruin in her finances. Grievous taxes are being laid on the people, and must be borne for many generations, and these not the result of any necessary or profitable expenditures, but of sheer fraud and robbery. We doubt very much if Mr. Secretary Floyde, of Buchanan's Government, did anything more nefarious in the way of Robbing the Treasury than has been done over and over again in the French Canadian, and especially the English Canadian, since the year 1800. Their votes go almost sold for any job, however gross, and to screen any fraud or swindle, however enormous. There was a number of Upper Canadian members whose votes were perfectly reliable on the same side. It is time that electors in Canada turned over a new leaf entirely, and made a stand, not for local or sectional interests, but for a peacemaking Administration will always be ready to do most, but for public principles. Oh, that next election might prove that such a change has at last been inaugurated! Nothing else can save Canada from ruin; and if ever we have an honest Administration, the Court of Chancery will force some of our politicians to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, and the Court of Queen's Bench will send others of them to a similar fate to await Sir John Dean Paul. They will doubtless fight hard to avert this, and say, once for all, that their affairs must be managed for the public good, and by honest men.—Witness.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE ELECTION.

There is no doubt that Canada has been going backward at a fearful rapid pace in public morality, ever since Mr. Hincks inaugurated the system of what was then called "chiselling," and has since received a variety of names equally appropriate, "casual advantages" being the most delicate,—all of which merely mean turning a public position to private advantage. A few instances will illustrate what we mean.

A set of needy adventurers, by loud-mouthed professions of patriotism, reach the position where they can control the revenue of the country. These revenues they take care greatly to increase, and then deposit large amounts with a particular Bank, not for the public interest, or for the benefit of the Bank, but in order that they may lay out the Bank contributions upon it at will, under the name of loans. They could not exactly take the money directly from the Treasury, but they can put it into a Bank and take it from the Bank!

The same or another set of similar adventurers know from their position of trust and power, that a railroad whose stock is worth fifty cents on the dollar is to be bought by an under-hand compact at par, and they buy the very men who control the purchase, by the up depreciation stock before any one else is let into the secret, and the difference goes into their own private pockets. The country may suffer, but such men do not suffer with it. The country may be drowned in debt, but they will be seeking for profitable investments. These political adventures are cunning, and in nothing is their cunning better shown than in having part of the "ring" always in power and part in opposition, it being always those that are "out" who make the bargains with the Government. One day, and afterwards sell out, or otherwise divide the spoils with those who are "in." Such a "ring" as this can do things that would be deemed incredible by simple-minded people. They can obtain public property, for instance, at a nominal value for a public purpose, and in the process of transfer get private names substituted, and then sell a part of the same property, at an enormous price, for the very same purpose that the whole had been virtually granted for! And what is most remarkable of all, they can so mix up, and twist, and mystify the transaction, that the public, who are not very clear-sighted in intricate business matters, are easily misled to believe that which is about it, and get tired of examining into it. Such men delight in handling large sums

of money—making new loans to pay off old, the new being quietly arranged at perhaps one or two per cent. below the market value, leaving a handsome margin to be divided in some way that is not made public, besides all the ordinary charges and commissions.—They desire to advance large sums to the Government, and for which the Government has no possible use, and which it is understood will never be paid; and then, the said public servants, and their hired tools of the Press proclaim loudly, that no advance has been made—none at all. Wonderfully accurate operation that!

It is to be observed, that in all the swindling of the public in Canada, there is a "ring," the finest disguise and the shallowest excuses are quite sufficient to screen the members of it from public indignation. Any attempt to expose their nefarious transactions is just set down to party spite, or a desire on a part of those who make it, to expose, to get their places; and they can talk volubly and plan to write columns upon columns of whitewashing, till the people think one story just as good as another, and offer their throats for a deeper cut of the razor next time.

Under this "ring" system of purchasing votes in Parliament to sustain them—purchasing newspapers to bully, and gloss, and whitewash for them, and bribing each section of the country in turn with some loan, or gift, or costly and unproductive public work,—the debt of the country may well be expected to go on augmenting at a fearful rapid rate—in fact, in a sort of geometrical progression, and the country is kept poor and impoverished. Thus, a country which used to be rich with 2½ per cent. duties, is now drowned in constantly increasing debt; notwithstanding, the duties have been increased nearly ten-fold, and the people paying them have trebled.—Witness.

THE HON. J. H. CAMERON.—At an Orange demonstration in Belfast Mr. William Johnston, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, made a speech in which he read an extract from a letter received from Mr. Cameron in Toronto. The letter is not without political importance, and is as follows:—"I sent you a paper giving a short account of the manner in which I was received by our brethren and the people generally on my return to Toronto. It was very gratifying; and the meetings that I have since attended, in different parts of the country, have been most enthusiastic in their expressions of kindly feeling towards you in Ireland for the manner in which you received me, as their representative, and the sympathy exhibited towards the Canadian Orangemen in their difficulties with the Duke I have a great many meetings still to attend in various parts, and although they occupy a great deal of time, and give me no little trouble besides, I am anxious that none of our people should be disappointed, as in the autumn of this year we have a general election, and I am endeavoring to bring the whole strength of the local differences or jealousies frittering away our power when the time for action shall arrive."

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

Father Point, June 4th. The Hibernian arrived here this afternoon at 4:30. She left Liverpool at 4:30 on the afternoon of the 24th. The Bohemian arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 22d, and at Liverpool at 11 on the morning of the 23d. The Bremen arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 23d. The City of Washington with £207,000, and the Borussia with £240,000 in specie, sailed for New York on the 23d. BRITAIN.—Parliament would resume its labors on the evening the Hibernian left Liverpool. The Kossuth Hungarian note case was turned over a new leaf entirely, and made a stand, not for local or sectional interests, but for a peacemaking Administration will always be ready to do most, but for public principles. Oh, that next election might prove that such a change has at last been inaugurated! Nothing else can save Canada from ruin; and if ever we have an honest Administration, the Court of Chancery will force some of our politicians to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, and the Court of Queen's Bench will send others of them to a similar fate to await Sir John Dean Paul. They will doubtless fight hard to avert this, and say, once for all, that their affairs must be managed for the public good, and by honest men.—Witness.

FRANCE. The French ambassador at London had returned to his post from Paris; it is reported with instructions of a conciliatory character. Prince Napoleon had been a elected Grand Master of the Free Masons in France vice Prince Murat. The House on the 22 was flat at 69.35. The Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies propose a material reduction in the budget. The Council of State refuse their modification, and a warm discussion will probably ensue. ITALY. Prince Carignan had reached Turin.—Before leaving Naples he issued a proclamation mentioning the reforms he had carried out, and thanking the people and the National Guards for their co-operation. Martino, the new Lieutenant Governor, also issued a proclamation, expressing the intention of the Government to be with power, energy, and unity of action. He declares that all loyal citizens are in favor of the union of Italy; calls for the support of the country, and promises improvements in the public service. A petition signed by 10,000 citizens of Rome to Napoleon praying for the withdrawal of the French troops, had been sent to Paris, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop it. Some riotous demonstrations taken place at Milan, growing out of religious discussions. The National Guard and troops restored order, and all was tranquil at the latest dates. AUSTRIA. The reply of nineteen Venetian Deputies had reached Vienna, refusing to sit. Venice is, therefore, unrepresented. SPAIN. General Santa Anna will continue to command the military at San Domingo. HUNGARY. The collection of arrears of taxes by military execution is to be suspended, the Hungarian Diet have indicated its intention of provisionally covering the amount due until the question of taxes is settled. PRUSSIA. The death of Prince Orloff, President of the Council of Ministers, is announced. TURKEY. The International Commissioners held their first meeting at Constantinople on the 21st. The American question was prominent. MISCELLANEOUS. The rumor is current that vessels were

fitting out at Liverpool for privatizing—it is said half a dozen—only awaiting letters of marque. The letter from Mr. Seward to the American Minister at Paris, emphatically asserting, for the information of European Powers, that the United States will not suffer the dissolution of the Union is published. Canada Clay's letter to the Times, explaining the objects of the war and pointing out England's interest towards the United States attracts considerable attention.

The partisans of the Galway contract are making strong demonstrations against its abrogation, and efforts for its renewal. The Peace Society, at its annual meeting, denounced the fratricidal war in America, and resolved to issue an address to the American people.

The squadron destined to convey troops from Syria left Toulon on the 20th. Six war vessels will remain off the Syrian coast.

The Russian Government issued a letter pointing out the dangers of the withdrawal of the troops, and disclaiming responsibility for results.

Prince Murat had challenged Prince Napoleon, owing to the dispute growing out of the Grand Mastership of the Freemasons.—The Emperor ordered Prince Napoleon not to fight, but Murat reiterated the challenge. The Italian Chamber of Deputies debated the position of Venice, and alluded to the opposition to Austrian rule, but denies that opposition was influenced from without.

The Emperor of Austria had granted an amnesty to political offenders at Trieste. Denmark was abating her military preparations.

A portion of the troops were withdrawn from the public squares of Warsaw.

Arrival of the Australasian.

Sandy Hook, June 5. The Steamship Australasian, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Queenstown on the 26th has arrived at this point. The Arabia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 25th.

MARKETS. The weather has been favorable for crops and markets generally dull, with a slight decline. Various circulars report flour dull and declined 6d since Tuesday. Wheat dull and 2d lower; red 11s to 12s 6d. Corn dull and fully 1s lower, holders pressing on market; mixed 23s to 32s 6d. Pork quiet, but firm. Lard 53s to 55s. Ashes quiet; pots 35s 6d to 36s. Peas 38s to 39s. Sugar heavy. Coffee quiet.

London Markets.—Baring & Co. say breadstuffs quiet. Flour had a downward tendency. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Money market slightly easier. Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £387,000. Consols closed at 91½ for money, and 91½ to 91½ for account. Parliamentary news unimportant. News quite meagre.

Motley's elaborate article in the Times on the American war attracts considerable attention. He casts the whole responsibility on the South. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland promises the Galway deputation to use his influence to induce the government to reconsider the subsidy question.

It is reported that the French Government contemplates a more liberal press law, and the repeal of the law to public safety.

Bourse flat at 69.40. The Italian government rejected the conditions on which France consented to evacuate Rome. Matters consequently will remain in statu quo, but France will recognize the new kingdom before the end of June.

The peasants in Russian Poland will be finally relieved of compulsory labor on the 1st of October.

Cable mails of April 24, and Hong Kong of the 15th, would reach England on the 27th.

The duty on cotton twist and yarn in India reduced to 5 per cent exchange.

Shanghai, 6th.—Tea higher. Stocks low. Silks lower.

The British expedition had returned from Yangtze.

Hankow is infected by rebels. The Australasian has £221,000 in specie. Via Queenstown, Sunday 26th.

The Observer of the 26th says: "The Opposition intend to try another party division on the budget to-morrow night, 27th May. It is not upon the motion of Mr. Newgate that the division will be taken, but it will be proposed to leave out the inland revenue bill, and the clause which affects the paper duties repeal. There has been no notice given, nor any intimation of a division by the Opposition, but a very pressing whip has been made by Col. Taylor."

The Australasian passed on the 27th the steamer City of Baltimore for Liverpool.—In addition to the specie already reported, the Australasian brings 700,000, and £100,000 for Harve.

Liverpool, Saturday.—Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet. Consols 91½ to 91½ for money, and 91½ to 91½ for accounts.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

THE ELECTIONS.

According to the Ministerial organs, we are on the brink of an election. The Montreal Pilot states that the Parliament will be dissolved on the 10th, and the writs returnable on the 28th inst., while another paper says that the writs will be returnable on the 15th July. This sudden determination of the Government, will, no doubt, take the people by surprise. The debate on that important question, Representation based on population will not have had time to be circulated, read and pondered on by the people are the ministerial candidates will have presented themselves to the electors throughout the Province. The game of politics is something like the game of whist—when you are in doubt play a bold game, and John A. McDonald & Co. are about to test the truth of the saying. There is a lurking suspicion in the minds of the Western members of the Cabinet, that they have fallen in the estimation of their constituents throughout the Province, and first and most important is the action of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, who has been corresponding with some of his political friends in Kingston, regarding an expected opposition to him in that town, in which he urges an immediate organization of committees, &c, a course which that once popular politician never adopted in his past career, and shows that his waning popularity now requires stimulants to keep him floating.

In the approaching election a large number of candidates who will solicit the suffrages of the electors, will consist of "loose fish" politicians, the most to be mistrusted of all political adventurers, subject to every change, they are steady to no line of political action, and ought to be thrust out of

field by earnest men of both Reform and Conservative parties. This putting into the political sea without a chart affords a frail hope of arriving safe in any port, and are too easily influenced by every passing breeze.—In all cases Reformers should demand a platform of principles, and should the candidate after election, in the House belie his pledges on the hustings, they can point to him, as they now do to the member for the South Riding, as one who obtained his seat in the Council of the Province, through false pretences and assurances.

Everything tends to show that the members of the administration are prepared to sacrifice every principle of honor and political precedent in order to carry the elections in the contest now at hand, and the most shameful of all their dark transactions, as a part of the scheme to hoodwink their own supporters, is the non-appearance of the Grand Trunk Report until the elections will have been decided. We have been informed that it was printed, but kept from circulation. This Star Chamber style of carrying on the public business may be part of the policy of Mr. Cartier and his clique, but it is most unpalatable to British stomachs.

This concealment of the ministerial financial transactions with the Grand Trunk Company is manifest evidence of conscious guilt. They are afraid to face an outraged people with this printed record of their blundering and nefarious financial transactions staring them in the face in every polling booth in the Province. They shrink, coward-like, from lifting the curtain which has so long shrouded their political iniquities from the people, whom they have unashingly cajoled, humbugged and plundered. From the disreputable course adopted by the Cabinet in this stifling inquiry, suspicions, which are infinitely worse than the reality are abroad over the country, and little doubt exists in the minds of keen analysts of political signs, that this attempt to blind the people to the true position of affairs, will recoil violently on those who are behind the scenes; from all quarters arrive electioneering intelligence adverse to the hopes of the administration, a fact which is ill disguised by the organs attached to the fortunes of the Coalition Ministry, and who, will probably chaunt a lament over their annihilation as a Cabinet, with as ill a grace, as they now attempt to palliate their blundering excesses.

The Canada Central Railway Bill and its introducer are receiving an instalment of abuse from the press of Ottawa. Selfishness is such an absorbing sentiment with the people of Ottawa that it invariably blinds them to all general public benefits. On the introduction of the Bill, Mr. Powell, member for Carleton, found that it ran the risk of being thrown out from paucity of support, and accordingly sought the assistance of the Opposition members to carry it through, one of whom, Mr. Bell, of the North Riding, had the bill altered in such a manner as to give this section of the country the greatest possible benefit, and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, as an auxiliary branch of the great Central Railway scheme, is entitled to six hundred thousand acres of wild land as its quota of the four millions of acres granted to the scheme, but, behold, this fact is no sooner revealed, than the Ottawa papers, like gorged hounds, bay with selfish greed at the appearance of shavers in the spoil. The Union newspaper of that city howls a dolorous whine over the prospect of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway receiving any assistance from Government, and in this view points out the dire effect which the Brockville and Ottawa Railway has on the merchants and business men of that aspiring capital. This is the spirit of a portion of Central Canada! If the grumbling now expressed by the organs of the Central Canada emporium emanated from one of the Western politicians, on whom the Union is so fond of showering its compliments, it would not cause surprise, but coming from a quarter which is continually calling for union among the members of the central section of Canada, and holding up to view the neglect which the Ottawa country has long experienced, it is astonishing how soon the patriotic sentiments of this advocate of Central Canada interests, narrow down to the utter selfishness of local aggrandizement. The fact is, that the establishment of the Seat of Government at Ottawa has done the lieges of the ambitious City of the Woods an infinite deal of harm—blinding their moral perceptions in a frightful manner, as, after being petted by Her Majesty, they have become like spoiled children, and gaping with extended jaws, expect to be spoon-fed by Government pay for all time to come. No grant can be right which does not rest its base on Ottawa city. The B. & O. Railway has received the promise of a portion of wild land, on account of its prospective connection of a principal point of the St. Lawrence with a very important point on the route of the proposed Central Railway, and immediately the Ottawaites begin to howl their notes of dissatisfaction, while the member for Carleton is threatened to be hurled to political perdition. This is Ottawa liberality.—The patriotism of some people is excessive!

We observe by the Kingston News, that Mr. Mowat has been called on by an extensively signed requisition to come forward as a candidate for the city of Kingston in Parliament in opposition to the Hon. John A. McDonald, but it is thought that Mr. Mowat will not run for Kingston, being certain of South Ontario. In the meantime, the adherents of the Cabinet are moving with every instrument in their power, to secure the return of Mr. McDonald, on whom all the hopes of the present administration appear to rest.

UNION OF CHURCHES.

In the Montreal papers we observe that the long contemplated union between the Presbyterian Church of Canada, or Free Church, and the United Presbyterians has been consummated in the Wesleyan Church in Great St. James street, Montreal. From the report of the proceedings attending the Union, the occasion was a most interesting one, and the subject of deep and heartfelt congratulations among the adherents of both Churches. The united bodies are now known by the title of the "Canada Presbyterian Church." "Union is strength" is a maxim of every day application, and in this instance an immense field of usefulness is before the clergy of this church, which has within its fold many bright lights of Christianity.—The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Montreal, was elected Moderator for the first year in the existence of the Church, a synopsis of the proceedings of which will be found in this weeks issue.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held in Quebec on Wednesday, the 5th inst. The Rev. Dr. Bain was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

The intelligence from the seat of civil war in the neighboring republic presents no unusual features of interest; movements of troops, new positions taken up, and an immense quantity of buncombe, form the daily telegraphic disbursement to us. There has been a skirmish, but of so gentle a description, that the much talked of "irrepressible conflict" exists only as yet in the imaginations of the sensation reporters of Uncle Sam.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have received from the Publisher's office, a copy of "Lovell's General Geography, for the use of Schools," and on examination, we found the work all that can be desired for the elementary Educational Institutions in the British American Provinces. A Geography like the work before us has long been a desideratum required by the youth of Canada; hitherto the British Provinces of the Continent have been supplied with School Geographies from the United States, which contained a comparatively ridiculous display of the territory, institutions, grandeur and power of that Republic, to the defective curtailment of the rest of the world, in reality, it was a geography of the United States.—It is now however, a subject of congratulation, that the enterprising Canadian publisher, Mr. Lovell, is printing and publishing a course of home productions in the shape of School Books, which will challenge comparison for compilation, illustration, typography and general features, with anything of the kind emanating from the American publishers. In the work before us, the introductory portion will be of great value to the young learner, and the artistic illustrations profusely illuminating its pages, will possess the attraction of riveting the attention of the youthful student to the lessons engaged in. The work is one of high excellence, and we trust will be adopted as a standard in all Educational institutions in our country. It is compiled by J. George Hodgins, L. L. B. and sold by R. A. Miller, Montreal, price \$1. It ought to have a place in every house in Canada.

FOUND DROWNED.—The inhabitants of the village of Clayton were thrown in quite a state of painful excitement on Monday Morning last, by the report that a boy of John Shean's of that village was missing since the evening before and upon search being made his hat was found floating on the water of the Mill Dam. Upon further search his lifeless body was found in the bottom of the river—the boy was about 11 or 12 years old and was a smart young fellow. The Coroner Dr. Mostyn of Almonte was sent for who summoned a jury and investigated the case. The jury after hearing all the evidence that could be obtained to bear upon the case came to the conclusion that William Shean met his death by accidentally drowning on Sabbath evening the 9th inst., while in the act of walking across or playing about upon a quantity of loose Saw Logs which are in the Mill-dam. This should serve as another warning to Sabbath breakers.

DROWNED.—We are sorry to learn from a correspondent, that a little girl named Poole, four years old, was drowned at Hubble's Falls on Friday week. She was playing with an older sister and a daughter of Mr. David McNab's, who gave the alarm, and search was immediately made. The child went over the falls or slide, and down the rapids, then over Steen's Mill dam and into the boom where the raftsmen found and brought her to her parents.

We have not yet heard of any opposition to Mr. Bell in North Lanark, if we except the escape of a little gas, occasionally, from the ministerial "organs" in Almonte, which under the guise of an opposition paper, is trying to divide and weaken the reform party.

We have been informed that Mrs. Peterson, who was found guilty of murdering her husband, and sentenced to be hung on the 10th of June, in Brockville, has had the death punishment commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

We direct the attention of those interested to the notice of the Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, to be held at Carleton Place on the 18th of June.

We publish to-day a requisition to Mr. Bell, from Pakenham and Ramsay. We understand that Lamark and Delbousie are also getting up requisitions but the names have not been received in time for publication this week.

CONSUMMATION OF THE UNION BETWEEN THE PRESBYTERIAN AND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF CANADA.

The long expected event—the union between these two great branches of the Church of Scotland, in Canada, was solemnly consummated last evening in the Wesleyan Church Great St. James Street. There was nothing wanting which could add to the deeply impressive character of the ceremony, whether the number of the clergy composing both Synods, or the large and influential concourse of laity, as well of the Presbyterian as other religious denominations, be taken into consideration. The Sacred Edifice was crowded to almost excess, during the whole evening.

The two Synods met precisely at seven o'clock—The Rev. Dr. Thornton, Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Gregg, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, presiding.

The senior Moderator Dr. Thornton opened the meeting with praise, reading the Scriptures and prayer.

The Clerk of the United Presbyterian Synod called the roll of that Synod, the Members answering to their names.

The Clerk of the Presbyterian Church of Canada called the roll of that Synod in like manner.

The Clerk of the United Presbyterian Synod read the minute of Synod appointing the Union to take place.

The Clerk of the United Presbyterian Church of Canada read the corresponding minute of that Synod.

The Clerk of the United Presbyterian Synod read the Articles of Union; the members of both Synods standing up.

The Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada then declared that in terms of the Articles of Union now read, said Synod and Church now unite with the United Presbyterian Synod and Church, under the name of the "CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH."

The Moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod made a similar declaration.

The Moderators of the two Synods then shook hands, as also the members of the Synods.

The Moderator then, in the order of seniority, signed the Articles of Union, witnessed by the two Clerks.

The Senior Moderator then declared that the Churches being united under the name of the Canada Presbyterian Church, the first Synod of said Church is now constituted in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King and Head of the Church.

The Junior Moderator then gave out the 122nd Psalm, 6 verse, and offered prayer, after which he gave out the 100th Psalm, L. M.

The Rev. Mr. Clerk, late Moderator of the "Free Church" Synod, proposed in a very complimentary manner, that Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Montreal, be appointed Moderator of the "Canada Presbyterian Church." [Applause.] Dr. Jennings, of the late United Presbyterian Church, seconded the nomination. The motion was adopted unanimously, and with acclamation.

The two retiring Moderators, then, amid applause, introduced the new Moderator, Rev. Dr. Taylor,—after which each of them occupied a seat on each hand.

Rev. Messrs. Reid and Fraser were appointed Joint Clerks of the United Synod.

The Moderator rose and said: that the Fathers and Brethren by the vote they had given, had conferred on him the highest office he had ever filled, or could ever hope to fill, and for this he most sincerely thanked them. He was well aware of his own incompetence for the solemn duties of his high office, and therefore he entreated their utmost indulgence. The spectacle now before them was one calculated to awaken the holiest feelings of their nature, and the spectacle of a Church united in the Lord Jesus Christ. Surely, it was the Lord's doings, and was marvellous in their eyes. The union this evening, was not merely of outward form, but was one of the heart and soul, and its elements were gratitude and love to their common Redeemer. For years this great question of union had come up before the Churches, many were the hopes, and many the disappointments. But now the Lord has accomplished the great work, and to Him be all the praise and glory.—While they were all rejoicing in the consummation of this great work, they should determine to consecrate themselves anew to the service of the Lord; and they should also remember this, that as they tried to advance the glory of God, so they would work and prosper together in harmony—as they descended to inferior matters, so surely would sectional differences arise. Let it never be forgotten that it was in Christ they were one, and that apart from Christ there was no likelihood of harmony; the cross of Christ was a guarantee for their prosperity as a church on this earth, and of salvation hereafter. Let them avoid spiritual tyranny on the one hand, and popular anarchy on the other. [Applause.] He would remind that here in Montreal the two great rivers of the Province met; let the Synods like these rivals so unite that henceforward they may flow on in peaceful union. The action of the Synods this evening would prove the fidelity of the assertion that had frequently been made, that Protestantism could not work as a united system. But though united, he was well aware that the Church would not restrain its Christian sympathies; no; let them to all who follow the Lord Jesus Christ. [Applause.] He knew he could express the sincere and overflowing desire of the brethren, when he wished grace, mercy and peace to all the friends of our Lord Jesus Christ the common Saviour.

The Rev. Mr. Ure rose and delivered an address on "The duty of union among the Churches of Christ." He said that any Christian who deeply studied the matter must come to the conclusion that it was the duty, not only of the Presbyterians, but of all the other evangelical churches, to unite. The word of God commanded that Christian churches should be united in the "unity of the spirit and bonds of peace;" and that love should be the governing motive. In the churches of the Apostles' time, love was laid down as an essential condition for the conversion of the world. The reverence of opinion not effecting the essential principles of Christianity, would not furnish occasion for sectional differences, but for the assumption of separatists on the one side, and the isolated claims on the other side, of individual brotherhoods that objects to those who were unable to pronounce the Shibboleth. He went on to enlarge on this topic and concluded by saying it was the duty of every Christian to pray for the hastening on of that blessed day when every branch of the Christian church should be united under one glorious Head, the Lord Jesus Christ.

Rev. Dr. Ormiston addressed the meeting at considerable length. He congratulated the Synod on the union, and its advantages would be felt in all Christian lands, that it would rebound greatly to the benefit of the Church at large, by the interfusion of a more kindly spirit into its members and its various operations. He prayed that the union would benefit not the Synod alone, but that from this city its blessed influence would pervade the whole land; and be a beneficial example to all Churches of God.

Dr. Burns delivered an address on "The Church of Christ a living Church." Another address was postponed till this evening.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Trustees.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—I have to inform you that the Hotel belonging to William Burrows, in Prospect, with sheds and stables, and a new dwelling house in course of erection, belonging to Wm. Rielly, blacksmith, were all destroyed by fire on Sabbath evening, the 19th instant, but fortunately the night was calm, and the fire was confined to the buildings of Burrows and Rielly. The fire was caused by a drunken, worthless character, which Mr. Burrows kept as stable boy, named Bill Simmons. On Sabbath, while he and some others of his bottle companions indulged rather freely, it appears there arose some dispute among them, which ended in a quarrel, and afterwards the fire occurred.

The above occurrence, Mr. Editor, is one of the usual fruits of a dissolute life and Sabbath desecration. The fault lays, in a measure, with the Township Council; the indiscriminate granting of licences to those regardless of law, human and divine, is an evil to be protested against by every lover of decency and order, and it is to be hoped that the above occurrence will have due effect on the minds of the Township Fathers.

Yours, &c.,

BECKWITH, MAY 21, 1861.

THE RIOTS AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

The steamer America brought some details of the riots at Newfoundland, from which we select the following paragraphs:—"An attempt was made on Monday evening last, May 13, to fire Avalon Cottage, the residence of Dr. Field, the Protestant Bishop of the Island, which was fortunately discovered before the fire had taken any headway. The Bishop himself while quietly walking through the street, was pelted with stones! Protestant members of the House and Council had to be escorted to their homes by the military and police, to protect them from like usage. About an hour after the attempt to burn the bishop's house, Judge Robinson's stable was burned to the ground, with horses, cows, carriages, hay, &c., his residence being, with difficulty, preserved from the same fate. Judge Robinson is a Protestant. Wednesday morning about two o'clock the residence of the Attorney General was totally destroyed, with cattle and everything on the premises. Persons who endeavored to save articles were assailed with a shower of stones; the young trees planted in the ground were destroyed, and thrown into the building ruins and consumed.

Attempts have been made since to fire the residence of other Protestant gentlemen connected with the government.

Yesterday morning the steam tug Blue Jacket was dispatched with a detachment of troops to Harbor Main, the scene of the first bloodshed at the late election, a mob having destroyed the returning officer's house and cattle. This gentleman at the close of the polls on election day, declared nominees of the Roman Catholic Bishop (or Liberal party) elected, but hastened the next morning to the nearest stipendiary magistrate, and made oath that the return so made was compulsory, having reason to fear that if he acted otherwise, both he and his family would be murdered! And this is the first result—his house and cattle were burned. Presumably he and his family escaped with their lives.

I have just heard that the premises of Mr. Moore, in Harbor Grace, have been fired. Mr. Moore was one of the gentlemen who had the hardihood to oppose the Roman Catholic Bishop's nominees—and again this is the result!

The telegraph lines near St. Johns have been cut almost daily for three weeks past, and Mr. McKay, the active manager of the lines, has his hands full, to keep communication open.

Cairo, June 7.

Scouting parties of Pillow's army are reported at No. 1 Island, four miles below here to-day. The Southern troops are coming upon both sides of the river. An attack on Cairo is momentarily expected. We are ready.

loss of the Wesleyan Church, and the benediction was then pronounced.

Extensive Fire.

On Sunday morning, about three o'clock a fire broke out in rear of the premises on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets. It is a difficult matter to ascertain a population at such an hour, for it is then the soundest sleep is enjoyed. Before much help could be obtained, the fire had extended to a block of four or five tenements, all of wood, its progress being greatly accelerated by a connection of out-houses in rear of the premises. It was quite evident that the Post Office on Elgin Street and the stone building on Sparks Street, belonging to Mr. O'Donnell, would be the smallest limit to which the fire could be confined.

The Fire Brigade, whose active efforts are gratefully acknowledged on all hands, turned their attention to the saving of the buildings opposite those of Messrs. Bangs, Lang and Scott, particularly, as they were of wood. The fire was confined to the space we have indicated, viz: between the Post Office, and O'Donnell's building. The Post Office building was totally destroyed, but the contents were believed to be fully preserved. The upper portion of the building was occupied by Mrs. MacNab. The other houses were occupied by Messrs. H. Horne, (Stationery); Bell & Woodburn (Job Printers); Austin & Perry, (Engineers and Surveyors); Mullin, (Clothing); Mrs. Guerin, (Millinery); Blagrove, (Fruiters); M. Lean, (Dwelling); and Lewis & Pinkey (Barriers). The heaviest losses so far as we can learn, after deducting insurance, are Messrs. Bell & Woodburn, Austin & Perry, Mrs. Guerin and Mr. O'Donnell. The insurance we learn are as follows:

Mr. Horne was insured in the Home for \$1,200 and Hartford for \$2,400. Messrs. Bell & Woodburn, Printers, was insured in the Western for \$1,200. They lost about \$1,300 over insurance. The Postoffice building was insured for \$4,000, half in the State and half in the Phoenix, London. B. Mullin insured for \$400 in the Hartford. The British American losses \$200 on a piano insurance. Mr. Blagrove insured in Manhattan for \$800, covers losses. H. McLean insured in Phoenix for \$400, losses on furniture, lost money \$300. G. W. Smith & Co., insured in the Home for \$1,500, loss covered. Mrs. MacNab was insured to full extent in the Liverpool and London. Mr. O'Donnell, we regret to say, was not insured. His insurance having run out a short time ago. Mr. Holland was insured in the Home for \$800, and in the Mutual, Prescott, \$1,600. Messrs. Austin & Perry have lost valuable plans and papers, worth about \$1,200. The origin of the fire has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, but we doubt not a full investigation will be entered into by the authorities.

The scarcity of water on this occasion ought to be an incentive to our municipal authorities to push forward the project of supplying the city with water. We must have water works at once, if we desire to keep the requirements of our position.—*Ottawa Union*

THE CROPS IN BRANT.

We have received a communication from Mr. William Bager, dated the 1st inst. Mohawk Valley Farm, in which the following reference is made to the crops in the county of Brant:— "There is a larger crop of wheat than fall wheat this year than usual, owing to the general belief that the ravages of the midge are gradually disappearing. The fall crop everywhere in this country appears well and farmers are looking cheerfully forward to a bounteous harvest. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, nearly all the cereals have been put in except stiff clay lands, which have become tilable within the last ten days. The 'Fife' and 'Golden drop' which will stand or fall on their merits this year in Brant as they have been largely sown; the former from its supposed immunity from the midge, and the latter is allowed freedom from rust. Corn and potato planting are now occupying the attention of the farmer in the more friable soils where seeding has been performed. Spring wheat everywhere looks thrifty and healthy, and persons need not be surprised if Brant will win additional laurels at the next Provincial Exhibition for its cereals. So mote it be."

THE CABINET.—The Cabinet was held by special telegraph, in session yesterday from eleven o'clock till five p.m. The result of their deliberations was not publicly known in Quebec when our correspondent sent off his despatch. There was however no doubt that the subject, or rather subjects, under deliberation, were the constitution of the Ministry and the period to be chosen for the elections. It has been industriously circulated by some of Mr. Rose's canvassers that the dissatisfaction which is felt by the public in the financial position of the country is fully shared in by the Commissioner of Public Works, and that he will never again form one of a Cabinet with Mr. Galt. This may only be the electioneering bunkum, in which one man in a Ministry is made in the public opinion, to bear the sins which all are alike responsible; but on the other hand, it may have so much truth in it as this:—that while all the Cabinet have really shared in Mr. Galt's acts, some of them are very willing to make him their Jonah and throw him overboard. There is no doubt as to the statements which have been made here by parties, so far responsible, that they have constantly represented Mr. Rose at elections. The giving effect of these statements made, therefore, have been one of the matters debated by the Cabinet yesterday. The period of the election would, of course, partly depend upon the other, as a replacment would necessitate a postponement. It is tolerably certain, that all announcements hitherto made on that subject are, if not erroneous, clearly premature.—*Montreal Herald, Thursday.*

SAD CATASTROPHE.—Nearly a whole family, says *Le Journal de Quebec*, have fallen victims to a fire which occurred on Wednesday night at St. Michel de Bellechasse: the father, Mr. Charles Levesque, a respectable farmer of the third generation, two of his daughters of 14 and 13, and two boys of 8 and 6 years of age. The mother and three younger children were in bed, when about 11 o'clock, the eldest of the daughters feeling a strong smoke, rose and opened a door leading into a barn along side the house whence the flames immediately rushed into the house. Mr. Levesque saved his wife and the three children; but in endeavoring to save the others he perished.

The names of the Canadian Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway who have resigned are: Hon. John Ross, President, Hon. George Cartier, Sir E. P. Tache, Hon. James Ferrier, Mr. James Beatty, Mr. Campbell, Hon. W. W. Cayley, and Mr. T. G. Ridout. Mr. Blackwell is in the States recovering his health, and has consequently not sent resignation yet.

Mr. Hunter, an egg-merchant of this city, shipped yesterday morning for New York market, per steamer Peripart, 284 barrels eggs; and on the previous day 95 barrels, containing 30,220 dozens. This is the largest shipment of eggs ever made from Upper Canada, and redounds to the original capacity of this neighborhood. It will be seen that Mr. Hunter's enterprise.—*Kingsley News.*

THE GROWTH OF CANADA.—The population of Canada is now stated to be 2,500,000.—viz., 1,350,000 in Upper Canada and 1,150,000 in Lower Canada. When Canada came into our hands, on its session by the French, in 1763, the population of the entire territory was only 62,000; in 1825, after the separation of the provinces had been some time accomplished, Lower Canada had 450,000, and Upper Canada 167,000; in 1831 these numbers were swollen to 512,000 and 375,000; in 1851 to 890,000 and 952,000 and now they have risen 1,150,000 and 1,350,000, the numerical strength of the provinces having been relatively reversed, although the general course of both has been decidedly upwards.—*Eng. Lib. Paper.*

The New York Tribune says:—"The screw steamer *Perceps*, supposed to have been purchased in Canada for the use of the rebels, has been seized at Quebec by the orders of Mr. Giddings, our consul." The Tribune must have curious notions of the authority of United States Consuls in British possessions. The only orders which Mr. Giddings gives in Canada are to his own servants. The *Perceps* has been stopped by the Provincial authorities on representations that she is intended for lawful purposes, as are the *New York* and the *North*, which the U.S. Consul makes no complaint against.—*Advertiser.*

The Liverpool Post says that the Prince of Wales met with an accident while boating recently. His Royal Highness and Capt. Grey were amusing themselves in a small boat, known as the 'tub', on the river back of Trinity, near Gerard's Hotel, when one of them lost his car; attempting to recover it the boat was upset, and the Prince and Capt. Grey were precipitated into the water. Unfortunately the water was not deep at the spot, and the Cam cannot boast of width anywhere. Assistance was at hand, and the Prince and his companion were soon on shore again, the only inconvenience experienced being a wetting.

A correspondent in writing to a New York paper, says:—

A silent but most effective revolution is going on in Ireland, which will completely change the character of the country. It is the abolition of the Irish population is now something about 6,000,000, and that nearly one-half of it is composed of Protestants, the millions who have gone from Ireland to foreign countries being almost entirely made up of Roman Catholics. This exodus will work off the Roman element, while the number of Protestants will continue to increase, until the Island of the West shall have become as Western in feeling as it is in position. But if they have lost preponderance in numbers they are politically in the ascendant, as the trust, the bar, and nearly all the offices of the country are in the hands of Roman Catholics.

One Sunday morning last, the lightning struck a house at St. Cessaire, inhabited by Mr. Crepeau. It came down the chimney, which it completely demolished. In the house it broke several barrels, raised the ceiling, smashed up several empty barrels, leaving the staves piled in a heap; and finally it abated the fire, and the house was left standing. The house was built of stone, and the fire did not spread to the other parts of the house. The house was built of stone, and the fire did not spread to the other parts of the house. The house was built of stone, and the fire did not spread to the other parts of the house.

LYNCH LAW IN CORNWALL.

A Cornwall correspondent writes us that a French Canadian, a carpenter, Brianne by name, was by a disguised and forcible manner by night into the Presbyterian burial ground there tarred and feathered. Further reports say, that he was compulsory operated on surgically: that the fragments of his torn shirt were found at daylight afterwards on the ground, blood stained; that the abominable crime of which Brianne stands charged, and which provoked the mob to so summary a proceeding, was no less than the seduction of his own daughter a girl of 16 or 17 years of age, who has lately been delivered of a child.

Late advices from British Columbia state that an angry controversy was raging between Episcopacy and Methodism. The "casus belli" seems to be a statement on the part of the Bishop of Columbia in one of his reports to England that the Wesleyans had abandoned one of their mission fields in British Columbia, together with some other intimations that Episcopacy was on the advance and Methodism on the wane in the Colonies. The Lord Bishop, Dr. Evans (Wesleyan), Rev. A. Browning (Wesleyan) and Rev. Mr. Pringle (Episcopist) are the chief participants in the fray. It is lamentable to see denominational jealousy mar the work of missions thus early in a region where gospel labour seems to be so much needed.

An article in the *London Times* of 22nd on Jeff. Davis' message says: Mr. Davis while making studious display of moderation and endeavoring to conciliate the good will of the European nations, is perfectly aware that his theories depend for acceptance on the rifles of his fellow-citizens. The tribunal which decides questions of international law is a stern one. If the North prevails it will prove that the Union was a nationality; if the South makes good its independence, it will prove the Union was a partnership during pleasure. This is what is to be decided, and we must wait the event. The Times thinks great movements will be postponed till fall.

Respecting the Church of England missions in India, it is stated by the *Church Missionary Record* that the commencement of the present year these were 57 clergymen, 22 European and East India lay assistants, and about 730 native agents in the society's South India Mission. Their labors are expended upon about 39,000 baptized and unbaptized adherents, and 11,700 school children, of whom about 3,200 are still heathen, together with systematic evangelistic work in their several districts.

It is said the Queen is still completely prostrated with grief for her mother's late death, and that a portion of the 18 majority, which Ministers got upon the last critical occasion was obtained by the abstinence of men from voting, urged thereby on the ground that a ministerial crisis at such a time would together break down her Majesty's strength. And all good and loyal men will pray that she may find comfort and consolation.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An old man of the name of J. Duplessis residing at Nicolet, dropped dead during Mass. He entered the church to all appearance in health but the service had only commenced when he fell down dead.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

As the steamer *Yamaska* was coming up the river on Monday morning, the body of a man dressed in black was seen in the river near the mouth of the Saguenay. It proved to be the body of John Crane, who was drowned at St. Lambert a fortnight ago.

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE FIELD.

From a careful calculation we are satisfied that the force of the federal troops now in service at the different points may be considered as of war, amounts to fully 95,000 and this does not include the men in the various camps whose locations is not yet decided upon. This force is stationed and commanded as follows:—

Location.	Commander.	No. of men.
South side of Potomac	Gen. McDowell	22,000
Washington, &c.	Gen. Mansfield	22,000
Fortress Monroe	Gen. Butler	9,000
Pennsylvania West	Gen. Keim	18,000
Cincinnati and Western Va.	Gen. McClelland	12,000
Cairo and vicinity	Gen. Prentiss	6,000
Baltimore &c.	Gen. Calhoun	5,000
Philadelphia, &c.	Gen. Patterson	2,000
Total		95,000

PATENT NEWSPAPER FOLDER.—Mr. G. L. Bailey, an ingenious mechanic of our city, has invented a machine for folding newspapers, which is one of the simplest and most complete contrivances that we have ever seen. It takes the papers from the table of another man, who stands on a ladder, by which the force of the fall is broken, and he came down right side up and uninjured. In five minutes more he was at the top of the pole again.

J. B. Perry, of Hanover, N. H., fell from the top of a liberty pole fifty-five feet high, on the 25th. In his fall he struck on the shoulder of another man, who stood on a ladder, by which the force of the fall was broken, and he came down right side up and uninjured. In five minutes more he was at the top of the pole again.

Joshua Dow, Esq., of Portland, Maine, father of the Hon. Neal Dow, died on Saturday morning, at the advanced age of 95. Mr. Dow was a most exemplary member of the Society of Friends, and the oldest man in Portland.

The Bishop of Ripon has just caused a great sensation in Richmond by forcibly removing from a churchyard a gravestone which bore an inscription requesting the reader to pray for the soul of the deceased.

English papers announce the death at Hel-singfors, Finland, of a man who was one hundred and thirty-two years of age. Over what an interesting period in the world's history has this man's life extended.

Lady Franklin and niece has just left Vancouver for Oregon, after touring it for a while in the British colonies of the far Northwest. A pleasant party party proceeded the departure of this estimable lady from Victoria.

In Toronto, on Wednesday, a switchman named John Tracy, employed on the Grand Trunk Railway, was killed by being run over by a freight train passing along the line.

A hippopotamus has been brought to Montreal and will be exhibited at Gibault's Gardens. This is the only specimen on the American continent.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRODUCE.—The business of the past six days has been very unsatisfactory, prices ruling lower each day, and sales harder to effect. English advices up to yesterday were firm, but this morning the quotations for Flour are 6d lower. Corn is cheaper. Ashes steady at 38s Sterling.

WHEAT.—It is almost impossible to give a reliable quotation, as sales are made at from \$4.70 to \$4.80; but we hear of sellers who want to dispose of their wheat for less than this figure. No 2 is required for at \$4.40 to 4.50; Fancy and Extras are only selling in small lots. The prospect for Flour is certainly unfavourable at present in Montreal.

BAG FLOUR.—Is brisk, and in good demand at \$2.70 per bag.

WHEAT.—Is dull of sale, the principal operations are in shipments by sea. Sales at the G. T. R. ex cars are made at \$1.08 to 1.10; more sellers than buyers.

PEAS.—are not asked for as much to-day as they were a week ago. Sales are made at 75c. Oats are dull, sales are made at one-half penny per bushel.

BUTTER.—New is enquired for still at 15c, not much coming in, however, for the season. Old is very slow of sale.

PORK.—The price of Mess is nominally lower, there are but few transactions however in that grade. Prime Mess is steady, and sales are at \$13; we are holding for \$14 and getting it.

EGGS.—are selling at 8c per dozen, season getting late.

ASHES.—Pots are coming in freely, and going out slowly; Freighters for this article are scarce, as they do not suit well to stow away over grain, (which is the principal article of export at vessels just now), consequently our market is dull; sales at \$6.50c.

PEAS. are sold at from \$7.10c to \$7.15c, according to tares and remarks.

W. & T. LEEMING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
28 St. Nicholas Street.
Montreal, May 30th, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WINESS Office.
Friday, Noon, June 7, 1861.

Flour has been sold at \$4.65, and perhaps a little lower for No. 1. In other grades there is no wholesale price. Wheat has further declined; sales ex-car at \$1.08. Peas are dull and lower, 70 cents being offered.

NORTH RIDING OF LANARK REQUISITION.

TO ROBERT BELL, ESQ., M. P. P.
SIR—We, the undersigned electors of the North Riding of Lanark respectfully and earnestly request you to come forward as a candidate for this riding and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return:—

June, 1861.

Andrew Dickson, James Dunnett,
Robert Brown, Daniel Hilliard,
Arthur McArthur, William Dickson, Jr.,
Jas Sweetland, M.D. Alex. Fowler,
Andrew Dickson, James MacLeod,
William Tait, Alonzo Slater,
Robert Graham, John O'Neill,
James Perry, Mathew Harvey,
David Ogilvie, Alex. Drysdale,
John Riddell, Wm. Templeman,
George Ross, J. Royce,
Wm. Woods, Robert Scott,
Thomas Francis, George Parker,
Thomas Combs, Robert Combs,
Alex. Snodden, William Combs,
Andrew Russell, Wm. McVicar,
Allan Caswell, Richard H. Davie,
William Inglis, James Quigly,
Roger Smith, Donald Fraser,
Duncan McHenry, William Dickson, Jr.,
William Henry, James Dunlop,
James Laidlaw, James Wallace,
William Coleman, William Yuile,
Joseph Res, David Watson,
George Thompson, William Snedden,
John McFarlane, William W. Wilkie,
John Wilson, John McEwen,
Robert Leckie, Robert Combs,
John Lindsay, Thomas Coulter,
John Menzies, Edward Bellamy,
Robert McEwen, Peter Lake,
Gillie McLean, James McLean,
John McLean, John Rorison,
Duncan McGregor, David Fumerton,
Hugh Lochart, Joseph Letang,
John Munro, James Templeton,
Smith Coleman, Peter McGregor, Jr.,
Alex. Lang, Peter McGregor, Sen.,
Gavin Hamilton, John Bryson,
Robert Bryson, James Duncan,
Neil Stewart, James Fumerton,
Duncan Stewart, Robert Young,
Peter Drummond, Robert Bridget,
Robt. McRidley, William Smith,
Patrick Lynch, David Campbell, Jr.,
John Dick, David Campbell, Jr.,
Donald Cameron, James Lang,
Robt. McFarlane, Neil McQuarrie,
John McIntosh, John Lang,
John Menzies, John Jessop,
William Campbell, James C. Bruce,
William Lochart, John Lieth,
Samuel Bridget, Eneas Tossach,
James Josiah, Allen Gilmour, Jr.,
Robt. Young, Senr. Stephen Young,
William Young, Jr. John Naismith,
James McGregor, William Tosh,
Alex. McPhail, David McPhail,
Peter Syme, Godfrey Gommersall,
Isaac Nault, Neil McDonald,
William Young, Robert Henderson,
George Littlewood, Robert Gommersall,
John Richardson, Jr. Lanchin McDonald,
James H. Wylie, James Stewart,
James Bingham, George Peterson,
Patrick Lynch, William Gilman,
Robert Robertson, Patrick Sullivan,
William Rorison, David Fumerton,
Hugh Lochart, William Lochart,
David Mahon, David Miller,
John Dowlin, James Turner,
John Thom, John Lochart,
James Coulter, James Pugh,
Charles Belton, William Sutherland,
Robert McClelland, Samuel McClelland,
Edward Blair, Edward Bellamy,
James Coulter, Jr. Timothy Blair,
Isaac Mathews, John Robertson, Esq.,
John Foster, John Rintoul,
John Rintoul, James Killough,
Patrick Leckie, James Coulter, Tanager,
Alex. Davidson, Thomas Hunter,
George Gunn, Robert Struthers,
Alex. Snodden, William Young,
Abial Marshall, Samuel Reid,
David Snodden, Patrick Reiley,
James Marshall, Alex. Leishman,
Alex. Cornett, James Snedden,
John Glover, Durgen Miller,
James Snedden, Jr., Alex. Snedden, Jr.,
William Snedden, James Killough,
George Killough, John Rillough,
Arch. Robertson, John Robertson,
William Robertson, Peter Young,
Alex. Fulton, John Fulton,
Robert Leckie, Alex. Wilson,
Thomas Arthur, Durgen Miller,
John Fumerton, Donald McRae,
John Stewart, Joseph Teskey,
William Young, Thomas Perrett,
Thomas McNeely, John F. Cram,
Robert Douglas, Robert Teskey,
Alex. Yuill, John Porterfield,
John McIntyre Semple, Alex. Yuill,
William Paul, Jr., John Paul.

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR. AND WITH COSSITT'S YOUNG'S PATENT IMPROVED REAPER ATTACHMENT.

FARMERS, Now is your time to purchase the best MOWER AND REAPER for the Harvest of 1861, will, in selecting the Buckeye, secure the only machine which combines all the requisites of a perfect MOWER & REAPER, including Strength, durability, simplicity, lightness of Draft, freedom from sickness, portability, convenience, perfect adaptation to uneven surface, ease in backing, safety and comfort to the Driver, ease to the Team, and capability of doing Good work on any description of Land, and in any variety or condition of Grass or Grain.

The Subscribers have made several very important improvements in the Reaper attachment, since last Harvest, (and for which they have obtained a Patent, dated the first of May, 1861.) With the improvements now made, we guarantee it to be the best COMBINED MACHINE now made. (Circulars with full description and testimonials forwarded by Mail.)

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

SMITHS FALLS, C. W., 4th June, 1861.

ALL PERSONS making, selling, using, or infringing on the Patent granted to Cossitt & Young, for their improved Reaper attachment, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

CAUTION.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

CANADA SEWING MACHINE CO.

R. M. WANZER & CO.,

WHEELER & WILSON'S AND SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Corner of James and Vine Streets.

Between the Royal Hotel and the Bank of Upper Canada.

HAMILTON, C. W.

Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A.

will hold a Grand Meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America will be held in the Court House of the City of Kingston, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, of which all Grand Officers and County Masters will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. H. LAMONT, Grand Master and Sovereign.

ANDREW FLEMING, Grand Secretary.

Toronto, June 1, 1861.

PIC NIO!

The Safety Division S. of T. No. 240, WILL HOLD A PIC NIO!!

to be held at INDIANVILLE ON WEDNESDAY THE 13th instant.

Mr. Campbell, with his instrumental band of Music will be in Attendance.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED AND NOT TO BE REPAIRED OR RETURNED FOR ANY CAUSE, WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR ONE YEAR, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR TWO YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR THREE YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR FOUR YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR FIVE YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR SIX YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR SEVEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR EIGHT YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR NINE YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR TEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR ELEVEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR TWELVE YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR THIRTEEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR FOURTEEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR NINETEEN YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR TWENTY YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, AND WHEN PROPERLY USED, FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS, AND WHEN 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