

SABBATH READING.

The Mother's Grave.

How blest the privilege to stand
Beside a dying mother's bed
When, full in view of Canaan's land,
Her doubts removed, her darkness fled,
She proves the power of Christian faith
To triumph in the jaws of death.

O, who would longer wish to live
In such a sinful world as this;
Or deem that earth has aught to give
To compensate for heavenly bliss;
Or shud a tear or leave a sigh,
With endless glory drawing nigh?

But late, beside the couch I stood
Whereon a dying mother lay;
I marked her calm, submissive mood,
While death stood waiting for his prey;
Within her bosom, lowly meek,
Were joys no mortal tongue might speak.

"O, Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
O, Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
With happy tears I witness here,
The triumph of the Christian's hand,
Who, ready for the word to go,
Her work well done, the faith well kept,
She smiles while all around her wept."

I asked her if she leaved on aught
Of righteousness herself had done?
What have I done? what goodness wrought?
She quickly replied: "Oh, none!
By grace I am just what I am,
A sinner ransomed by the Lamb,
"All ready to depart," she said,
"My mansion is prepared above,
That friend to meet I'm not afraid
Whom never having seen, I love.
O, if I sweet to love him here
What rapture to behold him there!"

Thus breathed she out her love for Him,
Her Hope, her Trust, her Peace, her Joy,
Until her eye in death grew dim,
And she in Heaven found sweet employ.
To notes of praise, no mortal tongue
E'er uttered yet, her harp is strung.
And robed in glory's raiment white,
Through streets by mortal foot untrod,
She walks and views with pure delight
The holy city of her God.
Where pearls and gems no death nor sin
Shall e'er presume to enter in.
—Congregationalist.

A Song.

There are a thousand little birds,
That sing in sweetest tones and words:
Their houses are of the airy lea,
From whence they fly o'er land and sea,
With tiny throats, while on the wing,
From deepest heart they gaily sing.
Will not some little bird or bee
Become love's messenger for me?

Ah, I would send it to a vale
Where fresh flowers bloom and fair;
Where rarest flowers, sweet and fair,
Are blooming in the evening air.
I fain would send it to a house
Where spring itself holds its abode;
Will not some little bird or bee
Become love's messenger for me?

Ashamed of Her Father.

Little Sallie was the daughter of a honest
blacksmith, and was a very frank warm-
hearted child. A new house had been erect-
ed on a high hill near by, by a fine gentle-
man from the city; and Sallie was quite de-
lighted to see in his carriage, drawn by two
bay horses, a sweet little girl about her
own age. One day when she was in the shop,
they stopped to say something to Giles about
sloping the horses, and Sallie smiled at
Lucy, who in return threw her a great red
apple. She caught it so nicely that they both
laughed heartily and became friends;
for little children are none of that mean
pride which we sometimes see in older peo-
ple, till they are taught it.

One day, when Sallie was dressed very
neatly, she asked leave to take a walk, and
her steps toward the mansion on the hill.
She did not know how to go round
by the road, so she climbed over fence and
wall till she reached the grounds. There, to
her delight, she saw Lucy on a little gray
pony which the coachman was leading care-
fully by the bridle. She drove up to the
wall and asked in a kind voice, "Have you
berries to sell, little girl?"

Sallie laughed, and said, "No, I'm Sallie;
don't you remember me?" "Come to play
with you a little while," said Lucy, "I
never say naughty words, and I'm all dressed
clean this afternoon."

"Oh," said Lucy, "it is because your
father works with his shirt-sleeves rolled up,
and has a smutty face and hands."
"Oh, the smut washes off," replied the
innocent child, "he is always clean in the
evening; and when he has his Sunday
clothes on he is the handsomest man in the
world! Mother is pretty all the time!"

"Oh but—mamma would not let you in,
I know, because your father shoes his
horses," added Lucy.

"That's no harm, is it? Don't your father
want his horses shod?" asked the wonder-
ing Sallie.

"Yes; but he won't let me play with poor
people's children," answered Lucy.
"We're not poor; we're very rich," re-
plied Sallie. "Father owns the house and
the shop; and we've got a cow and a calf,
and twenty chickens, and the darlinest
baby boy in the world!"

But after all this argument little Lucy
shook her head sadly and said, "I wouldn't
dare to ask you in; but I'll give you some
flowers."

So Sallie went back over the fence and
wall, wondering what she had said and
what she had done. Then, for the first time in her life, she wis-
hed that her father would wear his Sunday
clothes all the week; just as the minister
and the doctor and Lucy's father did. She
almost felt ashamed of him—so noble and
kind and good—as she entered the shop to
wait for him. She stood by the forge try-
ing to enjoy the sight of the sparks as they
fought each other after each stroke of the
hammer. But her thoughts were so troubled
that she could not see them, nor the beau-
tiful pictures which she always found before
in the blazing fire—mountains, castles,
churches, angels, all were gone, and there
was nothing left in the black shop but a
fire, hot sparks, and a smutty man! Then
came into Sallie's eyes, and she could feel
them hot because she could not tell why
she should.

The fire was out; the blacksmith pulled

off his apron, laid aside his hammer, and
took the soft hand of Sallie in his own hard
and smutty one. For the first time in her
life she withdrew it to see if the black came
off. Just then the ears came in, creaking
and whizzing; and to her joy she saw little
Lucy on the platform waiting for her father.
The conductor helped her from the steps,
and he called out to Lucy, "Take my hand,
child," but she put both hands up to her
face to hide it, and sprang back into the
carriage, alone; while the coachman, with a
blushing face, almost lifted the finely dressed
gentleman into it. Oh, what a sad, sad
sight; he had been drinking wine till his
reason was gone, and he could not walk
—so his own sweet child was ashamed of him!

Then Sallie gripped the hand of Giles, not
caring now whether the smut rubbed off or
not, and told him all that was in her heart.
"Oh father," she cried, "I was so wicked
when I was beginning to be ashamed of you,
you because your face was black, and you
did not dress up like a gentleman all the
time. I'm so glad you are a blacksmith
instead of a drunken man! Poor, poor little
Lucy! She is ashamed of her father, although
he has on a fine coat, and has gold
buttons in his shirt!"—Child at Home.

The Beauty of Marriage.

In opening an old book the other day, the
first passage that my eye fell upon was this.
I copy it entire although I do not believe
every word it contains. The old writer
says: "Marriage has in it less of beauty,
but more of safety, than the single life; it
hath not more ease, but less danger; it is
more merry and more sad; it is fuller of
sorrow and fuller of joy; it lies under
more burdens, but is supported by all the
strengths of love and charity, and those
burdens are delightful. Marriage is the
mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms,
fills cities and churches, and heaven itself.
Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of the
angel, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but
sits alone, and is confused and dies in sin-
gularity; but marriage, like the useful bee,
builds a house, and gathers sweetness from
every flower, and labors and unites into so-
cieties and republics, and sends out colonies,
and feeds the world with delicacies, and
obeys their ruler, and keeps order, and ex-
ercises many virtues, and promotes the in-
terest of mankind, and is that state of good,
to which God has designed the present con-
stitution of the world."

Now you will admit that this is very terse
and beautiful. It is quite like Barrow for
compactness, and Jeremy Taylor for sweet-
ness. But I said and said, and I said and
I said, and I said, and I said, and I said,
I am agreed to, particularly the statement
that "marriage has in it less of beauty than
the single life." There is hardly anything
in the world so beautiful as the union of
two loving hearts, that are united because
of their love and for no unworthy reason.
There is hardly any agony of promise so
suspicious as an early love that looks toward
marriage as its faithful seal and signet.
There is hardly any festival among men so
genial and happy as a wedding day.

Our author was evidently earnest and
sincere in his description; but when he
thought there was more beauty in a single
life, the unassuming, untutored, and un-
learned, the sober companion of a very
excellent yet rather homely woman. But
marriage has more of beauty in it than its
bride. The wife may be lovely herself, but
her wedded life is lovelier. It is more beau-
tiful than the mother, when she wears the
crowns of many children, all beautiful in
their own way, and all beautiful in their
leaves and blossoms, but in its shade and
shelter. There is a sacredness in the
thought of husband and wife which is more
than beautiful. There is something tender
in the thought of a family and household of
one's own; and what is tender is better
than what is beautiful in a picture. "It is
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Lanark Council.
Middleville, 26th April, 1883.
Present to adjournment, the Municipal Council of the Town of Lanark, on this day; all the members thereof being present.
The minutes of last session of Council having been read, approved and signed, the following documents were presented and read:
Petition from Edmond Anderson, praying the Council to direct the application of the S. Labor of the 4th road division of the 4th con. line; 20 days of S. Labor of the 3rd road division of the 3rd con. line and as much money as in the wisdom of the Council may be deemed necessary, to repair the same, between the 20th and 21st mile in the 3rd concession.
Petition of Wm. Drummond and others, stating that the bridge over the Clyde, at Clydeside mills, is in a very dangerous state, that a child was killed last summer by falling through a hole in the flooring; and praying the Council to order the bridge to be repaired, and report upon the said bridge with a view to the repair thereof.
Petition of Michael Vallancey, Pathmaster of the 5th division 2nd con. line, complaining of the dividing of the former 4th division into two, and praying the Council to direct that 6 days of the S. Labor of the 4th division be applied to the road mentioned in the petition, as a matter of Justice to the 5th division.
Petition of John Nicol, praying to be allowed to expend his Statute Labor for the present year in opening a passage from his land to the nearest highway, and stating that he has a promise of assistance from the residents therein in the 4th division of the 2nd con. line.
Petition of Daniel Wilson and others, praying the Council to direct the application of Statute Labor to improve the cross road between the 9th and 10th lots in the 2nd concession.
Petition of Thomas Graham, praying for the sum of £10 to rebuild the bridge on the main branch of the Clyde, on the 3rd con. line.
Acct. of James Rankin, Constable, for conveying an insane person to gaol, amount \$4. Ordered to be paid.
The Contractor for finishing the Town Hall, applied by petition praying for an advance of \$100 to purchase material for the purpose.
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that an order on the Treasurer for \$100 be granted to the contractor for finishing the Town Hall. Carried.
On the petition of Michael Lalone, Resolved, moved by Mr. Yail, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the prayer of the petition be granted at variance with the school Act of Canada, this Council cannot grant it. Carried.
On the petition of Michael Lalone, praying to be allowed to expend his statute labor on the boundary line between Lanark and Darling, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the prayer of the petition be granted, in which the petitioner resides, be directed to expend as much statute labor on the said boundary line, as the statute labor of the petitioner amounts to. Carried.
On the petition of Joseph Ranger, Resolved, complaining of a nuisance on the boundary between Lanark and Darling, moved by Mr. Affleck, that the prayer of the petition be granted, in which the said nuisance is situated be directed by the Clerk, to warn the owner of the said road, to remove it. Carried.
On the petition of John Proctor, Resolved, moved by Mr. Mathie seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the petitioner pathmaster be directed to apply the amount of the petitioner's S. Labor to the object of the petition. Carried.
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that George Harding and David McArthur be directed to apply the S. Labor of the 3rd road division of the 9th con. line, and the Clerk write to the pathmaster of the 2nd division of the said line, informing him of the said transference. Car.
On the petition of Quentin Percock and others, Resolved, moved by Mr. Affleck seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the pathmaster be directed to apply the S. Labor of the 3rd division of the 9th con. line, to the property of Quentin Percock is situated, be directed to apply the S. Labor of his division to the object of the petition. Car.
On the petition of Wm. Middleton and others, Resolved, moved by Mr. Affleck seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the prayer of the petition be granted. Carried.
On the petition of Thomas Bullock and others, Resolved, praying for the transference of Henry Bullock, James Mahan and Paul Cumming, from the 4th road division 4th con. line, to the 3rd road division, 5th con. line, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell that the prayer of the petition be rejected, on account on informality in suggesting to notify the pathmaster of the road division, 4th concession line. Carried.
On the petition of Edmond Anderson pathmaster of the 4th . ad division, 4th con. line, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the first object of the petition be granted; that 10 days S. Labor of the 3rd road division 3rd con. line, be granted to the said object of the petition, and that the 3rd object of the petition be reserved for future consideration. Car.
On the petition of John Nicol, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the petitioner be allowed to commute for his S. Labor for 3 years, for the purpose of affording him egress from his residence, as formerly situated, the amount of the same to be subject to the approval of the petitioner's pathmaster, who is hereby required to examine the work when completed, and report thereon, on or before the 1st day of October of the present year. Carried.
On the petition of Daniel Wilson and others, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yail, that the S. Labor of the 2nd road division of the 2nd and 3rd con. lines, be directed to apply 7 days of the S. Labor of their respective divisions to the object of the petition. Carried.
Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that whereas it appears from the complaint of Thos. Kelso, that the full amount of the road leading through his farm, to wards the township of Dalhousie, in the year 1861, has not been applied; therefore the pathmaster of the road division in which the said road is situated, be directed to apply seven days of the S. Labor of the said division, to the said road within the bounds of Thos. Kelso's farm. Car.
Moved by Mr. Yail, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the pathmaster of the 2nd road division 10th con. line, be directed to apply 3 days of the S. Labor of his division to the improvement of the proving line between the 15th and 16th lots in the eastern half of the 2nd con. Car.
Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the pathmaster of the 2nd road division 10th con. line, be directed to apply 3 days of the S. Labor of his division on the road leading through the farm of the said road intersects the proving line between the 5th and 6th lots in the 10th concession and proceeding thence towards Ferguson's Falls and the village of Lanark. Car.
Moved by Mr. Yail, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the petition of John Foley and

Gen. Stoneman's Foray in Virginia.

From the letter of Captain E. A. Paul, correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who accompanied General Stoneman in his recent foray in Virginia, we select the following incidents of the expedition:—

Thursday morning (April 30) the whole command was aroused from slumber before daylight; after long waiting and wrangling "Move and march!" was whispered to different commanders, and we were soon upon the road again. The night had been cold and wet, just about as disagreeable weather as one meets during lifetime, and nearly every body was drenched to the skin and yet not a man could have been found willing to own that he was in any way uncomfortable. Gregg's staff continued all night rest retained in three inches of mud and water, was the boast of every one. "Never slept better in my life," said a gentleman of the medical persuasion, who had just wrung the water out of his blankets and seated himself in a soaked saddle, and who the day before was suffering the torments of rheumatic pains from head to foot. When the sun appeared at dawn all experienced amusement by dashing along the line at the head of the column with a reliable contraband astride his horse behind. There were some straggling to-day, owing to the desire of a few of the rear guard to obtain peach brandy which the inhabitants deal out capriciously, with a view no doubt to making a capture.

At twelve o'clock, midnight, Saturday 2d, Gen. Stoneman called all of the principle officers together, and explained the general plan of operations. The commander of each detachment was directed to specify points to be destroyed—the special object of the foray being described. He was allowed to choose the widest latitude for any further operations.

The approach of the force had been heralded, but no one believed it. The men who went to the trouble of riding ten miles to give the inhabitants notice, was almost mobbed by the people—they doubted his word—"Yankees are coming!" cried one citizen—"I might as well leave." Davis would not permit such an invasion" of the sacred soil. The furnisher of the unwelcome news, had dirt thrown at him, was hustled away, and followed by a crowd of excited people, who were threatening him with all sort of vengeance, just as the advance guard of Col. Winthrop's force, Major Johnson, came up. No soldier there, however, succeeded in escaping across the river, and spreading the astounding intelligence, and soon after a squad of troopers appeared at the distance on the opposite bank. The people south of the river did not believe the story told by the fugitives. One man rode forth, offering to take the river bank to show them the truth. He was shot down for his opportunity to ride into their hands. He was not pursued.

A Planter sent his son mounted on a valuable horse to ascertain the news, believing the force to be Stuart's cavalry. The boy asked an officer if the Yankees had been expelled, and what they had. He expressed his satisfaction in saying that leaving, when the officer told him he wanted a horse his own was jaded. An exchange was speedily made. The boy was evidently some what puzzled at this summary proceeding, but thought it all right no doubt, as it was Stuart's cavalry, and he took the canal as the nearest news.

The canal at Columbia is a round several boats loaded for Richmond with baled hay and commissary stores, all bearing the stencil mark of U.S.A. Another boat from Lynchburg arrived during the day. The torch was applied to the boats; bridges across the canal—of which there were several—a large quantity of medicinal and commissary goods found in a warehouse were either burnt or thrown into the river. The bank of the canal was cut at several points within five miles, and the locks destroyed. At Columbia the canal crosses the James River in a massive stone aqueduct. No one seems to have known of this structure; at all events nothing was done "to secure its destruction." The engineer of the canal, Major Benjamin Beant and Capt. Thomas of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, each made special efforts to destroy this structure. There were no blasting to be had; several kegs of blasting powder, however, were found in a store house, and three of the kegs were confined in a cask labeled "Explosive." The idea of using the product being quite deep, it was designed to sink this machine over one of the piers and destroy the same upon the Mallett pier of blasting rocks under water. Everything was arranged and the cask was being lowered into the canal by means of a rope, when unfortunately the rope broke, and the cask could not be recovered. It was too late to make good the idea that absence from the world would be desirable. At about 4 o'clock p.m. the detachment marched down the canal bank five miles, forded Byrd creek, and taking the Fredericksburgh pike so far as it went in the right direction, arrived at Thompson's Four Corners at 10 o'clock the next night. On the morning of the 6th, a colored sergeant headed the column, was followed into camp by a dozen of negroes.

To sum up—Gen. Stoneman moved about within the enemy's fires at will for nine days, with a force not exceeding five thousand men; disabled every line of communication between the rebel Rappahannock and the Rebel Capital—and canals through which more than one-half of their supplies are received—so that in the opinion of competent judges, neither line, provided the rebels have every facility for the work can be repaired, in less than four weeks; destroyed millions of dollars' worth of commissary stores; captured thousands of horses and mules; burned the main artery of commerce; and secured the great objection made to the emancipation proclamation, so far as the counties visited are concerned, by letting the colored population know they are free, and weakening the producing class in rebellion. By the removal of hundreds of able-bodied men, and scores

that the laboring class in fact was well taken, becomes a dangerous element. All this has been accomplished by the aid of Gen. Stoneman, with the loss, probably, of less than 100 men, all told—only two of our troops killed a number of rebels, and captured between one and two hundred prisoners.

A three days heavy rain storm has occurred in Southern New York and New Jersey. The country is fully deluged with water, and it is feared that agricultural operations will be retarded thereby. This appears to be the same storm that has flooded the Virginia rivers and interfered with military operations of General Hooker.

The New York Tribune is now printed on paper imported from Belgium. In consequence of the combination of the paper makers in the United States paper has become excessively dear, the price of paper being about 24 cents of the paper currency. The imported from Belgium can be laid down, after paying freight and duties, at 16 cents paper money. The paper monopoly is thus tricked.

We hear that the soldiers at Grimsby have had rather a hard experience in their new camping ground. The gale on Tuesday swept their tents and dispersed a quantity of their personal effects they were drenched with rain, and altogether had a very unpleasant experience of the Canadian climate.

Apprehensions were entertained that a part of the clothing purchased for the use of the Militia was lost in the Anglo-Saxon. We learn, however that such was not the case. Letters received from Colonel Power inform that the outfit was to be shipped by the steamer of the 18th.

An accident which ended fatally, occurred to a resident at London, on the River St. Clair on Tuesday. It appears that the deceased, James Land, was crossing the river, from Port Huron to Sarnia, in a canoe, when by accident it was overturned, throwing the deceased, its only occupant, into the water. Before assistance could be rendered the unfortunate man was carried down by the swift current of the river and drowned.

Mrs. Eliza Morre, of Cabot, was brought before Justice Fisher of that place, under an indictment for knowingly spreading the small pox, in sending her children to school while infected with that disease, and bound over in the sum of one hundred dollars for appearance at the county court.

A peace movement has been initiated by a wing of the Democratic party in New York, known as the Mozart Hall organization. They denounce the war as "bloody, senseless, unnecessary, and fruitless;" and are avowedly in favor of every legitimate means to bring it to an end. This is a straw which serves to show the direction of an important under current of American opinion.

The House of Commons has unanimously voted the sum of £50,000 for the completion of the Memorial cross of the late Prince Consort. The added public subscription gives a total sum of £110,000 which is to be expended in the creation of a Eleanor Cross, of a large scale near the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Renters are enormously high at Chicago. The Tribune avers that from 300 to 500 "desirable tenements" could be rented at from \$250 to \$400. As it is people are compelled to pay extravagantly for the meagrest structures.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, May 20 1863.

South Lanark.

Our last issue informed the readers of the Herald that owing to the factious opposition of the hon. J. A. Macdonald and his supporters in the House the country is about to be put to the trouble and expense of another general election, at a season of the year when it was little expected and when the electors were least prepared for it.

Looking at political matters, in a local point of view, the conduct of our member in South Lanark, has had the effect of bringing him out in his *true colors*. We have frequently been told, by persons who knew his position well, both in the house and out of it, that his sympathies were all with the old Coalition, whom the country condemned for their corruption and extravagance. His late votes have proved this to be the case, to the very letter.

Our readers will remember that when he was brought out as a candidate he was not pledged to any particular policy but was *professedly* opposed to the Cartier-Macdonald government, and chimed in, heartily, with the murmur of discontent against them which was then heard from all parts of the country and from every shade of politician. His opposition to that Ministry secured the votes of nearly all the electors of Beekwith and of a large number of intelligent men in other places. Matters are now vastly changed, and he appears before the electors as he really is. The parties who were the *main* of his election must feel themselves *scold*, as we do ourselves, when they find that he has given his talents, influence and vote to make way for the return to office of the very men whose policy both Reformers and Conservatives heartily condemned at the time of the last election.

We wish to be particularly understood in this matter, as it is one of much importance to our readers generally and the electors of South Lanark in particular, most of whom, we are sure, will condemn Mr. Morrie for voting for the non-conscience motion of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, and especially for his after vote to adjourn the House and throw away, as useless, all the unfinished business of the session for which members have been paid their fees—stop the supplies and thus put a damper on the progress of the Ottawa buildings and other public works in the Province, and put the country to the expense of a new election and two sessions of Parliament in one year. This extra expense, he it remembered, is no trifling. The "Montreal Gazette" sums up the extent of the evil which has been brought upon the country by the factious act of the opposition headed the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, and supported by Mr. Morris. The Gazette says:

The business of the session is very incon-

stute—almost nothing has been done. The supplies have not been voted. Yet the full cost of a session has been incurred. Members have received their full allowance for wages and mileage; enormous sums have been laid out for printing. The whole amount reckoned at the average of three sessions will be over \$450,000. The cost of a General Election to the Government, reckoning it as the same price as the last, will be \$70,000. So, besides the inconvenience to the country of a political excitement in the very midst of the spring work of the farmers, in the very middle of agricultural business of merchants, the country is called upon to expend upwards of the sum of FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—in fact, literally sow it for nothing, or very much more than nothing.

If Mr. Morris has no soon forgotten, he must now be reminded, that he was indebted for his election to the union of two parties, both of whom were heartily tired of the Cartier-McDonald Government, whose extravagance and misrule had brought the credit of the country to the verge of ruin. They were disgusted with the conduct of Col. Playfair, and felt that any change must be for the better. It was on this principle that a strong party of moderate reformers and intelligent conservatives were united in order to send a voice to parliament to oppose that government. As our village poet beautifully expressed it in a song composed for the occasion:—

"We Whigs and Tories all agreed,
"To trust an honest man."

We worked night and day to secure his election and succeeded in returning him with a very respectable majority. During the 1st session of his parliamentary career he seemed sensible of the position in which he was placed, and at least studied to please his friends who had elected him; latterly, however, he has proved recalcitrant to the trust reposed in him, and voted for Cartier and John A. McDonald, as if he imagined he was standing in Mr. Playfair's shoes, or that he had a lease for life of the representation of the South Riding of Lanark!

We are sorry to have to say this much against Mr. Morris; but it becomes our duty, as a public journalist, to speak out our opinions plainly and unequivocally, and we trust we shall never be found shrinking from that duty, however painful or unpleasant it may be.

Under these circumstances we see nothing left for the electors of South Lanark but to look out for another man to represent them in Parliament. In the opinion of many of them, Mr. Morris has proved himself unworthy of their confidence. He has disappointed them in even more ways than we have mentioned. At the time of the last election very serious objection was made against him because he was a non-resident, and living in Montreal, could not feel much interest in this county; this objection was removed by Mr. Morris stating that he intended to remove his family to Perth as soon as possible after the election: He did so for a few weeks only and went back to Lower Canada. Whether he will again be resident of the County of Lanark for a month during the election contest, remains to be seen.

In the meantime we feel it incumbent upon us to caution the electors to "look before they leap"—to be exceedingly cautious before they promise their votes to any one. Gentlemen from Perth are already busy canvassing for Mr. Morris, and trying to secure promises of support. Do not promise any one. Make no hasty decision. The election will probably come on in the course of five or six weeks, perhaps sooner; but you will have ample time for consideration and reflection. Remember that in voting for Mr. Morris you vote for the Cartier-Macdonald government, with all their extravagance and corruption—in opposing him you declare yourselves in favor of better and cheaper government.

On the eve of a general election, some information in reference to the voters list may be found interesting and useful to many of our readers. It is well known that the Election law of every municipality in Upper Canada, after the revision of the Assessment Rolls, forthwith to make out a correct alphabetical list of all persons entitled to vote according to the provisions of the Act, together with the number or description of the real property, in respect of which each of such persons is so qualified. This list is intended simply as an index of voters for easy reference at the polling. The personal qualifications are: 1. Male persons of the full age of twenty-one years; 2. Subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization; 3. Not disqualified as public or election officers or election agents; 4. If duly registered and entered on the revised and certified list of voters; 5. Entered on the last revised and corrected assessment roll. The property qualifications are, in cities and towns having separate representation: 1. As the owner or as the tenant or occupant of real property; 2. But not as partner, joint tenant, or tenant in common, unless where each has established his right to an individual share in the real property as provided in the 3rd sub-section of section 4 of the Act; 3. Of the assessed value of \$300 or upwards; or 4. Of the yearly assessed value of \$30 or upwards; and in townships united to such towns for representation purposes, 3. Of the assessed value of \$200 or upwards; or 4. Of the yearly assessed value of \$20 or upwards. In counties and ridings, and including all townships, towns, and villages, within their limits, the property qualifications are: Every male person entered on the then last assessment roll revised, corrected, and in force: 1. As the owner or as the tenant or occupant of real property; 2. Not as partner, joint tenant, or tenant in common, unless when a separate share in such real property has been established before the Court of Revision or County Judge; 3. Of the assessed value of \$300 or upwards; or 4. Of the yearly assessed value of \$30 or upwards.

Of the yearly assessed value of \$20 or upwards. Section 61 of the Act provides that "any person wilfully voting at any election without having at the time of his voting all the qualifications required by law for entitling him so to vote at such election," knowing at the time that he was not so entitled, shall incur a penalty of \$40, and "his vote shall be null and void."

After the list of voters has been made out and filed, any person may apply to the County Judge before the issuing of the writ of election, to have the list corrected, on making it appear to such Judge that the clerk has wilfully or inadvertently omitted, or has otherwise altered or falsified the names; or where the clerk has wrongly interpreted the law, that the voters' list is not in point of fact a correct list of all persons entitled to vote according to the Assessment roll as finally revised and corrected, and according to the spirit and meaning of the Act.

A General Election.

A New Election will take place not later than the first week in June. The time is now about two weeks—and intending candidates should be in the field without a moment's delay. In the North Riding we presume Mr. Bell will be elected without opposition—but elected he will be, whether he has opposition or not. In the South Riding we presume there will be a contest, as the Reformers of the Riding can scarcely allow Mr. Morris to walk the course after his recent votes on the non-confidence motion and stoppage of supplies. By these votes he fully endorsed the policy of the late Coalition—a policy which we are satisfied a majority of the electors of South Lanark do not endorse. Who is to be the candidate to oppose Mr. Morris? Last week in election, Perth took the initiative and Carleton Place found fault. This time there must be no division in the Reform ranks; and with this view, let Carleton Place take the initiative this time. Let our friends in Carleton Place and Beekwith bring out a man, and Perth and vicinity will do their best to elect him. What says the Carleton Place *Herald* on the subject? Says our correspondent—there is no time to be lost. Call a meeting, if necessary; we will do all we can to help.—*Perth Courier*.

We fully endorse every word the *Courier* says in the above extract. Mr. Morris, whom we were so proud in having elected two years ago, has been tried and found wanting. That his seeming opposition to the old Coalition government of Cartier & Macdonald, was only a sham, to please the liberal portion of the electors is clearly proven by his late votes to make way for the return of the same men to office. We are not in a position to say whether he will come out again as a candidate or not or whether he will avow himself as the open supporter of the old government which had well nigh ruined the country. In any case, he must be opposed and sent with his predecessor, to the left about face.

South Lanark can, surely, afford to send a good honest RESIDENT to look after the interests of the county. Such a man is DONALD FRASER, Esq., Barrister, &c., of Perth. He has talent and energy. Stands high in the estimation of every body; and has more interest in this part of the country than any one that could be imported from Lower Canada. If he come out, we shall give him a hearty support, with good prospects of his election.

It will never do for South Lanark to endorse the vote of want of confidence, which was got up to drive the government from power, before they could finish the work of exposing the crimes of their predecessors, which has been so well begun in the first report of the financial commission, and to bring back to power the authors of the grossest jobs which ever disgraced a government. The electors have the matter now in their own hands, and it is for them to say whether Messrs. Cartier, J. A. Macdonald and Galt shall return to office with greater power to work mischief than before. Whether the examination into the financial condition of the country and into the errors of the men who have brought it to its present disastrous condition is to go on, or whether the past is to be smoothed over, and Mr. Galt and his late colleagues entrusted with fresh powers to use the revenues of the Province for the benefit of the hordes of jobbers who have sustained them.

An accident of a serious but not fatal nature, occurred at Almonte, on Monday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. David Campbell, while driving along on to the bridge near Mr. Wyllie's mill, a small hole in the planking of the bridge frightened the horse, causing it to back up the buggy over the bridge, through an opening in the railing, which was taken away during the past winter. The horse and buggy turned a complete summersault into the water, and over Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, both of whom got under water. Mr. Campbell having got out as best he could succeeded in getting Mrs. C.'s head above water, and there remained until assistance arrived, when they were both rescued. Mrs. Campbell is severely hurt; Mr. Campbell is not much the worse—he got a stroke from the wheel of the buggy, but not a severe one. The horse was drowned.

The bridge is in a very dangerous state, and has been for some time, and if not repaired immediately more accidents may happen at the same place.

North Lanark.

We understand that Mr. Bell has received several numerous signed requisitions to appear as a candidate for the representation of that riding at the coming election; and Mr. Bell has accepted the invitation and will appear before the electors in a few days. The time is so short before the election that he will not have time to visit all the electors personally, but will see as many of them as possible. Mr. Bell has been a consistent member for many years and we are glad to learn that his election is sure.

The New Ministry.

We use this title, because the Ministry which has just been formed, though under the same Premiership, and embracing some of the same members as its predecessor, is in fact, a new Ministry. The changes of policy are very great, and the change of personnel not less so. The accession of the Hon. Oliver Mowat is, perhaps, the most important feature of the new arrangement. It marks a decided diversity between the course of the old Government and the new. Mr. Mowat was by habit and association in early life a conservative, but was so disgusted with the want of principle of Mr. John A. McDonald and the men who followed him, that when he entered public life, he united himself to the Reform party, and we believe has never since regretted his termination. During his public career he has won the respect and esteem of everybody with whom he has come in contact. His constituents of South Ontario, one of the most intelligent and thoroughly liberal counties in Upper Canada, repose the most unflinching faith in his integrity and uprightness. He is not an extremist but a man of moderate views, yet perfectly unyielding in his advocacy of what he thinks right. The accession of Mr. Mowat to the ranks of the Ministry is a matter of the greatest importance. He commands an amount of confidence both among Conservatives and Reformers of which few have any idea. In his connection with the Ministry, men will discover the best guarantee for the success of the principles which he has advocated during his entire public career.

Mr. Lewis Walbridge was also a Conservative, and still retains the name, although, like other people, he finds it very difficult to discover the difference between an Upper Canadian Conservative and Reformer in the present state of public affairs. Mr. Walbridge has acted, however, with the Reform party nearly as long as Mr. Mowat, and has proved true as steel amidst manifold temptations. We look upon his appointment as a proof that moderate counsels prevail in the Cabinet, and that there will be a disposition to deal liberally with Conservatives who are disposed to maintain the principles of the New Administration. As a man who will adhere to his own views with unwavering fidelity, we also hail with pleasure the appointment of Mr. Walbridge to the Cabinet.

But the change of men in Lower Canada is of nearly as great importance to the people of the West as the alteration among the Upper Canadians. Mr. Dorian is the most liberal and enlightened of Lower Canadian politicians. It is impossible to say that in his principles he in any respect differs from an Upper Canadian Reformer. He is perfectly sound on the subject of finance, an earnest friend to retrenchment, and an equally bold and outspoken enemy of corruption, in every form. We think it of the utmost importance that such a man should be at the head of the Lower Canadian branch of the Administration. And Mr. Dorian is not alone. He is the leader of the Lower Canadian Liberal party, and has a large and influential following in the House and in the country. The present Government have failed in conciliating Mr. Cartier's friends, and have received almost their whole support in Lower Canada from the Rouge party. That party, it is thought, will be greatly strengthened by the coming election. And Mr. Dorian has been placed at the head of the Lower Canadian section of the Government, in order that he may give full effect to the Liberal movement.

As Mr. Dorian is the leader of the French Liberals, so Mr. Holton is the chief of the British Liberals of Lower Canada. There is no difference in sentiment between Mr. Holton and an Upper Canadian Liberal. He is rather more Upper Canadian in his politics than the Upper Canadians themselves, and his presence in the Cabinet will be a guarantee for justice and fair dealing between the two sections. Mr. Holton has great abilities as a financier, and his administration of the monetary affairs of the Province will command entire confidence.

Of the other Lower Canadian members of the Cabinet we have no time to speak. They are all able and liberal men, and will, we doubt not, do all in their power to effect reforms in their various departments.

We shall not now speak of the policy of the New Government. It has hardly been determined upon as yet, and when all is prepared, Ministers will doubtless make it known in their own way. We may say, however, that the policy will be a great improvement on that of the late Government, and that on many important points it will commend itself to the support of all classes of the community.—*Globe.*

We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop of Ontario will (D.V.) administer the rite of confirmation in St. James Church, Carleton Place, to-day, the 20th, at half past 10 o'clock, A.M., and in the Methodist Church, Almonte, at half past 3 o'clock P.M. A special collection will be taken up at each service—that in Carleton in behalf of prizes for the Sunday School Children, and that in Almonte in aid of the building fund of St. Paul's Church.

The ladies of Perth are worthy of all praise for the exertions in favor of the volunteers. We understand they are to have another concert this (Wednesday) evening to raise money to purchase a target for the use of the companies at ball practice.

We understand that the House of Assembly was dissolved by proclamation on Saturday night, and the writs will issue as soon as they are prepared.

We have not yet heard anything from Renfrew County, but we presume Mr. MacLachlin will be returned again.

Another Proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States which paves the way for a general conscription and shows that a forced levy of men is now part of the Federal programme. It explains and defines the law relating to the drafting of foreigners; from which it seems that all foreign born residents who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, cannot avail themselves of the plea of alienage to avoid conscription if they continue to reside within the United States after sixty-five days from the date of the proclamation (May 8). This must give rise to an exodus from the land of freedom, of the numerous class of half naturalized citizens here no alternative but to leave the country or submit to the draft. The proclamation probably will also tend to increase the grand army of skeddaddlers already in Canada, as many there are in the domain of greenbacks who have an extreme aversion of the conscription officer, and do not like to serve their country in the way that Mr. Lincoln orders they shall do under such incompetent generals as Burnside, Pope and Hooker.

ACCIDENT.—A Canadian named Labelle, in the employ of R. McDonald, Esq., on the Bonhomme River, met with a serious accident yesterday, 13th May, while assisting in getting of a "jam" of timber, which had formed in the rapids above Douglas. It appeared that when the "jam" started the poor fellow was without a moments warning propelled into the stream amongst the timber, several pieces of which went over his head, crushing him in a most shocking manner against the rocks in the bed of the river. His comrades at length succeeded, much at the peril of their own lives, in rescuing him; he was hauled out of the water in a state of insensibility, apparently more dead than alive. He was carried on a temporary stretcher to the camp about half a mile distant. Doctor J. Channonhouse, of Douglas, who had in the meantime been summoned, was promptly in attendance and upon examination he discovered a fracture of the lower dorsal vertebra and the whole of the back was badly bruised and very much swollen. The necessary treatment was prescribed, and we are happy to state that he is doing exceedingly well.

It appears that travel on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad is stopped for the present for the following reason:—A meeting for the election of directors was held, and the opponents of Mr. Robert Bell, Russell, who has been President for a number of years, determined to oust him from all control over the road. For this purpose a parcel of roughs were brought to the meeting to oppose Mr. Bell. The meeting was a stormy one. Mr. Bell and his friends being beaten and abused. In this state of matters Mr. Bell and his friends protested and retired to another room, from whence they were expelled and beaten by the roughs, headed by Messrs McGillivray, Clewom, Sherwood, Mr. Hunter and others. The roughs elected directors, but their proceeding were illegal. Mr. Bell, as President of the Company, sent the rolling stock to Prescott, and stopped the running of the train. There is therefore no travel by rail between Prescott and Ottawa at present.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The following new members of the Ministry were sworn in on Saturday at Quebec and gazetted, viz:—Hon. A. A. Dorian, Atty.-Gen'l; Hon. W. P. Howland, Receiver General; Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair, Provincial Secretary; Hon. L. H. Holton, Minister of Finance; Hon. O. Mowatt, Postmaster-General; Hon. Theodore Thibaudan, President of the Executive Council; Hon. Luc Lete lier de Saint Just, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics; Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Solicitor-General. There remain unfilled two vacant offices. The Commissioner of Public Works, which Mr. Foster still occupies, and his successor is appointed, and that of the Solicitor-General East, which Mr. Abbott, who also continues to occupy *ad interim*. We believe that in point of respectable standing and high personal character, no ministry which ever took office in Canada, has occupied so high ground.

We understand that Lieut.-Col. Lyons, an officer connected with Quarter-master-General's department, visited this city on Thursday last, and inspected very minutely the garrison and quarters occupied by the troops now stationed here. He has not officially known the object of his visit but it is surmised in military circles that it was with a view of ascertaining what amount of troops in addition to those already stationed here, can be accommodated with quarters. In connection with this fact it is stated on the authority of an officer, of some opinion and relied upon, that there is every probability, that several regiments will be located here within a short time. Col. Lyons after leaving here, proceeded to Hamilton and other places West on similar mission. It has been further stated that the Great Eastern has been chartered to convey troops to Canada.—*Leader.*

As to Hooker, the great depth of humiliation which he yet overtaken at Yankee command-in-chief, is his. Read the testimony which we publish to-day, and which he gave before the committee of Congress, and see how his brother officers of high rank; how he always disappared them, and how he never failed to magnify himself. His testimony was a bid for a position which he would hold. He gained it; but in doing so, he gave for himself, in case of failure, a pit deeper than any had sounded before him. Who is there to mourn for him now? He has found no strength in his arms; his own companions will show him no mercy in his fall. McClellan and Burnside would scarce have been so kind to him as to be admitted at his failure and downfall.—*N. Y. World.*

HOMICIDE.—On Saturday evening, Richard Jaynes, of Kingston, C. W. shot James Costello for seducing his wife. The affair took place in Grand street near Centre. Costello was taken to the hospital where he almost immediately died after being admitted. Yesterday, Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered verdict against Richard Jaynes.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Arrival of the "America."

Halifax, May 14, 1863.
The America from Liverpool on the 2nd and 3rd of May arrived. The news is of the most important kind. A Russian army had been routed by 3000 Cossacks, and the Grand Duke Michael narrowly escaped capture.

Consuls on Saturday were very firm at 902.
Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce steady.

San Francisco, May 13.—Of the treasure shipper on the Oregon to-day, \$105,000 is for the London Lloyd's, that being their proportion of amount recovered from the wreck of the Golden Gate.

New York, May 14.—The Post has the following from Washington to-day: "Fears of a rebel cavalry raid upon the capital are entertained in Washington, and for some days planks were removed from the China Bridge and a full battery stationed at Aqueduct Bridge. On Sunday night a rebel cavalry force made a dash through our lines, to the Chain Bridge. General Lee has detained all the nurses and surgeons who accompanied the ambulance trains across the river, and had guns placed in position at United States and Banks fords, from which it is supposed that he intends to assume the offensive and cross the river for an attack on our forces."

Washington, May 14.—Thousands of discharged volunteers passed through Baltimore homeward bound on Tuesday, and regiments yesterday and to-day returning from the army of the Potomac paraded our streets.

New York 14.—The Tribune has advice from the army to Tuesday, and all reports of movements since Hooker's crossing to the north side of the Rappahannock are unfounded. The army occupies its old camps. The troops are in good spirits, with some disappointment about the delay of the retreat but no demoralization. Stoneman's raid has been overthrown. The Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad was so little injured that it was repaired in twenty-four hours. Our losses exceed 17,000, while Lee's loss is estimated at 18,000. Our army still outnumbered that of the rebels.

New York 14.—Advice from Puebla via Havana, 13th. On an attack on the Convent of St. Augustine, Carmen, and Merced on the 24th the battle occurred at Alexio, between a part of Comonfort's force and the French, both parties claim success, but the chief design of Comonfort to dislodge the French from Alexio not attained. Reports reached Vera Cruz on April 20th that the French were driven from Fort San Javajia and Hill San Juan to their former position at Amulucan. The French are contented with this, and reports it is expected that the French army will be sent to the north side of the Rappahannock, and that the French army will be sent to the north side of the Rappahannock, and that the French army will be sent to the north side of the Rappahannock.

A private letter received in Havana, states that since the first occupation of the Fort San Javajia, the French army have not obtained any advantage. Several attacks have been made on various points, but always with ill success and sometimes with defeat. On the 19th they opened a cannonade upon the Carmon Fort, which lasted 40 hours, when a breach was made, upon several columns then the French made an assault, but they were driven back by the bayonet leaving the streets filled with their killed and wounded.

(Special to the Tribune.)
Washington 13th.—Gen. Staple's cavalry have scouted the country about Washington and other districts pretty thoroughly. They report nothing but small squads of guerrillas hovering about our lines in the hope of doing mischief when occasion may offer.

Special to the Times.
Washington May 13.—It is understood that the Secretary of State has received the latest official advice from Robert Walker, to the effect that he would probably negotiate within the ensuing week a loan of 100,000,000 on satisfactory terms, interest payable in London.

A letter received to-day by a secessionist from a rebel manor confined in Fort Pickens, says the rebel force in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville did not exceed 70,000 the writer admits that the rebel loss is much greater than the federal. (Special to the Philadelphia Enquirer.)

Washington, May 13.—We learn that Vallandigham was convicted of the charge of defying the United States, and sentenced to the Fort Tintin until the close of the war. Burnside approved the order but the President has changed it by sending him to the South.

New York May 14.—The express of this city has just received from Gen. McClellan last week sent a request to the President to either accept his resignation, or place him in active service. Rumor says the resignation was not accepted, but that a reply was sent back, accompanied by an intimation that the active services of General McClellan would be required at an early day.

Further by the America.

Halifax, May 14.
The London Observer, in a special article, does justice to Mr. Lincoln and his endeavors, which, it says, evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain and avoid giving just cause of offence.

Cotton was firmer and all qualities higher. Sales on Saturday 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce steady.

The Russian army had been routed by 3,000 Cossacks, and the Grand Duke Michael narrowly escaped capture.

The American bridges 32 passengers for Halifax, and 45 for Boston, but brings no specie.

The Times has remarks on the maritime rights, and says:—

Unfavorable as the doctrine regarding the rights of belligerents appear, in the present position of affairs, there is a unanimous feeling as to the propriety of faithfully adhering to them. If America is to have two codes for use, while we limit ourselves to one, the principle must prove fatal to us again as regards the Potomac case. Our merchants feel that it would be harsh, without further proof, to allow a principle to go forth that might, under special circumstances, cause our commerce to be harassed, and even suspended in a part of the world. It is wished, moreover, that whatever is to be the decision we are now to adopt, we concur there should, if possible be something like an explicit understanding that the acts of politicians in this country who are at present most vigilant in insisting upon every advantage being given to the Federalists, are to estimate distinctly the permanent character of the precedents to be established, and they must not at a future time, under the alleged circumstances, demand that at intervals of peace we shall surrender our own and accept any diverse constructions which may then seem expedient, unless a majority of the public organs and speakers in America are utterly unrepentant. It is only a question of time, only a year or two, more or less, when England will have to call to play whatever weapons she may possess, although it is announced that the people will not then stand upon nice legal restrictions. It will not be convenient to our traditions or practices to shift our views

of right or allow them to be set aside.

Earl Russell, in reply to Lord Oberlin, said he understood that in future any mails seized by Federal officers would be forwarded to the destination without breaking the seal upon them.

When the Government received the communication which was to come from the Washington Government, it would be their duty to consider what answer they should return to the communication.

Earl Hardwick called attention to the fortifications at Spithead, and pointed out that the Charleston affair left the fortifications against ships exactly as it had all ways done.

Several other speakers alluded to the case of the Duke of Somerset, but the Duke of Somerset said the government could not at present commence work at Spithead, having no funds for that object.

In the House of Commons on the 30th April, the Attorney General, in reply to Mr. Whitehead, said he could not state when the case of the owners of the Alexandria would be tried.

Mr. F. Peel, in reply to Lord Dunsley, said that the details of the Galway contract would be arranged in a few days.

Mr. Layard said he had much satisfaction in the fact that a despatch that morning had been received from Lord Lyons, announcing that the mails on board the Peterhoff should be sent to their destination unopened. [Cheers.]

In the House of Lords on the 30th April, Earl Russell said that as the question of Whitehead and the detention of Her Majesty's mail had been the subject of discussion it might be convenient that he should state the substance of the intimations he had received from Lord Lyons.

Lord Lyons said that in answer to his application, Mr. Seward had informed him that the American Government had determined not to release the vessel and cargo, but to send them before a prize court. With regard to the mails in conformity to the letter of the 31st of October, they would be sent to their destination.

Mr. Seward said that in any similar case the same course would be pursued until some agreement was arrived at upon the subject. The law of nations did not appear to have laid down any precise and clear rule with regard to the practice which was somewhat novel in sending mail-bags by private ships; therefore, Mr. Seward was anxious to consult the Government of Her Majesty's Government on the subject. It was not stated what that communication would be, and it would therefore become a matter for consequent consideration.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

Cape Race, May 11.
The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool on Thursday, 29th of April, via London, arrived on Sunday morning, May 11th, at nine o'clock this morning. Her arrival is five days later.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived at Queenstown, April 29th. The North American from Portland, arrived at Queenstown on the 1st inst. It was reported that Mr. Adams had made a frank explanation regarding his letter of protection to Mexican vessels. No diplomatic protest was necessary, but it was stated that France takes offense at it and demands an explanation.

Police affairs are unchanged.
London, May 1.—The London Times' City article says that, notwithstanding the additional reports from New York of violent instructions being sent by Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, it is believed that nothing of the kind is intended to be presented to the Government. The reports were probably encouraged solely with the view to mitigate the difficulties of the approaching conscription with the present feeling of the British public which recently found expression in the London Convention.

The Washington Government to place matters in such a position as might render a continued exercise of forbearance impossible on the part of the British Government. It is stated that the detention by the Federalists on board of the Peterhoff, of two members of the firm of Gresham, Redgate & Co. having been brought to the notice of Earl Russell, His Lordship has directed a reply to be sent them, announcing that Lord Lyons will be instructed to state to the Government of the United States that the British Government considers that such detention is due for the losses sustained by the detention of their agents, and to Mr. Redgate, for the injury done them and his property by the detention of his property.

The Ministers have announced that the Peterhoff's mails will be forwarded to their destination unopened, and that the same course will be pursued in similar cases.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that it is supposed that next year the army will be reduced to a nominal figure of 400,000 men, and the navy of 188 ships, with crews of 38,250. At present France has 420,000 soldiers under arms and 300 ships afloat.

The Corps Legislatif has been prorogued to the 7th of May.

The Paris Bourse was firmer—rentes closing on the 29th ult. at 69 1/4.

ITALY.—A German priest, it was said, had been sent from Rome with despatches for Cardinal DeAngelis, denouncing Cardinal Antonelli, and calling DeAngelis to the head of the Papal Government.

POLAND.—Unimportant diplomatic papers regarding Poland had been published in England. They include Earl Russell's despatches to Russia dated April 10th, calling on Russia to fulfil her treaty obligations.

A messenger had arrived in London from St. Petersburg, the bearer it was supposed of a reply to the last article of Earl Russell. A Berlin letter says that Russia's proposal for an offensive and defensive alliance has been repeated to the Government of Prussia.

Cairo, May 10.

The Memphis Bulletin of last evening says that six newspaper correspondents, Colburn of the World, Richardson and Brown of the Tribune, McCollough of the Cincinnati Commercial, Beatty of the Gazette, and Dodman of the Chicago Tribune, were on the tug boat destroyed by hot shot from the Vicksburg batteries last Sunday. There were 20 persons on board, only one of whom is known to escape, and nothing had been heard of the remainder at Milliken's Bend up to Tuesday night.

If they reached either bank shore they were probably captured as the Confederates occupied that point of the peninsula at the time, having crossed over for the purpose of intercepting any barges that might be floating down.

The Bulletin also says that General Grant had sent 1,900 prisoners to Milliken's Bend. A portion of his force, when last heard from, was within 20 miles of Jackson. The troops had taken several days' rest with them. It is reported that the bridge over the Big Black River had been destroyed thus rendering the Confederate retreat from Vicksburg.

It is reported that a Yankee down East has invented a machine for corking up day-light, which will eventually supersede gas. He covers the interior of a four barrel gun with shoe-maker's wax—holds it open to the sun, then suddenly heads up the barrel. The light sticks to the wax, and at night can be used in lots to suit purchasers.

Federal Outrage on a British Subject.

We have just learned the particulars of an outrage committed by Federal officers on a British subject in Buffalo, which deserves the attention of the Provincial Government.

The subject of this outrage, Mr. James Lee, is a gentleman who has been for many years past occupied as a School Teacher in different parts of Western Canada, and who recently thought of seeking employment for a few months in the city of Buffalo. The circumstances of the case are these: Soon after he arrived in that city, Mr. Lee, last week, a making inquiries for a situation as clerk in a wholesale store, met with a man of gentlemanly appearance, who offered to engage him as such, and after some conversation as to salary asked him to accompany him to a house for the purpose of concluding the arrangement. So far, everything went on very well. Mr. Lee then entered the house, was shown into a room where a military looking man was sitting, who produced a paper which he partially read and which Mr. Lee at once perceived to be no less than the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Mr. Lee immediately put on his hat for the purpose of leaving the house, but was prevented from doing so by some United States soldiers who were in attendance, and who, finding he would not willingly take the oath, attempted to compel him by force to do so. Not succeeding in this he was immediately sent to prison, where he has since been kept in close confinement. Notwithstanding his protest as a British subject against such acts of violence by the military, they refuse to release him or even allow him an examination before the civil authorities. This is an outrage which should be, at once, carefully looked into.

The confirmation was held by the Lord Bishop of Ontario at Brookville and Maitland on Sunday last. At the former place, 54 candidates appeared for the 10th Virginia Cavalry. At sundown I discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in a line of battle above King and Queen Courts. The strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to the attack, only to find that the prisoners from the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut-Col. Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 a.m. on the 7th, I found myself and rest under our brave old flag within our lines at Gloucester Point.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Capt. P. Owen, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. McIlvinn, Mr. Hackley, and Lieut. East, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a despatch to Major-General Hooker. He failed in the attempt but with his escort of 10 men he was captured and paroled one Major, two Captains, a Lieutenant, and 15 men. The latter were friends of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut-Col. Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 a.m. on the 7th, I found myself and rest under our brave old flag within our lines at Gloucester Point.

I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut-Col. Davis and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life if he could but win in the great battle now going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chiefs. Respectfully submitted.

J. KILPATRICK.
Col. Comdg. 1st Brigade, 34 Div. Cavalry.

Minutes of McNab Council.

Pursuant to public notice, the Council met this day in the Town Hall as a Court of Revision, and after disposing of some of the appeals adjourned the said Court, Monday the 25th day of May. The Council then proceeded to distribute the statute labor for the current year, and to appoint any other business that might come before them. The Councilors were all present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read, approved and signed by the Reeve, and the following communications were received and read, viz:—

Petition of Timothy Brown, requesting the Council to order David T. Browne to remove his fence of road allowance between lots No. 1 and 2, in the 5th con.

Petition of Trustees S. S. No. 8, non-residents, requesting the Council to order the removal of Donald Cameron and others, to form a new school district.

Petition of John Campbell, for aid to build a bridge on 12th con.

Petition of Peter Campbell and others, praying that the council do cause a new survey to be made on the 11th concession line.

Petition of Wm. Gemmill, for aid to support Andrew Robertson.

Petition of Henry Othar, praying for tax to be refunded to him.

Petition of Jno. Fisher, praying that the Council do order the removal of William McGonigale and others, for money to expend on 11th con.

Petition of Peter Stewart for money to be expended on road allowance between lots No. 20 and 21, from the 8th to the 7th concession line.

Petition of Alex. Wilson and others, praying that the sum of \$20 be granted to repay the swamp on the 7th con. line.

Petition of Alex. McVinn, praying for liberty to perform his statute labor in path division No. 1.

Petition of John Sutherland and others, for a grant of money for road purposes.

Certificate from Wm. Storie, of a grant of land for a road 30 feet wide, free of charge, to avoid the Liffy gully on the 10th con. line.

Account of Henry Rowsell, stationer, Toronto, amounting to \$2.45.

Report of Commissioners for amount of contract of bridge on 12th con. line, \$43.

Report of Commissioners for bridge at Liffy Gully, 10th con. line.

Communication of the Bureau of Agriculture.

Account of Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., for timber for white bridge, in Arnprior corporation.

During the present sitting council, move for leave to introduce a by-law for the distribution of statute labor for the current year.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCree, that the by-law for the distribution of the statute labor be brought up and read a first time, and referred to committee. Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the council do now resolve into committee of the whole to take up all the original communications and other documents that have been presented and report thereon.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.
With regard to the petition of Henry Othar, we recommend it do lay over.

Petition of Timothy Manahan, we recommend that the clerk do instruct D. T. Browne to move his fence to the proper place.

Account of Henry Rowsell, we order it be paid.

Petition of Trustees S. S. No. 8, do lay over.

The Cavalry Expedition To Richmond.

Washington, May 11, 1863.
The following was received at headquarters to-day:
Yorktown, Va, May 8, 1863.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.
General Lee.—I have the honor to report that by direction of Maj-Gen. Stoneman I left Louisa C. H. on the morning of the 3rd inst., with one regiment, (the Harris Light Cavalry of my brigade,) rushed Hungary on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires and railroad for several miles; passed over the Brook Turnpike; drove in the rebel pickets down the pike, across the brook; charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of Richmond; captured Lieut. Brown, A. D. C. to Gen. Winder, and eleven men within the fortifications; passed down on the left of the Meadow bridge on the Chickahominy, which I burned; ran a train of cars into the river; retired to Hanoverton on the Peninsula; crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force; burned a train of 30 wagons loaded with bacon; captured 100 prisoners and camped for the night five miles from the river. I resumed my march at 1 a.m. of the 5th; surprised a force of three hundred cavalry at Aylets; captured two officers and 33 men; burned 55 wagons and the depot, containing upwards of 20,000 barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattapony and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the Rebel cavalry pursuit.

At the evening of the 5th, I destroyed a third wagon train and depot, a few miles west of Tappahannock on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of 20 miles being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of Stuart's, from the fact that we captured 54 candidates for the 10th Virginia Cavalry. At sundown I discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in a line of battle above King and Queen Courts. The strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to the attack, only to find that the prisoners from the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut-Col. Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 a.m. on the 7th, I found myself and rest under our brave old flag within our lines at Gloucester Point.

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Col. Comdg. 1st Brigade, 34 Div. Cavalry.

Provincial Parliament.

Quebec, Tuesday 12th May 1863.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from His Excellency the Governor General's Secretary, informing him that it was His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council chamber to-day, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of proroguing the Session of the Legislature.

Mr. Simpson presented the Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies. On motion of Mr. Simpson, an address was voted to His Excellency, praying him to issue his warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of this House, for the sum of \$75,000, towards paying the contingent expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Mr. Speaker reported that he had taxed the costs in the Petition of Denis Emery Papineau, Esq., and others, claiming of this House, for the sum of \$186 50cts., to be paid by the Petitioners to Messrs. Casault, Langlois, and Angers, Counsel for the sitting Member.

Mr. Dawson presented the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report on the state of the Lumber trade of Canada, in relation to the settlement of the country, and the action of the Government in dealing with these interests respectively.—To be printed, and Rule of the House requiring reference to the Printing Committee suspended.

Mr. Somerville presented the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the moneys voted in 1855 for the purchase of Seed, have been expended, and how much has been reimbursed.

Hon. Mr. Brown, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the expediency of summoning Parliament for the despatch of Business during the last week in January or the first week in February in each year, reported the draft of an Address.

Mr. Somerville, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, reported unfavorably on the petitions of Gregor McGregor, and of John Vallier and others, praying that Kingston may be re-united to the County of Frontenac for registration purposes.

Honorable Attorney General Macdonald presented—Return to an Address of the 15th ult., for Statement of sums paid by Public Department for Stationery, Printing, &c.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor General, by Rene Kimball, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the Members present, went up to attend His Excellency, when he was pleased in Her Majesty's name, to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz:—

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the "St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company."

An Act to establish the Boundary Lines of certain Concessions, Lots, and Side Lines in the Township of North Dorchester.

An Act to amend the Law as respects persons dying in any Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

An Act to continue in the Corporation of the County of Elgin the management and control of that portion of the London and Port Stanley Gravelled Road lying within the limits of the Town of St. Thomas.

An Act to amend the Consolidated Act of Upper Canada, intituled "An act respecting Juries and Jurors."

An Act to Legislate and confirm a By-law of the County Council of the County of Lincoln changing the place of the County Town.

An Act to enable Elijah Rowell and others to sue for the present.

Account of postage, we order it be paid.

Petition of Donald Cameron and others, do lay over.

Petition of John Campbell, for aid to build a bridge on 12th con.

Petition of Peter Campbell and others, praying that the council do cause a new survey to be made on the 11th concession line.

Petition of Wm. Gemmill, for aid to support Andrew Robertson.

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