

custody and detained by any person by the order of the commanding officer, until such order or parole be over for the day.

93. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or man of the Canadian Militia disobeying any lawful order of his superior officer, or guilty of any insolent or disorderly behavior towards his officer, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding \$50 for each offence.

94. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or man of the Canadian Militia who fails to keep his arms or accoutrements delivered or entrusted to him in proper order, or who appears at drill, parade or any other occasion, with his arms and accoutrements out of proper order, or unserviceable, or deficient in any respect, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$50 for each offence.

95. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or man of the Canadian Militia, who, without the consent of his Commanding Officer, sells or disposes of any horse which has been drilled for the purposes of the Canadian Militia, or which he has undertaken to furnish for any purpose, and which has been approved by the Commanding Officer, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

96. Any person who unlawfully disposes of or removes any clothing, arms, accoutrements or other articles belonging to the Crown, or who refuses to deliver up the same when lawfully required, or has the same in his possession, except for lawful cause, (the proof of which shall lie upon him) shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding \$50 for each offence. But this shall not prevent such offender from being indicted and punished for any greater offence if the facts amount to such, instead of being subjected to the penalty aforesaid. And any person charged with any Act subjecting him to the penalty imposed by this Act may be arrested by order of the Magistrate, or by order of the Commanding Officer, before whom the complaint is made, upon affidavit showing that there is reason to believe that such person is about to leave the Province, carrying any such clothing, arms, accoutrements or other articles with him.

97. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or man of the Canadian Militia who, when lawfully called upon to act in aid of the civil power, refuses or neglects to go out or to obey any lawful order of his superior officer or of any magistrate, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding \$50 for each offence.

98. Any inhabitant householder who refuses or neglects to receive any Troops or Canadian Militia billeted upon him or to furnish them with the lodging and articles which he is by this Act required to furnish shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20 for each offence.

99. Any person lawfully required under this Act to furnish any carriage, horse or ox, for the conveyance or use of any Troops or Canadian Militia, who neglects or refuses to furnish the same, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding \$20 for each offence.

100. Any person lawfully required under this Act to furnish any railway car or engine, boat or other craft, for the conveyance or use of any Troops or Canadian Militia, who neglects or refuses to furnish the same, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding \$50 for each offence.

101. Any person who, when the Canadian Militia is not called out for actual service, willfully contravenes any enactment of this Act or any regulation or order lawfully made or given under it, when no other penalty is imposed for such contravention, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding dollars for each offence but this shall not prevent him being indicted and punished for any greater offence if the facts amount to such; and in such cases courts martial shall have jurisdiction.

102. All penalties incurred under this Act or under any Articles, Rules and Regulations or Articles of Engagement lawfully made or entered into under it, shall be recoverable, with costs, on the evidence of one credible witness or on the confession of the offender before one Justice of the Peace if the amount do not exceed twenty dollars, and before two Justices of the Peace if the amount exceeds that sum;—And any officer non-commissioned officer or private, of the Canadian Militia shall be a competent witness in any such case, although the penalty is applicable to the purposes of the corps.

103. And in case of non-payment of the penalty immediately after conviction, it shall be lawful for the convicting Justice or Justices to commit the person so convicted and making default in payment of such penalty and costs to the common Gaol of the judicial district, territorial division or locality in and for which the said Justice or Justices is or are then acting, or to some house of correction or lock-up house situate therein, for a period not less than ten days when the penalty does not exceed twenty dollars, and for a period of not less than ten days more than that mentioned sum.

104. No prosecution against an officer of Provincial Militia for any penalty under this Act shall be brought except on complaint of the Adjutant or Assistant Adjutant General.—And no such prosecution against any non-commissioned officer or private of the Canadian Militia, shall be brought except on the complaint of the commanding officer or Adjutant of the corps in which such non-commissioned officer or private belongs and no such prosecution against any private or non-commissioned officer of the Volunteers, shall be brought except on complaint of the captain or commanding officer thereof.—But the Adjutant or Assistant Adjutant General may authorize any officer of Canadian Militia to make such complaint in his name, and the authority of any such officer alleging himself to have been so authorized to make any complaint, shall not be controverted or called in question except by the Adjutant or Deputy Adjutant General.

105. No such prosecution shall be commenced after the expiration of six months from the commission of the offence charged unless it be for unlawfully buying, selling or having in possession, clothing, arms and accoutrements delivered to the Canadian Militia.

106. The penalty when recovered shall, if the offender belong to the Volunteers, be paid over to the officer commanding the corps, for the purposes thereof, and shall be applied by him to such purposes as he may think fit;—And if the offender belong to the enrolled Militia, then the same shall be paid over to the Adjutant General, who shall account for and pay it over to the Receiver General for the public use of the Province, and it shall make part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

107. It shall not be necessary that any order or notice under this Act be in writing, unless it is herein required, that it shall be so, provided it be communicated to the person, either directly by the officer or person making or giving it, or by some other person.

108. All General Orders of Militia, or other Militia Orders issued through or by the Adjutant General, shall be held to be sufficiently notified to all persons whom they may concern by their insertion in the *Canada Gazette*.—And a copy of the said Gazette purporting to contain the same shall be prima facie evidence of such orders.

109. All orders made by the officer com-

manding a corps shall be held to be sufficiently notified to all persons whom it may concern, by their insertion in some newspaper published in the locality, or if there be none, by posting a copy thereof on the door of the nearest office of some court-house, or other most public place, in the Regimental Division.

110. The production of a commission or appointment, warrant or order in writing, purporting to be granted or made according to the provisions of this Act, shall be prima facie evidence of such commission or appointment, warrant or order, without proving the signature or seal thereto, or the authority of the person making or granting such commission, appointment, warrant or order.

111. Every bond to the Crown entered into by any person under the authority of this Act, or according to any General Order or Regulations made under it, or for the purpose of securing the payment of any sum of money or the performance of any duty lawfully required or authorized, before any Judge or Justice of the Peace, or officer therein authorized to take the same, shall be valid and may be enforced or reinforced accordingly.

112. Every sum of money which any person or corporation is under this Act liable to pay or repay to the Crown, or which is equivalent to the damages done to any arms, or other property of the Crown, used for purposes of the Provincial Militia, shall be a debt due to the Crown, and may be recovered in any manner in which such debts may be recovered.

113. Every person and prosecution against any officer or person, for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, shall be laid and tried in Lower Canada in the district, and in Upper Canada in the county, where the Act complained of was done, and shall not be commenced after the expiration of six months from the doing of such act, nor until one month's notice in writing of the action and of the cause thereof has been given to the defendant.—And in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue and give the special matter in defence in evidence at the trial.—And no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if a tender of sufficient amends was made before the action was brought, or if a sufficient sum of money has been paid into court by the defendant after the action was brought.

114. If a verdict passes for the defendant in any action referred to in the next preceding section, or the plaintiff becomes non-suit or discontinues the action after issue joined, or if on demurrer or otherwise judgment is given against the plaintiff,—the defendant shall recover his full costs as between attorney and client, and shall have the same remedy therefor as any defendant hath in other cases;—and though a verdict is given for the plaintiff, he shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial has been had certifies in his report of the action and the verdict therein.

115. All sums of money required to defray any expense authorized by this Act, may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, upon warrant directed by the Governor to the Receiver General, and such warrants may be made in favor of the Adjutant General of the Canadian Militia, to enable him to pay such expense, or in favor of the party directly entitled to the money;—But no sum of money shall be so paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund until first approved of by resolution of the Legislative Assembly in the annual estimates.

116. A detailed account of all monies advanced or expended under this Act shall be laid before each Branch of the Provincial Parliament within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

117. The Interpretation Act shall apply to all articles, rules and regulations lawfully made or entered into under this Act, as well as to this Act.

118. For the purposes of this Act, the words "Canadian Militia" shall embrace and include the Volunteers and the enrolled Militia, and the word "Corps" shall include any Regiment or Battalion Troop, Battery or Company of Volunteers heretofore mentioned in this Act.

119. The thirty-fifth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada and the Act twenty-third Victoria, chapter one, are hereby repealed;—Except that all offences, and that the several enactments in the said Consolidated Statute relative to the Sedition Act, shall remain in full force and effect in each County respectively until the completion of the first organization of a Battalion or Battalions of the enrolled Militia under this Act, in such County.

The Numeral Line.

There are some peculiar combinations of which the figure 9 is susceptible that may not have occurred to a good many of our readers. For example, take the multiplication table, and running the eye down the 9 column note that the combinations of the figures compose 9 according to a fixed rule: thus, 9 times 2 are 18, and 8 and 1 are 9; 9 times 3 are 27, and 7 and 2 are 9. Suppose we go beyond the multiplication table, and say 9 times 17, for example, is 153; then you have 5 and 3 are 8 and 1, is 9, and so on. Multiply, say 785 by 9, the result is 7065; add these four figures and the result is 18 (two nines).
The numerals composing the number of the present year are susceptible of some such combinations. For example, 1863 added together make 18, and 8 and 1 are 9. Add the two first figures and they make 9, and the two last add them, they make 9, 9 times 9, together they make 9, subtract the first two from the last two, the result is 45, and 5 and 4 are 9; divide the 63 by the 18, and the result is 3 with a remainder of 9; multiply all the four figures together—thus, 1863x1863—and your result is 144—4 and 4 are 8 and 1 is 9; and so forth and so on. Odd, isn't it?

P.P.P.P.

These are the great levers that govern the world. Without them the bottom would fall out, and society would become a chaos again. The press makes people patriotic, the pulpit religious; but women away all things. There were no girls there; neither would there be any going to war were the soldiers to meet with no applause but from the muscullines. Without the sunshine shed by women the rose of affection would never grow, nor the flowers of eloquence germinate. In short, she is the engine of life, the great motive power to love, valor, civilization. In proof of this truth all history speaks trumpet-tongued.

A map of China, made one thousand years before Christ, is still in existence. God hears the heart without the words but He never hears the words without the heart.

A scientific writer tells us that at death the sense of hearing is the last which leaves the body.

The Knoxville Observer says, that two children of the name of McKean, were recently injured by Dr. Sparham's horse which had run away.

With a double vigilance should we watch our actions, when we reflect that good and bad ones are never children; and that in both cases, the offspring goes before the parent—every good begetting a better, every bad a worse.

The other day, an old man named Kemp, was killed between Oppode and Kemplie, on the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, being run over by the train. It appears he was sitting on the track, but was not observed by the engineer until too near to prevent the accident.

The negro law of Indiana is actively enforced. Several negro families have been notified to leave the State, and are preparing to emigrate to Canada.

The inguest into the death of the late private Wilson, of the 63rd, was brought to a termination on Monday evening, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against Wade and Russell.

On Friday a man named Corcoran, while engaged working upon a mast in Mr. Baldwin's ship yard, St. Roch's, missed his footing and was precipitated from a height of about thirty feet to the deck of the vessel, receiving injuries of a very severe and, it is feared, fatal nature.

One hour lost in the morning will put you back all the business of the day; one hour gained by rising early will make you a month in the year.

Some persons would seem to have a right to spend their lives in trifling, since nature set the example by trifling when she made them.

Affectionate intercourse with the young is a considerable help against the too rapid inroads of old age. A gentleman of my acquaintance is accustomed to repeat the saying of a distinguished man, "If you would avoid growing old associate with the young." Assigning as a reason that the old are so apt to increase their own and each others infirmities by talking them over; while the cheerfulness of the young will do something to enliven the failing spirits of our declining years. There is sense and wisdom in the rule thus suggested.

The Roman orator Cicero was one day sneered at by one of his opponents, a mean man of noble lineage, on account of his low parentage. "You are the first of your line," said the latter; and you," rejoined Cicero, are the last of yours."

A young lady being asked by a politician which party she was in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

Late advices from Britain mention the failure of Mr. Deane of Liverpool, and of Messrs. Megaw Brothers of Dublin. They were extensively engaged in the grain trade and are said to have connections in Canada. The first-named was reputed one of the largest importers of ashes in the United Kingdom; his estate is expected to pay 7 and 6d in the pound.

Mr. Frith's picture, "The Railway Station," has been purchased from Mr. Flaw by Mr. Graves, the eminent publisher, for the enormous sum of \$20,000. This is the largest sum ever paid for any single English picture.

The steamer "Napoleon III," was driven ashore at Quebec last week by the ice, and afterwards keeled over with the rising tide, filled and sunk. A dam of timber belonging to Mr. Dinning was swept away, and will be a total loss.

The Herald.
CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, May 13 1863.

The Confederate States of America have entered upon the third year of their great struggle for independence; and recent military and naval operations have shown more conclusively than ever the folly of Federal pretensions; and that Federal success has not kept pace with Federal expectations. The capture of Richmond which was to have put an end to the rebellion by the dispersion of the government created by the Southern people, has now ceased to be an object of either hope or expectation. The numerous announcements of the evacuation of Vicksburg, or its capture, have served to keep up the spirits of the Northern people, but, like the city of Richmond it is neither captured or evacuated.

But these important operations of the war were secondary to the great attack on Charleston. That city having set the example of rebellion to constituted authority, was reserved for the highest exercise of Federal vengeance. In its capture and destruction were to be found an equivalent for the several campaigns in Virginia. The anticipated results of the expedition against it in the early part of last month, might if they had been obtained, have frightened the South into a seeming submission of Federal rule; but Whitney and Ericsson batteries have done as much for the restoration of the lost authority of the Union in Charleston as the famous proclamation of Abe Lincoln for the freedom of the negro. A two-year preparation for attack, and a fleet of iron-clad vessels, armed with the heaviest ordnance, might reasonably have expected complete success; but the space of thirty minutes was sufficient to determine that two year's preparation for attack was rendered fruitless by two years preparation for defence; and that under the fire of improved modern ordnance, iron-clad vessels of war are not invulnerable. In short, a prominent official of the Navy Department, might on the 13th of April, gratefully vanquish the vanquished, by an assurance that the captains of their iron-clads were either "in Charleston or in Heaven," but on the 16th of the same month the public learned for itself, without the intervention of the "prominent official," that they were neither in one place or in the other.

The success obtained by the Confederates at this point may well add additional renown to the cause of so heroic and so successful a resistance, and the world learns at little expense, the comparative merits of attack and defence. We are fully persuaded that had the Monitors engaged Fort Sumpter at a range of two or three hundred yards, they would have met the fate of the Keokuk, and the expedition, instead of being "in Charleston or in Heaven," would have answered the purpose of a rat-hole squadr-

on. It is evident, submission to Federal authority will take place when the power of resistance can no longer be wielded by the South; and the successful defence of Charleston will give to its cause a fresh impetus. A military occupation of that city would open a fresh field for the peculiar talents of Lawyer-General Butler, and among the chief causes for congratulation is the fact, that the inhabitants of Charleston are not called upon to obey the general orders of that despotic officer. No patriotic Southern gentlemen are likely for some time to meet the face of Sumner, nor are the ladies of Charleston, who subscribed their trinkets to build the Chi-chora, liable to be treated as women of the town plying their avocation.

In the suppression of the insurrection, the Southern people will find that the policy of consolidation will be set aside to make room for the sternest exercise of military despotism; nor will that system be relaxed until the last shadow of resistance to Federal authority fades away. To the skill of General Beauregard, and the devotion of the Southern troops, is to be ascribed the glory of defending Charleston from the fate of New Orleans.—*News.*

The defeat of the Ministry, which appears in our columns to-day, causes a little political stir through the country and set stump orators and politicians generally in motion. What will be the next move on the board, will the government advise a dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country, or will they endeavor to patch up matters for the present? Is the anxious enquiry of everybody, but it is one which we are not yet in a position to answer and upon which it is useless for us to speculate, as a day or two will solve the mystery. The Montreal Daily Herald publishes the following telegram:

Quebec, May 8, 1863.

"It is understood that the Governor General has decided to grant the dissolution asked for in the official announcement on Monday.

"There are rumors of a reconstruction, but they cannot be given as well-founded."

The reports of the taking of Fredericksburg, it appears, were manufactured for the occasion; and later intelligence brings the astounding news of the defeat of General Hooker's grand army on the banks of the Rappahannock. There is no doubt that the despatches of the previous day were got up for the purpose of sending a garbled and untrue statement to Europe by the steamer leaving. The great battle it appears was fought on Tuesday, when Gen. Hooker was driven back across the river. Although we have no details it is obvious that the disaster is of the greatest magnitude. The recrossing of the Rappahannock was by night, and caution was observed to avoid any knowledge of its being obtained by the Confederates. The slaughter appears to have been immense, and the condition of the wounded deplorable in the extreme. Dead and dying lie in confused heaps upon the battle ground the days, in the midst of dreaching torrents of rain. Hooker it is said, is much depressed and well the brigard may. There is no question that this defeat is not less disastrous than that of Burnside. In a council of war, held by Hooker and his generals, it was decided that a longer stay would be unsafe for the army. Thus ends this grand expedition, which was to carry everything before it. We are not yet in possession of the actual catastrophe, its magnitude or probable effect. Enough is known, however, to convince the most sceptical that the Federalists have suffered one of the greatest defeats of the whole war. Its moral effect will be immense. It has been taken reported that Richmond was taken, but it is not believed, and may, possibly, turn out like the taking of Fredericksburg. If there be any truth in the report it is made sufficiently plain by the following telegram which is the latest we have received:

Philadelphia, May 9th.

The Bulletin of this city publishes the following highly important intelligence this evening: "We learn from the editors of the Philadelphia Enquirer that one of their correspondents who has just returned from Washington, informed them that General Hooker had recrossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday, the men carrying eight days rations with them."

We also learn from another source that this is touched for as reliable, that General Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it by Yorktown, and that the Federal flag floats over the rebel capital. If this intelligence is true, Hooker's falling back was a ruse, and the real advance upon Richmond was to be made while General Lee's army was on the Rappahannock. If General Stoneman has got off the communication of General Lee, as reported, it was a work of time for General Lee to reach the rebel capital. If the meantime General Hooker is on his heels.

New York, May 10.—The Herald's Washington despatch says our loss in the recent battles is estimated at 11,000, and the rebel loss at 18,000.

We see it stated in some of the papers that the celebration of the Queen's birthday, which happens this year on Sunday, will be postponed until the 6th of June, whether the report is authentic or not, we cannot say, but it is "going the rounds" of the press. Considerable anxiety is being felt by the volunteers in reference to the arrival of their uniforms, as they would like to appear in full dress, and do honor to the birthday of our Queen. It is not yet known whether the uniforms will arrive or not; but, if it be true, that the celebration is postponed until the sixth of June, there is every reason to suppose, that the new clothing will have arrived and be distributed and that the volunteers will shine in their holiday attire.

The United States War Department has directed the telegraph censor to telegraph no extracts from Southern newspapers of news unfavorable to the Union cause.

THE SCAVENGERS.—Anatomy, Physiology, Geology and History teach us that, in order to preserve the proper balance between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as well as to secure the necessary transformations of the elements which alternately and interchangeably become constituents of living and dead matter, certain kinds of classes and animals are made to subsist on the dead and decaying organic matters and excretions of other animals. They are scavengers. Were it not for the scavengers of the ocean, of which the oyster and other shell-fish are prominent examples, the great deep would soon become a putrid pool, whose pestilential effluvia would infect the whole atmosphere, and spread desolation over the whole earth.

And so on the dry land. In every place where rotting and decaying animal matters are found, the scavengers appear. The field, the garden, the barn-yard, the sinks, and cess-pools, all have their scavengers according to the necessity for their existence. And man was upon them as if they were his foes. Had he the power he would perhaps exterminate them from the earth. But nature has wisely ruled it otherwise. Were it not for their friendly offices they would soon cease to exist. The way to rid the earth of the scavengers is, to remove the cause of their presence. The hog, the rat, the toad, the venomous serpents, the flies and the spiders, and a host of troublesome insects and vermin, are not only blessings in disguise, but actually indispensable to our health and happiness.

Our great mistake consists in eating the scavengers. We go even so far as to breed them, as in cases of oysters and hogs, for human food, and make ourselves the scavengers of scavengers. Animals of a higher organization are not intended by nature to be the scavengers of the lower animals. Nature has throughout all the domain of animated existence, established the contrary rule. If we reverse or pervert it, we must take the consequences. We must suffer now if we do not perish in the end. All new animals destined to purify the earth, by converting putrescent and effete organic matters into their own bodies, or through their bodies into the primary elements, have a gross organization and brief existence. To devour their ruling instincts; and like the vulture and the carrion crow, they relish, with the keenest zest, those putrefying carcasses which are most abhorrent to pure human instinct. They are destined to pass away just so fast as the earth is properly developed and cultivated. All the tribes and nations of the human family we have, like the carnivorous or the omnivorous animals made themselves to an extent scavengers, have ultimately degenerated in organization and become corrupt in body and depraved in mind. Many of them have fulfilled their mission and passed away. There will ever be a permanently progressive and ever-improving race on the earth until man ceases to use as food the foul carcasses of these filthy animals.

There are animals below man in the scale of being—the herbivoria which do not eat other animals. And so far as man subsists on flesh-food he should eat of those animals, and those only. It is as clear as any scientific demonstration can be, that if man devours the carcasses of these carnivorous and omnivorous animals, his earthly tendency and destiny will be more or less conformed to theirs.

The general practice of the world is, unfortunately, the very opposite to the doctrine which nature, science and revelation, so plainly teach. Indeed, our standard authors on Chemistry, Physiology and Medicine are directly in conflict with nature on this subject. Even good Christians find the staple article of food as well as the daintiest luxuries of their tables in the flesh, blood, viscera, grease, adipose and excrementitious matter of that concentration of scrofula, measles, and vermin, the hog, whose foul secretions and morbid humors are made doubly filthy by domestication, and, in fact rendered a mere mass of diætic and corruption by the ordinary process of fattening.

Physicians need not go so far from home to discover the causes of erysipelas eruptions, bilious blotches, festering sores, bad blood, granular swelling, carbuncles and abscesses, apoplexies and palsies, gouty and rheumatic affections, tubercular consumption and the cachectics; nor need the people wonder at the long list of incurable distempers, contagious and infectious maladies, and epidemical and pestilential disorders, so prevalent on the pernicious doctrine is taught in high places, and commended by the example of the learned, that man may partake of the nature of the scavenger animal, and not share its destiny. While human beings delight in those "creature comforts" which are condemned by science and Scripture, and in their feasting violate every law of physiology, as well as outrage nature and decency, moralists need not wonder at selfishness, sensuality, and depravity among men. The basis of all that is reformatory and progressive in human nature is dietetic reform.

We observe that some young "prouters" who have become the owners of an old gun and a pistol, are in the habit of popping away in the immediate vicinity of the village, where the report can be heard at almost all hours of the day. We are much afraid that some accident will happen, either to life or property, by this shooting, in places where people are almost constantly traversing and cattle pasturing, and by boys, who are altogether unacquainted with the laws of projectiles.

The funeral sermon of the late Mrs. J. Wallace, of Ramsay will be preached in the Wesleyan Church, Carleton Place, on Sabbath evening next at 6 o'clock.

Quebec Correspondence.
Quebec, 8th May, 1863.

Mr. EDITOR.—The non-confidence vote which has occupied the House for nearly a week, to the exclusion of all other business of importance, came to a close last night, or rather about 2 o'clock this morning.

The vote was for J. A. Macdonald's motion 64, against it 59, thus defeating the ministry by 5, but giving an Upper Canada majority for the ministry of 3.

To bring about this result the most extraordinary exertions have been used, and the most unscrupulous means resorted to, both publicly and privately, to induce members to vote want of confidence, and if one half of the prospects held out are realized, the country must suffer to a large amount.

Mr. Mowat's speech last night, in defence of the ministry, was one of the best I ever listened to. So clear-headed and so logical are the arguments of the Hon. gentleman that they are perfectly irresistible. Mr. Brown's speech was also very effective; his tone is more moderate than it was previous to his visit to the mother country. He said that while he did not approve of some of the acts of the ministers, he considered that they were infinitely superior to the set who would be called on to replace them, and consequently he must vote against the motion. This is precisely the view taken by many other members. While they cannot shut their eyes to the faults and imperfections of the government, and knowing that perfection is not to be expected in any set of men, they are unwilling by their votes to bring back the set whose jobbery and corruption caused their loss of honor only one year ago.

The following is the vote of last night on the motion, "that the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House":—

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Anderson, Baby, Beaubien, Bédard, Benjamin, Blanchet, Brossard, John H. Cameron, Matthew C. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Carter, Canoch, Chapais, Clarke, Cockburn, Crawford, Day, Daoust, DeBoucherville, DeCazes, Denis, Desaulniers, Dostaler, Joseph Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Haultain, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langlois, LeBoutillier, John A. Macdonald, McInnis, Morin, Morris, Morrison, Morton, O'Connor, Painchaud, Pinsonneault, Pope, Poupore, Powell, Robinson, Robitaille, Rose, J. J. Ross, (Champlain) J. S. Ross, (Dundas), Hyerson, Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Street, Taschereau, Tasse, Tett, and White—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Archambault, Ault, R. Bell (N. Lanark), Benoit, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Buchanan, Burwell, Cowan, Dawson, Dickson, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Drummond, Alexandre Dufresne, Dunford, Evans, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Harcourt, Hays, Howard, Huntington, Huot, John, Joly, Labreche-Viger, Laframboise, Atty.-Gen. J. S. Macdonald, Donald A. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McDougall, McGe, McKellar, McLaughlin, Mowat, Munro, Nolan, O'Halloran, Patrick, Prevost, Price, Remillard, Ryley, Ryan, Seateherd, Sobie, Atty.-Gen. Sicotte, Sohier, Starnes, Stirton, Sylvain, Walbridge White, Wilson, and Wright—59.

The vote shows that the administration does possess the confidence of Upper Canada, and why it does not possess that of Lower Canada may be illustrated by a remark which was made, two or three days ago, by a Lower Canadian M. P. On being asked why he did not support the government, he said "we do not like Mr. Sicotte and his friends, because they will not let us plunder so much as the other party." This was said partly in joke, but at the same time giving the impression that there was too much truth in it.

The evidence of the commission of inquiry, I referred to in my last letter, goes to show hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost to the Province in a way anything but creditable to the guardians of the public purse.

Yours, E.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

Sir—I happened to come across a number of the "Courier d'Ottawa" of the month of February last, containing the following article. I am not aware whether it has been published in Upper Canada or not, but I am sure it will be interesting to your numerous readers:

"Le Debuter says Lower Canada contains, besides its inhabitants, families who yet possess the property which they inherit from their ancestors from generation to generation, since the settlement of the country. The Bureau family of Anstevine Lorette is mentioned amongst others.

"Louis Bureau, Cooper, native of St. Sebastian City, of Nantes, in Brittany, France, emigrated to Ancienne Lorette and got a grant of land, in 1683. After having cultivated his farm for 20 years, he bequeathed it to his son, Jean Bureau, by deed of gift, in 1712. The latter cultivated this farm for 28 years, and transferred it by deed of gift to Jean Baptiste Bureau, in 1740. The property was cultivated for 27 years under its new owner, and transmitted by deed of gift to the son of the proprietor, also named Jean Baptiste Bureau, in 1767. This last named cultivated it for 29 years and gave it to his son Louis Bureau, in 1796. The new owner cultivated this farm for 42 years and transferred it to his son Jean Bureau by gift, in 1838.

"Since that day the Bureau property has not changed hands, so that it is now 180 years that it has been directly transmitted from father to son. We are told that the present proprietor's chief sorrow is that he has no son to whom he could transmit the paternal estate, in order to continue the heritage so happily held for nearly two centuries in the Bureau family. Supposing Mr. Jean Bureau lives 29 years longer, a not improbable thing, the same family will have held possession for 200 years. However, in changing the name the property will not entirely go out of the family, for Mr. Bureau has an only daughter, married a few years ago, who lives with him and to whom the paternal property will soon pass.

"Inferiatus must have passed first this Lorette farm to enable seven generations to tread its soil, without a change of name. It might with good title be called the happy farm.

"We add that from this Lorette farm many young Bureau's went forth and became scattered through the country at dif-

ferent periods as well as in public life of Lower Canada.

"P. S. A rare circumstance gives a reality to our remarks on the Bureau family. One of the descendants of this family has just been appointed 'Provincial Secretary.' I translated, or at least attempted to translate the foregoing for your columns. I have only this to say about it, that if one family and descendants can live for nearly 200 years on a farm then the system of agriculture in Lower Canada can't be so defective as generally represented.

Yours truly,
TYRO.

Dinner to T. Gorman, Esq. of Egauville.

The numerous friends and admirers of the above named gentleman, in this village and surrounding country on learning with feelings of regret his intention of removing to Pembroke, gave him a public dinner here on the 2nd inst., at the British hotel, in order to testify the high estimation in which he has been held by all classes of the community during the time he has resided among them. The dinner came off here as mentioned on the 2nd inst., and was got up in the best style, by Mr. David J. Walsh, the proprietor. The table being supplied with viands of the best description in profusion, and wines of the richest flavor were also supplied beautifully. The oration was quite a successful affair, and will long be remembered in Egauville by all who had the pleasure of being present and who witnessed the enthusiasm and harmony of the large and respectable company who crowded the table to do honor to the guest of the evening.

There were also a good number of ladies who had been invited to grace the entertainment by their presence. John Hickey, Esq., County Clerk, was requested by general consent to act as Chairman. After the John Rankin and the steamer "Jason Gould" glided into her native element amidst great cheering of the spectators some fifty of whom were on board of her when she left the stocks.

The boat was named in honor of Jason Gould, Esquire, of Smith's Falls, who first pioneered and opened the communication from Portage Du Fort to Pembroke some fourteen years ago, the country was at that time a wilderness.

Mr. Gould, we are informed, built the first steamer for this route in 1852, and continued in the forwarding business until about two years ago, when he sold his interest to Capt. Cooley through whose enterprise and perseverance the present boat has been built. The keel was laid about mid-winter by Mr. Power an enterprising builder from the contractor. The engine, horse power, was made by Gilbert, Cobden of Montreal and delivered at Cobden in March and April. The engine set up and the boat completed in every particular before the 2nd of the present month on which day she was launched and on Monday the 4th entered upon her regular trips and makes the distance between Cobden and Pembroke in 24 hours, running distance about twenty miles. The mechanical work of this boat and engine is said to be of a superior order of workmanship and the whole operation conducted with the building does great credit to all concerned.

We wish the enterprising proprietor every success in his undertaking.

TRAVELLER.

Cultivation of Flax.

In the Brockville Recorder of the 30th, we find the following queries propounded by "A Farmer," the replies having been furnished by a friend of the editor:

1. In Flax-culture, is clay or loam soil best?—Dark loam.

2. Does it require manure?—If rich loam, it will not require manure.

3. Spring or Fall ploughing, or both?—Both if possible, but thorough Spring ploughing will do.

Is it best to seed down clover with it?—No.

5. How much seed per acre?—If for Flaxing 1 bush, and 2 per acre; if merely for seed ½ bush will do.

6. When to sow it—early or late?—At the usual seeding time.

7. The best time to harvest it?—For flax—harvest before it is fully ripe.

8. Can the seed be obtained by thrashing it?—By flax-thrashing if you please.

9. Can the Society furnish the farmers with seed?—No, Mr. Colton will do so.

10. Is it best to grow it in water?—Depends on the state of the atmosphere, and as this is the most important process, it requires great skill and care: Water rotted flax makes the whitest linen and yields a greater quantity of good flax.

We also learn from the Recorder, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Brockville and Elizabethton Electoral Division Agricultural Society, held on the 17th day of April, 1863, it was

Resolved,—That, owing to the present high price of Cotton, there is likely to be a great demand for Flax, for some time to come, and as the wheat crop in this part of the country is not to be depended upon, it is expedient that Farmers should turn their attention to the growing of Flax, and the Directors highly approve of the terms upon which Mr. R. F. Colton proposes to furnish Flax Seed to those desirous of cultivating the same, and also of the measures he proposes to take for the purpose of ascertaining how many Farmers in the neighborhood will undertake to grow Flax this season.

Resolved,—That should a sufficient number of Farmers agree to grow Flax this season, say on the whole to the amount of 100 acres, the Society will award the following liberal premiums on the growing crops, viz:

On the largest and best crop of 3 acres and over, 1st prize \$10, 2nd prize \$8, 3rd prize \$6.

On the best crop of 3 acres and under, 1st prize \$8, 2nd prize \$6, 3rd prize \$4.

On the best crop of 1 acre, 1st prize \$6, 2nd prize \$4, 3rd prize \$2.

On the best crop of ½ acre, 1st prize \$4, 2nd prize \$3, 3rd prize \$2.

DIRECTIONS.

Soil and Rotation.—By attention and careful cultivation, good flax may be grown on various soils; but some are much better adapted for it than others. The best is a sandy, dry, deep loam, with a subsoil. It is very desirable that the land should be dry, as, when it is saturated with either under-

