

# Charleston Place.

VOL. XII.

CHARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 23, 1862.

No. 33.

## "WILL GOD BE LOOKING?"

These words were spoken by a little boy three and a half years of age. It was a cold winter morning, and the family had been unusually late in their domestic arrangements. When breakfast was over, Mrs. Lamm proposed having prayers as usual, but one or two members of the family excused themselves by saying they must prepare for church, and she remarked, "I will omit prayers this morning."

"Shall you have prayers?" said Charlie, fixing his bright black eyes upon his mother. "No my dear, we shall not have prayers this morning."

Charlie waited a moment, his little mind occupied in thought, and then said: "Will God be looking all round to see if we do?"

"Yes, God will see us," was the only reply his mother could make.

Precious child, how little he knew of the power of the subtle, he had given. How earnestly his mother replied in future to her son's question, as well as by her prompt to love and serve God. Charlie had been taught daily to offer his little prayer.

"Will God bless little Charlie and forgive his sins, and make him a good boy, for Christ's sake."

"Do you think God will bless me?" he often said after repeating his little prayer.

May the blessing of God rest upon this child, and may the thought be ever present with him, "Thou, Lord, seest me."

## ENGLAND AS A MILITARY POWER

Her army is small in number, though composed of well drilled soldiers who are not surpassed for bravery. The army, not half so large as the United States, are widely scattered over the world, nor can they be collected and brought into one body. More than eighty thousand are in India and must be kept there, whatever war occurs elsewhere, or the country might be in rebellion, and the labor and cost of a century to annex it to the British empire be lost in a day. After providing defenses for India they have but 145,000 men left; not so many by ninety thousand as McClellan moved from the banks of the Potomac the other day.

With the 145,000 the North American Provinces, the British West Indies, Malta, Gibraltar, Australia, New Zealand and Cape of Good Hope, must be defended; and very few of them can be spared from where they are to-day. England, then, as the United States a year since, in case of an attack would have a small army—so small as to be nothing before the armies of Russia, France, Austria or Prussia. She would have old soldiers enough for the nucleus of an army, and would be forced to rely upon volunteers or troops obtained abroad. Some of the old regiments could be replaced by new ones, to bring the experienced men into the field.

England is only strong in war upon the water; she is really mistress of the seas, and no other nation has been able to cope with her for generations. She has a greater number of ships and more guns and the best sailors the world ever knew. Her ships have been of the best kind—strong and swift, and not an improvement has been made in the formation or propelling of a vessel that she has not turned to her account. It is a wonder and admiration to see how quickly she has fleets at any point where they may be needed. Scarcely can an Englishman go out of sight of the English flag, or out of the range of the English gun; and never is a right of the invaded but she is ready to answer from the broadside of her navy. There she has been supreme; but now the whole mode of naval warfare is to be changed by the mail-liners, and this may change the balance of power among the nations, though she will not be behind in this line. When however, the fighting comes to be under cover, where the naval officer is changed for the engineer, and the sailor for the fireman and coal-heaver, the greatest commercial nation of the world, made the greatest naval power by the superiority of her seamen, will have no advantage over Europe or the United States.—*Newburyport Herald.*

## FORTUNES NEARER HOME.

Now that the oil wells at Ocala are spouting at such a great rate, we would advise our friends who are preparing to invest capital in British Columbia to reconsider their intentions, and also to bring into question the advisability of seeking fortunes nearer home. Now, if each man were to take the money necessary to go to him to British Columbia, and incidental expenses, and invest it in the oil trade he would by energy and perseverance, reap a sure and rich harvest. If some two score of these fortune-hunters were to form a "Canada Oil Company," and patronize home products—appreciating petroleum as it should be appreciated—then proprietors of wells should be specially relieved from present difficulties, the oil trade would increase, and capitalists would soon enter into the spirit of the movement, and the speculation would no doubt prove immensely beneficial. On an average each man leaving for British Columbia carries with him from four to five hundred dollars. We offer this suggestion, and hope it will meet with public consideration.—*London Free Press.*

AN EAGLE.—About a week ago, on the premises of Elisha Rutan, Esq., Adolphus town, a large eagle was caught in a trap set for that purpose. For several days the bird has been seen flying around the farm—no doubt by the curiosity of the children, attracted no doubt by the appearance of something attached to his body. Curiosity being excited to discover what it carried, they conceived a plan for entrapping the poor bird, which succeeded. It had a small chain, six feet in length, attached to its right leg, and the under part of its right wing clipped off, and detained it a few days as a captive, the prisoner was released and permitted to roam once more at will.

DESERPTION.—We regret to learn that a private of the Rifle Brigade, stationed here, has so far forgotten his own interest as to be guilty of the crime of desertion, at least if our carriages indicate that such is the case. His uniform was found on a vacant lot on Hughes Street, and it is probable that he has absconded. Our citizens are proud of the battalion stationed in this city, and justly so for they are a well-behaved body of men, and if a black sheep is found among the lot, they can only regret a fact, which does not militate against the esteem in which the men are generally held.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Mr. Little, of Portland, late President of the St. Lawrence Railroad, died on Wednesday last.

## MEASURES WHICH THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT FROM PARLIAMENT.

NO. 3.—A LAW TO LIMIT MORTGAGES.

All nations have recognized the danger of allowing the property of the country to be locked up to any considerable extent in mortgages, or in other words, to pass into the hands of Corporations, for the following reasons:—

1. Corporations never die. If a wealthy individual who is yearly adding house to house and field to field out of his surplus income, were to have his life and vigor prolonged for hundreds of years, he might in that time buy up several counties with their villages and cities, and have their entire population for his tenants. Yet, this supposed case of an individual is exactly that of a Corporation if unchecked. The Religious Corporations about Montreal, for instance, have large surplus revenues and are constantly buying up, as opportunity offers, desirable properties, which still further increase their surplus revenues; so that the process of accumulation goes on in accelerated and rapid strides.

2. Corporations never divide their property. The individual proprietor dies, and his property, however large, is divided among his heirs; but Corporations, as already said, do not die, and they have no heirs. The only dissolution of Corporations mentioned in history, is caused by political causes, and the only heir to their property is the State. In many countries this process has been gone through after ecclesiastical Corporations had absorbed amounts of property which endangered the State, and in all, the change has been highly beneficial; but what a terrible blotter in statehood to create and foster Corporations which must, in the nature of things, acquire undue wealth and influence, and which can only be put down by revolution!

3. Corporations are not liable to the vicissitudes of commerce. They do not speculate or sell out their property, however tempting the offer, unless it be to invest the amount in other and better property. They are constantly acquiring, and all they acquire they retain. This renders them the most dangerous class of proprietors that can exist in a country.

4. Corporations, with power to hold property, are a landed aristocracy, and that of the most objectionable kind. In Britain, the laws of primogeniture and entail have been devised for the purpose of preserving the estates of the nobility in their respective families; and the operation of these laws is to bring the whole landed property of the country into fewer hands every generation—so that a comparatively small class of proprietors own nearly the whole island. Canadians would not like to see any laws of this kind in operation; but our ecclesiastical Corporations are a more objectionable and dangerous order of proprietors than those created by primogeniture and entail.

5. Individuals can only accumulate by their own industry, skill and management. They have no power to persuade or coerce others to give or bequeath property to them in a blind operation; but our ecclesiastical Corporations are a more objectionable and dangerous order of proprietors than those created by primogeniture and entail.

For these reasons it must be quite obvious that, however good may be the object to which many of the ecclesiastical corporations among us are devoted, it is a grievous and dangerous blot upon the political and economical state of the country to allow them to accumulate real estate in mortmain. It is true that this has been to some extent recognized in Acts of Incorporation granted in Canada, nearly all of which place some limit to the annual income to be derived from property; but the limit is quite illusory, for three reasons:—

First, because annual revenue is quite indefinite. A corporation might invest in whole townships of wild lands which would yield no revenue, but which might be sold half a century hence for ten times the price paid; or by a system of leases at nominal rates, with heavy fines on renewals, as in England, the annual income might be kept in this kind for centuries, and the corporations are adhering to their charters or not. And third, because though each corporation might be limited, yet the number of corporations in connection with a particular church, all virtually under its control, may be so multiplied as that the aggregate will be virtually unlimited.

If these reasons command themselves to our legislators, will they not see upon the protection this country from, perhaps the greatest danger that threatens it—namely, the accumulation of property in the dead hand of ecclesiastical corporations?—*Witnes.*

## PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

The suggestions of the Duke of Newcastle with regard to the exaction of a property qualification from electors, instead of the candidate, have not been unheeded by the legislature of Prince Edward Island, to whom they were addressed. The House of Assembly of the Island, in committee of the whole, on the despatch of the Duke relating to the Electoral Legislative Council Bill, has adopted a resolution requiring that any person to be entitled to vote for a member to serve in the Legislative Council must be a resident of the Island for twenty years or upwards, and the owner of property, either freehold or leasehold, or partly freehold and partly leasehold, to the value of one hundred pounds currency, and must have been in possession of the same for a period of at least twelve months previous to the election. Another resolution was adopted, stating that a candidate to be qualified for election to the Legislative Council must be at least thirty years of age, a British subject and at least five years resident in the Colony prior to the issue of the writ.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—In the short space of four days Mr. Richard Paine, of this town, has been bereaved by death of his wife, of his eldest daughter, a young woman of eighteen or twenty years of age, and of an infant child. The disease, if we have been correctly informed, was measles, which are very prevalent in this neighborhood at present, and appear to be unusually virulent, as we have heard of several cases in which they have terminated fatally.—*Victoria Herald.*

## THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

As fuller accounts of the late battle in Tennessee come in, it is more apparent that the Federals can claim little more than a nominal victory. And this is not due so much to superior generalship, or the great or bravery with which the Northern soldiers fought, as to the reinforcements which came on Monday. On Saturday the Southern forces had driven back the Northern forces in every quarter and Gen. Grant might well call for "Buell or night." With the latter came the former; and although the battle on Monday lasted nine hours, the Federals simply regained what they had lost on Sunday. The accounts in reference to the number of the slain are still exceedingly contradictory. One report, which professes to be near the truth, gives the Northern loss at 10,000 killed and wounded, and the Southern some 5,000 more. The probability is that the disparity is of a very trifling nature. The South took more prisoners than the North.

It is admitted that the Southern loss, instead of being covered by the result of the battle, are anything but conquered in the South-west. Without all this disparaging the bravery of the Northern forces engaged at Pittsburgh Landing, it must be confessed that their opponents carried themselves through the contest like lions. The Southern generalship is admitted to have been admirable. Beauregard has added to his fame, already of no mean kind, by the skillful manner in which he filled up the blanks in his columns and struck at the weak points of the enemy. Had the Confederate soldiers been as well armed as those of the Northern army—though, in this respect they proved they were much better provided than has been generally admitted—the first day would doubtless have decided the fate of the battle. As it is, however, the Confederates do not appear to be much disheartened. They are preparing for a fresh struggle, and hard work is yet in store for the North before even Tennessee is wrested from the grasp of the Southern Confederacy. Beauregard—if not dead, as reported, and they are induced to doubt—will probably fall back upon Corinth and there concentrate all the available forces in the South, although this morning's despatches are somewhat to the contrary effect. President Davis has also taken to the field. His presence will inspire fresh spirit into the men; so that before a week is over Tennessee will, in all probability, be the scene of another great and bloody battle.—*Leader.*

## THE TENNESSEE RIVER COUNTRY.

The Memphis Appeal of the 23rd ult. says: The topography of the country of the Tennessee is very little known to the people as regards the valley of the river. The landings of the Tennessee River, above the mouth to Pittsburgh, are peculiarly unfortunate for large settlements or towns on the banks. The great portion of the banks at these points are low, marshy and subject to overflow. The high bluffs descending to the river are very steep, and the fords, which are conveyed through high hills, deep ravines, and different roads to the interior, where the plantations exist. Hence the want of great towns on this river; also the want of large settlements. From the unhealthy state of the climate in summer, after the large spring overflows, and the want of a more favorable climate, and in some cases, with their clothing on fire, writhing in agony.

A number of persons were killed outright by the explosion, and the bodies of most of these were blown to fragments. Heads, legs and arms were hurled through the air, and in some instances were picked up hundreds of feet from the scene. Portions of flesh, brains, limbs, entrails, etc., were found in the yards of houses, on roofs and in the adjacent streets. The walls of several houses in the vicinity had blood upon them, where the fragments of the bodies had struck.

About seventy persons had been badly burned or bruised by this accident. Some of them cannot possibly survive their injuries.

The Ingersoll Chronicle says that a number of persons in the town of Ingersoll, Oxford have recently been, it is feared, swindled out of a few of their dollars. It was in this wise:—A person—intelligent and honest looking, was told—giving his name as Edward Pearson, and stated that he had resided in Ingersoll, called on his intended wife, and solicited her name and subscribers to Godley's Lady's Book, and the Rural New Yorker, offering to furnish the former for \$1.50 per year—just half the regular price for single subscriptions, and just 50 cents less than the lowest club rates—and the Rural for 1.50 a year, postage paid in all cases. The consequence was, that at these low rates, he succeeded in duping a large number. The ladies were taken and the money paid, some four or five weeks ago—and as the books and papers have not yet come to hand, it is naturally presumed that the so-called Pearson is a swindler, and took this means of replenishing an impoverished pocket.

## STARTLING NEWS FROM YORKTOWN.

The scene of the surrender of Cornwallis is destined, it seems, to be a battle-ground of a still mightier and more momentous struggle. The fate of the rebellion is to be decided within the next week upon the York peninsula, as is clearly indicated by the news from Fort Mifflin, which we print elsewhere. The rebels seem at length to be thoroughly informed as to the plans of Gen. McClellan, and are making an immense army to dispute the possession of Yorktown. At their best and most seasoned soldiers have been hurled down the James river, and at least 100,000 men—the very flower of the southern army—will be in position to dispute Gen. McClellan's advance to Richmond.

So far everything has conspired to aid the rebels. The movement of an immense army from Washington to Fort Mifflin was necessarily a slow operation. When about to make the attack, Gen. McClellan's movements were delayed by the setting in of a terrible storm, which flooded the swamps and made the roads impassable; and now, in addition to most unfortunate physical difficulties, he is confronted by fortifications of immense strength and a mighty army—the best and bravest at the command of the rebel Confederacy. All things considered, it is perhaps well that matters have turned out as they have. The destruction of this army will end the war beyond all peradventure—and destroyed it will be. The army under McClellan is the finest ever put in the field, all things considered, and there cannot be a doubt its complete success.

To General McClellan is now committed the sacred task of ending by a final blow this most unnatural rebellion. He had his pick of the whole army of the Union for his immediate command, and he has chosen a force that he will have no enemy to fight, or be deprived of the honors justly his. From this time forth until the close of the struggle all eyes will be turned eagerly but confidently to the York peninsula.—*N. Y. World.*

THE HON. MR. PATTON arrived in Southampton last on Saturday, having come on that day from Orono, Me., having met his friends at Kithley, Invermay, A. Wright, Esq. So far his progress has been a perfect ovation, he met a large number of his supporters at Southampton on the evening of his arrival, to whom he explained some of his views in a satisfactory manner. On Monday last he visited Fort Bligh, where he was met by the influential men of the village, and having visited the wharf, he, left for Paisley.—*Bruce Vindicator.*

## COUNTERFEIT "QUARTERS."

There have been frequent complaints made recently concerning the quality of spurious silver coin now in circulation; and our attention has been called to the fact that a considerable quantity of counterfeit English shillings are being passed off in Montreal. It is believed, either that a large number of these bogus coins have been recently imported here, or that they are a private mint established among us, the owners of which are doing a flourishing business. At any rate, the worthless coin is probably in more extensive use than many would suppose; and the detectives should at once be sent to their work, in the meantime, store-keepers and retailers in general had better keep a sharp look-out. To aid them in their endeavor to detect the counterfeit coin, we furnish a little sharper, and have a somewhat blurred appearance on the obverse side. In general appearance and color they are such a good imitation as readily to pass with the careless, or impose on the unpracticed; but those who are doubtful can detect at least one coinage of them with certainty by observing that the spurious piece has a little less projection on the inner edge of the rim, over the letter "n" in "GORE"—owing to an imperfection in the mould, which, of course, the genuine coin has not.

The present is a good time for us to agitate the immediate passage of a law establishing the value of the English shilling at 24 cents as well as for the establishment of a Provincial coin, so that all the old and depreciated coin with which Canada is flooded might be called in and recoined according to the (at present nominal) decimal standard of the Province.—*Witnes.*

PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.—In a number of the leading towns and cities of Spain there is a very large number of three or four to two hundred Christians, who most regularly for religious worship and instruction. These followers of Christ are exposed to imprisonment and the galleys, as the laws of Spain prohibit the profession or teaching of any other religion than that of the Roman Catholic Church. At Granada, for example, where the Christians have been sent to the galleys, at Seville, sixteen are in prison. Among the latter is one of the ablest teachers in the highest school in the city, in which he had read and explained the Word of God. His pupils had after a time reported the fact to their parents. The arrest followed, and an examination of his house, where he was found, and he was put in the hands of the Vice President of the Protestant Junta, of Seville, an Association of more than two hundred members, regularly organized as a Church, with articles of faith, and forms of worship—similar to those of our Churches.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.—Philadelphia papers give accounts of a horrible accident which took place in the city of Jackson, Mississippi, on Saturday last. The Jackson Carriage Factory exploded, wrecking the building, which took fire, and the spectators who were first upon the ground, saw men, boys and girls creeping from the ruins with their persons burned and blackened, and in some cases, with their clothing on fire, writhing in agony.

A number of persons were killed outright by the explosion, and the bodies of most of these were blown to fragments. Heads, legs and arms were hurled through the air, and in some instances were picked up hundreds of feet from the scene. Portions of flesh, brains, limbs, entrails, etc., were found in the yards of houses, on roofs and in the adjacent streets. The walls of several houses in the vicinity had blood upon them, where the fragments of the bodies had struck.

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## THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

The vast region to the west of Lake Superior has long been of great interest to Canadians. We of the Upper Province especially feel that our destiny depends upon the use we make of it. If, on the one hand we allow it to slip from our grasp, and to pass it certainly would do, into the possession of the United States, we may make up our minds that Canada will never raise to that greatness in the future for which her people look. These Provinces are but a small portion of North America, and all the rest of the continent acknowledges the sway of the Republic, we should be unable to contend with her. Our ultimate absorption would be a foregone conclusion. But let us imagine the regions of the Saskatchewan and the Red River peopled thickly as the Western States of the Republic now are, by Canadians how magnificent a power we should appear!

With the great west united to us, our future will be as grand as the most ardent patriotism can desire. All that the west has been to the United States, would the great west be to us. There is no reason why we may not have within British territory a repetition of the marvellous progress which has extended for our neighbors the wonder and admiration of the world. That the now almost desolate waters of the Saskatchewan will one day flow through cultivated land and by numerous cities as certain as anything human can be. Shall the immense trade be derived therefrom be quietly resigned to our rivals, or shall we use the natural advantages given us, to reap the benefits it was intended that we should gain? What does Mr. Cartier say?

During the last few weeks from all parts of the Upper Province, large numbers of young men have started for British Columbia. The local press, in every city, town and village, records their departure by score. We think it will be found that several thousand Canadians are on their way to British Columbia, and many more will follow. With very few exceptions, they are going via New York. They spend just so much of their money in Canada as is sufficient to take them to the frontier, and then are totally lost to the Province. If they had been able to take the overland route, it would have been very different. They would have used our railways and our boats, and have remained within British—or, as we should perhaps say—within Canadian territory the whole time; for we must not—Mr. Cartier to the contrary notwithstanding—regard the West as any sort of a foreign territory. And when they arrived at the far west it would have been ours to supply them with those necessities in exchange for a share of their hard earned riches. As it is the whole trade is in the possession of the Americans.

In the same way it is with the smaller number who are about to try the Saskatchewan route. They are going northward to Collingwood and from there to Fort William, they make their way out of this Province as speedily as possible. St. Paul reaps all the advantages Toronto ought to enjoy. And as now the trade of the 10,000 inhabitants of the Red River territory flows into Minnesota, so the trade of the 100,000 of the West will flow into the hands of the Americans and the Upper Canadians who support him, were able to raise above the dignity of a job, and to understand that citizenship consists in something better than party tricks, in the way of doing everything possible to make the most of the advantages of the continent practically to immigrants. If they were jealous of British honor, as they pretend to be, they would not stand idly by, while the emissaries of the Republic are preaching "secession" to the people of Red River, who were so disgracefully neglected by us. A few months ago and all the world—except Mr. John A. Macdonald and his admirers—witnessed with intensest loathing the spectacle of a man who had been raised to the highest office in the gift of the United States, betraying his trust, allowing traitors to plot the destruction of the Republic and to undermine the greatness of the country of their birth. Mr. Macdonald's sin is not of a much lighter hue. The Great North-West belongs of right to Canada. Its present loss would not diminish our actual strength, but it would condemn us to a future of littleness, and dishonor as we being the first of our race who have tamely surrendered the soil we have once called our own. Mr. John A. Macdonald when placed on the defensive, always assumes a tone of injured innocence; and indignantly denounces those who charge that he is animated with any other than the highest and purest patriotism. Yet for the sake of office, he bears the progress of Western Canada as effectually as it is in his power to do. If this be honorable, or patriotic, then we know not the meaning of the words.—*Globe.*

On a Hudson River Railroad train, a few days ago, were a lady and her little girl. When the cars stopped at Hudson an apple peddler entered. When he came to the lady she said she did not want any apples but would like some cakes and cherries. The boy offered to procure the articles for her, and she gave him a dollar with which he went off, leaving his basket and apples, worth fifty cents as a security for his return. He did not come back and the train moved off. The defrauded lady was soon discovered to be in tears. Wm. L. Thomas, Member of Assembly from Brooklyn happening to witness her sorrow, inquired into the case, and found that the boy had carried off the lady's last dollar, and that she had nothing wherewith to purchase food. Mr. Thomas sympathies being excited, he took the basket and passed through the cars, explaining the history of the case. His goodhearted efforts were crowned with success. Some gentlemen paid twenty-five cents for a single apple. The result was that some twenty apples yielded \$3.50 dollars in cash which he handed over to the victim.

## Arrival of the Norwegian.

Portland, April 14.

The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 3rd, via London, arrived here at 9:15 to-night.

The steamships City of Washington and North American arrived out on the 2nd inst.

The Canada arrived out on the 30th ult. and the Hammonia on the 3rd inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The brig Adelaide and Mary Wright both arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd, having successfully run the blockade at Charleston, which port they left on the 3rd of March. They had between them about 1,400 bales of cotton, 200 boxes of tobacco, and a considerable quantity of rosin. They left Charleston in Company with the barque Etwaue and four Schooners, all laden with cotton and rosin.

They report the sunken stone fleet fast breaking up, Charleston harbor being full of the floating timber. They also reported that Charleston and Savannah were well fortified and in command of Gen. Lee.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 2nd inst. were unimportant.

The question of iron batteries continued to attract great attention.

Mr. Bentinck had given notice in the House of Commons that he would move an amendment to Mr. Osborne's resolution, declaring it expedient to proceed with fortifications, and that the Government be empowered to apply the money voted for fortifications to the construction of iron sheathing vessels.

The Times says it is understood that orders were in the course of transmission to all Dock yards to suspend any operations on wooden ships. The leading journals continue to argue editorially the necessity of iron fleets.

The morning Post calls attention to the improvements America is making in ordnance, the weight of shot thrown by the Monitor being nearly double that used on board any of the British ships.

The steamer Mars bound from Waterford to Bristol was wrecked.

LIVERPOOL BREAKSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, April 2.

Breakstuffs dull and drooping. Flour still declining and prices 6d lower. American flour 25 to 28s. Wheat irregular and 1 to 2d lower; red western 10s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. White Western 11s. 6d. to 12s.; white southern 12s. to 13s. 4d. Corn tending downward; mixed 27s. 6d. to 28s. Provisions—the usual authorities report beef quiet but steady. Pork quiet but unchanged. Lard easier at 42s. to 44s. Tallow quiet and steady. Ashes quiet; pots 32s. 6d.; pearls 32s. 3d. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, April 2.

Breakstuffs—Flour easier. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer. Provisions, quiet but steady.

London consuls for money 93½. American securities dull but steady and unchanged.

The bullion in the bank has increased £18,000.

London, April 4.

Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the Commons, which is generally satisfactory. No taxes are to be remitted and the only change of moment is in September the Hop duty is to be repealed and transferred to the excise duty on beer.

It is supposed that England will withdraw from the allied expedition to Mexico, but there is no rupture between the allies. England abstains merely for interfering; the chief part in the expedition being now taken by France. Napoleon has written an autograph letter to Admiral La Gravier, disapproving of his conduct.

Vienna, April 3.

The Empress of Austria leaves Venice for Goritz, to-day.

Copenhagen, April 2.

The Minister of Marine stated to-day in the council of State, that he will ask large credits for the construction of iron-plated ships. He promised that no more wooden men-of-war would be built. The declaration was received with great satisfaction.

The British exports for the past two months of the year are slightly in excess of the same period last year.

FRANCE.—The Paris believes that the French and Spanish Governments intend signing a new treaty for the regulation of joint action in Mexico.

The Bourse is firm and higher 40½. 5s.

ITALY.—The Turin correspondent of the London Times has good reason to predict important events in Italy.

Garibaldi appears to have secured Napoleon out of his deeply laid schemes and it would not be surprising if those who summoned the modern Cincinnatus from his farm have made a rather lucky hit, and may eventually applauded themselves for the result of what seemed at first a very rash and dangerous measure.

The Times editorially adds it would be a strange fatality if a demonstration against the Austrian occupation of Venice should have the indirect effect of terminating the French occupation of Rome, and if Garibaldi, of all men, should be the unwilling instrument of bringing about a compromise with Napoleon.

SPAIN.—It is asserted that Spain, sharing the opinion of France, disapproves the convention concluded at Seville with the Mexican plenipotentiaries.

It is authoritatively denied that the Cabinet of Madrid has been requested by the French Government to recall Gen. Prim. M. Callaghan had been entrusted, on behalf of France, with the full political powers with which Admiral La Gravier was invested.

GERMANY.—By way of Constantinople it is stated that the news of the surrender of Naples is unfounded. The citadel would be able to hold out four months longer. The 150 men it would treat only with the King and demand a dismissal of the ministry, the dissolution of the Chambers, the arming of the National Guard, and the appointment of a successor to the throne.

POTEMKIN.—The national bank of St. Petersburg has announced the issue of a 4th portion of four per cent. Metalliques, amounting to twelve million rubles.

TURKEY.—The insurgents have destroyed four towns in Albanian by fire and sword. All the Turkish inhabitants were massacred and the lives of the Christians spared.

Calcutta, March 16.

Lord Elgin has assumed the Government of India, and Lord Canning leaves for England on the 19th of March.

LONDON MONTHLY MARKET.

Flour have been dull, but had an improving tendency at the close.

Consols advanced ½ on the 2nd.

There was less demand for discounts at

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The steamer Mars bound from Waterford to Bristol was wrecked.

LIVERPOOL BREAKSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, April 2.

Breakstuffs dull and drooping. Flour still declining and prices 6d lower. American flour 25 to 28s. Wheat irregular and 1 to 2d lower; red western 10s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. White Western 11s. 6d. to 12s.; white southern 12s. to 13s. 4d. Corn tending downward; mixed 27s. 6d. to 28s. Provisions—the usual authorities report beef quiet but steady. Pork quiet but unchanged. Lard easier at 42s. to 44s. Tallow quiet and steady. Ashes quiet; pots 32s. 6d.; pearls 32s. 3d. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

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Breakstuffs—Flour easier. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer. Provisions, quiet but steady.

London consuls for money 93½. American securities dull but steady and unchanged.

The bullion in the bank has increased £18,000.

London, April 4.

Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the Commons, which is generally satisfactory. No taxes are to be remitted and the only change of moment is in September the Hop duty is to be repealed and transferred to the excise duty on beer.

It is supposed that England will withdraw from the allied expedition to Mexico, but there is no rupture between the allies. England abstains merely for interfering; the chief part in the expedition being now taken by France. Napoleon has written an autograph letter to Admiral La Gravier, disapproving of his conduct.

Vienna, April 3.

The Empress of Austria leaves Venice for Goritz, to-day.

Copenhagen, April 2.

The Minister of Marine stated to-day in the council of State, that he will ask large credits for the construction of iron-plated ships. He promised that no more wooden men-of-war would be built. The declaration was received with great satisfaction.

The British exports for the past two months of the year are slightly in excess of the same period last year.

FRANCE.—The Paris believes that the French and Spanish Governments intend signing a new treaty for the regulation of joint action in Mexico.

The Bourse is firm and higher 40½. 5s.

ITALY.—The Turin correspondent of the London Times has good reason to predict important events in Italy.

Garibaldi appears to have secured Napoleon out of his deeply laid schemes and it would not be surprising if those who summoned the modern Cincinnatus from his farm have made a rather lucky hit, and may eventually applauded themselves for the result of what seemed at first a very rash and dangerous measure.

The Times editorially adds it would be a strange fatality if a demonstration against the Austrian occupation of Venice should have the indirect effect of terminating the French occupation of Rome, and if Garibaldi, of all men, should be the unwilling instrument of bringing about a compromise with Napoleon.

SPAIN.—It is asserted that Spain, sharing the opinion of France, disapproves the convention concluded at Seville with the Mexican plenipotentiaries.

It is authoritatively denied that the Cabinet of Madrid has been requested by the French Government to recall Gen. Prim. M. Callaghan had been entrusted, on behalf of France, with the full political powers with which Admiral La Gravier was invested.

GERMANY.—By way of Constantinople it is stated that the news of the surrender of Naples is unfounded. The citadel would be able to hold out four months longer. The 150 men it would treat only with the King and demand a dismissal of the ministry, the dissolution of the Chambers, the arming of the National Guard, and the appointment of a successor to the throne.

POTEMKIN.—The national bank of St. Petersburg has announced the issue of a 4th portion of four per cent. Metalliques, amounting to twelve million rubles.

TURKEY.—The insurgents have destroyed four towns in Albanian by fire and sword. All the Turkish inhabitants were massacred and the lives of the Christians spared.

Calcutta, March 16.

Lord Elgin has assumed the Government of India, and Lord Canning leaves for England on the 19th of March.

LONDON MONTHLY MARKET.

Flour have been dull, but had an improving tendency at the close.

Consols advanced ½ on the 2nd.

There was less demand for discounts at

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## Arrival of the "Canada"

The *Canada* from Liverpool, on the eve of the 5th, and *Queenstown* on the 6th, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock a. m. She has but eight passengers for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday.

The French and continental, as well as the English press, disclaim the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. It is generally admitted that maritime warfare has undergone a change, and that the *Monitor* is a solution of the question between wooden vessels and iron ones.

It is officially declared that the Spanish Government has most resolutely determined not to attempt to infringe on the sovereignty and independence of the Mexicans.

A confidential letter from the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War is published, urgently requesting the reduction of the military budget by two and a half millions in order to remove the present additional taxes.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New York reached Southampton on the night of the 3rd.

The *Great Eastern* is advertised to leave Milford Haven for New York on the 6th of May.

In the House of Lords, on the 3rd inst., the Duke of Somerset said that in the course of the present year England would have ten effective armor-plated vessels afloat, and in the course of next year, five or six more.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Mr. Fitzgerald gave notice that he would soon call attention to our relations with Mexico.

Lord Palmerston announced that Parliament would adjourn for the Easter recess from the 11th to the 28th April.

Mr. Gladstone made his financial report he stated that the actual expenditure of the Government during the past year was £70,838,000—the revenue £69,674,379, showing a deficiency of £1,163,621.

He estimated the revenue next year at £70,190,000 and the expenditures at £70,040,000, thus showing a small surplus.

Regarding changes in duties and taxes, the only alteration of consequence is a commutation of the hop duty, the amount of which is to be put in future from beer at the rate of 3d. per barrel, instead of from the material. The duty of playing cards is reduced from 1s. to 3d. Foreign bonds and loans of all descriptions are to pay 4 per cent.

The other changes are merely modifications of sundry licenses and wine duties.

The 15th of September is the day fixed for the repeal of the hop duty.

Mr. Gladstone in the course of his speech adverted to the great drawbacks from the American crisis, which had turned out worse than was anticipated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England.

A blockade had of course been expected, but it proved far more rigorous and extended over a greater area of the coast than had been anticipated, and its effect had been to nearly double the price of cotton.

The loss on American trade was great, the exports had declined from nearly £22,000,000 in 1860 to only £5,000,000 in 1861. Trade with America according to recent returns, was however, improving.

In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., the Marquis of Normandy again referred to the Italian grievances, and Lord Kinnaird adverted to Russian violence in Poland.

Earl Russell gave some explanations, but declined going into a general question of the two countries.

Mr. Laird said that the government had received official information, that a convention had been entered into between the Commissioners and the allied powers and government of Mexico, and it was true that the British forces had withdrawn from Mexico, except a small body of men.

That it was the intention of the government that they should take any part in the expedition into the interior, and they would who would be left there for the performance of ordinary duties. Her Majesty's government did not approve of all the articles of the convention, and they were not generally.

Mr. Denham called attention to the Polish question.

Lord Palmerston in response reviewed the position of Poland, and expressed sympathy with the Poles, but recommended them to wait patiently, and he believed that the kindly feelings of the Emperor would ultimately grant their desires. The subject was one with which England could not wisely interfere.

Mr. Osborne moved a resolution, that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed fort at Spithead till the value of iron roofed gunboats for defence shall have been fully considered. He referred to the exploits of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and claimed that the invention belonged to Capt. Coles, whose plans were long since submitted to the Admiralty, and reported favorably on, and then shelved. He opposed the permanent fortifications, and hoped that the government would not plunge into needless expenditure on them.

Sir Morton Peto seconded the resolution. Lord Palmerston admitted the great importance of the question, and rejoiced that it was not brought forward in a party spirit.

The question had occupied the earnest attention of the Government. He did not doubt that the action between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* had taught the lesson, but since it had done that in one direction, it had also given a warning in another, as showing what they could do, as well as what they could do.

He pointed out the drawbacks of the *Monitor*, and what England was doing with iron ships, and said that tenders had not been sent out for the construction of a ship on Capt. Coles' principle.

He questioned the expediency of entirely neglecting fortifications, and favored both forts and floating batteries. He said the Government was not adverse to suspending the works at Spithead for a time. The Defence Committee had been instructed to reconsider the subject, and after Easter he would bring the whole subject before the House.

After some further debate, the resolution was amended to the effect that the House will, at an early day, empower the Government to expend the money voted for fortifications &c., on iron sheathed vessels, and was then agreed to.

Preparations had commenced for cutting down the *Royal Sovereign*, one of the finest ships in the English navy, from a 131 seven-three-decker to a 12 gun ship on Captain Cole's plan.

The *Bulkhead* 90 guns was also to be converted into an iron plated ship.

A prospectus is issued from a British Columbia overland transit Company, whose object is to establish a regular transport system for transporting the mails and passengers by carts and relays of horses through British territory.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that there is more than the usual element of uncertainty about the civil war in America, owing to the ignorance of the real capacity of the South to resist, and the North to conquer.

The *Paris Herald* says that they have been getting to Richmond, and they have a Quartermaster General's department, a commissariat, and military train.

The *London Standard* says that the French have received and although some of the Conservative and other journals express some

dissatisfaction, the general conviction was that no serious opposition will be shown.

It is almost universally admitted that the existing circumstances would not justify any remission of taxes.

The *London Globe* (Ministerial) remarks that Mexican politics have got into a more perplexed condition than ever but so far the English Government is concerned, there is no reason to believe its views have undergone the slightest change.

England will not mix herself in any roundabout scheme affecting the future of Mexico.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announces that in order to lighten the burdens of the treasury, and enter forthwith into the economy promised in the budget, the Emperor has ordered a reduction of 32,000 men in the effective strength of the army.

The disbanding of 101 and 102 D infantry and sale of 2,200 horses were also ordered.

Gen. Gayon's return from Rome was regarded as almost certain.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 70f. 15c. for the rentes.

ITALY.—It is asserted that detachments of the French troops have received orders to traverse the frontiers to prevent the passage of brigands from the Pontifical States into Italy and arrest such persons even if they should be found unarmed.

The French troops have also been instructed to arrest any political gendarmes who may aid the brigands.

SPAIN.—It was asserted that Spain although wishing to receive explanations relative to the doubtful articles of the treaty recently concluded between the Juarez Government and the representatives of the United States, has no intention of making a new treaty.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were steady on the 4th, and closed rather weak and the market inactive. The demand for discount was again more active. Only good short paper was taken at 2½ per cent. The applications at the Bank were rather large.

The Egyptian loan introduced into London was for £1,811,000, in 7 per cent bonds, issued 8½.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News* says the difference between England and France in Mexican affairs is very ticklish. It continues to be given out that Spain agrees with France and will disavow the convention.

It is rumored that King Victor Emmanuel is expected in Paris on a visit to Napoleon.

The Turin journals assert that King Victor Emmanuel will go to Naples at the end of April, accompanied by Rattazzi.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the sum to be paid by any person desiring exemption from military service is fixed this week at 1,500 francs for the country, and for several years is fixed at 2,000f.

The Calcutta, China, and Australia mails left Alexandria, April 4th, for Naples.

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We have it from a reliable source that the ministry are not at all pleased at the prospect of an inquiry into the affairs connected with the new Parliament buildings, and the excessive expenditure of the funds appropriated for that purpose.

If everything be fair and square, we see no reason why they should shrink from an investigation. The sudden stoppage of the works indicates that something is wrong; and if things are in the position they are represented to be, there should be no hesitation, on the part of any member in the Ottawa valley to oust the Ministry, at once, and let their places be supplied by better men.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose, that the completion of the buildings is, in any way, connected with, or dependent upon, the retention of office by Cartier & Co. They never seriously desired to have the seat of Government at Ottawa and were only compelled to give their assent to it by the pressure of public opinion, and the tone of feeling in the House. And had they been compelled to resign, years ago, we believe the Ottawa buildings would now be much nearer finished than they are; and so much of the money, voted for their erection, would not have been uselessly squandered.

Although, it is generally considered too late to look the stable after the horse is stolen, it might, even now, be well for those members who seriously desire to advance the interests of the country, in general, and of the Ottawa section, in particular, to "put their heads together," and consult whether or not their objects would not be sooner carried out, by changing, at once the occupants of the Treasury benches, and have them supplied with men who will be able to command the confidence of the country and a majority of the House, without such a lavish expenditure of money and government patronage.

We believe that the water is unusually high this year, owing to the great quantity of snow which, a few days ago, covered all the ground. A portion of the Town of Perth, has been completely flooded with water, so that, it is said, canoes had to be used on the streets. What an unfortunate location for a county town, in the middle of a swamp. Before the erection of the new buildings, in contemplation, it might be well to consider the propriety of moving the public offices connected with the county business to some more suitable locality.

One of the rising cities on the Mississippi river might be selected, in which the streets are dry and clean. Some change appears to be necessary, as the "Tay" is getting "too strong" for the Perth people.

Talking about high water reminds us that the muddy little "Joek" is overflowing its banks, just now, and carrying off bridges mill dams and everything before it. In Ashton it seems to know no bounds, but is sweeping through gardens and orchards.

What the Nile is to Egypt, we trust the "Joek" may prove to Beckwith and Goulbourn, fertilizing the ground and leaving undreamt of riches in store to reward the toil of the many thrifty and industrious farmers who reside on its banks.

Mississippi, as if competing with her sister streams, has swollen to its usual height and broken through booms and other restraints, from Hubble's to the mouth of the river, carrying all the timber into the Chattahoochee. So far as we have yet heard "Joek" is hurt" and none of the timber will be lost, it having been all secured again in boats.

We understand that the Rideau river has also been "cutting up some shivers" near Ottawa. Two or three bridges above the railway were carried off, and the accumulation of ice had so damaged the masonry and piers of the railway bridge, on the Ottawa and Prescott road, that it was deemed unsafe to run the cars across, and the mails and baggage were conveyed on hand-carts, the passengers having to go on foot. Something of a similar nature occurred near the Bellamy Station, on the B. & O. Railway; but the Grand Trunk seems to have suffered most severely, and must now be in a very bad condition, if we may judge by the irregularity of the mails, both from the East and the West. It is said that a portion of the track near Cobourg has been entirely swept away.

The late rains will doubtless increase, for the present, the flow of water, but the season is now far advanced, and it is reasonable to suppose that the floods will soon begin to abate and dry up.

We publish, to-day, a letter, signed "Citizen," in reply to a former letter, signed "Olive," in reference to a disturbance recently caused in Smith's Falls, by some young ruffians, whom our correspondents have dignified by the name of "hopefuls."

There ought to be no sympathy with such scoundrels, and we are surprised that neither of our correspondents have mentioned their names, as well as that of the cowardly wretch who left his wife to be "beaten and abused" in the manner described. He, too, must be a heartless, unmanly fellow. We do not know who the parties are, but we despise their conduct, if it be such as is described, and we think such *bipeds* ought to be publicly exposed and their names held up to the execration and contempt of MEN.

We have not yet heard from all the places composing the Rideau division; but as there was no oponent in the field in opposition to James Skedd, Esq., of Ottawa, it is reasonable to infer that he has been elected by acclamation.

The contest in Toronto has terminated in the election of Mr. Robinson. Mr. Bowes having retired on the morning of the second day.

There is, according to the *Signal*, great rowdiness going on in Rochester.

The last issue of the "Pembroke Observer" contains the most nonsensical article we have ever seen in print, being a tirade of abuse on a prominent statesman in the most philo-cophic mind could desire.

The face of nature has assumed a most unnatural appearance, — raw and unlovely. Sketches of black, with occasional patches of white, alternately marking the slow retirement of snow winter from our country. The Roads are indescribable, — oceans of water with a diminutive island rearing its barren surface here and there, crests assuming the proportions of rivers and rushing impetuously in unknown channels. In a word, transit is almost stopped, and Her Majesty's mail is the only steady traveller in this portion of the dominions. In matters political, dam-rumor had put the people on *qui vive* for another exhibition of Cayley extravagance, in the shape of sundry bills of current Banks finding their way among the legs of the black country; but, alas! their hungry maws are likely to be disappointed as it is the general opinion that Mr. James Skedd will be elected by acclamation on Monday next.

It is rumored, however, that should Mr. Robinson, be defeated in Toronto he will try the Rideau Division, but again it is said that in that event Mr. Skedd will not retire. This is improbable as Mr. Skedd has been brought forward as the Government candidate. There are queer reports of a financial arrangement having been effected by a certain M. P. P. previous to Mr. Skedd's being brought forward. In this county Mr. Skedd would have been in a minority opposed by Mr. Griffin. The story of "Lumberman vs. Settler" in the wild land connection would have worked strongly against him. It is supposed that he has been pushed forward by a large mercantile house heavily engaged in the lumber trade. By his election the Ministry gains a vote to the Upper House; but little doubt exists that his efforts will be mainly directed towards the interests of the Ottawa country.

Throughout the county farmers are making preparations for the spring work, and everything betokening a busy spring. Intelligence from Quebec, regarding the prospects of the lumber trade the coming season, are cheering, immense sales having been effected in England, and the money market being easy in that country. The Lumber Merchants generally, on the Ottawa River and tributaries, have been highly successful in their operations, with the exception, that the price of lumber is not so high as it was last year, and it is considered that as a general thing, the lumber has been taken at a low figure. Should an early finish be put to the American war, our province would be one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the earth.

For the C. P. Herald.

McNab, 18th April, 1862.

The Clayton Annual Spring Fair came off on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

The day was a beautiful one, but business was unusually dull, on account of the bad state of the roads and the scarcity of money. The number of cattle offered for sale was smaller than usual. One pair of large shanty oxen, belonging to Mr. Craig, of Rosetta, were the best on the ground. Another pair of a smaller size, suitable for farming purposes, was sold for \$70. Cows brought from \$18 to \$24 each. The day passed off quietly till towards evening, when some of those professing the "manly art of self defence," commenced to display their science. The first affray occurred between two boys, and was pretty well contested. Several others of the same sort took place, in the last of which "de Joeks," a loafer in the first water and a pugilist, when with those for whom he imagines himself an overmatch, was "killed" by a blow and made a regular Bull Run. With these exceptions things passed off peaceably.

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The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a letter from Abdel Kader, in which the Emir announces that he is sending to the Emperor Napoleon two horses from Yemen, of the purest breed which exists in Arabia, and which, according to the writer of the letter, are descended in a direct line from the famous mare of the Prophet. The precious stallions are shortly expected in France, and it is said to be the Emperor's intention to place them in his breeding stud in the South, where the Arab blood succeeds admirably in regenerating the French race of horses.

Rumors from Paris and Belgium refer to the critical state of the health of King Leopold. The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—"First-class surgical attendance has been supplied from Paris to Brussels, whose valuable life is still imperilled. An operation for the stone has been found unavoidable at the royal palace of Loeken and though the doctor's price was maintained there is evident uneasiness. The Duke of Brabant has not continued his route from Madrid to Madrid, but had re-embarked for Cadix, and his prompt return may be looked for."

A few days ago Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by Colonel Hood, was taking a carriage drive in the neighborhood of Old Windsor and Egham, when on passing over Runnymede her attention was attracted by the stock-trade of a poor Italian vendor of images. The carriage was ordered to be stopped, and with her characteristic consideration and kindness Her Majesty became a purchaser of several of the images. But when the Queen ordered the Italian to be liberally rewarded it was discovered that none of the party had sufficient cash to furnish the sum required. The money, however, was soon afterwards procured, and when the poor Italian understood who his customer was he became overwhelmed with emotion.

Two men named respectively McNeely and Joseph Pober, were lodged in the Perth goal on Saturday last, on the charge of murdering a man named Halley, in the County of Renfrew. It appears that the two prisoners were travelling in a cheap stage, when overboard Halley, who acted them for a ride. This they refused, but Halley persisted in getting on the stage, when an altercation took place, which resulted in one of the prisoners striking Halley with a small hatchet, the blow causing his death. We are not in possession of all the particulars. The ladies are now going on, and the trial will take place immediately.

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The day was a beautiful one, but business was unusually dull, on account of the bad state of the roads and the scarcity of money. The number of cattle offered for sale was smaller than usual. One pair of large shanty oxen, belonging to Mr. Craig, of Rosetta, were the best on the ground. Another pair of a smaller size, suitable for farming purposes, was sold for \$70. Cows brought from \$18 to \$24 each. The day passed off quietly till towards evening, when some of those professing the "manly art of self defence," commenced to display their science. The first affray occurred between two boys, and was pretty well contested. Several others of the same sort took place, in the last of which "de Joeks," a loafer in the first water and a pugilist, when with those for whom he imagines himself an overmatch, was "killed" by a blow and made a regular Bull Run. With these exceptions things passed off peaceably.

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The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a letter from Abdel Kader, in which the Emir announces that he is sending to the Emperor Napoleon two horses from Yemen, of the purest breed which exists in Arabia, and which, according to the writer of the letter, are descended in a direct line from the famous mare of the Prophet. The precious stallions are shortly expected in France, and it is said to be the Emperor's intention to place them in his breeding stud in the South, where the Arab blood succeeds admirably in regenerating the French race of horses.

Rumors from Paris and Belgium refer to the critical state of the health of King Leopold. The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—"First-class surgical attendance has been supplied from Paris to Brussels, whose valuable life is still imperilled. An operation for the stone has been found unavoidable at the royal palace of Loeken and though the doctor's price was maintained there is evident uneasiness. The Duke of Brabant has not continued his route from Madrid to Madrid, but had re-embarked for Cadix, and his prompt return may be looked for."

A few days ago Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by Colonel Hood, was taking a carriage drive in the neighborhood of Old Windsor and Egham, when on passing over Runnymede her attention was attracted by the stock-trade of a poor Italian vendor of images. The carriage was ordered to be stopped, and with her characteristic consideration and kindness Her Majesty became a purchaser of several of the images. But when the Queen ordered the Italian to be liberally rewarded it was discovered that none of the party had sufficient cash to furnish the sum required. The money, however, was soon afterwards procured, and when the poor Italian understood who his customer was he became overwhelmed with emotion.

Two men named respectively McNeely and Joseph Pober, were lodged in the Perth goal on Saturday last, on the charge of murdering a man named Halley, in the County of Renfrew. It appears that the two prisoners were travelling in a cheap stage, when overboard Halley, who acted them for a ride. This they refused, but Halley persisted in getting on the stage, when an altercation took place, which resulted in one of the prisoners striking Halley with a small hatchet, the blow causing his death. We are not in possession of all the particulars. The ladies are now going on, and the trial will take place immediately.

For the C. P. Herald.

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