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BRUTAL MURDER.

On Sunday evening, March 17, a man of the name of *McGuane*, and two other persons, all hailing from Chippewa, accompanied a young woman, near the Pavilion, at Drummondville, when the latter ran into McGuane's tavern, near the toll-gate, for protection, followed by her assailants. In their rage they carried chairs, tables, without discrimination, when their victim at last succeeded in getting into the room where the landlady was sitting, and locked the door against the men. The assailants then broke open the door and proceeded with their work of destruction—Mr. McGuane immediately went out and solicited the aid of a German, who lived next door, to assist him in suppressing the rioters from doing further mischief, but no sooner had they returned and commenced to interpose than one of the rioters lifted up a leg of one of the destroyed tables, dealing a heavy blow upon the head of the unfortunate German, felling him to the ground, from the effects of which he died the next morning. The murderers then decamped (one on horseback) towards Chippewa. Assistance was speedily rendered, nearly all the male inhabitants turning out in pursuit, when a vigilant search was made for the murderers. One of them was traced, secreted in a house at Chippewa, but so soon as he heard the voices of his pursuers he leaped out of one of the back windows, and fled to the woods. Up to the time of going to press we had not learned that either of the villains had been arrested.

Since the above was written, we learn that an inquest was held on the victim's body, and a verdict of Willful Murder, returned against one of the party, named Callahan.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

At the commencement of the present session of the Imperial Parliament, Lord John Russell stated that the question in dispute between the English Government and the United States, in regard to the Island of San Juan, had not then been settled, but that a proposition had been submitted to the American Government which he believed would remove all difficulty. The nature of the proposition did not transpire at the time; but we learn from Washington, on the 25th inst., that the question was referred to the arbitration of the Netherlands or Switzerland, for arbitration. The committee on foreign relations, it is said, has reported in favor of the latter power; but the Executive had not come to any conclusion.

The American Government has exacted a duty of 10 per cent on coal oil in its rough state imported from Canada. This is doubtless against the spirit and meaning of the Reciprocity treaty; but we have seen every year so many unwarranted restrictions and violations of that treaty, whenever it was thought conducive to any American interest; that it need not surprise us that they should exact the free import of coal oil in its native state. This course will be at first a little drawback to our Enfield operators; but it will result in good. In fact we are rather glad they have imposed such a duty on the raw article, because it will drive our oil diggers into setting up refining works here in the country, and so retain among ourselves the whole profit of its manufacture. Where, as otherwise the rough article would have gone to the States to be refined, and then sent back to us at a great advance in value. Coal oil is going to be a great article of export to Europe, and therefore it is important that we should have refiners, and make it ready for market ourselves, instead of shipping it off to be refined and re-exported to Europe from the States. The American Government did not intend to do us a favour; quite the reverse, when they put 10 per cent duty on rough coal oil; but it will turn out, the last thing for us. We only hope they will be dull enough to persist in it.—*Niagara Mail.*

INDIAN CHACK AFTER A MAIL COACH.
The Mesilla Valley Times records numerous depredations of the Navajo Indians all along the border, among which is the following account of a chase after a mail coach:
"The fact that the Indians kept three horses, and were entirely destitute of fire arms, was the only thing that prevented the stage from being cut off and the inmates massacred. The Indians, to the number of 70, were discovered approaching the road from a passage in the mountains, with the evident intention of getting ahead of the stage. The driver, crowded the horses to the utmost, and succeeded in making such rapid headway as to avoid the attack from the whole party at once.

No more than twenty Indians succeeded in reaching the stage at the same time, and for the most of the way the attack was kept up by only from nine to twelve. They would come up, throw upon each horse, and dismount, leaving the animal lashed to the bushes, to be mounted in turn by others on foot. By these relays they succeeded in keeping a party of fresh men constantly around the coach.

This running fight was kept up for more than nine miles, and the Indians succeeded twice in stopping the stage; and ran it out the road several times. They wanted the side driver in the thick with an arrow, but not seriously, and also one of the mules in the lead. There were five men in the stage—three passengers, and the conductor and driver. All were armed with revolvers but there was only one gun among the party. They kept up a constant fire while the Indians were in range, and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many more.

Religious liberty of the most unrestricted character has been proclaimed at Naples. All former concordats and treaties with Rome are abrogated, and ecclesiastical power is limited to the punishment of ecclesiastical offences merely.

A new twenty-horse power steam vessel is being built for Mr. Livingstone, the African traveller.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

The Nord says:—
"Our correspondent at St. Petersburg sends us to-day, an account of the closing sitting of the council of the empire, held on the 25th ult., upon the question of the serfs. It was decided that the latter should receive their personal liberty, and that all the relation between them and their proprietors should be at once broken; that the peasant on each property shall receive the enclosure, that is, the house they inhabit and the kitchen garden attached to it; that they shall be allotted them, to a price fixed by the Government, the fourth of the quantity of ground which was fixed in the plan elaborated by the commissioners, that is, from one to two hectares, according to the provinces. This allocation is obligatory, the other territorial arrangements are optional. The imperial manifesto will publish these decisions already printed at St. Petersburg, but it will not appear in the present work, which is that of the Russian Emperor, and which will take place in Lent, in about fifteen days, perhaps, at a time of meditation and sobriety for the Russian people, the opportunities, there is no need to point out."

By a decree of the present Government of Naples the two concordats are solemnly annulled and declared void. All persons of whatever creed are declared equal before the law, and ecclesiastical have no longer any peculiar exemption. All monastic orders for either sex cease to be recognized by the Government. The same fate has fallen on benefices of all kinds without cure of souls, and on all chapters of collegiate churches. The property of these religious houses is taken into the hands of the Government, and is to be charged, first with popular education, next with the augmentation of the salaries of parish priests, and with the relief of the most needy members of the clerical body. The fabrics are to be employed for school purposes, among which infant and evening schools are not forgotten. But large and sweeping as is the change, the interests of the present inmates have been cared for. Those who wish to continue a monastic life are to receive a pension, which is to be augmented by one-sixth if they reside out of the cloister. No more novices are to be admitted.

The Detroit Advertiser of Saturday says that a likely boy, apparently about 13 years of age, got on board the express train over the Great Western Railway, on Wednesday night, at London, and came as far as Chatham. He told a very pitiful story of the sufferings he had endured as a slave in one of the Atlantic counties of Virginia. He succeeded in gaining the sympathies of most of the passengers in the car, and closed the account of his trials by passing his cap around, into which was dropped quite a sum of money. Among other things, he said that he had just escaped from slavery, having fled Virginia on the 13th. And yet, remarkable as it may seem, this "fugitive boy" was greeted by quite a number of little "ladies" of the party, who, with their hands on their heads, seemed to be making a kind of fan with his hand, which was pointed at the retiring train.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, March 24.—The Herald's Washington despatch says the President issued orders yesterday to Major Anderson to put his command in readiness, to evacuate Fort Sumpter. The plan is said to be that Major Anderson salute his flag, and embark on board a war vessel despatched there for that purpose.

No opposition will be made by the Charlestonians.
The Cabinet was said to be considering on Saturday, despatches received from Lieut. Slemmer who states that unless supplied with provisions soon, he will have to abandon his position.
Gen. Bragg is in command of the Confederate forces near Fort Pickens, and notifies Lieut. Slemmer that supplies cannot be landed at the Fort without a permit from Jeff Davis.

Several vessels of war, belonging to the federal government are off Fort Pickens.
Henry Winter Davis' nomination of minister to Russia, will be sent to the Senate in a few days.
Office seekers seem to be on the increase, who through the departments much to the interruption of business.
The removals in the civil service will be numerous. Four to five hundred applications by letters are received daily.
Detective Kew, of Washington, has seized and retains, by order of the Court, bogus and counterfeit notes on twenty-seven banks, amounting to \$267,000.
Surgeon Fox arrived there to visit and report to the Administration on the condition of Fort Sumpter. He was permitted to go either, accompanied by Captain Harstein, Congressmen Holmes and Mr. Seward despatched him to say to the people of Charleston he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement; also that Scott gave similar assurances, and that the President favours such policy and the majority of the Cabinet desire the evacuation of Fort Pickens.

Mr. Hale moved in the Senate to take up his resolution for the election of officers.
Mr. Nesmith recognized the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. The only question was, when the dead were to be scalped, and the wounded stripped. He knew the Administration was very much embarrassed by throngs of countless spies and spies wanted places. Having business at the department he repaired thither and found every avenue leading to the office of every secretary and head of bureau, crowded by old and young men, long, lean, and gaunt men, and fat men, and by men with full heads of hair, and by bald-headed men. It was said here fiddled while Rome was burning, but here were thousands of office seekers, waiting for the chance to take the place of the fallen and fallen while the Government was being destroyed. Considering the present exigencies of the country, he would turn the federal bayonets against the office-seekers. Going to one of the public offices on business for Oregon, a gentleman from Illinois took him for an office seeker. He was standing in the crowd. Said the gentleman to him, "I have fired that little matter; you will get the post-office." Some men were born to greatness; others have honors forced upon them, and he was about to be located in the interior of Illinois, in an office he did not desire.

Sir Arthur Cotton, an eminent engineer in India, says that to produce cotton in this country successfully, will require irrigation by means of canal communication with rivers.

New York, March 25.—The Herald's Washington correspondence says—it is believed the programme of the administration in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter has been altered since the departure of Col. Lamont. It is now reported that the evacuation is to be conditional. Lamont is to examine the stock of provisions, and the supply sufficient to maintain the troops in there. He will deliver the President's order to Major Anderson to evacuate the fort. It is said that the Government has received that Texas has sent commissioners to New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua, to induce the people thereof to join the Southern Confederacy, and the mission, it is said is regarded favorably.

Despatches from Fort Pickens state that the garrison is short of provisions, and can hold out but a short time.
None but official communications are permitted at Pensacola, and the squadron can neither reinforce the fort or furnish the supplies.

Appearances indicate that the Government before long will be compelled to abandon Fort Pickens to the secessionists.
The Times' correspondence says—I have just received a despatch from a gentleman in Charleston, who reached Fort Sumpter this morning. He states that he found Major Anderson taking an inventory of everything preparatory to leaving the fort. He is, it seems, allowed to exercise his own judgment as to the method of leaving. The steamship *Karnack* from Havana and Bahamas has arrived.

The *Champion* from Aspinwall with California mails of March 1st, is coming up the bay.

The *Karnack* left Havana on the 15th and sailed on the 20th. She passed the steamship *Star of the West* on the 19th on the great ocean.

The *Champion's* news is anticipated.

The revolutionists had gained several successes in New Grenada, including the capture of the government flotilla at Magdalena.

She brings Valparaiso dates to Feb. 16th, and Callao to the 13th. Nothing new.

GAME PROTECTION CLUB.

At a meeting of the Cobourg Game Protection Club, held at the Globe Hotel on Friday evening, the 12th inst., the following officers were appointed for this year:—
Mr. James Cameron, President; Mr. King, Vice-President; Mr. W. M. Phillips, Secretary; Mr. B. Treasurer; Messrs. Wm. Richardson, T. Battle, and H. Rennie, Standing Committee for Cobourg; Mr. H. Maxwell, for Rice Lake; Mr. Prothro, for Presque Isle. It was moved by Mr. James Cameron, seconded by Mr. Prothro, that a petition be got up and presented to both Houses of the Legislature, to have the sixth clause of the present existing Game Act for Upper Canada amended as follows:—(No ducks, teal, or pigeon be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of May and the first day of August in any year; said amendment to apply to all that section of Upper Canada east Long Point on Lake Erie. Mr. T. Battle, who will be the duty of the Committee appointed by this Club, to follow up by prosecution any information made to them of any infraction of the Game Law of Upper Canada.

DEATH OF AN OLD PERSON.—On Sunday last the 10th instant, Mrs. Hester Bailey died in this town, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years! Mrs. Bailey was a colored woman, born in Kentucky, and had lived in Canada for several years past. She was, we believe the oldest person in Chatham.—*Planet.*

The Russian Government having sent over £10,000 worth of old worn-out copper coin to be sold in England, Messrs Vivian of Swansea became the purchasers, and found such a quantity of gold in it, that they have got £225 worth of the precious metal out of every £100 worth of copper; thus, besides other profit, making \$16,000 by the bargain.

The Confederate States advertise for tenders for a loan of \$15,000,000 to be secured by an export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on cotton, which is calculated will extinguish the loan, principal and interest, in ten years. The rate of interest is eight per cent. The success or failure of the attempt to negotiate this loan will be a pretty sure indication of the hold of secession on the Southern mind.

A GENEROUS PRESENT.—The Prince of Wales does not forget Canada. We have pleasure in stating that he has just sent Mrs. Hatt, daughter of Colonel de Salaberry, and Mrs. Laura Secord, £100 sterling each, as a mark of sympathy for their labors in their straitened circumstances.—*Advertiser.*

THE LUMBER SEASON IN MAINE.—The *Macchia* Union says the lumbering teams on the Macchia and neighbouring will not procure more than one-half or two thirds the quantity of lumber that they would with a more favorable winter.

The *Calais Advertiser* says several teams have come out of the woods this week. There has not been nearly so much done in the woods the past winter as usual. Some teams have done scarcely enough to pay their expenses. The business prospects of next summer are not very flattering.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th March, Mr. Gregory gave notice that he would at an early date, propose the question of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America. Mr. Gregory is, we believe, in opposition to the present Ministry.

A despatch from Denver City says:—The gulch mines in the Blue River county are making some big strikes already this Spring, and there is quite a rush in that direction. There is a perceptible increase in the amount of gold dust in circulation.

Three members of President Lincoln's Cabinet—Messrs. Cameron, Wells and Blair have worked at the case as printers. These with Vice-President Hannibal, form an able quartette of types.

An English traveller writing home from Russia says of it, that its "civilization is small, bribery and corruption are deemed only finesse, religion is a superstition and morality a myth."

The Attorney General West is about to introduce a Bill into the Assembly to amend the Act relating to the Extradition Treaty; the intention is, we presume, to prevent the recurrence of any more Anderson cases.

About the time when the Italian Parliament was assembling at Turin, Mr. Caspari in Naples discovered a new asteroid which he named Garibaldi.

The victory of Egypt has been spending five days in prayer at the tomb of Mahomet.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

The Speaker having read the eleventh paragraph:—
"That we shall not fail to give our best consideration to the various subjects on which His Excellency has touched in his Speech; and that we unite with His Excellency in offering an earnest prayer that God will aid our councils, and will bless our people with His choicest gifts."

Mr. Ferguson said he was under the necessity of offering an amendment to this paragraph of the address. He deplored the necessity. He was surprised that no reference had been made to the census, when so much complaint had been made in Upper Canada in consequence of the injustice of the present Representation Act. Surely the time had now arrived when something should be done to rectify the inequalities which exist. The subject even touched the representatives

notice which had been given by the member for Portneuf. He regretted that he should have had to do what was the duty of the Government, to propose an act of simple justice to Upper Canada. The Attorney General had done much to reform the law of Lower Canada; and to do justice to Upper Canada he might have been expected to take action in this respect. It was a matter of justice to Upper Canada, for fifteen, or twenty years. He had hoped to have been relieved from the necessity of moving a resolution which was a direct expression of want of confidence. No doubt there were between three or four hundred thousand more inhabitants in Upper Canada than in Lower Canada. The Government demands a reform. Do gentlemen in Lower Canada claim to be superior to Upper Canadians; Upper Canada is the envy and admiration of both sections of the Province. Certainly Lower Canada did not improve in the same ratio as Upper Canada. He represented some twenty thousand good and lawful souls. He complained so much of the inequalities of representation in Upper Canada, as between Upper and Lower Canada. He wished to see some small constituencies blotted out, and a proper influence given to the populous counties, which had grown so rapidly during the last few years, and which contributed so largely to the revenue of the Province. There were no doubt the rights of the people of Lower Canada would be infringed. The Government of the Hon. Geo. Brown gave every guarantee that the rights of Lower Canada should be respected. And the sense of justice in Upper Canada would prevent any invasion upon the rights of any section of the people. Mr. Ferguson then moved the following resolution:—That while this House will give its best consideration to the various subjects upon which your Excellency has touched, it cannot close this Address without recording its regret that your Excellency was not advised to allude to the Census of the people which has been recently taken, and which this House cannot but consider a question of Parliamentary Reform, based upon the numbers and wealth of the people, irrespective of the line of demarcation which distinguished the Eastern from the Western section of the Province prior to the Legislative Union of 1841."

Att. Gen. Cartier thought that the hon. member for Simcoe ought to have given some precedent for the changes he had advocated. At the proper time he would be prepared to discuss the question. But such a resolution was out of place and out of time, when moved as an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. He thought that the hon. gentleman's thirty minutes' talk would justify him in withdrawing his resolution on the present occasion.

Mr. Craik seconded the motion, saying that Representation by Population had been demanded again and again by Upper Canada, and denied until now he thought it could be no longer. But should it continue to be denied, he could assure the honorable gentleman in the Treasury Bench that the day was coming, and was not far distant either when from Sandwich to Gaspe a cry would be heard which, unless they obeyed it, would overwhelm them. (Hear, hear.) The question was of importance not to Upper Canada alone, but to Lower Canada, and to use a common but forcible expression, could no longer be "kicked" by the Legislature.—(Hear, hear.)

The question having been again put, Mr. White said he had expected before the vote was taken, that the Attorney General West would at least have said something on a question of so much importance to the country. His silence was strange, particularly when it was remembered that when in opposition he was himself very strongly in favor of the self-same principle. But the Attorney General since he had had a seat in the Treasury Bench, and enjoyed the emoluments of office, had changed his mind, and thrown aside the principles he formerly avowed. The Attorney General was not consistent. He had endeavored to find a way out of the difficulty by saying that this was not the time to consider the subject. If he was honest in his avowal, he would have gone a step further and given his supporters and the House an assurance that if this was not a proper time, there was a day coming when he would take the question with a view to its settlement on the equitable basis proposed in the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Cameron said that although he intended on this occasion to vote against the amendment, he could assure the House that he was strongly in favor of the principle it asserted. (Ironical cheer.) It would have been better had he endeavored to find a way out of the difficulty by saying that this was not the time to consider the subject. If he was honest in his avowal, he would have gone a step further and given his supporters and the House an assurance that if this was not a proper time, there was a day coming when he would take the question with a view to its settlement on the equitable basis proposed in the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McKellar, in rising to say a few words upon the resolution, I must express my deepest sympathies for the two honorable gentlemen who have just preceded me, in the very unenviable position they occupy. They are both from that section of the Province where politicians of all shades are agreed that the principle affirmed in the resolution should be substantially adopted.—(Hear, hear.) So strong and universal is this feeling that no man can be found in Western Canada who will venture to seek the suffrages of any constituency without acknowledging the correctness of the principle, and pledging himself to vote for its adoption. If I am not mistaken the two honorable gentlemen to whom I have alluded are pledged to support this measure.—To-night, being called upon to fulfil their pledges, they are placed on the horns of a dilemma. If they faithfully discharge their duty to their constituents, they must vote for the resolution; and in so doing they sacrifice the gentlemen now on the Treasury Bench. If they vote against the resolution, as I believe it to be, they are prepared to save the Ministry at the sacrifice of their own pledges, and of their own promise solemnly made to their constituents at the hustings. (Hear, hear.) Their apology

not brought up at the proper time and in a proper manner, the true interpretation of which is, that it should be introduced at a time when they could vote for it without endangering the position of the Ministry. I have no patience with those or any other gentlemen who attempt to shield themselves from the charge of inconsistency under excuses of this kind. I think the hon. gentleman who is the mover of this resolution, will find some difficulty in satisfying the country as to the consistency of his course. If we are to believe his declarations on the floor of the House this evening, the importance to the country of the principle involved in the resolution, is of such magnitude, that no Administration who refuses to grant it, should be continued in power; yet, in the face of all these declarations, what has been the course of the honorable gentleman? Was he not, during the last three sessions of Parliament, giving his vote and influence to keep the present Ministry in office; and during the whole of that period have the Ministry refused to recognize or adopt the principle for which the member for South Simcoe has this evening so warmly contended; have they not upon every occasion voted down, just as they will do with the motion now under discussion, and then the mover of the resolution will, as formerly, give them his support to the end of the session. The gentlemen on the Treasury Bench have themselves, upon a future occasion, most solemnly declared that they would not be made to remove the difficulties that exist between both sections of the Province, when they have not indicated in the Speech from the Throne what changes they are prepared to suggest? They have again and again ignored the principle for which this side of the House has so long contended, and have always been warmly contended. They might depend upon it that they could neither impose by such a subterfuge upon this House, nor upon the constituencies they were accountable to. (Hear, hear.) He was unwilling to detain the House longer on this often discussed subject, for he knew there were many gentlemen who wished to speak upon it. He should have said that he then because it maintained a principle which every Upper Canadian was bound to support, and which every Lower Canadian should see it was his interest to concede; for Lower Canada had more to fear from a dissolution of the Union, if it must come, than Upper Canada. (Cheers.)

Mr. Burwell said the sentiments of Upper Canadians were strongly in favour of Representation based upon Population as regards the two Provinces. If he believed that there was one principle more deeply rooted in the minds of the people than another, one political improvement more desired, it was that the people of Upper Canada should be represented in proportion to their numbers as compared to the population of Lower Canada. It had been the subject of public discussion for a number of years past, and in every county of Upper Canada as in the Legislature of the Province, and he believed that he was correct in saying that a very large majority of members from Upper Canada had pledged themselves directly or indirectly in favour of the principle. He was quite certain that before long the pressure of the people of Upper Canada would be so great that the Legislature cannot withhold from them that which they claim to be their just rights, and at the same time they would maintain that the principle would be equal justly whether it applied in favour of Upper or Lower Canada, in proportion to population, so long as the Union continued to exist. Public attention having been so long and so pointedly called to this question, it was deeply to be regretted that the Ministry had not seen fit to advise some allusion to be made to it in His Excellency's speech, at the opening of the Session, and it was particularly to be regretted that the part of Upper Canada, when the census was nearly completed, shows so clearly the preponderance of population is greatly in favour of that part of the Province. The resolution before the House was in some respects objectionable as by its tenor, Representation would be based upon wealth as well as Population. Whereas it must be conceded that numbers (as has heretofore been contended for) would be the more equitable principle upon which representation should be based as regards the two Provinces.

Mr. Wilson said a variety of subjects had been referred to in the Speech from the Throne, of far less consequence than that which formed the subject of the resolution, and it was extraordinary that in this, the

last session of this House—when the census was almost complete, and when the general result of it must be perfectly well known—no allusion should have been made by His Excellency to so important a question which agitated the whole people of Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen on the other side said this was not the proper time to discuss the question—that it should form a substantive motion, when it could be discussed on its merits. This was one of those evasions which these hon. gentlemen were so ingenious in devising, when they sought to escape the expression of an opinion on a subject which pressed them too closely. But this was precisely the time for the settlement of this long pending demand, and he trusted whatever the result of the motion might be, that the different constituencies of the country would know how their representatives in this last session had dealt with the rights which had been delegated to them. (Hear, hear.) Now, it was quite clear there was a

sustained by the people of the Upper Province. This had been admitted by His Excellency and his present advisers, and it was too apparent to be denied. In such a case there must be some remedy. Now what he asked was, a greater representation to be granted to that people who were greater in number, and greatest in wealth, and who contributed the most by far to the public service. There was a difference at the time of the Union between the number in the two sections of the Province. The advantage of numbers was then in favour of the Lower Province, and yet there was an equality of numbers from each Province. But there were special and exceptional reasons which he need not now repeat, for this arrangement then, which did not exist now, and that can be no precedent therefore for applying the rule under such widely different circumstances against the Upper Province at this day. But it was said that gentlemen on the Opposition side had actually abandoned this righteous demand of a greater representation. There never was a greater perversion of facts.—(Cheers.)

It might be that a separation of the Provinces had been more prominently demanded of late than an enlarged representation, but this had been not because this latter demand was abandoned by the Opposition, but because of its pernicious rejection by the gentlemen on the Ministerial side. (Hear, hear.) The claim for an enlarged representation had never been abandoned, but always been warmly contended for. He must in his turn observe upon the singular conduct of the hon. gentlemen from Wexford and Victoria, and some others of the Upper Canada members, who were eternally prating of their being in favour of the principle of this resolution, and yet, oddly enough, were always voting against it. (Hear, hear.) They might depend upon it that they could neither impose by such a subterfuge upon this House, nor upon the constituencies they were accountable to. (Hear, hear.) He was unwilling to detain the House longer on this often discussed subject, for he knew there were many gentlemen who wished to speak upon it. He should have said that he then because it maintained a principle which every Upper Canadian was bound to support, and which every Lower Canadian should see it was his interest to concede; for Lower Canada had more to fear from a dissolution of the Union, if it must come, than Upper Canada. (Cheers.)

Mr. Thibault said that by such speeches as some which had been made, the adoption of the principle of Representation by Population would not be promoted. It was no longer to be denied that the desire for that measure has become universal in Upper Canada. The time had come when Lower Canada must say whether it would or would not be granted. Let the truth be told. When a measure passing in this House adopting the principle of Representation by Population, it would be resisted to the death. Bloodshed would be the result. It is true then that we should part, but let us part in friendship. Let us have Dissolution pure et simple. His friends had precipitated this crisis by departing from the safe principle of the Double Majority. Lower Canada would be no longer safe. When a measure passing in this House adopting the principle of Representation by Population, it would be resisted to the death. Bloodshed would be the result. It is true then that we should part, but let us part in friendship. 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dren were brought up, and where he expected to die. He had borne his humble part in defending those rights in times past, and trusted to be always faithful to the same cause in the future.

Mr. Atkins did not feel disposed to allow the remarks of the hon. gentleman to pass without entering his demurrer against them. He could sympathize with the hon. member for Portneuf (Thibodeau), coming as he did from Lower Canada, in his objections to Representation by Population, but must object most decidedly to the sentiments they had just heard from the hon. member for Cornwall. He could afford to pass by in silence the sneers that hon. gentleman had been pleased to cast against the Upper Canada members. For himself, he could assure the hon. member for Cornwall, that he came into the House on principles as independent as himself, and that he represented a constituency many times greater and more important than Cornwall, which might be taken from Upper Canada altogether and not be at all missed. He could assure the hon. member for Cornwall, as well as the members from Lower Canada, that whatever might be their predilections and wishes, Upper Canada would not longer consent to be made the tool of the eastern section of the Province. The hon. member for Cornwall was scarcely more sincere than the hon. members for Victoria and Welland. They had over and over again avowed themselves in favour of the principle of Representation by Population and were now about to shirk the vote. He took rather different grounds. He said that he was prepared to do justice to Upper Canada if the census should show that her population greatly exceeded that of Lower Canada. But he was particularly cautious not to state that representation by Population must show, before he would condescend to do her the justice he so vaguely shadowed forth. The demand in Upper Canada for Representation by Population was already irresistible, and he questioned if ten members should venture at next election to go before the people of Upper Canada and ignore the principle. He warmly resented the insult which had been thrown out by the member for Cornwall against an absent member of having been pitchforked into the House.

Hon. J. B. Macdonald asked who the hon. member thought he had referred to.

Mr. Atkins replied, the hon. member for Toronto.

Hon. J. B. Macdonald denied that his allusion was to the hon. member for Toronto. It was impossible that the reference could have been to him. Moreover, he was not in the habit of taking advantage of the absence of members.

Mr. Atkins said that as long as the hon. member for Cornwall persisted in the course which he had manifested to-night, so long would the sympathies of the people of Western Canada be alienated from him. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. Foley said—Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that in pursuing his line of argument in sustenance of his own peculiar views, my friend from Cornwall has deemed it appropriate to make attacks as wanton and unjust as they are undeserving and unprovoked, on hon. gentlemen on his own side of the House, with whom he professes to act in concert, so far, at all events, as they are in favour of the common opponents of a Government, despoited of the confidence of the people of Upper Canada and ruling against their well understood wishes, and against their best interests.

It being after midnight, and many members calling for adjournment, Mr. Foley moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House then adjourned.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATED STATES.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is that of the United States amended. The alterations are generally regarded even at the North as improvements. The following includes all the material amendments:—

1.—The preamble invokes "the favour and guidance of Almighty God."

2.—Any judicial or other federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature of such State.

3.—Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the executive departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

4.—The President may approve any appropriation and disprove any other appropriation in the same bill.

5.—The general welfare clause is omitted.

6.—No bounties can be granted from the treasury, and no duties or taxes on imports from foreign nations shall be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.

7.—Congress shall have power to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, buoys, and other aids to navigation on the coasts and the improvement of harbours, and the removing of obstructions in rivers, and in all such cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation, facilitated as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

8.—The expenses of the Post Office Department, after the 1st March, 1863, will be paid out of its own revenue.

9.—The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States and Territories of the United States, is forbidden.

10.—Congress shall have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory, not belonging to the Confederacy.

11.—Congress shall appropriate no money, unless it be asked and estimated for by one of the heads of departments, and submitted by the President, unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays—or to pay its own expenses—or claims adjudicated against the Confederacy.

12.—Congress is required to establish a tribunal to adjudicate claims against the Government.

13.—Congress can grant no extra compensation to any contractor, officer, agent or servant, after contract made or service rendered.

14.—Every law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

15.—When any river divides or flows through two or more States they may enter into compact to improve its navigation.

16.—The President holds his office for six years, and is not re-eligible.

17.—Upon removal of civil officers in the Executive Department, except Cabinet officers and officers connected with the diplomatic service, the President shall report the removal to the Senate, with his reasons therefor.

18.—The citizens of one State cannot sue the citizens of another State in the Federal Courts.

19.—Citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy with their slaves and other property, and the rights of property in slaves shall not thereby be impaired.

20.—Other States shall be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, voting by States.

21.—The institution of Negro Slavery shall be recognized and protected in the Territory by Congress and the Territorial Government. And the citizens of all the States shall have the right to take their slaves to the Territory.

22.—The Constitution shall be amended upon the demand of any three States for a convention of all the States suggesting th

amendments. And if the Convention of all the States concur in the amendments, and they are ratified by a majority of the State Legislatures or Conventions, they shall be a part of the Constitution.

23.—Congress shall pass no law impairing or denying the right of property in negro slaves.

A NOISE DISTURBANCE.—Billy Mulligan, a notorious New York ruffian, was lately, to the great joy of all decent people, sentenced to State Prison, after conviction on a charge of attempting to discharge a pistol at a police officer. The soul of rovelism was said at Billy's fate, his powerful political friends were insoluble at the loss of a shoulder-bitter equally potent with knife or pistol, and to threaten to break the skull or cut the throat of any of their opponents, for pure love of the exercise, on the briefest notice. Immense efforts were made to defeat the sentence, and they have been successful; brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of error, the Court ordered him a new trial upon the ground that to aim a loaded pistol at a man's breast, and to threaten to kill him on the spot, is not an attempt to discharge it but only a preparation to discharge—a singularly nice and happy distinction, and peculiarly worthy of the Supreme Court of Justice of the United States.

A VERY SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred at a paper mill of the Messrs. Barber Bros., of Georgetown, on Friday evening, between six and seven o'clock, which resulted in the death of James Cummins, the fireman, and severe injury to an engineer from Mr. Garshore's foundry at Dundas. The accident happened to the revolving boiler which blew up, and so great was the force of the explosion, that the boiler was driven down the river some 150 yards. The fireman died at 11 o'clock last night. Mr. William Barber had been in the building a short time before but, very providentially, was absent at the time of the explosion. The foregoing particulars are obtained from the Toronto Leader of Monday.

The London Free Press says that unmistakable evidence of the existence of oil has been discovered in the township of Dereham, near the village of Tillsonburg. The firm of Watkins and Mills, of Hamilton and Toronto, have purchased six or eight acres from Mr. Burns, Esq., and the Port Huron Oil Company have leased between twenty and thirty acres from the Messrs. Tillson, whose property adjoins that of Mr. Burns. It is supposed that the whole district is covered with oil, and that in the course of a few weeks several other investments will be made. The village of Tillsonburg is situated on the Plank Road, between Ingersoll and Port Burwell.

Distressing Accident.—On Monday morning last, as Mr. Francois Gagnon, a respectable farmer of the parish of Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans, was engaged in thrashing, by machinery driven by a windmill, his right hand was caught in the teeth of the cylinder. The wind being high at the time the machinery was going at great speed, and the bones of the hand were not only crushed, but the muscles and tendons of the arm were dreadfully torn. Dr. Russell, of this city, was sent for, and as amputation in all such injuries is necessary to save life, the operation was at once performed by Mr. Gagnon, although seventy-nine years of age stood it without flinching, and is doing well.—*Quebec Chronicle*

"At the palace at Drottningholm, in Sweden, there is a portrait of a reindeer, which is represented, on an occasion of emergency, to have drawn an officer with important dispatches the incredible distance of 800 English miles in forty-eight hours. The event is stated to have happened in 1699, and tradition adds that the deer dropped down lifeless on its arrival. Some experiments were made in the year 1769, in order to ascertain the speed of the reindeer when exerted to the full extent for a short distance. Of three deer yoked, to light sledges, the first performed three thousand and eighty-nine feet in two minutes, or at the rate of nine teen miles an hour.

Mr. McGee was honored with a torchlight procession in Quebec, on Wednesday night. The crowd accompanied him to his hotel when he thanked them for the window for the compliment. He introduced Mr. Foley, who also made an address.

Miss Mary Duggan, of Cherry-street, Hamilton, was wounded in the scalp by a rifle ball, while ascending the Mountain on Monday. A young man had been practising at a target in a careless manner. Hence the accident. The young lady is not very badly hurt.

The jury who have investigated the cause of the death of the old man Thomas Mulhara, who was found lying dead by the road along Hamilton last week, have returned a verdict of "Willful murder" against some person or persons unknown.

The *Bernardine* of the 6th March quotes from *Barbadoes journals* to the 8th February, that "a report was current to the effect that his Excellency Governor Hineke was about to remove to Jamaica."

A man of the name of Ed. Pier, who resided near Drummondville, was discovered frozen to death on a vacant lot, near his own house, on Saturday morning last. He was of intemperate habits.

An empty tavern, called the "Great Eastern," near Port Elgin, belonging to Mr. Joseph Gilbert, was destroyed by fire on the 8th. No insurance.

A young woman named Boyd, while walking along the Gall and Gough railway last week, fell through a bridge a distance of fifteen feet. She was so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful.

One day last week, two little boys at Albert Lea, Freeborn county, Minn., were indulging in the amusement of mock hanging, when one of them got the rope so firmly around his throat that the play ended in a tragedy.

Sir Charles Fellowes has bequeathed the value of Milton to the British Museum, with the condition that the watch shall be placed under a glass and be open to the public inspection.

The New Orleans *Delta* says that a party of gentlemen have bought 500,000 acres of land in Southern Florida, about 100 miles south of Tampa Bay, at two cents per acre, where they intend to raise tropical fruit.

The steam ferry-boat *Howard* has been regularly plying between Prescott and Ogdensburg since the 12th inst.

Dr. Holmes, a well-known physician of London, C. W., was seized while asleep on Sunday last, by a paralytic stroke. He died on the following morning.

The County Council of Drummond had passed a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that county.

Lord A. Vane Tempest has been placed by his friends in a private asylum.

Jane Keegan, a child two years of age, was burned to death in Quebec, on the 16th.

Timothy Sullivan, a shoemaker, got drunk the other night in London, C. W., and broke both his legs.

A despatch from St. Louis reports the receipt in that city of foreign goods which have been admitted free at New Orleans.

Newstead Abbey and domain have been purchased by Mr. Webb, late of the 17th Lancers, Pepper Hall, Yorkshire, for £150,000.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Quebec, March 26.

After routine business bills were introduced to amend the act providing for the number of licences to be issued for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to increase the capital stock of the People's Bank.

To amend the law relating to the issue of shop and tavern licences in the cities.

To amend the 16th sub-section of Upper Canada Common School Act.

To provide for the more general adoption of the practice of vaccination.

To make better provision for the election of directors of Bank, Railway and Insurance Companies.

For the amendment of the law relating to Dower and the law respecting the assessment of property in Upper Canada.

Respecting maps and plans of towns and villages in Upper Canada.

Confirming the re-survey of part of the Township of Goderich.

Hon. Mr. Moore gave notice of a motion affirming the principle that the accountability of the Executive can only be constitutionally enforced by a vote in the Legislative Assembly.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Merritt a select committee was appointed to enquire into the causes which have occasioned the diversion of the trade of the West through the United States by way of the Hudson and port of New York, and to submit for the consideration of this House the best means of regaining it through its original and natural Channel through the St. Lawrence, by the port of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Paton—to provide for the rendition of verdicts in civil cases, although the jury may not be unanimous, which was passed through committee, and then read a third time and passed.

The Married Women's Life Insurance Bill and Assignment of Dower Bill were read a second time.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

New York, March 26.

The Times correspondent says—It is understood to be settled that Mr. Leppert, at present Secretary of Legation at Vienna, will be retained at Mr. Seward's request.

Several gentlemen have arrived here from Texas within a day or two. One of them states that in conversation with Governor Houston a few days since, he stated that civil war in Texas was inevitable, and Alabama would soon be involved in the same dilemma.

The Southern Commissioners are troubled by the recent news from Texas.

New Orleans, March 25.

The principal road to the City of Mexico was swarming with bands of robbers.

Capt. Aldham of the British steamer *Varlorus*, had been seriously wounded while returning from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz.

Rumors had reached the capital that a party of filibusters had invaded Lower California.

It was also reported that a movement was progressing for the separation of a number of the Border States and their creation into Sierra Madre Republic.

The publication of the fifth volume of Macaulay's History of England, edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan, is announced for the 15th inst. It will comprise the events of the years 1698, 1699, 1700, and 1701, including the death of James II, and the memorable general election of 1701.

From this Lord Macaulay left, transcribed and revised for the press. It is given to the world precisely as it was left. Besides the revised manuscript, a few pages containing the first rough sketch of the last two months of William's reign are all that is left. From this Lady Trevelyan has, with some difficulty, deciphered the account of the death of William. No attempt has been made to join it on to the preceding part, or to supply the corrections which would have been made by the tasteful hand of the author.

must inevitably meet in a few months, at most, ministers are again making fair promise. But what security have we that other thunderbolts will not fall? It is somewhat pleasing to know that a general election is near when matters can be adjusted to the satisfaction of the rate-payers; and in the mean time, we can only hope that no such calamity will again occur.

Since the infusion of the election element into the Upper House, that honorable body seems to be much improved and to exhibit much more energy and independence than formerly. The ministry received a terrible blow in the first vote of the session; three to one against them. And they are seriously threatened with a direct vote of want of confidence.

It is supposed by many that the present session will be a short one, but we see no indications of any such result, judging from the progress of events in the House. A large amount of time has been wasted in moving amendments to the address—straw splitting on isolated points—which there was no expectation of carrying, and which, if adopted, would be worthless. This senseless practice has been indulged in by both sides of the House; the Ministry having their own tools to do the work and delay the business of the session to an inconvenient season for legislators, and render their facilities for passing their own measures by crowding them through the House when many of the benches will be empty and when the pressure of private business has compelled a considerable number of members to return to their homes.

The real business of legislation is thus every year crowded into the end of the session, and hurried through in a crude unfinished state at a time when members, wearied with the length of sitting and anxious to get home, were either absent or unprepared to give an intelligent vote. The amendments to which we have referred, as uselessly occupying the time of the House have mostly come from the friends of the Ministry who may be seen censuring them in the blandest terms, taking care when their votes were wanted to give them to the very parties they affect to blame.

There is no doubt that the session will last over thirty days to allow members to pocket their salaries, in accordance with Mr. Cartier's bill to compensate members of parliament for their attendance. According to this law members are to receive \$6 a day for every day under 30 days, should the House be prorogued before that period had elapsed.—But if it should be prorogued only one day after, they will receive \$600 each! Now, while the tendency of the bill is to make short sessions, it is notorious that, practically, members are to be paid more in proportion to service than ever. It is not absurd that if the House sits only 29 days members should receive \$168, while for 31 days they shall receive \$600! The thing is monstrous.

We hope that some member will have the courage to repeal Mr. Cartier's bill and bring in a new measure more compatible with justice and propriety.

It is confidently asserted by some of our well informed contemporaries that vacancies already occur in the cabinet. The "Chatham Planet" announces the retirement of Mr. Vankoughnet from the Ministry and his acceptance of the Chancellorship as follows:—

"The public will regret to learn that the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet will, in all probability, shortly vacate his place in the present Cabinet, and fill the Chancellor's chair, vice the Hon. Mr. Blake, retired. Undoubtedly Mr. Vankoughnet's retirement from the Government will be a serious loss. It is not true, however, that the Hon. John A. Macdonald will fill the place at present occupied by Chief Justice Robinson."

The Planet also says:—

"A wing of the Opposition has a good deal to say relative to the Hon. J. C. Morrison still continuing to hold the office of Solicitor General West since his defeat in Parliament. We may say, however, that Mr. Morrison has not sat in Council since the election, and, furthermore, his resignation is in the hands of the Government."

The *Planet* confirms the statement about Mr. Morrison, and says it is probable his successor will be appointed before Parliament re-assembles.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General has made his Report of the Department under his charge, from which it appears that this department of the Government is in a prosperous condition; the last year being the first in which the revenue has been greater than the expenditure, and the hint is thrown out that the letter postage may be reduced to 3 cents.

Now, we think that it would be a greater boon to the Province, if the Government would do away with that tax on information, the newspaper postage.

The Revenue and Expenditure, comparatively, for the years 1852 and 1860, were:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1852.....	\$230,000	\$276,000
1860.....	\$659,000	\$645,000

Some of the details were as follows:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Mail service by Stage.....	\$174,563	
do. Steamboat.....	14,587	
do. Railroad.....	110,568	
Total Salaries.....	\$310,079	
Revenue from Newspapers.....	\$65,422	

The average time taken by the three lines of steamers between Liverpool and New York and Boston with the mails is as follows:

	Westward.	Eastward.
Cunards N. Y. branch 13 1 10 23		
do. Boston 13 14 11 8		
Inman's Screw line 14 22 13 17		

The number of letters carried by Canadian vessels from Europe to the United States, were:

	Letters.
From Britain.....	500,000
France and Belgium.....	70,000
Prussia.....	50,000

Epistolary correspondence with our American neighbors has more than doubled within the last ten years.

The Parcel Post has yielded a revenue of \$1,850.

There has been 480,000 letters Registered and only 32 failures or losses.

During the year 1860, there has been 207,751 dead letters, originating in the Province.

The revenue arising from the Money order Branch has amounted to \$11,432, and the cost of maintaining the system \$11,862.

The question of Sunday labor in the Post Offices, as our readers are probably aware, is optional with each Postmaster.

There has been stamps disposed of to the amount of \$215,225.

THE AMERICAN STATES.

The national storm which threatened to burst on the United States, with all the terrible accompaniments of civil war, embittered with political differences of an almost irreconcilable nature, is about to pass away, and leave the national atmosphere comparatively calm. But the unity which was held up exultingly by a self-governed people for the admiration of the monarchists of Europe, is a matter of yesterday, and can only now be found on the page of history. The Southern secessionists have, in a measure gained their point. It appears that the President has adopted a Fabian policy, and trusting to time to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South, thereby avoids baptizing his official career in the blood of his fellow-countrymen. It is stated that the federal troops are about to retire from the soil of the Southern Confederacy, and if such is the case, the South for the present triumphs in her secession, although paying enormously for it in the heavy military expenses.

The English press appears to recognize the new republic, and has faith in the potency of the cottonocracy, while one of them pertinently observes, that there is a slight parallel between the cause of the war of independence, and that of the secession. The federal government imposes a heavy tariff on manufactured goods imported into the Southern States, where manufacturing is not carried on, but who devote their attention to the production of the raw material, and are therefore opposed to a tariff of any description. It is direct taxation which obtains in the South, and the federal institution of the Customs is the peculiar detestation of the Southerner. However, the direct policy of the President is still hidden, but incidents point out that bloodshed will be avoided at any cost.

The mismanagement of the Reformatory Prison at Isle aux Noix continues to afford matter of thought and anxiety to the philanthropic mind of Canada. So far has the matter now gone that Judge Mondelet thought it his duty to refer to it on the opening of the March term of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal. He stated to the Grand Jury, that "from official and other sources there is reason to believe, that the Reformatory Prison at Isle-aux-Noix is in a condition which calls for the immediate and energetic action of the authorities, and that it should not be allowed to continue a single moment such as it is."

It will be remembered by the readers of the *Herald* that the former efficient warden of the prison, under whose enlightened and faithful management the institution was working well, was too "Protestant" for the present rulers of Canada, and was removed to make way for Mr. Prieur, an individual whose only qualification for the office into which he was, unfortunately, placed, consisted in his being a political favorite and co-religionist of Cartier & Co. How the experiment has worked let the reader judge from the following extracts taken from ministerial journals:

The Montreal *Advertiser* says "we received yesterday from the highest quarter a confirmation of the previously published charges against the management of this institution, to which Judge Mondelet drew attention in strong language in his charge to the Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench."

"It appears that a systematic persecution has been instituted by the Warden against English, Scotch and Irish boys in the prison, while the French Canadian boys are allowed to do as they please, and are encouraged to act as spies, and to give false evidence against the English and the British officers."

"Cruel and unusual punishments which no legal tribunal has power to inflict, have been exercised on the British prisoners at the mandate of the Warden, with a brutality and ferocity worthy of Austria or Naples; and the institution instead of being a reformatory to win to honesty and morality those made guilty by ignorance and neglect, has become under Mr. Prieur a perfect Pandemonium, to torture and harden them in wickedness."

"Three escapes took place last week; and unless the Government interfere at once, and take prompt measures to remedy the present condition of things, nothing is more likely than a revolt and total break up of the institution."

"What is required is a searching enquiry, fair, open and above board, in which disinterested parties can testify of the facts within their knowledge, and which the Government must grant, or bear the consequences."

The Montreal *Planet* says "the judge had his information from official as well as from private sources, and a morning contemporary furnishes evidence to the same effect, but much more horrible and disgusting. Cruelty of the most barbarous kind—worthy of the dark ages, and of the dungeons of the Inquisition, is asserted to be practiced upon the poor sufferers beggared for mercy's sake that the punishment might be inflicted upon their backs, even that was denied them, and the strokes delivered so that they would strike the hardest, under the arm and round upon the breast. The Warden standing by all the while and repeatedly giving orders to 'strike hard.' One poor boy in particular received eight lashes, after he was perfectly insensible, and remained in a state of unconsciousness for twenty-five minutes after thoughts were loosed and he was let down upon the floor.—Another boy has been known to faint three or four different times from exhaustion and cruel torture. It is also true that persons have been selected to inflict corporal punishment upon prisoners against whom they were well known to harbour feelings of the strongest hatred. Is this right? Boys flogged two months ago have still unhealed wounds, such was the brutal nature of the punishment they received, and those boys have been kept naked constantly, during the whole of that period, with the exception of one shirt each, and the excuse given that they will run away. Others have been confined in dark cells for three months, chained to the wall with two feet of chain, and are described in a state bordering upon insanity,

COUNTY OF RENFREW.
CONTINUING—OPENING.

Perhaps in leaving Pembroke I should have mentioned the many amiable qualities of its inhabitants—the attractions of the domestic circles, over which preside the Queens of Society on the Upper Ottawa, defining the boundaries of cultivation and refinement with a beautiful line of demarcation—the zeal and pulpit ability of its clergymen—the kirk-going staidness of the John Knoxes of the lancet, and the traditions and comical jokes of a "Bob Boyle," but perhaps to have entered into particulars, would have been too like dissecting and laying open to the public eye mere matters of trivial eccentricity, interesting only to a locality. In bidding an adieu to Pembroke, I venture to predict that the future of this interesting village is pregnant with a high commercial career.

I will now turn to the southern part of the County—your readers have all heard of the far-famed Opeongo Road that winds its way through the length of this county to the Great Opeongo Lake on the Madawaska River; they must have heard of this much vaunted home for the starved European peasant, through the columns of the Provincial newspaper, and the tales of the wonder-mongering enthusiasts in Canada's progress. The Road, one of the present Government's speculations, was one of the great hobbies on which the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet went into power. He made a magnificent handle of it with which to edgel the idea into the heads of the Rideau Division electors, that he knew all about opening up wild lands, making roads, making timber, emigration, settlement, agriculture, Hessian fly, Weevils, and a multitude of agricultural details that would have utterly appalled Me, eh himself. Well do I remember how this embry statesman waxed eloquent on the subject of the vast valley of the Ottawa being opened up by a liberal and paternal Government, and at no distant day teeming with its millions of inhabitants, all rejoicing in the blessings which surrounded them, in that favoured region of Canada, and basking under the benign protection of the British flag—in gorgeous rolling periods he depicted the future of the Ottawa valley, rich in its resources of timber, alluvial tracts of land that stretched to the shores of Lake Huron, broken only by the placid lake and deer-haunted stream, wanting only the unemployed sinews of Britain to make those stern forests smiling fields of golden grain. How the juvenile Honorable stuffed those verdant agricultural specimens of humanity who thronged around the wagon in Renfrew village, from which he and the present member for Carleton spouted their stereotyped *rols*, was positively refreshing to one who was for some time unaccustomed to such gigantic exhibitions of superior humbug. How that smoke-faced crowd cheered at each flattering allusion to their sectional vanity. The opening glories of the Opeongo Road was the burden of his song—his morning meditation, his after-dinner speech, and his evening's peculiar glorification. The people were simple in their estimates of improbabilities, and on the faith of the picture drawn in that mellifluous language in which the hon. gentlemen indulge when he has a favorite hobby to ride, they gave Philip of Weevil notoriety, their support and influence.

In the first year after the appointment of Mr. French, an importation fresh from the green sod of Ireland, a rush of Irish Roman Catholic emigrants took place to the free grants then at the disposal of their countryman, and the same class continued to fill in during the two following years, at the same time showing repugnance at allowing any emigrants of a different creed to occupy lands within the bounds of their wide spread community. This policy, it was asserted, was fostered by some suckling Grattans in the upper part of the County, whose political ambition led them to hope that with a mass of Roman Catholic voters on the Opeongo Road, they would have a preponderating influence on the elections, and could dictate to the ministry of the time, as to the official appointments in the County. This Jesuitical policy was early seen through by those who had "learned, marked and inwardly digested," the statistical fact, that Roman Catholic settlements en masse, never succeed; they remain together a few years, then gradually break up, and drift naturally into the great avenues of commerce, public works, and the confines of great cities, where they receive their daily dollar for their daily toil, and where the mysterious attractions of their religion are rendered doubly attractive by the gorgeous trappings in which they are presented in the sombre city cathedral. It is the man of Teutonic extraction, Puritanical in his leanings, whose cathedral is by the side of the rushing cascade, where the voice of the gathered waters is singing a never-ending hymn of glory to the Creator, who makes the pioneer of a new settlement. He has faith in the future, and reliance on his ultimate success; the half of his precious time is not frittered away, by church festivals and holidays, and he hangs on to his purpose, through hardships, difficulties and dangers with that indomitable tenacity which is a sure forerunner of success.

In the third and fourth years of the existence of the Opeongo Road settlement, a new type of emigration set in. This time the scene at Farrell's wharf was changed from the harsh outlines of southern and western Irish immigration to the softer features of the English vales. The Irish emigration had stopped as if by magic—the current had been directed into another channel, and been replaced by a class of emigrants of a better description. The emigrants who arrived at this period, were of a mingled description, from the English ports, allured from the

quiet comfortable homes of England to the Government Eldorado painted by the self-interested pen of a land agent. The florid color of their countenances showed the Saracen lineage of the second tidal wave of emigration to the Opeongo settlement. Those were the Jones, Browns, and Thompsons of humble artisan life, mingled with some of the middle branches of the tree of English society—from the commercial clerk with his wife and child, seeking a life of independent action, to the half-pay retired Crimean officer, surrounded with a few of the evidences of a refined life on the shores of the land he had left; here a case of books, yonder an Erard, the notes from which on the banks of Lake Clear would be accompanied by the gushing, joyous song of the evening plover. They look forward with high hope to their prospective farming in the new region they are going to, and have the most sanguine expectations of acquiring a competence in a few years, but as this subject will require another letter, I will postpone the conclusion.

FALCON.

McNab, March 28, 1861.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.
Quebec, 23d March, 1861.

MR. EDITOR—Much to the relief of those who pay the piper in Canada, it has been officially announced, that no further aid is to be given to the Grand Trunk at present. It was well understood that the Government was disposed to give the assistance prayed for; but public opinion was so strongly and clearly expressed to admit of the continuance of the system of public plundering. Notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of the Company's affairs, the most reckless extravagance is still practiced. It is a common occurrence to read an extra car, and in some cases an extra train, for the accommodation of some favored individual.

In answer to a question put to the Government last night, the House was informed that the Solicitor General for Upper Canada still holds his office, and his seat in the Executive Council, notwithstanding his failure to get a seat in the Legislature. It is true, that the principles of Responsible Government, and the wishes of a large majority of the people of Upper Canada, are set at defiance, by this course of proceeding, but what does John A. and his colleagues care; they have a Lower Canada majority at their backs.

In the discussion which took place on Mr. Ferguson's motion, affirming the principle of representation based on population, it will be observed, that almost every Upper Canadian who spoke on the subject, strongly expressed themselves in favor of the principle, and their desire to see it carried out as speedily as practicable. McGeoe voted against Ferguson's motion, but delivered a most masterly and statesmanlike speech in favor of a new constitution, based on population, so far as representation in the popular branch of the Legislature is concerned. He showed most conclusively, the necessity of having something to take the place of the shreds and patches, at present known as the constitution.

A motion was made in the House, a few days ago, disapproving of the conduct of those who had survived the insults, during the Prince's visit last summer, to the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Masons and the Orange body. A large majority voted against it, but still a considerable number had independence enough to say that they would not submit to insult, even by Colonial Secretaries, or Governor Generals.

A Bill to allow Jurors to return verdicts, in civil cases, although they may not be unanimous, was carried yesterday, in the Legislative Council, by a very large majority, although opposed by the Government. I suppose, however, it will be hushed in the other branch of the Legislature, where the Government are in the ascendant.

The House has adjourned till Tuesday week, a large majority of Upper Canadians being opposed to the arrangement; because few of the members West of Toronto, can avail themselves of the recess, to return home.

Mr. Brown is still too unwell to leave Toronto, but is expected here after the Easter recess. His absence, as the leader of the Reform party, has been a subject of deep regret to his numerous friends, both social and political.

Yours, E.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

SIR—Recently these Counties have been a good deal agitated on the question, shall £100,000 of the Preferential Bonds be issued to complete the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to Roddy's Bay, &c., and the result has been that the people, in almost every municipality have voted against it.

It might be useful to calmly enquire into the cause of such a vote from the very people who had formerly been so zealous in voting such large sums to protect the rail road. It does not proceed from the want of success of that part of the road that is in operation, for it shows a fair balance, after paying working expenses, under the present Superintendent, and it is evident to every person who has visited the Port station, and seen the immense quantity of saved lumber has accumulated there, that the Railway has caused an immense trade to spring up, by employing men and horses, which consumes the products of the country; the same result would occur in an increased ratio, providing the road was extended.

It is asserted by some that the Townships that now enjoy the benefits of the road, voted against it because they expected no further advantages from its extension. If that was their reason, it showed very bad faith to the other part of the Counties, who are still without the road, and who contributed their share of the money that built the road now in operation. But those who are accused of such disreputable conduct, denies the charge and appeals to the votes of these townships who are most anxious for the extension of the road.

The truth of the matter is, the country has no confidence that justice would be done by the Directors, otherwise the vote would have been a very different one from that recorded. When the Company were accused of mismanagement, extravagance, and the injustice of expending so much money in Brockville, that was not absolutely required at the time. No one attempted an apology

for the Directors; the utmost that could be said, was that it was a great pity that the road could not be extended before the materials that had been prepared for the bridge and the road could be used.

If the monopolists in Brockville, or more properly, Mr. Steele, ever wish to see the road extended through the help of these Counties, he must select his Directors from gentlemen north of the Rideau, that the people know, and has a confidence in; there may be many who never saw, or know but little of the Directors, yet there are very few who have not heard of the Wolford and Peterborough Directors, when Mr. Steele's right hand Directors furnished in the time of 1810-11. It is not much surprise if the people passed before they put such large sums as the Prefectural Deputies sought for into such hands.

To say the least, it was unfortunate for the success of the Railway that one person should have the control of the one fund contributed by these Counties. The people have no confidence in the one-man power, even if that power was got by giving full value for it in place of the paltry twenty-five pounds for which he purchased his stock. Moreover, when we find Mr. Steele and his Directors using their position as a political engine in compelling the employees to vote as they did at the late election, it becomes serious evil that ought to be remedied as soon as possible by selling stock at what it will bring, so as to do away with the one-man power. Report says only one employee of the Company voted for Mr. Bell at the late election, and that he was discharged shortly after. If that is a fact, Mr. Steele need not be surprised at the result of the late vote on the Prefectural Bond question.

BUSHMAN.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

In a general point of view, the foundations of the whole of the Parliamentary Buildings are complete. The front and flank walls are generally about twelve feet above the ground, and many of the internal walls are half the height. The eastern block of the Departmental Buildings is up to a short distance from the upper floor joints. The western block—the larger portion of the basement story—is complete. And in all the erections, the principal towers are about fifteen feet high. Great progress has been made in other important matters.

The original grant, it will be remembered, was \$100,000, and of this we have the best means of knowing that more than half remains in hand, and it is certain that the outlay for the current year will not be so great as for the last. We confess, considering the great amount of work already done, and the vast preparations made for the future operations, that we are no less surprised than gratified at this state of affairs. We proceed to show what has been effected for this outlay.

The progress of the actual erection of the various buildings has progressed most satisfactorily, and, considering the stupendous and difficult nature of the works, subsidiary to them, and not so apparent, unless to a minute and professional inspection, most rapidly.

In the first place all the works connected with the general drainage and ventilation, with the drains, culverts, etc., cut chiefly through solid rock are complete. No conception can be formed of these great works unless by inspection. Somebody has said that the most wonderful portion of London is that which is buried under ground; the same is in a great measure applicable to the structures of which we are now treating. In addition to what we have just said, all the expensive boilers and machinery required in these operations are purchased and delivered. Immense quantities of material of all sorts are bought and on the ground. A very large portion is already worked and ready for use. All the Nepean facing some of the Departmental Buildings and enough for the year's consumption of the others, is on hand and mostly worked. All the limestone that will be needed for the year's operations on all the works on the field, and has been worked upon by gangs of men during the whole of the winter. Bricks to the number of 1,500,000 have been delivered, and are mostly delivered. All the iron plates and girders are in the hands of the contractors, and some idea may be formed of the vastness of these works from the fact that these joints and girders cost in the cheapest market over \$600,000. In the next place we may remark that another important branch of work is in a very forward state; by far the larger portion of the current year's operations are complete, and the men are now operating on the ceilings for the upper tier of windows. The staves for the Departmental buildings are purchased; the immense piles and beams of lumber of all sorts will speak for themselves. We could enumerate many other items relating to supplies of material and forwarding works, to show how satisfactorily the buildings are progressing, but we have said enough on this point to satisfy every reasonable mind. A word as to the progress we may expect to see during the current year.

By the most accurate calculation it is found that the Departmental Buildings, the Parliamentary Buildings, and the Governor's House, will be ready to receive the public on the 1st of January during the present year, and without the necessity of a further grant. On the latter point there appears to be no doubt entertained; the balance in hand of the original grant will amply supply for the proper and vigorous prosecution of the works for the present year, and in fact very nearly up to the completion of the current year of Ottawa of Canada. We cannot do better than close with a statement so gratifying and encouraging, and so greatly to the credit and honor of all concerned in this great national undertaking.—Ottawa Citizen.

MINUTES OF THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith met on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1861, at the Town Hall, at eleven o'clock, A. M. Present, all the Council, viz: A. McArthur, James Burrows, A. Ferguson, B. McNelly, and John Roberts. Each Councillor presented the necessary declaration duly attested, which were filed by the Clerk.

Moved by John Roberts, seconded by Jas. Burrows, that A. McArthur, Esq., be appointed Town Reeve for the present year, 1861. Carried.

The Reeve after taking the declaration of office, took the Chair.

The following Township Officers were appointed:—

Auditors—John Sumner, on the part of the Reeve, and John Crosby, on the part of the Council. John Stewart, Assessor; John McDiarmid, Collector; Thos. Hawkins, Jno. Ferguson, and James Stewart, Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment.

Presented by the Clerk—the letter of Wm. Docherty, respecting taxes and statute labor on Lot 17, in the 12th Con., which was read.

Presented by the same, the account of James Poole, Esq., for printing for the year 1860, &c.

Presented by the same, the letter of Wm. Hutton, Esq., Secretary to the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

Five sealed tenders for the erection of a Bridge over the Mississippi, at Carleton Place, were then laid on the Council table.

On motion made by James Burrows, seconded by B. McNelly, the Council went into Committee of the whole; Mr. Roberts

GAME PROTECTION CLUB.

A meeting of the Society for the protection of Game was held at Almonte on Friday the 29th day of March; there were present the following members: A. Dickson, Esq., J. D. Gemmill, Esq., Jas. Poole, Esq., J. Menzies, Esq., Dr. Sweetland and Dr. Mostyn. On motion, Jas. Poole, Esq., seconded by Dr. Mostyn, was unanimously carried that A. Dickson, Esq., be President of this Club.

It was moved by J. D. Gemmill, Esq., seconded by Jas. Poole that Dr. Mostyn be Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by James Poole, Esq., seconded by Dr. Sweetland that J. D. Gemmill, Esq., be Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Mostyn, seconded by J. D. Gemmill, Esq., that Dr. Sweetland, J. Menzies, Esq., and Jas. Poole, Esq., be the standing Committee.—Carried.

The following Constitution was adopted, as reported by the Committee, being read, it was moved by Dr. Sweetland seconded by J. D. Gemmill, Esq., that they be adopted.—Carried.

CONSTITUTION.

1st. This Society shall be called the "Lanark and Renfrew Game Protection Club." 2nd. The Society shall be composed of the original members enrolled at the meeting of foundation, and of such gentlemen as shall become members.

3rd. The Officers of the Club shall be a President, Vice-President & Secretary-Treasurer, and three members of the Club, who shall together form a committee for the general objects and business of the Club.

4th. The objects of the Club shall be the preservation of the Game of the country, and the carrying out of any Acts of Parliament which now or hereafter may be in force having reference to the same.

BY-LAWS.

1st. There shall be a meeting of the members of the Club for the purpose of electing a Committee and receiving Reports on the first Monday of the month of February in each year, when the retiring Committee shall present their Report and the Secretary-Treasurer shall also submit a statement of his accounts.

2nd. A general meeting of members for the filling up of any vacancy in the Committee, or for the consideration of any matter of interest, shall be called at the discretion of the Committee, at any time, provided that three days notice be given.

3rd. Three members shall form a quorum of the Committee, and five a quorum of the Club, at a general meeting.

4th. It shall be the duty of the Committee to order the institution of all prosecutions by them deemed advisable, for offences committed against the Game Acts, brought under their cognizance, and all such prosecutions shall be brought in the name of the Secretary of the club for the time being in that capacity, but no money to be paid for any purpose unless sanctioned by the President and Secretary.

5th. The annual subscription payable by each member of the Club, shall be one dollar in advance.

6th. It shall be the duty of each member of the Club to reveal and declare to the Committee, or to some member thereof, any offence committed against the Game Acts, or any violation of the laws of the country, and the said Committee or member thereof so informed shall be bound to attend to such declaration and take immediate action thereon.

7th. Any member of the Club concealing any offence committed against the Game Acts, or any violation of the laws of the country, or against the authority of any Law, shall on conviction be liable to expulsion from the Club.

8th. Any member of the Club who shall be guilty of any offence against the Game Acts, or any violation of the laws of the country, shall on conviction be liable to expulsion from the Club.

9th. No By-Law of the Club shall be altered or rescinded by the Club except at a general meeting called for that purpose, of which one week's notice shall be given, the said notice to set out the substance of the By-Law, and it shall require the assent of two-thirds of the members present to effect the alteration, or make the new By-Law.

10th. The Secretary-Treasurer is hereby authorized to offer and pay a reward of five dollars to any one giving such information as may lead to the conviction of any offender against the Game Acts, and that he do so before the public notice of the effect in such localities as he may deem necessary.

11th. Persons shall not be considered as members of the Club upon paying their subscription, signing the Constitution, By-Laws and following pledge:

PLEDGE.—I do hereby pledge myself on my honor as a gentleman to be guided by and observe the Constitution and By-Laws of the Lanark and Renfrew Game Protection Club, and to the utmost of my power, give effect to the laws now existing or that may hereafter exist for the preservation of Game.

A. Dickson, Esq., President, Pakenham. J. D. Gemmill, Esq., Vice-President, Almonte. Wm. Mostyn, M.D., Sec.-Treasurer, Almonte. Jas. Poole, Carleton Place. Thos. Coulter, Clayton. Wm. Slinger, John Steel, Ramsey. James Dunlop, James McLean. Dr. Church, Annapolis. John Brown, W. Lake. D. McLaughlin, J. Christie, F. Harbour. Daniel Hillard, Pakenham. William Dickson, W. Graham, Ottawa. G. Lindsay, Ramsey. Dr. Sweetland, Perth. Dr. Deacon, Perth. Mr. Cowan, W. Lake. S. Ketchum, S. Falls. James Ritchie, W. Ritchie, P. duFort. William Ritchie, J. Crawford, Brockville. James Ritchie, Rosalie Gates. J. M. Young, W. Gilmore, Almonte. Dr. McGregory, R. S. Henderson. B. Roanmont, Wm. Fongrie.

The Secretary takes this opportunity of informing those gentlemen who have not sent in their subscriptions that it is highly necessary they should do so at once, as the Club have several prosecutions on hand which they wish to go on with.

W. MOSTYN, M.D.
Sec. L. & R. Game Pro. Club.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Tuesday, March 26, 1861.

Thawing steadily; temperature at 7 1/2 a.m., 33° above zero; at noon 41° above. At Hochelaga, in course of the night, 28° above; at 7 a.m., 32° above.—Heavy rain has fallen this forenoon.

The thrashing has prevailed since Saturday that, carried off a considerable portion of the snow, leaving roads both in town and country very soft and difficult for travel, the attendance of farmers on the retail markets was greatly lessened to-day on that account. There is a moderate but steady business doing by the wholesale houses; heavy staples better, and more in quantity until the opening of navigation, which all present promises to be early this year.

British Markets.—Messrs. Kenneth, Dowie & Co., in their Liverpool circular of 6th March, just received per "Bohemian," says:—

"The boisterous and wet weather of the past week has greatly hindered the outdoor work, as the completion of the wheat sowing; and the general opinion is that there will be one-fourth less than last year got into the ground; we also hear that the reports of the Fall Wheat plant from all parts of the country are sickly and feeble in appearance. The same kind of reports reach

us from the north and south of France and Spain."

They quote Canada Wheat, mixed to white, 13s to 13s 6d per quintal; Spring Red 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 1 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 2 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 3 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 4 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 5 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 6 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 7 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 8 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 9 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 10 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 11 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 12 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 13 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 14 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 15 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 16 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 17 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 18 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 19 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 20 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 21 Super 11s 10d to 12s; Canada Flour, No. 22 Super 11s 10d to 12s; 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