





tion of India. The Mahomedans were but some 15,000,000. The rest, with a few exceptions, are the Parsees, &c., were Hindus, though these were not the aborigines of the country, they having retreated to the hills and being called hill tribes, some sixty in number. The Hindus believed in one God, self created, invisible, omniscient, ever present on, without sensation and without parts. That he once said to himself as he became many, and thereupon had a mudane ego, which proceeded through the senses and three worlds. The deities were Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—the Creator, preserver, and destroyer, for Hindus did not believe in destruction—but the re-producer of all things. The three "Kings" were the central world of probation, and the other world of suffering and punishment. The language of the Hindus was Sanskrit and was said to have been given by Brahma, of which Sir W. Jones remarked that it, if any, bore the marks of being divinely bestowed. It was, however, now a dead language confined to the sacred books of the Hindus which were most voluminous. He further described how Brahma was said to have brought forth all the four great castes of India from different parts of his body, each of these—priests, military, mercantile and servile, being divided into many smaller castes, all marked by peculiarities of dress. The work of the historian Arrian who described India during the invasion of Alexander was as accurate to-day as when it was written some 2,000 years ago. But as all nations must have a growth, India being in the same condition 2,000 years ago as she was to-day, it was easy to imagine how old it must be. Mr. Thompson then spoke of the Mussulman conquest, ending with that of Mogul, which was the last, when the British Empire in India, to whose son Akbar, the first English ambassador ever sent to India, was despatched by Queen Elizabeth, to ask for leave to trade. In 1600 Elizabeth established the East India Co., whose progress in India, he next proceeded to trace till in less than two centuries and a half the last Mogul was sent by these traders as a traitor to die in the swamps of Baimah. This retrospect led him to give an account of the achievement of the celebrated English chief, Clive, in India, including the English, who acknowledged that he had made £450,000 a year, and a landed estate of £40,000 a year, and when asked if he had not shown himself grasping, said that when he remembered what he might have done by Clive he stood astonished at his moderation. The administration of Clive was followed by that of Warren Hastings, the history of which, and the various wars by which the British Empire in India was extended, together with the processes by which adjacent territories were annexed, was sketched by the speaker. The question of the possession of the Straits of Malacca, which was followed by that of Warren Hastings, the history of which, and the various wars by which the British Empire in India was extended, together with the processes by which adjacent territories were annexed, was sketched by the speaker. The question of the possession of the Straits of Malacca, which was followed by that of Warren Hastings, the history of which, and the various wars by which the British Empire in India was extended, together with the processes by which adjacent territories were annexed, was sketched by the speaker.

**Head Quarters.**  
Quebec, 15th February, 1865.  
**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
No. 1.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much gratification in publishing for the information of the Volunteers the annexed extract from a despatch dated January 23rd, 1865, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
"I have particular pleasure in noticing the excellent spirit and orderly conduct of the Canadian Volunteers, who, in the face of the most trying circumstances, have taken some fitting opportunity of informing them that the promptitude with which they have answered your appeal is appreciated by Her Majesty's Government."  
No. 2.—The following General Order issued by Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. Williams, K. C. B., Commander, Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, is published by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in order that the friends of the Volunteer Force, now on Active Service, as well as the Volunteers themselves, may understand and the penalty they incur by being found guilty of the serious crime of absence without leave.  
**HEAD QUARTERS.**  
Montreal, 3rd February, 1865.  
**GENERAL ORDER.**  
No. 5.—The inconsiderate and late arrival of soldiers of the Militia Force now called out for service in the Province, having been found at a considerable distance from their station, without proper passes signed by their Commanding Officers, and as expense has likewise been incurred by the apprehension and detention by some of the look-out parties on out-post duty for the purpose of preventing desertion, the Lieutenant-General Commanding, although believing that the absence of these men from their Corps or Detachment, without proper passes, was due to their ignorance of the custom and usage of the Army, desires to caution in the most public manner, that he can, not only them, but the Militia Force generally, who are now called out for duty, as well as to warn their friends, that any soldier who might, through ignorance of the serious nature of the crime of absence without leave on the part of soldiers, prevail upon them to mistake friendship or kindness to absent themselves, and of the danger these men thereby run of being apprehended and tried by Court Martial for desertion. The Lieutenant-General has been informed that some of these men who have been taken up, were not dressed in their proper uniform, therefore if men absent themselves from their Corps without leave and who are taken up, they are properly dressed and they are tried by Court Martial for desertion, there is little doubt but that they would be convicted. The Lieutenant-General Commanding in issuing this General Order, is not only most anxious that the men should be cautioned against desertion, but that in an irregular manner from their Detachment, but that likewise if they do so, they should at the same time not be ignorant of the risk of the penalty they incur."  
By command of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.  
A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant Genl. of Militia,  
Lower Canada.  
WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant Genl. of Militia,  
Upper Canada.

**The Herald.**  
CARLETON PLACE.  
Wednesday, March 8th, 1865.  
The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. It is the only paper published in the Province which communicates with the public by secure and safe means. Charges as low as of other papers, less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing birth marriages and deaths.  
Another accident has occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, occasioned by ice on the track. Fortunately, no one was killed, and only one horse killed. The passengers were delayed at Point Claire a whole night.  
The frequency with which accidents are happening on the Grand Trunk is directing public attention to the danger and uncertainty of travelling on that road. The Press, in various parts of the Province, has been speaking out plainly, against the condition and management of the road; and this has brought a reply from Mr. Bydges, which has been published in some of the Quebec papers.  
Mr. Bydges thinks the alarm which travellers feel, at the frequent repetition of accidents, is unfounded, and says that, there has been an average of 117 miles of the road relaid every year since he became connected with it—that is, since the commencement of 1862. He goes on to say that it was impossible to do a greater amount of work, in the same space of time, than was actually accomplished during the last year. "The Toronto rolling mill, which is the only available one in the country, was kept going, to its utmost capacity, both day and night; and in addition, we imported four thousand tons of iron from England." "If we had the wealth of the Indies at our command," adds Mr. Bydges, "it would have been positively impossible to do more work."  
It seems that the total number of ties put in during the last three years "has renewed upwards of half the entire line, and by the end of the coming season there will not be an upstanding tie in the whole of the track."  
Mr. Bydges adds, that the cost that has been incurred, in addition to the ordinary amount of working expenses, in accomplishing so much work has been upwards of \$200,000 sterling.  
It appears that some new cautionary measures have also been adopted. An order has been issued to have the passenger trains, run hereafter at a much slower rate of speed than that at which they have been running heretofore, and in no instance to try to make up for lost time on the road. The conductors have also been ordered to be very careful whilst passing over bridges, roundabouts, and passing along high embankments. Additional section men have been placed on the road, whose duty is to examine the rails, fasten the nuts, and to give timely warning of any danger that might be apprehended. We understand that there is one man on this duty to every four or five miles along the whole length of the road. They carry signal flags in day time, and lanterns at night, each man being compelled to go over his section a certain number of times during the day and night.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Nassau C. Gowan, which occurred at Berlin, on the 2nd instant, resulting from injuries received by him at the railway accident, near Peterborough on the Grand Trunk. The "Globe" says that "he was the eldest son of Mr. Ogle R. Gowan, of Toronto. Early in life he exhibited a preference for the Christian Ministry, and became a minister in the Methodist New Connexion Church. A taste for politics, however, led him to abandon the ministry for secular life, and for some years he has been well known as an active politician, a leading member of the Orange body, and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause. He was two or three times a candidate for Parliament, but never a successful one. He took an active part in the contest against the old Cartier-Macdonald Government, thereby separating himself from the great majority of his Conservative friends, with whom he was naturally associated. He was at one time Grand Secretary of the Orange body, and frequently lectured upon the subject of Orangism in different parts of the country. He was prominently connected with some of the temperance associations, holding some of the highest offices in their gift, and lectured on behalf of temperance principles in many parts of the country with great success. He was well known throughout Upper Canada, and had many warm friends, especially in the county of Grey, where he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the people. During the few days that intervened between his receiving the fatal injuries and his death, he was visited at Berlin by many of his friends, including prominent members of the different organizations with which he was connected. His melancholy demise will be mourned by large numbers of people who knew and esteemed him."

The Professors of Queen's University, Kingston, seem to be held in high estimation in Britain, if we may judge by honors conferred upon them by public institutions there. Last week we noticed that Robert Bell, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, had been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of England, and it is now our pleasing duty to state that the degree of Doctor of Divinity has been unanimously conferred, by the Senate of the University of Glasgow, upon the Very Rev. William Snodgrass, Principal of Queen's College, and late minister of St. Paul's Church, Montreal. Such marks of distinction surely speak well for the class of men who fill the Professor's chairs of that institution.  
Captain Beall, of whom it was announced that he was reprieved by the Washington Government, has been hanged on Governor's Island. To the last he protested against his execution, declaring that "it was murder." The following is a letter sent by him to his brother:—  
Fort Lafayette, Feb. 14.  
DEAR WILL: Ere this reaches you, you will most probably have heard of my death through the newspapers. That I was tried by a military commission and hung by the enemy, and hung I assert, unjustly. It is both useless and wrong to repine over the past. Hanging, it was asserted, was ignominious; but crime only can make dishonor. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay; therefore, do not now show any kindness to prisoners. They are helpless. Remember me kindly to my friends. Say to them that I am not aware of committing any offence against society. I die for my country. No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course; for I had refused when solicited to engage in enterprises which I deemed destructive, but illegitimate, and but a few months ago I had but to have spoken, and I would have been red with blood and rich with the plunder of the foe. But my hands are clear of blood, unless it be the blood of the innocent, which I cannot pocket. Should you be spared through the strife, stay with mother and be a comfort to her in her old age. Endure the hardships of the campaign as a man. In my trunk and box you can get plenty of clothes. Give my love to mother, the girls and boys. May God bless you all, now and forever, is my prayer and wish for you.  
JOHN Y. BEALL.  
The "Perth Courier" says, that the Perth Rifle Company which was organized at the time of the "Trent affair," and has since manfully kept its head above water, notwithstanding many disappointments and other annoyances, is now without a single commissioned officer to take charge of the company. This certainly does not speak well for the military notions of the Perth gentlemen, most any one of whom should be willing to take hold and help to keep up the military spirit of the young men who thus voluntarily offer their services to the government any time they are required.  
We are sorry to learn that a sad accident lately happened at Gananoque to a young lad named Sherry, who was working in the Spring shop, in that place. His clothes, in some way, got caught in the cog wheels of a rolling machine, where he was at work, and drew him in, until his arm was torn, so that amputation, near the shoulder, was necessary.  
A serious accident occurred last week at Winger's factory, near Berlin, whereby Nicholas Dopp lost his left arm and suffered other injuries, by coming in contact with a circular saw.  
There is no startling news from the war, and it is probable there will not be until the meeting of Sherman with Beauregard, who is said to have gone to intercept his movements.  
On Saturday last Abraham Lincoln was again inaugurated as President of the United States.  
William Wheeler, of Franklin, Huntingdon, C.E., has been committed for trial charged with attempting to sell his grand-son as a recruit to the Federal Army.

**WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY, RENFREW.**  
For the C. P. Herald.  
On the first inst., a Service was given in the Village of Renfrew, on behalf of the Rev. Wm. Creighton, resident Minister, which was a complete success. Several ladies in the village had, for some time, been actively engaged in making the necessary preparation, on the part of the Wesleyan Society, for the entertainment of the friends of Methodism. The Town Hall had been placed at their disposal, by the Reeve, and was most tastefully decorated with evergreens, artificial flowers, &c., and brilliantly lighted up with upwards of 20 lamps, which gave the whole a pleasing and imposing appearance. The spacious Hall was entirely filled with a highly respectable audience, composed of persons of almost every denomination of Christians who were evidently anxious to testify their respect and good will towards Mr. Creighton.  
The programme for the evening was most appropriately arranged, both as to the addresses and the musical department. To Rev. W. Creighton, the friends were much indebted for the security of his presence, and the Rev. J. M. Hammond, from Westmeath, the Rev. W. S. Burns, from Pakenham, and the Rev. J. M. Burns, from Carleton Place. The last named gentleman, who had formerly resided in Renfrew, received a hearty welcome. The choir, which had been somewhat hastily arranged by Mr. A. Thomson, sang several good appropriate pieces with great taste and feeling, and were particularly to the hymn, "O for a closer walk with God," "Yonder is my Home," and "The Dream of a Pilgrim's Wife," which evidently had a thrilling effect upon the audience. We understand the following ladies contributed to the success of the entertainment, by supplying all the refreshments, free of cost: Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Gibbons, Mrs. McAndrew, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Halpin, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. West, Mrs. Devine, Mrs. Hupson, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Theberge, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. D. Airth, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. J. Smith; and were assisted by Mr. O'Hara, Mr. John McLaughlin, and Mr. Walford, Jr., in decorating the Hall.  
The chair was taken at seven o'clock, by Wm. Jamieson, Esq., of Horton, and an untiring and increasing interest was kept up until nearly midnight, when the meeting was closed by the choir singing the Doxology, and the Rev. M. Hammond giving the Benediction. Every one expressing in the warmest terms their pleasure at being present on the occasion. —Cov.

**To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.**  
DEAR SIR:—One day not very long ago, I took my seat on board the train of the B. & O. R. R. going south, as it stopped for a few minutes at the Carleton Place Station. The afternoon was lovely and sunny, and all his merry gliding, making the snow glitter and sparkle as if some liberal minded person had sown diamonds broadcast over the surface of the earth. Stopping at Frankton to exchange mails and passengers, (?) after a run of about an hour we arrived at Smith's Falls. Here we left the cars, and wending my way in the direction of the village, soon found myself standing before an unpretending stone building, outside of which were several merry youths having a pitched battle, their weapons being snow balls. I entered the building, and in a few minutes I was engaged in the delightful (?) task of teaching the young idea how to shoot, or about as it is sometimes rendered. I learned that under his management the school is rapidly improving. In the evening I went in company with a friend to the Rideson Skating Rink to enjoy a skate, but as your correspondent "S. F." has already given you a description of the machine, I will not occupy your time in doing so again. Suffice it to say that even if it is only an open air rink, the Smith Falls rink is a great credit to their enterprise; and I have no doubt that they enjoy themselves on it as much as if it was covered; and that it will prove a profitable investment to the shareholders. The following day I drove up to Perth, over a road which, however good it may be in summer, is certainly not a pleasant one to travel over in winter when the snow is deep and chafers are numerous. However, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the sleigh and harness makers will no doubt profit by such roads as this, as well as the sleighs and harness will be in great business. Shortly after reaching the metropolis, as Perth is sometimes jokingly called, I noticed numbers of young men and maidens directing their steps towards a large shanty building, which stands on the bank of the river. I followed, and in a few minutes found myself standing on a platform beside a large sheet of ice, over which the merry skaters were gliding in every direction. Strapping on my skates I was soon in their midst, here were skaters in all stages of perfection on the ice, from the adept who can cut Dutch rolls, grape vines, and grass hoppers, to those who were taking their first lessons, and who cut figures too, but not of such an elegant character as the professionals. Sometimes the green 'uns at the end of the rink were so slippery that they were unable to maintain their equilibrium, and in falling frequently succeeded in knocking two or three others down with them. I must do the Perth people the justice to state that as a rule they are very good skaters, the ladies especially excel in ease and gracefulness. In all the communications that you have published concerning rinks, scarcely a word has been said about the Perth rink. Although the Perthites are vain enough already of their town, and everything connected with it, it is but just to say, that they are entitled to great credit for the project of a rink when it was first mooted a couple of years ago. The present rink was, I believe, built last winter, and it is certainly well sustained. Provided with comfortable dressing rooms, well lighted and well attended to, it is a source of amusement, which the Perth people enjoy, and my only surprise is that such a large number stand aloof and do not avail themselves of it. During the few days I was in Perth I enjoyed the skating immensely, and shall not soon forget the pleasant hours I spent on the Perth rink. If a fellow does not enjoy himself there it is his own fault, and this fact is rendered more apparent when we remember that Perth possesses a community of young ladies who will compare favourably with any other town in Canada, with those of any other town of its size in Canada. —S. F.

**Pembroke Township Council.**  
Council Chamber, Feb. 4th, 1865.  
Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of the Township of Pembroke met this day.  
Present:—The Reeve, and Messrs. McAdam and White.  
As there were not a full Council, they adjourned to Saturday, the 11th inst.  
Council Chamber, Feb. 11th, 1865.  
Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of the Township of Pembroke met this day.  
Present:—The Reeve, and Councillors McAdam, White and Church.  
The minutes of the former meeting of Council were read, approved of, and signed by the Reeve and Messrs. McAdam and White.  
Mr. McAdam moved, seconded by Mr. White, that the By Law for appointing Township officers be now introduced and read a first time.  
Mr. McAdam moved, seconded by Mr. White, that the By Law now read be read a second time short, and the blanks filled up.  
The By Law was read a second time, and the blanks filled up with the following names:—Township Auditors.—And. Irving, and E. Bourke.  
Township Clerk.—Robert Coburn.  
Treasurer.—Samuel E. Mitchell.  
Assessor.—James Jardine.  
Collector.—James Jardine.  
Pathmasters.—William Matheson, James Coburn, Robert Fraser, Edward Smith, Daniel Fraser, James Davidson, James Grieve and Alex. McMullen.  
Pondkeepers.—George Curry, Sen., A. McMillen and A. H. McMillen.  
Fenceviewers.—Robert Fraser, George Curry, Jr., and Daniel Mulligan.  
Road Surveyor.—Robert Coburn.  
Revenue Inspector.—George Mitchell.  
The blanks being filled up, Mr. Church moved, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By Law be brought up and read a 3rd time.  
The By Law was read a third time and passed.  
Mr. McAdam moved, seconded by Mr. Church, that the Council do now adjourn to Saturday, the 18th day of March.  
Resolved.—That the Council do now adjourn.  
ROBERT COBURN, Town Clerk.

**Dalhousie Council.**  
Friday, 17th February, 1865.  
Pursuant to adjournment the Council met in the Town Hall at 10 o'clock a.m.  
Present:—The Reeve and a full Council.  
The Reeve in the Chair. The minutes of the last session were read, and signed by the Reeve.  
Communications received and read:—Five petitions praying that Tavern Licenses be granted to Agnes Barrie, James Scott, Duncan McIntosh, Thomas Scott, Jr., and William Lock, respectively.  
Niel McVean's account of \$33.84 for timber to repair Campbell's Bridge, ordered to be paid.  
From the County Treasurer, a list of lands liable to be sold for taxes in 1865.  
The petition of John Smith, to remove the Petition of Christopher Carter and others, praying that a road may be opened from the Highland Line to the Bathurst Link.  
On motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. McDougall, the Clerk was directed to instruct Mr. Baird, Road Surveyor, to survey a road from the Highland Line to the Bathurst Link according to the wishes of the petitioners, and to finish the same as soon as possible after the ground is clear of snow.  
The Council adjourned for one hour.  
Pursuant to adjournment the Council met. Present—A full Council with the Reeve in the Chair.  
On motion of Mr. McDougall, seconded by Mr. Scott, the sum of \$6 was granted in aid of John Smith.  
The Clerk was ordered to grant Certificates for Tavern Licenses to Wm. Baird, Thos. Scott, Jr., William Lock, James Scott, Agnes Barrie, Agnes and Duncan McIntosh, on their complying with all the requirements of the law.  
The Clerk informed the Council that he had given an order on the Treasurer for payment of \$9.08 to G. L. Walker for printing.  
On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Scott, a By-law for the appointment of Pathmasters was brought up and read a first and second time and passed.  
Mr. McDougall gave notice that he would next session introduce a By-law for the appointment of a Collector.  
Ordered.—That the Clerk procure a new book for recording the Minutes of Council.  
On motion of Mr. McDougall, seconded by Mr. Scott, the Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of abolishing the Wards into which the Municipality is now divided and establishing electoral divisions. Mr. Scott, in the Chair.  
In the Committee it was Resolved.—That the Wards be abolished and electoral divisions established.  
The Committee rose and the Council resumed the business of the House in the Chair.  
Mr. Scott reported the foregoing resolution which, on motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. McDougall, was agreed to, and the Council adjourned to meet on 21st April next at 10 o'clock a.m.  
ANNOUNCEMENTS.  
Secretary's Office.  
Quebec, 25th February, 1865.  
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—  
Thomas Freer, Esq., M.D., Associate Coroner, United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.  
Alexander McLeod MacKenzie, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Glengarry.  
His Excellency the Governor General has also been pleased to grant Licenses to Hamilton Merrick, of Merrickville, Esquire, M.D., and Petros Constantineides, of Toronto, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., to enable them to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.  
His Excellency has further been pleased to appoint:—  
A. Wood, of Waterloo, L.C., William Learned, of Cookshire, and W. W. Webb, of Brighton, Esquires, to grant Passports and Certificates to British Subjects about to travel in Foreign parts.  
William Ferguson, Esquire, M.P.P., Dr. Richmond, the Honorable David Christie and A. S. A. Burnham, have been elected members of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, in conformity to the provisions of chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.  
Major Campbell and the Honorable J. U. Tassier, L. V. Sioette, and J. E. Turcotte, have been elected members of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada for the period of two years.  
On Monday evening last, a little child, son of Mr. James Norris, of the Town of Barts, was scalded to death. A kettle of boiling water had been laid upon the floor, and Willie, a prattling fellow of about 18 months, went to the spout of the kettle and inhaled a quantity of the steam. He lived until Tuesday morning, at half past ten o'clock.  
Sugar went up so high lately that it caused a slight increase in the price of bread.



# Arrival of the "Moravian."

## EFFECT OF THE PEACE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

### DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

#### OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Portland, Me., Feb. 28.—The steamer *Moravian*, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 16th and London on the 17th, arrived at Portland this afternoon.

The *Moravian*, from Portland, arrived at London on the 17th, and on the 18th, the *St. Lawrence* arrived at Portland. The *St. Lawrence* was a leaky ship, and was said to be leaky. A number of the *St. Lawrence's* men are among the crew.

Great depression prevailed in commercial and financial circles on the 15th, under the influence of the peace negotiations brought by the *St. Lawrence*.

The Liverpool cotton market was almost paralyzed. Prices were nominal, at about 100 to 110.

The London stock exchange was materially affected. Consols declined about 1/2 per cent, owing to fears that a sudden peace in America would cause a serious depression in the cotton market.

The prospects of peace were eagerly awaited, and the likelihood of peace obtained greater credence than at any previous time. On the 16th, however, the announcement that the peace conference was a failure, received by the *Moravian*, was published in the morning papers, and, of course, caused a reaction.

The Daily News, of the 16th ult., is hopeful that good will still result from the peace conference. The desire of both sections of the press has been manifested in a sympathetic manner, and the two Governments will have to convince their several supporters that peace is not obtainable, and why.

It was said that these New York journals are right, which predict that Grant and Sherman will find a basis for peace before the war is ended. It is believed that the peace conference will be a success, and that the war will be ended.

Several Hon. members directed attention to the fact that there were stagnations in the galleries.

The galleries were thereupon cleared and the proceedings went on with closed doors. About half an hour having been spent in debate the doors were again opened.

Mr. T. C. Walbridge's second bill for the County of Hastings passed through the House of Commons on the 15th ult.

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# Provincial Parliament.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### Quebec, March 2.

In the Council to-day, the bill to amend the Act incorporating the Educational Society of the Province of Quebec was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Sir E. P. Tache, the period for receiving private bills was extended to March 16th.

Hon. Mr. Bureau moved for an address for 1st. Copies of all complaints made against Commissioners for the summary trial of small causes since 1st July last.

The names and residences of those of the said Commissioners who had been dismissed during the above period, with the dates of their dismissals and the correspondence which had taken place on the subject, carried over some discussion.

The bills to amend the law relating to local Municipalities in Lower Canada; to incorporate the Clarenceville Academy; the Free Baptist Missionary Society of Upper Canada; Societe St. Ignace of Montreal; Montreal Union St. Michael des Santes; L'Union St. Joseph de Levis, were read a third time and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 2.

To-day, after the House met, Hon. Mr. Dorion presented six petitions against Confederation.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Galt, a fortnight's leave of absence was granted to Mr. Dunkin in consequence of ill health.

Mr. De Nierville introduced a bill to incorporate the Union St. Joseph of Three Rivers.

Hon. Mr. Dorion rose to make explanations respecting an accusation which he stated had been made in a city newspaper against Mr. A. Dufrane, arising out of the difficulty of the previous evening, whereupon

Several Hon. members directed attention to the fact that there were stagnations in the galleries.

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# AMERICAN NEWS.

## Reported Capture of Augusta.

### JEFF. DAVIS ON THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

#### GEN. GILMORE ON THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

New York, March 1.

The steamer *Argo* reports that on Charleston harbor on the 26th, she was informed that the Columbia, South Carolina, had been burned and that Augusta had been captured by our forces.

The Richmond Examiner of the 27th, in an editorial speaking of the Message that Jeff. Davis recently addressed to the Congress, in which he said "If the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure, and if he had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would remain as defiant as ever."

Let not this fatal error be harbored until it takes effect upon the imagination. The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederacy.

The withdrawal of the army from Richmond would so narrow the area of concentration as to reduce our military strength. As our army would dwindle in numbers, it would move more rapidly westward, and before reaching the Mississippi it would have degenerated into a mere bodyguard of a few officials.

From the hour of giving up the seat of Government, our rebellion is a mere rebellion in the estimation of foreign powers, who would cease to accord to us the rights of belligerents, while the enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals, so that every rebel would fight thenceforward with a halberd over his neck.

The Examiner of the same date, in speaking of the rebel Congress fleeing the Capitol on the approach of Sherman, says: "During the last few weeks wild apprehensions of danger have disturbed the minds of the people."

The enemy has lately thrown his forces across lines of rail communication, and since that time senators and representatives have one by one fled the Capitol, leaving the skeleton of the Legislature rapidly diminishing to a number below a quorum.

It is true the President must stand firm as national danger thickens. It is true he must not be driven from his seat. But the stern war with more heroic courage as the columns of the enemy converge on the liberty and existence of the country. Should the President waver and imitate Congressional example, there will be no difficulty in finding instances in history to illustrate his disgrace.

Washington, March 2.

From the Richmond Express of yesterday, a reliable intelligence leads us to believe that on Friday and on Saturday night the enemy moved a number of pieces of artillery to his left. The rumbling of these trains could be distinctly heard. The enemy's cavalry and the main body of his infantry have been moving from Hanover to the south.

The message of Gov. Brown of Georgia is published. He defends the State against newspaper attacks, of allowing Sherman to march unmolested through the State, says she was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities.

He recommends the establishment of a military system, to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government. He recommends the imprisonment of provisions from persons who would sell to indigent families of soldiers. He recommends a law to punish robbery with death, and opposes the arming of the slaves.

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# EXECUTION OF CAPT. BEALL.

## From the New York Express.

To-day a military tragedy was enacted on Governor's Island, which will live in history as one of the various episodes of the war. Captain Beall, who was convicted on the charge of being a rebel spy, was executed in the same manner as his prototype, Andre, 64 years since, in the presence of a large concourse, composed principally of United States officials.

When the prisoner was brought from Fort Lafayette, by Capt. Ryer, he was immediately confined in a subterranean cell located in one of the pillared buildings which form Garrison Square.

It seems eminently appropriate for a culprit condemned to die. Approached only by a shallow flight of steps which leads to the guardroom, the cell is a dark, gloomy, and its furniture is in character with its dark and miserable appearance; a few stools, a small table and an iron bed embrace all the articles in this preparatory tomb.

The scene on Garrison Square was not one which would commend the visitors that one of its inmates, in the full bloom of health and strength, would fall, in a few hours, the disheveled wreck of a spy.

Rebel prisoners passed to and fro in the custody of armed sentries, some of them in the sedate of Confederate uniforms, strangely mingled with the visitors that one of its inmates, in the full bloom of health and strength, would fall, in a few hours, the disheveled wreck of a spy.

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# DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

## The *Moravian* brings the intelligence that "His Eminence," Cardinal Wiseman, died on the 15th ult., after a protracted illness.

The deceased was born in Seville, Spain, in 1802, but was of Irish descent. His early education was given him at St. Outhbert's College, at Rathway, near Durham. He removed from thence to the English College at Rome, where he was ordained a priest, and subsequently elevated to a Doctor of Divinity. In 1835 he was made rector of the English College at Rome, where he commenced the public career which has made his name so famous.

To his influence at Rome it is generally supposed to be mainly owing that the Vatican apostolic was declared in England; the king of Rome was expelled, and the English cardinals, who were the most prominent in the "Papal aggression" perpetrated. In 1849, while in Rome, he was made a cardinal by the title of Saint Pudenzia, and was appointed Archbishop of Westminster. He thus came to be, under the Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England.

He was a cardinal since the Reformation, English cardinal since the Reformation, the king of Rome was expelled, and the English cardinals, who were the most prominent in the "Papal aggression" perpetrated. In 1849, while in Rome, he was made a cardinal by the title of Saint Pudenzia, and was appointed Archbishop of Westminster.

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# BIRTH.

## At Arraprior, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. Sherman Ward, Merchant, of a son.

In E. Smith, on the 4th ult., the wife of Henry Leech, of a daughter.

At Prescott, on the 22nd ult., the wife of J. B. Roebuck, Esq., Agent, Commercial Bank of Canada, of a son.

In Kingston, on the 27th ult., the wife of James O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C. Recorder, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 21st February, at the Episcopal Methodist Parsonage, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. Brown, Mr. Richard W. Smith, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. A. Brown, of Pembroke.

In Grace Church, Watertown, on the 21st ult., by the incumbent and brother of the bridegroom, Mr. James Higgins, of Hawkesbury Mills, to Miss, eldest daughter of Capt. Felix, of the late 1st Incorporated Battalion, and formerly of Her Majesty's 4th, 8th and 9th Regiments, of Glenora.

At Ennismore, on Tuesday, 21st Feb., by the Rev. Bernard Coyle, Mr. Thomas Sarsfield Lehan, of Lehan's Hotel, Catherine, daughter of Daniel Donoghue Esq., all of Ennismore.

On February 22nd, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John A. Cameron, Esq., of the Rev. John A. Cameron, Esq., second son of Mr. James Nugent, to Miss Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Graham, both of Smith.

By the Rev. James Gray, at the residence of James Foster, Esquire, the Bridegroom, on the 15th February, 1865, Mr. Albert James Gray, of Perth, to Miss Margaret Ann Taylor, of South Elmsley.

By the same, at his residence, Smith's Falls, on the 7th February, Mr. Greenhouse Phillips, to Miss Elizabeth Pimperton, both of South Elmsley.

At the Russell House, in Ottawa, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Spence, John A. Cameron, Esq., of the Rev. John A. Cameron, Esq., third daughter of John R. Wood, Esq., of Osnaburgh.

At Almonte, March 3rd, Edwin Wharton, son of the Rev. E. Slade.

He will be buried at St. George's Church, Almonte, on Thursday, March 9th, about 11 a.m.

In Prescott, on Monday 28th ult., Mrs. Samuel Green, aged 30 years.

At Fenelon Falls, on the 4th of February, Grace Smith, only daughter of Dr. Bigam, aged 2 years.

At Fenelon Falls, on Tuesday last, the 25th ultimo, after a short illness of ten days, W. L. McDonald, Esq., of Lindsay, aged 35 years.

At Rokeby, Elizabeth, the 28th year, daughter of her father, Joseph Powell, Esq., Mrs. Mary Ann Richards, in the 28th year of her age. The deceased was a young woman of rare ability, and devoted to her career in the South, and subsequently mentioned the battles in which he was engaged, and then remarked that the contest was one which was to decide the ascendancy of the ideas of other sections of the country now in conflict with each other.

He refused to express any sorrow for his office, and joined in the religious exercises as one of the acts which proceeded ordinary death.

After a brief interview, Beall, received the Holy Communion from the Rev. Dr. Weston of St. John's Episcopal Church, and declared he was ready to meet his fate.

THE ROLL BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The roll of the muffled drum called the guard on which was appointed to escort him to the gallows. The troops soon after appeared and consisted of a detachment of Co. A, of the regulars, on the island, under the command of Sergeant Ferrin. They marched to the side of the gallows, and formed a double file, preparatory to taking him into the brief custody which preceded his death.

At about half past 12 o'clock, the Provost Marshal, Lieut. Tallman, Twelfth New York Artillery, accompanied by the executioner, entered the condemned cell. Captain Beall was seated in his cell, apparently in deep thought. Rising to his feet, he smilingly addressed the officers with the words:

"I am ready, gentlemen." Holding his arms to the executioner, he said, "Let this thing be as brief as possible. It is to me a mere muscular effort. Make it as short as you can, when you get it."

The pinioning was then proceeded with in the usual manner, the same ropes which tied the arms of Hicks the pirate, Gordon the slave driver, and Hawkins the negro murderer, being used.

At precisely a quarter to one o'clock, the prisoner emerged from the cell, and was the object of the anxious observation of the concourse composed of civilians and others.

He walked with a firm step to the gallows, and the detachment which was ordered to escort him to the place of execution halted on the arched entrance to the garison.

# Goose Farming.

## "Off with their heads!



