

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, March 6, 1896.

Mr. A. DORRIS (Montreal) moved that the House do now go into Committee to consider the following resolutions:

1st. That the laws which regulate the mode of granting Tavern licenses and licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors are insufficient, and that it is expedient to provide in a more efficient manner by further enactments for the prevention and repression of intemperance.

2nd. That no person ought to be permitted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in less quantities than three gallons, without having first obtained a License for that purpose.

3rd. That the exclusive right of granting such Licenses ought to be vested in the Councils of the Local Municipalities, with power to make By-Laws to determine the manner in which Licenses shall be granted for the regulation of Taverns and other places in which spirituous or fermented liquors shall be sold.

4th. That no Tavern License ought to authorize the person holding such License to retail or furnish intoxicating beverages or spirituous or fermented liquors to any but travellers or persons residing more than six miles from such Tavern, and to persons lodging at or boarding in the said Tavern.

Mr. SANBORN moved in amendment to the said motion that the following be added there to:

"And that the said Committee be instructed to enquire into and report upon the following Resolution, viz: That it is expedient to prohibit by legal enactment the traffic in intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage."

The question being then put on Mr. Sanborn's amendment, the vote stood thus:—

Yeas:—

Messieurs Aikin, Bell, Bellingham, Higgan, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Chaspi, Chisholm, Cook, Church, Conger, Christie, Cooke, Daly, Darche, Dellong, Desautels, Jean B., E. Dorris, Dostaler, Fraser, Freeman, Gauthier, Hartman, Holton, Jackson, John S. Macdonald, McLeod, McPherson, McQuinn, Matheson, Munro, Mallon, Merritt, Niles, Patrick, Poulin, Robin, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Solicitor General Smith, Smith, Somerville, Spence, Southwick, Wright, Wilson and Yeilding.—50.

Nays:—

Messrs Bowes, Brodie, Burton, Cameron, Currier, Cayley, Cauchon, Clark, Chrysler, Charles, Dand, Jean B. Dand, Dionne, Anselme, A. Dorris, Dufresne, Attorney General Drummond, Evrard, Felton, Ferrie, Foley, Ferris, Fournier, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Guereau, Labelle, Laberge, Lapointe, Larive, Le Boutillier, Leclerc, Langer, Lumsden, Macbeth, Marchand, Masson, McLaughlin, Murphy, O'Farrell, Pothier, Pains, Price, Powell, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Stevenson, Thibodeau, Turcotte, Whitney, and Young.—51.

To-day the Argenteuil Committee obtained leave to adjourn till Wednesday.

Mr. GALT brought up a question of privilege. Last session a bill was passed to amend the act of incorporation of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad. This act was so amended as to protect the rights of certain bondholders in England and Canada; but the amendments, though passed in the House were not engrossed in the Bill, as it was sent up to the Legislative Council, and it was finally passed without them. The consequence was that these bondholders were placed in great jeopardy. He therefore obtained an order for the reading of the Journal, and showed that the act, as printed, was not in the shape in which it had been passed in the House of Assembly. He then said he had every reason to believe that this discrepancy had been the result of a clerical error, but following the precedent in England he thought it ought to be remedied as speedily as possible, and moved that a Bill containing the amendments should be read a first, second and third time.

The motion was at once passed.

Mr. SMITH of Northumberland moved that the House should adjourn on Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

The following bills were read a first time:—

A bill to amend the act of incorporation of the L'Assomption River and Railroad Company.

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A bill to allow Officers of Agricultural Associations to apply the Government grant to the purchase of grain without previous application to the Board of Agriculture.

A bill to explain and amend the charter of the City Bank.

A bill to extend the time allowed by the charter of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad Company for the construction of said Railroad.

A bill to incorporate the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

A bill to incorporate the International Telegraph Company.

A bill to enable John Watson of the Village of Ayr, to construct a dam and water-course.

A bill to erect the village of Galt into a town.

A bill to incorporate the Canada and Liverpool Mining Company.

Mr. CAMERON moved for an address to the Governor General, praying to be caused to be laid before the House a copy of the charge of Judge Dural at the Corrigan trial.

He said he did so, because he could not believe the charge as reported in the newspapers could be correct.

Mr. ALLEN would combine in the motion.

At the same time, he must say that, as one of the counsel for the accused, he was sure the Judge had not laid down the law in the manner mentioned.

Mr. DRUMMOND believed that every one was astonished at the result of the trial in Quebec, and no one more than himself.

Without taking on himself the functions of Judge or Jury, he would say that it was shocking to think that a man had been slaughtered in broad daylight, at a public fair, and the men who slaughtered him should escape unpunished. He regarded it as a great public misfortune. At the same time he said, the Government was no way in fault, having

in that letter it is stated that the charge of the Judge was severely against the prisoners, and that, therefore, he regretted the attacks of the press on that gentleman.

Mr. SOMERVILLE would remind the House that this was not the first time a charge had been brought up by a subject of a similar nature.

He had brought up a subject of a similar nature at the last session, when in the case of Grey, Judge Dural had been accused of

charging directly contrary to the evidence.

The honorable gentleman was proceeding to give the details in that case, when he called to order by the Speaker, who said no reference to other cases would be permitted.

Mr. BROWN said that some latitude should be allowed to gentlemen in discussion.

It appeared to him, notwithstanding the remarks of the learned Attorney General as to the independence of the Judges, that they were responsible to the House.

He believed this House, as the highest Court of the Province, was bound to protect the honor of the country from what he conceived an undue exercise of power.

He thought it would be urged why the House inquire into the case, it would be the duty of the learned Attorney General himself to say that a man had been murdered in day, and simply because he was a Pro for the whole fact bore him out in this.

Mr. SPEAKER said that such latitude could not be permitted.

Mr. BROWN urged the peculiarity of the case. A most lamentable state of affairs existed in Lower Canada. There were parties, and unfortunately had been a great deal of justice could not be had.

The interests of one party were completely true that the reports of the charge newspaper reports; but they had been short-hand writers, and the newspaper of trials had scarcely ever been improved.

He thought it very important that the charges should be voted, and that a investigation into the case might place.

Mr. LYON spoke strongly in favor of the motion. He could not see that there was any reason to object to the address.

The charges were untrue, the judges did him no wrong. To have the charges referred to the jury, if he should send a charge, it would be an exposure as to what he thought, and no steps might be taken.

By the course proposed they gave him an opportunity of putting himself right with the country.

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tations on the character of a learned Judge of high standing.

The Hon. Mr. CAMERON had never cast any imputations on the judges.

Mr. FELTON.—When a man of his reputation rose and said he felt it his duty to bring this matter under the attention of the House it was an imputation of itself. The effect of such a debate conducted by a man of his reputation throughout the Province must be mischievous, and tended to shake confidence in the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada. How could they get this charge? Judges in Lower Canada at least are not in the habit of preparing notes of their addresses to Juries, and probably Judge Dural had none of them.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD hoped the discussion would be postponed.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. DRUMMOND cited several English cases to show that in similar circumstances in Britain the motion had been withdrawn, or the resolution, if passed, afterwards rescinded.

The debate was at six o'clock postponed till Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Darche.—On Thursday next.—Address to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House copies of all Petitions or Letters addressed to the Government relative to the Macadamized Road situated within the limits of the Municipality of the Village of the Basin, and to inform this House whether it is the intention of the Government to cause the said Road to be repaired so as to enable travellers to pass thereon.

Mr. Prevost.—On Wednesday next.—That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne be printed.

Mr. A. D. Dorris.—On Wednesday next.—That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerome be printed.

Mr. O. C. Fortier.—On Wednesday next.—Enquiry of Ministry, whether the appropriation of a sum of money, it is their intention to adopt any other means to facilitate the settlement of the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Le Boutillier.—On Thursday next.—Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is their intention in the interest of Colonization, Navigation and Commerce to vote this Session a sum of money for exploring that part of the South side of the St. Lawrence from Ste. Anne des Monts, in the County of Gaspé, to the shipping Port of Gaspé, with a view of connecting that Port and all the intermediate settlements with the Parish below Quebec and the Seat of Government, from all which that part of the said County virtually cut off, to the great detriment of the property of that important section of the Province.

Mr. Le Boutillier.—On Thursday next.—Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is their intention to remove the increasing grievance caused by Her Majesty's Mail for Gaspé, via the St. Lawrence, remaining over one week in the Post Office at Ste. Anne des Monts, each turn of the mail, by causing it to be forwarded thence to Fox River without detour; if so, when and if not, why not?

Hon. Mr. Young.—On Wednesday next.—Bill to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Montreal Gas Company."

Mr. Clarke.—On Wednesday next.—Enquiry of Ministry, relative to the resignation of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, and the causes which led to such resignation.

Mr. Masson.—On Wednesday next.—That the Petition of Alfred Carter and others, of the County of Argenteuil be printed for the use of Members, and that the present motion be referred to the Standing Committee on Printing.

Mr. Evrard.—On Wednesday next.—That the Petition of the inhabitants of Lorette and the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees be printed for the use of Members.

Mr. Price.—On Wednesday next.—Bill for the preservation of Salmon in the Rivers St. Lawrence and Saguenay and their tributaries, and for the removal of any artificial impediment in those rivers by which the course of the salmon is obstructed.

Hon. Mr. Cameron.—On Wednesday next.—Bill to repeal the Act passed in the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to confirm a survey of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of the Township of Hamilton."

Mr. Laberge.—Thursday next.—That it is desirable to make legal provisions to enable persons who have rights to maintain, claims to pursue, or actions to carry on against Her Majesty's Government in this Province, to have legal recourse for such purposes before the tribunals of the Province.

Mr. Laberge.—On Thursday next.—Bill to authorize Defendants in actions of damages for slander to compile in their defence for contrainte par corps against plaintiff.

Mr. Loranger.—On Wednesday next.—Bill to oblige the incorporated Banks of this Province to receive and deposit any and whatever Branch or Agency they may be presented, without reference to the place at which they may be made payable.

Mr. Ferrie.—On Wednesday next.—A Resolution on the subject of the expediency of procuring a Provincial College.

Hon. Mr. Merritt.—On Wednesday next.—To suspend the 62nd Rule of this House in respect to the Petition and Bill relating to Pells Manning.

Mr. Rhodes.—On Wednesday next.—Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is their intention to put in force the Law or otherwise to regulate the Ferry between Point Levi and Quebec?

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY! (From the Globe.)

The Ministry were defeated on Tuesday by a vote of 48 to 44 on Mr. Cameron's motion to suspend the Corrigan case.

The Government made a strong attempt against the resolution, the two Attorneys General spoke at great length on the subject having prepared themselves with cases from the books to refute the motion for Toronto; Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Bellingham, and Solicitor General Ross were pressed into the service, but all of no avail. The debate was spiritedly maintained by the Opposition and at half-past eleven, the vote was taken. The Upper Canadians behind the ministerial benches have hitherto voted with the Government, and rose promptly when the Speaker called for the yeas, and the fate of the Ministry was finally sealed.

The Ministry were finally defeated when Mr. Cameron's phalanx poured in its fire. The Ministry, besides their own votes, had only two from Upper Canada Mr. James Ross and Dr. Clarke and though they received some from Lower Canada they were not enough to save them. They also lost some from the same section. The victory was complete, and after a short pause during which each minister tried to appear engaged in writing earnestly, Mr. Drummond hurriedly moved the adjournment of the House.

The Government may still keep their seats, and effect to consider the division of light money; but they would adopt the wiser course, if they walked out at once. The vote of last night is a declaration that their whole policy in dealing with matters in Lower Canada, is contrary to the feelings of the majority of the people. It is a protest against their attitude of justice to the minority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada. If they say, the motion which was carried was

technically an unsound one the more marked was the expression of opinion against them. We care not about the technical question.

The public demand an inquiry into the gross wrong done to the Corrigan case.

The Government refused to permit the investigation to be made, in apparently the only feasible manner, and they were beaten on the point after a long debate, and were ample time given for preparation. There are other questions upon which they can and will be defeated in the same way, if they do not retire. In the course of yesterday's proceedings, they were compelled to give up three times.

On the question of appointing a committee to inquire into the Macdonald debenture case, Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved an amendment to add two members of the Opposition to its number.

Some supporters of the Government were rash enough to call for a division on the point; but Mr. Drummond did not dare to stand a vote, and the amendment was carried. The other points on which they yielded, related to the Municipal Act of Lower Canada, and Mr. Daoust's bill to abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

The Ministry attempt to carry on after receiving such proofs of their having lost the confidence of the House they will sink even to a lower plane in public estimation than that which they are at present occupying.

An important decision was given last evening on the Liquor Law question. It was decided that Mr. Dore's license measure should apply to Lower Canada alone and that a prohibitory law should be separately introduced for Upper Canada.

A petition from some 300 citizens of the City of Montreal, signed by Mr. Christie, in the absence of Mr. Brown, praying for an enquiry into the Corrigan murder case. These names were all signed in a single day.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS. (From the Globe.)

We are in the middle of a Ministerial crisis. The Government, it is true have not resigned but they have taken a step which must render their resignation inevitable. They have adopted a very dangerous and arbitrary course of action.

The Attorney General's last statement, delivered from the House a day or two ago, in order to give himself and his colleagues time to consult with the Premier as to the course which they ought to pursue; and then, immediately afterwards, he announced plainly the course which the Government had already determined on. It was already decided that the Government should again appeal for support to the members of the House, why ask time to consult with the Premier? The Attorney General west admitted that the Government had already decided on the course which they were to pursue, and that the Ministry could not command a majority of the House on a vital question and that, no other course was open to the Government but resignation. They carry on the business of the country, and why do they remain in office?

They are in a position to say that, during the two days to elapse, they will be able to bribe, bully or cajole Upper Canadian members into reversing their vote on the Corrigan case. A more unmanly course of conduct it is difficult to imagine. The House which divided on the Corrigan case was a full one, twenty-two members were present, and of the absent, the Government do not number among their supporters more than the half. But the main point of the crisis is not this. It is the fact that the Government have lost the confidence of the House.

General Kientz, writes to the London papers contradicting certain expressions attributed to him derogatory to the English officers at Kars. He protests against his name being mixed up with the Jersey Refugees and Socialist newspaper. He is a soldier, he says who tries to do his duty according to his conviction and best of his power.

The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, MARCH 20, 1856

We are highly gratified in being able to announce the defeat of the coalition Ministry, notwithstanding their apparent strength in the House. The vote was on the adjourned debate on the motion made on the preceding Friday evening by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, "that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of the charge of Judge Duval to the Jury on the trial before the Criminal Court of Quebec, in the month of February last, of Kelly and others for the murder of Edward Corrigan." The Ministry resisted the motion, but it was carried on Monday evening by a vote of Yeas, 48; Nays, 44, making a majority in favor of the motion, and against the Ministry of 4.

The following is the division:
Yeas—Allen, Bell, Bellingham, Biggar, Burton, Cameron, Christie, Church, Cooke of Oxford, Crawford, Daly, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, Dorion of Drummond, Dufrane, Ferres, Ferrie, Fraser, Freeman, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Lyon, McBeth, McKenzie, McCann, Matthews, Mattice, Merritt, Munroe, Patrick, Poulin, Powell, Rankin, Rolph, Rhodes, Scatcherd, Shaw, Somerville, Wilson, Wright, Young, McDowell, of Cornwall.—28.

Nays—Allen, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bruneau, Cartier, Cassault, Chapais, Clark, Daoust of Beauharnois, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion of Montreal, Attorney General Drummond, Dostaler, Evatt, Feltner, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Belchasse, Fournier, Gill, Goumont, Holton, LaBelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lorange, Attorney General McDonald, Masson, Meagher, O'Farrell, Papin, Poullet, Poullet, Prevost, Prince, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Thibodeau, Turcotte.—44.

Toronto, March 13.
After the routine business, Mr. Attorney General Drummond's motion to rescind the resolution for an Address to the Governor General in Judge Duval's case was taken up. The debate was kept up till between 11 and 12, when the House divided on motion of Mr. Sandfield MacDonald for the previous question.

Yeas—Messrs. Aitkins, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Church, Daoust, Darche, Delong, Dewitt, J. B. Dorion, A. Dorion, Ferguson, Ferrie, Ferrie, Fraser, Freeman, Galt, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Hume, John, Laberg, J. S. MacDonald, R. McDonald, McKenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Munroe, Murney, Papin, Patrick, Prevost, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Valois, Wilson, Wright.—42.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bellingham, Biggar, Bous, Brodeur, Burton, Cameron, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chisholm, Conger, Clark, Cooke, Crawford, Crisler, Daly, Darche, J. B. Daoust, Dostaler, Drummond, Dufrane, Evatt, Feltner, Ferres, J. Fortier, G. Fortier, Guernement, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lorange, Lumsden, Lyon, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. McDonald, McCann, Masson, Matthews, S. Morrison, A. Morrison, Meagher, Miles, O'Farrell, Poullet, P. Poulin, Poullet, Powell, Prince, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Sol. Gen. Ross, J. Ross, Sol. Gen. Smith, Sydney Smith, Jas. Smith, Somerville, Southworth, Spence, Stevenson, Thibodeau, Yielding.—72.

Mr. Morrison of Niagara then offered an amendment pledging Ministers to an enquiry, and Mr. Crawford another declaratory of the confidence of the House in Ministers, but they were ruled out of order.

Atty. Gen. Drummond then said that the Ministry had resolved not to present the Address to His Excellency so long as they were not assured that the confidence of the House was being given to them. He assured that they possessed that confidence, they were prepared to carry the Address to the Governor and to tender their advice upon it as they might judge consistent with their duty. They had stated candidly that their object in bringing forward the motion was to question the confidence whether they possessed the confidence of the House or not. Ministers were now in a position to present the Address and advise His Excellency that it will not be proper to comply with it. He might now state a fact which would, perhaps, have influenced some votes if he had desired to fluently question on personal grounds. It was that the Judge in question (Duval) had spontaneously communicated to him by telegraph in these words: "I have written to you denying the correctness of the report. I took the rule of law from Boscoe on Evidence, then lying open before me." He might say the Ministers had done indirectly what they would not do directly.

Mr. J. S. McDonald said that the House had heard of that letter since the morning.

Mr. Drummond asked how and at what hour?

The House then adjourned.

Toronto, March 14.

To-day, after the routine business, Mr. Sanborn introduced a bill to amend the Patent Law; and Mr. Price a bill for the preservation of Salmon in the St. Lawrence and Saguenay and their tributaries.

Mr. Fortier (of Belchasse) inquired whether Ministers intend to do anything to facilitate the settlement of the Eastern Townships, besides the voting of money.

Attorney General Drummond said he had already informed the House that the Government had the whole matter under consideration.

In answer to Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Drummond also said proceedings had been adopted in concert with the Corporation of Quebec, to put in force the law to regulate the Ferry between Point Levi and Quebec.

Mr. Drummond brought down the following Message, which was read, signed "Edmund Head":

"The Governor General was very desirous to furnish information to the Legislature, and therefore regrets deeply that, for the following reasons, he must decline to comply with the prayer of the address of the Legislative Assembly of the 10th instant, presented to him this morning by such members of that House as are members of the Executive Council.

The charge of Judge Duval to the Petty Jury is not in the possession of the Governor General, nor can it be presumed to exist as a distinct document. If such a document do exist, the Governor General has

no power or authority to enforce it. The Act 7 Vic. cap. 15 by which the independence of the Lower Canada, thereby establishing a great constitutional principle, Act prescribes a regular mode of proceeding, with reference to the Judges, by address of the two Houses of the Legislature. The error of the Government is, that it has used by a Judge on a special in effect to call that Judge to for his conduct on the Bench, especially on the address of the Legislature, would be at least of the spirit of the Act, and as a precedent for an interference with the independence of the Judiciary.

Government House, March 14, 1856
In reply to a question from Mr. Cameron, respecting the land the duty on timber cut on limits, including costs.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon said the subject of the laws of land was under consideration, and he hoped to be able to announce their decision in a few days.

The order for the reception of the Committee of the Whole on the Lands Bill was discharged. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the subject.

The Inspector General said that the Government were not in a position to give a decision on the subject of the bill, and he desired to save the time.

The bill passed, and was read a first time.

The bill to order an extra of Queen's Bench was read a second time, and passed Committee of the Whole.

The Free Banking Amendment was passed through Committee of the Whole.

Many of our readers in the neighborhood were personally acquainted with Captain Glendinning, who some years since lived in this place. He has been living at Chatham; and some time since received a letter from the Hon. G. M. Galt, inquiring as he was on half pay, if he would be active duty as a soldier? To which he immediately returned the reply that, "fit for active duty?" Soon after he received a letter from Viscount H. Russell, through his Secretary, demanding immediate services or that he should be dismissed. In case he adopted the latter alternative, he could receive a stipend of £1000 per annum.

An individual standing near the Capt. asked him if he would not sell? To this the gallant old soldier answered in a emphatic manner: "No! no! Do you think I, after having received from my Government a pension for 30 years will now sell my sword? No! I will go!"

THE "PACIFIC."—The vessel, which as yet no tidings have been heard, in her forty-ninth day out, is, we understand, insured for \$600,000, divided between the United States. The cargo is valued at \$1,500,000, and is partly in England, and also by insurance companies in several of the seaports, the largest probably in New York.

RENEWAL ELECTION.—The Writ Election of the County has been issued, Mr. Esq., Jr. of McNab, is the Returning Officer. The Nomination took place on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The Candidates mentioned are Messrs. Douglass, Supple, McKinnon, Alex. M. G. McCrea.

The Post Master General gives that letters prepaid in Canada will be delivered in the United States as if the custom having been to collect postage a second time from the post of such letters.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st March.
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:

MICHAEL LAVELL, Esquire, M. D. AMOS McCREA, Esquire, M. D. THOMAS W. POOLE, Esquire, M. D. to be associate Coroners for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria.

THE CONFERENCE.—The opening of the Conference re-establishment of peace remains for 23rd instant. Baron Brunsell, as well as personal. Though still incommunicable he is reported to have that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace, but that if peace be not made within a month from the opening of the Conference serious difficulties will interfere with final settlement of the war.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The formidable defensive course of construction at Portsmouth, and the assembling of some of the journals, and the Assembly of the press express itself: "If even the apprehension of a peace is not quite, it may be demanded in the face of danger these works are being constructed. As the Russian squadrons buried in the harbor of Selkirk, never to make to the British on the two remaining Russian squadrons which still float at Cronstadt and for have shown that their policy consists in defence, and attack. A war between England and the United States—a war which means probable notwithstanding the difficulties of the moment—in no case cause the powerful squadrons of Great Britain to be braved in the face of the American navy. It is in search for the enemy against it is now a question of defending territory.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister to the Conference, and Paris yesterday accompanied by two and two attaches.

He alighted at the Hotel du Rhodanien.

A report is current that the Russian Guard will be sent to the Crimea, where he was present. He has since dined with the King.

PUBLIC LECTURES IN ALMONTE.

The Lecturer for the evening of the 21st ult., was the Rev. James Smith of Ramsey, the subject of lecture, "Macaulay as a politician, orator, essayist, poet, and historian."

The principal events of this eminent author's past life were cursorily sketched; his personal appearance described, his peculiarities amusingly touched on; and an idea given of his mode of study. We could imagine we saw him; his massive head; his curious involuntary motions; his stout ungainly figure; his abstracted mutterings; and his unfeeling companion in fair weather and foul, his umbrella.

As a statesman the lecturer assigned him an honorable place. Though less distinguished, perhaps, for originality of views than others who have guided the destinies of England, the whole of his public career was marked by an unflinching rectitude, by a straightforwardness of walk in which he considered the path of duty.

The line of policy chalked out by other statesmen he advocated and promoted with consummate ability as a public speaker. This orator might be wanting in that simple, heartfelt earnestness, that glowing warmth that at once attracts an audience either vulgar or refined, but he eminently excelled in that polished oratory style of public speaking that would delight a classical and highly educated auditory.

Among the essays of Great Britain, commencing the greatest literary celebrities, he holds a foremost place; also has been justly styled "The prince of essayists." In some of the qualifications that contribute to success in essay-writing, he has been surpassed by others; but in a combination of qualities essential to excellence he has distanced all competitors. In poetry he is not above mediocrity. He can well afford, however, to hold a middle place here, occupying as he does so high a rank in other walks of literature.

As an historian the lecturer pronounced him unrivalled. The condensed force and vigour of his narrative; the evidently Titanic labor he had undergone to qualify himself for writing history; his perspicuity, his general truthfulness and impartiality; the sustained—albeit so romantic—interest with which he had invested his pages, were severally illustrated and eulogised. In one point, and that a most important one—he had come short, in common with all his predecessors: he had failed to acknowledge God in history.

In comparing the sale of Macaulay's recently published volumes with the circulation of "Little Dorrit," the lecturer regretted that Dickens's works, although calculated to do much good, furnished so little evidence of his Christianity. It would be treason to the memory of some of the sunniest hours of life not to dissent from this opinion. It has ever seemed to us that in the charity of Dickens, his marked recognition of the poor and lowly as placed in the sight of Truth and Justice, essentially on the same level with the great ones of the earth; his compassionate sympathy with fallen and struggling humanity, we find embodied the very spirit which Christ strove to inculcate. While others have been crying "Lord, Lord," he has been busily engaged as a worker, laying deep and broad the foundations of much present, and yet much greater future good. It seemed to us as if we had a right to expect that a clergyman whose theology, theoretical and practical is singularly free from the cant like narrow-mindedness, and old foggyism so pungently satirized by Charles Dickens, would have been eager to hail in him a kindred spirit.

The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and evident pleasure by a large and respectable audience.

On the Monday night following the Rev. Peter Gray of Beckwith delivered his second lecture on "The Crusades." We should have been gratified to have heard him at greater length on the results of the protracted and bloody strife. In other respects this lecture may be briefly noticed as forming a fitting sequel to that so happily and with such evidently genuine enjoyment described by "A Pleased Hearer" in a recent number of this paper.

For the C. P. Herald.
"Would the Prohibitory Liquor Law answer the ends claimed for it by its advocates, and prove an effectual barrier against intemperance?"

In endorsing the affirmative side of the above question, we do so with the honest conviction, that it is the side of humanity and Truth.

"Truth, tho' crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers; While Error writhes and groans in pain, To die among its worshippers."

The traffic in Spirituous Liquors, (as a beverage) we have long looked upon as dangerous, irreparable, and altogether unnecessary, to the comfort and convenience of community. On this subject, however, there is wide difference of opinion; and we in expressing our views, shall endeavor to use plain terms and appropriate epithets earnestly hoping that if we fail to convince, we at least will not willingly offend.

This nefarious traffic, which has been, and is conducted and carried on by many whose moral intellects are proverbially below mediocrity—whose only, and now openly avowed aim, is selfishness; has crept insidiously into our cities, towns, and villages, and established itself by our way sides and hedges, and nesting fondly in its foul shadow, have annually arisen, Station houses and Lockups, Prisons, and Penitentiaries, to accommodate or secure the Paupers and Criminals created by its influences. It stole among us like a thief at first, and was then disregarded—because of the prettiness of its purifiers, now grown insolent with age, and powerful by practice, it tamely jeers, the imploring voice of virtuous humanity, and laughs alike at efforts made to amend or correct it. The only power it ever fears is Legal Prohibition. And we, as advocates for this measure, claim that it will tend to diminish crime, increase happiness, and mitigate misery.

It is an axiom proclaimed from pulpit and press, and as distinctly echoed in the prince's palace, as the squatters' shanty, that intemperance is a crime; it is also an axiom, alas more fearfully evident, that, from the early, and awful hour, in which the second Father of the human family, forgot his dignity, and cursed his offspring, up to the present moment, that crime, has been constantly accompanied by misery or guilt.

A great proportion of the crime committed against community in this country, may be traced indirectly and in many instances directly to the Traffic or use of spirituous liquors. He who doubts this proposition, has but to examine the records of our Judicial courts the registers of our Jails, and the cells and workshops of our Penitentiary, to receive a painful assurance of the truth of the above assertion. Review any of the broils by which our country has been disgraced, during the last few years, and how few, among the many are not traceable, to this traffic—where has human blood been shed, and life sacrificed, and this infamous though law protected traffic, not cognized at—and participant in the unlawful deed; and so general have its fearful effects become, that scarcely any section of this country, has escaped unscathed.

The above charges have been reiterated, openly through the press, and otherwise, for the last ten years, without successful contradiction. Men of caution and probity, possessed of means and opportunities, have made it their duty to ascertain their truth, and have stated over their signatures that nineteen out of every twenty murders, committed in our own Canada, are in some way connected with, or caused by the Liquor Traffic. The Grand Jurors of many localities of our country have solemnly avowed on oath, that the major part of the crime, suffering, and pauperism, which fell under their cognizance, emanated in, and flowed from the same hope sickening source.

(To be continued.)
HENRY KEMPVILLE.
Ottawa Lodge, Nepean.

Toronto Correspondence.
Toronto, 13th March, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,
All is excitement here, just now, in the political world. You have no doubt, heard that there is trouble in the Ministerial camp, and that there is a probability of a dissolution of Parliament, and a new general election. On Monday evening the debate was resumed on Mr. Cameron's motion for an address to the Governor General asking, for a copy of Judge Duval's charge to the jury in the Corrigan murder case. It was resisted by the government, but carried by a majority of four. The government chose to consider the vote, a vote of want of confidence, and accordingly they came down on Tuesday, and asked an adjournment of two days to consider the matter; announcing at the same time that they would ask to have the vote rescinded. The question came up to-day, and if a decision is come to, before the mail closes, I will notify you.

I have just seen a copy of the "Bathurst Courier," of 7th inst., in which he takes the member for N. Lanark to task for certain alleged delinquencies, with regard to the Clergy Reserves question. I had occasion, last winter, to point out some glaring errors or misrepresentations, on this subject which occurred in an article in the Courier. I regret to perceive that the Courier adopts a similar course in this instance. He admits that he has used "strong language," which I presume means, that he has not adhered very strictly to facts.

The member for N. Lanark is blamed because he voted for a resolution, in answer to the speech from the throne, in which satisfaction is expressed that that vexed question the Clergy Reserves, is settled! And are not nineteen-twentieths of the people of Canada, glad that it is settled? But Mr. Bell voted against Mr. Brown's amendment. Yes, and he could not conscientiously do otherwise, for that amendment contained an assertion not founded on fact. It stated that the act of last session had "permanently endowed certain favored churches with large sums of the public money." Now, I have no hesitation in saying that this is not the case. The sums of money alluded to, the moment they left the hands of the Government, became the property of private individuals. The member for N. Lanark, as sincerely deplores, as the Editor of the Courier, the fact, that divisions and heart-burnings exist, among the different religious bodies in the Province; but it is the result of a system, originated before he had anything to do with public affairs; and he did his best to put an end to that system in as satisfactory a way as the case would admit of. I regret, however, that he has not been respected, and I regret, what has been pointed out, that the principle of paying Incumbents being admitted, it did not signify whether they received a Life annuity or its present value. The Courier reiterates a statement which he has more than once made, that the principal sum of money has been paid to the incumbents. I need scarcely say that this is not correct; the commutation was based on the present value of the life incomes, and the probable duration of the lives, was calculated by the most approved Tables of mortality in Britain. The Courier goes on to say that \$250,000 has been paid to the Churches of England and Scotland. What is the fact. Just \$248,000 has been paid to the ministers of those two churches; or a little more than two-thirds of the sum stated by the Courier. Comment on such reckless statements is useless. It is to be regretted that a paper like the Courier, long devoted to the reform interest, should shake the confidence reposed in it, by giving way to the course he has adopted.

The member for N. Lanark, is ready at all times, and will probably soon, give his constituents an opportunity for the most thorough explanation, and he will be glad to meet the

Courier face to face, when assertions can at once be put to the test.

The debate on the "government motion" to rescind the motion of Monday is going on, with but little prospect of its being brought to a close to-night.

Yours truly,
E.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

To the Editor of the Carleton-Place Herald.

SIR,—I had a letter a few days ago from a gentleman in Richmond, stating that the inhabitants of that Village were about to establish a Mechanics' Institute, I rejoice to hear of so laudable an undertaking. Our Government appreciates laudable by granting them pecuniary aid.

Diffusing knowledge by lectures, has always been a popular system, oral discourses were practiced in the Schools of Athens, popular lectures, which are the result of education, are of still more recent introduction, and bears the American stamp.

Of the various plans adopted for the diffusion of knowledge, there is none so well designed as this to claim popular favor, or to aid popular improvement, it introduces a community of property in the great field of learning, gives calculation to the knowledge of gifted men. Institutions of this kind, will become powerful instruments of human improvement, and incentives to social progress.

The success of Mechanics' Institutes depends much upon the diligence of its officers and members, let them never be weary in well doing, let their motto be "Upward and Onward."

I resided some years in Richmond, and I am personally acquainted with all the gentlemen composing the board of officers, "in days of old long since." I witnessed their polite attentions, their unremitting zeal, when a course of lectures was delivered in that rising Village, and the Town Hall was crowded with an attentive audience.

I shall at all times be happy to assist the inhabitants of Richmond, for so praiseworthy an object, as the establishment of an association for the mutual improvement of its members in a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and general literature.

I presume, Mr. Editor, you have a Mechanics' Institute in your Village, as institutions of this kind have been already organized in so many of the Towns and Villages of this Province.

I am yours truly,
R. W. E.
Prescott, C. W.,
March 8th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—The late Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, who departed this life on the 1st inst. was the beloved wife of Joshua Adams, Esq., of Adamsville, and had been married to him for 40 years.

The same reason which prevented the notice of her demise in either of our newspapers last week—expecting something more than a common obituary—of which she was deserving as many of her friends were able or qualified to give the details—would have continued to operate on me, only for the thought that relatives often fear that those who were acquainted with the deceased might think that the connexion led to exaggeration.

The writer's acquaintance with the deceased and her family, commenced immediately on his arrival in the settlement in the year 1819. From that time to within a few weeks of her decease—when though herself in poor health she was at the bedside of her sick son—she has known her to be a mother indeed, to all who required help or sympathy. Never in any one instance has he known such a realization of the picture, so beautifully drawn by novelists, of the "Lady of the Manor," attending the sick and afflicted with medicines and other things of which they might be in want. What a pity that numbers of others, in similar circumstances, do not go and do likewise. Neither in her did it proceed from a love of visiting; as all who are acquainted with her must be aware that it was a rare thing to find her in a neighbor's house excepting in cases of sickness or trouble. She loved home, and loved to see her friends and acquaintances—and their name was Legion—around her, and comfortable; even utter strangers to her were made welcome and well accommodated, without any questions—and that not from any indifference or carelessness in house-keeping, but from pure philanthropy.

From the time of the first visit of a Methodist Minister to our settlement, till a place was provided for them in town, her house was their home, and herself was in kindness to all who were in reality three of them—a mother. I am sure that there is not one of the preachers who are now living (many of them have gone before her to their reward), but will be sincerely sorry to hear of her decease. But they, as well as the absent children and relatives, will have the consolation of knowing that she has departed from a world of anxieties and trouble for one of peace and joy, departing in the blessed hope of a happy immortality, and having, I think, numbered her "three score years and ten" and on Monday the 2d inst. her remains were accompanied to the Methodist burying ground by as great a number of vehicles as I ever before saw together on a similar occasion.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
JOSIAS RICHY.
Bathurst, March 19th, 1856.

GREAT TEMPEST IN GLASGOW AND OTHER PARTS OF SCOTLAND.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
From the Glasgow Commonwealth, Feb. 9.

On the evening of Wednesday and morning of Thursday, Glasgow and the whole west of Scotland was visited by a hurricane, which, for violence and destructiveness, has no parallel in the memory of living man. From the afternoon of Wednesday till a late hour of the following morning, gusts of wind increased to a degree to alarm the whole city, and committed devastations so extensive that it is for the present, impossible fully to estimate the loss.

At dawn on Thursday, the town in many places presented something of the appearance which might be expected from a bombardment. The streets were strewn with fragments of chimneys—chimneys, roof-tiles, "Lo To" tickets, and in some cases sign-boards, chimney-stalks, wooden-palings and sheds, gables of houses, and pinnacles of buildings. In the central district above 160 of the covers of the public lanes were blown down, 70 in the Gorbals district, and we suppose, a proportionate number in other districts. A good number of policemen lost their hats, and several of them were injured, though not seriously, by the falling cans. The debris which covered the streets was such as in many cases completely to impede the traffic till it was removed, and carts were employed for that purpose till a late hour of the day. The damage is

now part, but thousands will look back upon it as a night of terror, for we use no figurative language in saying that substantial buildings, in exposed situations, and especially facing the south-west, shook, quaked, and quivered as if about to be rent to their destruction. The force of the gale came from the south-west; but it seemed at times as if the hurricane blew from every point of the compass.

From the London Times.
A number of rumors were circulated that the Conference had taken an unfavorable turn and some persons were ready to believe that all the precautions that were taken for security had proved useless against the means of information, in possession of the speculators in the Stock Exchange. A fall occurred of more than one per cent; but at the close of business, as none of the rumors had then been confirmed, a rally occurred. Looking at the agitation in the London Stock Exchange, the Paris-bourse market may be considered to have excited great firmness.

Stockholm is to be fortified by land and sea, including the valley of Maalar.

DENMARK.
The trial of ex-ministers has resulted in acquittal.

INDIA AND CHINA.
Telegraphic despatches from the Bistegies give advice to Feb. 21, and Canton to January 13.

The Kingdom of Oude has been annexed. Bombay Banks rate of interest are raised to 12 per cent. At Calcutta, the money market was improved. A great fire occurred at Macao.

THE RAILROAD.
We understand that a Contract has been concluded and signed between the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company and Mr. Moore, on pretty much the same terms as the contract with Sykes, DeBurgue, & Co. The road is to be completed from Brockville to Perth and Carleton Place, with locomotives, cars, and everything necessary to commence running by the 1st of September, 1857; from Carleton Place to the Madawaska by the 1st of September, 1858; and from the Madawaska to Pembroke by the 1st of September, 1859, when the whole is to be delivered up to the Company. Mr. Moore is bound to expend on the Road his own money a pretty large sum, something about £20,000, on which no estimate is to be made, and no debentures paid, and thereafter on every estimate 10 per cent is to be retained by the Company until the sum amounts to about 80 or £90,000, which Mr. Moore is to forfeit should he fail to complete the road according to contract; but if the road is finished according to agreement this sum is to be paid to him on the completion of the work. Mr. Moore also pays the interest on the Municipal Debentures. Immediately after closing the contract Mr. Moore started for England to make arrangements for getting out by the 1st of July next railroad iron sufficient for 40 miles of the road. Work is to be commenced on the road on the 1st of May next, under the personal supervision of Mr. Moore. So that the people of these Counties will yet have a Railroad, despite the efforts of the late Warden and other Railroad opponents to stick it.

With respect to the charges of chiselling, &c. brought against the Railroad Company, we may mention that the committees appointed by the different Municipalities met at Brockville on Friday last, and all the charges against the Company were taken down in writing. The Committees, together with the Directors, met afterwards in the Company's Office, and the whole affairs of the Company were thoroughly investigated from beginning to end—the books, papers, vouchers, and all other documents, were examined and found correct. The charges were frivolous, and most contemptible, and when the matters were explained, redounded more to the credit of the Company than otherwise. The opposition of the Brockville Committee arises from local jealousy respecting the terminus of the road, and this is the secret of the whole matter. The Committee and Directors, after the investigation, were perfectly satisfied that there had been no chiselling or mismanagement about the matter. Everything connected with the new contract was done in presence of all the Committees, openly and above board—so as to leave no room for making fresh and groundless charges against the Company. We understand that one of the members of the Committee from these Counties took notes of all the charges & the investigation, and intends publishing the facts, so that the public will get the facts despite Mr. Matheson's determination to keep them in the dark.—Bathurst Courier.

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.
Paris, Feb. 16.

Much agitation was produced on Friday on the Paris Bourse—indeed it might be called a panic—in consequence of the telegraph announcing that Consols had fallen two per cent. The effect was severely felt at the first but the funds rallied afterwards. Various reports some of them absurd, were in circulation for a good part of the day. The complete rupture with the United States, the delivery of his passports to Mr. Crampton the departure of Mr. Buchanan from London disturbances in some large towns in England, the fall of the Ministry, the conversion of a large amount of Exchequer Bills into Three per Cents, were the principal rumors assigned by public rumour for the fall. The alarm at first occasioned however diminished as the evening advanced.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. James Allen, Mill Clerk, was entered last Wednesday morning about one or two o'clock and \$137 in money taken away. The burglar entered a back door passed through one room into the bed-room occupied by Mr. Allen, took the cash box out of the trunk at the foot of the bed and retired without disturbing the inmates. They forced the lock of the cash box took out the money, and threw the box back into the house, the noise of which first gave the alarm.—Newburgh Index.

LOST!

ON Thursday, the 13th inst., between the Village of Campbelltown and Belton, a LADY'S MINK BOA, any person returning it to Mr. Bourke, Lakeport, Pembroke, or Mr. Hawkins, Westmeath, will be suitably rewarded. Pembroke, March 15, 1856.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a Second Class Teacher for School Section No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. Apply to
J. M. BRACE,
ELLIS JOHNSTONE,
WILLIAM GORBY.
Trustees.
Castelford, 3rd March, 1856. 26-g.

NOTHING NEW!
BUT THE GROCERIES; of which the subscriber respectfully intimates that he has just replenished his stock, having received a fresh supply of Tea, Sugars, Currants, Coffee, Soap, &c., &c.
THOMAS LECKIE.
Leckie's Corner, Ramsey,
17th March, 1856.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE!!!
Finch's Block,
Corner Court Street, Avenue,
BROCKVILLE.

Andrew Gay
IS now prepared to exhibit the most extensive and varied Stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever offered in this Town! Amongst his variety will be found SOFAS, COUCHES, WALNUT CHAIRS, TABLES, Toilet, Bureau, and Walnut Bedsteads, Case Seat and Rush Bottom Cottage, Office, Dining, and Common Chairs, together with a general assortment of medium and low priced Furniture, with a large assortment of Looking Glasses and Pictures framed in gilt frames. Being desirous to sell off, will sell Five per Cent Cheaper than he has ever done for CASH. He invites all to come and see his stock of Furniture.
Brockville,
February, 26, 1856. 27-11

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late Thomas Owens, of White Lake, are requested to pay the same to the undersigned; and persons having claims against the Estate of the said Thomas Owens, are requested to send in the same, duly attested, for liquidation.
DAVID T. BROWN, } Executors
JOHN PARIS, }
Wm. McDAM, Jr., }
White Lake,
March 11th, 1856. 27-g.

AUCTION SALE!
THE Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC SALE, On the first day of MAY next, (if not previously disposed of by private sale), the following, being a part of the Estate of the late Thomas Owens, Waggon-Maker, of White Lake, consisting of
THREE VILLAGE LOTS!
Nos. 13, 14, & 15,
On the South Side of Main Street, IN THE VILLAGE OF WHITE LAKE, With a FRAME HOUSE thereon.
—Also—
His interest in Lot No. 12, on the south side of Main Street in this Village, together with a quantity of seasoned Oak Plank, a lot of Waggon-maker's Tools, Stores, Furniture and Provisions.
Terms may be known by application to any of the Executors.
DAVID T. BROWN, } Executors
JOHN PARIS, }
Wm. McDAM, Jr., }
N. B.—A good opening is hereby offered to a Waggon-Maker, as he can have the stock in trade of the deceased. 27-u.

LOST.
ON Monday night, the 7th instant, between the Baptist Chapel, on the Town line, and the Free Church, Beckwith, a LADY'S MINK BOA. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.
Carleton-Place, March 18, '56.

LOOK HERE!
TO BE Sold without Reserve, East of Lot 20, in 4th Con., West of Lot 20 in 5th Con., and West of Lot 15 in 8th Con. all in McNab. For further particulars apply to Catherine Robertson, near the Premises, or by letter, address McNab Post Office. McNab, March 18, 1856.

LAST CALL.
THE Subscriber is desirous of informing all interested, that he has over \$200 scattered through the country, in small sums between two and fifteen shillings, for Plot Points, Landisides, &c., &c.; that if the same are not settled before the tenth day of April next, they will be placed in the Court for collection.
SAMUEL FULLER.
Carleton-Place, March 18, 1856.

