
The Murder of Two English Officers.

The following account of the murder of two English officers in Japan is taken from the *Japan Herald* of Nov. 26:—

The particulars of these last barbarous murders, so far as the circumstantial evidence which has as yet been produced and allowed up on collection, may thus be condensed out of the evidence given at the promoter's inquest.

On the morning of the 21st inst. Major George Walker Baldwin and Lieut. Robert Herbert Bird, both of the 2nd battalion of H.B.M.'s 1st Regt. (two who amongst the respected and the officers of the regiment had, by their gentle, unassuming natures and sterling worth, gained the warmest rank in the affectionate regards of this new them,) left Yokohama on horseback for an excursion to Kamakura and

(about two o'clock in the morning of Feb. 22d.) to the foreign consulate, Dr. Lin-
den, the Swiss consul, Mr. Von Brandt, the
Swiss military attaché, and the various parties
of foreign residents, started for the four
locks to the place indicated. Lieutenant
Goodrich with a party of mounted artillery
and Mr. Leachland Fletcher, interpreter to
the British Legation, being ordered to pro-
tect the party in all haste. A little after day-
break they arrived at the threefold road
where they were met by the Chinese, and
then it divides into three smaller roads,
leading to Daiboots to the right, the third
road straight on to the sea, and the third
to the country to the left." Near this spot,
on the right, a bamboo tea house and a
store for horses, and small sheds of mats
were seen. The bodies of the Chinese were
strewn all about, and the dead dogs and
cats laid on the ground, were found, most
terribly mutilated, the bodies of the two an-
tennate gentlemen, the pistol of one of
them—one barrel of which appeared to have

Mr. Fletcher [and
I] knew how persistently the
press pushed them to the utmost; failed to
say anything. No one knew any-
thing but that there the bodies were, and
one of the deceased—the younger one,
said his name was Bird—had lived sev-
eral years.

as almost superfluous to contradict these comments. There never was a time when there was less reason to recognise the Southern States, for they have not established their likelihood of being regarded as a permanent Government, although they have often maintained a stubborn resistance. The Emperor of the French has repeatedly invited the English Government to join in recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but the Cabinet finally resolved to maintain the neutrality which they have declared from the beginning as the wise and prudent policy of this country. As to Canada, so far from sending new troops there, a large number of those who were sent

drawn. It is known that the intentions of the guards have returned to Bagdad as well as the Military Train, which is required in time of war, or of impending hostilities. There is really nothing that will require any additional strong military force in our North American possessions at present. There is in fact no more than a usual garrison of troops, and the only difference is that the force employed is more concentrated, and not so much 'spread' in small detachments. The present Military has not been wanting in all proper precautions for the defence of the country against aggression, whilst they at the same time have taken care to avoid any occasion for a hostile attack. They have been very prompt in the provision of an asylum for political refugees, and for persons who showed that sa-

neer raids upon the industrious and amiable inhabitants of the border. They only to be strong, and, at the same time, to be conciliating, and will not fail to see the reason, or, all events, to check the spirit of the restless neighbors; and they will certainly receive the support and assistance of their fellow subjects in the country in all just efforts to preserve independence, and their desire to live as men and freedom.—[London Observer.]

doctors; Conductor Johnson, injured fatally; Mr. Phil, J. P., Bramora; Mr. A. O. Chadwick and A. Lemen, of N. B., slightly.

Chief Justice Sir Francis Brady has in consequence of ill-health retired from his post in Newfoundland. He and his family have moved to England.

A man named Robert Lee has been accused at Sandwich in six month's imprisonment, for attempting to get out of the customs to enter in the American army.

Tuesday evening a man named Wm. ... residing in Buffalo went to his ... slightly under the influence of liquor, not finding his supper ready, he quarrelled with his wife then knocked her down attempted with his foot upon her breast ... The ...

SLAVEHOLDING RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 28th.) It is stated that certain members of Congress, representing large slaveholding constituencies, have openly declared their preference for reconstruction, with a Federal guarantee of slavery to the emancipation of slaves, as a means of securing the independence of the Confederate States.

We know of no proposition for emancipation by the States. That subject is surrounded by so many legal and sound obstacles, its effect in securing the only object which would justify its adoption is so doubtful, that there is little probability of its ever being considered. But we contemplate with astonishment the declarations to which we have referred. Can it be possible that men representing slaveholding constituencies would prefer returning to the Union to the dedication of their property to the cause of independence. What constituted the proximate cause of this war? The prohibition of slavery extension and the consequent interference with the institution of slavery by the States.

Why have our people rallied to this cause; only because they regarded it as one form of interference with the rights of property within the State.

Is the army of defense composed exclusively of slaveholders? They have responded nobly to the vindication of public rights. They have contributed their men and their lives to the common defense. But as a class they have enjoyed certain practical exemptions from the general conscription. Men owning slaves have been able to employ substitutes. They have been exempted from military service because they owned fifteen hands or less.

The non-slaveholders have on the contrary enjoyed no similar privileges. They have not sought them. Now what contribution to the cause have been made by the non-slaveholding sections of this and other States? Take the Valley of Virginia for instance. There the slave property has been carried away; the houses burned, and the country abandoned to conflict between the contending armies. The men from this region have endured the fate of war. They have lost the special interest which in chief part occasioned the war. Have they flinched from or abandoned the cause because their interest in the cause has been extinguished? On the contrary they cling the closer to the principle of independence when their property interest in its preservation has been diminished.

Can it then be possible that those so deeply interested in the cause as the slaveholders from the interior of the Cotton States should prefer, under any circumstances, the security of their property to the principle of independence of these States? It would be in effect, to say to all other interests: "You have fought for the integrity of slave title, your country has been desolated, your lives and limbs have been sacrificed to the success of this object; but we doubt our ability to guarantee by your valor the safety of our slave property, and propose to sacrifice this title to the success of your cause. As the object of the war was the safety of slave title, we must seek that object by another course. We shall throw ourselves upon the protection of the enemy. They will grant us, at least, the temporary use of our own slaves."

This is the alleged proposition of certain slaveholding members translated. We cannot admit that any sacrifice of interest or institution is too great to be made, if by such sacrifice you procure peace and independence. Why repeat that we do not believe emancipation would insure independence, and we would not therefore make the experiment.

But if any ill-advised slaveholder should resort to reconstruction for the protection of his property, let us see what he would gain. The mythical proposition of Blair and Singleton affirm the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. Now, under that Constitution, a proposition has been introduced into the Federal Congress for so amending the Constitution as to authorize the abolition of slavery.

This proposition requires a few votes to become law. It is said, we think by Mr. Seward, that Congress will adopt the measure during the ensuing session. The Federal Constitution, moreover, authorizes that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States may change their Constitution. Now upon reconstruction there would be four slave States, and we think, some twenty-four or twenty-five free States, and other territorial States either admitted or ready for admission. The number of slave States is fixed; that of the free States will be increased by the formation of new States from the National domain and alien population. How long, then, would the protection of slavery last? For how many months or days? Long enough, say some, to reap the profits of their labor for the maintenance of their owner. Then we should have premature peace to secure to a comparatively few the temporary use of their property. Then men would have given life, limb, property, and a great cause for the special gain of a few. Now, we repudiate the sentiment attributed to certain members of Congress as the sentiment of the slaveholding class. We know hundreds who have given property and life to the cause of independence. We know hundreds who would be willing—if a guarantee of freedom could be given—to subscribe every slave they possess to the success of the cause. Such a concession is wholly unauthorized by the slaveholders of Virginia.

We have no disposition to discuss questions before they arise. But we have no idea of permitting such declarations to go before the world as binding any men than the individuals who have uttered them, and possibly, the constituencies which they represent.

It would be a singular spectacle if it should appear that either one of those States which invited Virginia into the confederacy, finding their interests likely to suffer by the further prosecution of the war, should compound for their own safety, by a surrender of the principle of State Sovereignty involved in this war.

Such States might be now sitting by the side of the reconciled Federal authorities, when Virginia, like the noble British Queen, should be led in manacles, to receive the sentence incurred by having borne to the rescue of those who have deserted her. We apprehend no such spectacle.

The resolutions of the Texas Brigade, in the army of Northern Virginia, which we publish to-day, will be read with pleasure by every Confederate who professes loyalty to slavery. These brave men, the chosen remnants of an gallant band of heroes, ever marched to the tap of the drum, are not conquered yet; they are not yet subdued, they are not ready to sell their birthright of liberty for any mess of pottage; they are not ready to reconstruct on paper guarantees, for they are prepared to sacrifice life itself for independence, will never permit their heroic sufferings to be made fruitless by trusting to Yankee promises. They prefer guarantees written with the point of their bayonets, and secured behind the living ramparts of a brave army, to any Constitutional pledge which a parchment and falsh money may procure.

The resolutions are words of encouragement spoken by a portion of the army to the people; they are the firm resolve of our brave defenders in the trenches, and surely, so long as the army sends forth such a voice, it is a shame and disgrace for men in the

rear to be discussing Yankee guarantees and wasting time over the delusion of reconstruction. But there are men who are discussing a choice between securing liberty and independence by the abolition of slavery and reconstruction with the enemy under paper guarantees for protection of negro property. These reconstructionists are composed of the class of slaves.

The owners of large numbers of slaves who, though perfectly aware that slavery would be certainly destroyed by reconstruction, yet hope that they may secure gradual emancipation by which they may be able to make as much money out of their negroes as they are at present worth. These men would sell their own liberty and the liberty of the distinguished slaveholding and non-slaveholding soldier for the contemptible privilege of working their negroes some five or ten years longer. We would not be understood as intimating that any large portion of the slaveholders are so maliciously situated or influenced. Reports give the names of some which would make the Southern Democrats blush to know that they had ever sustained such selfish creatures for high and important offices. These men are not Virginians, else we had named them so plainly that their infamy would not soon be forgotten or forgiven.

Leagued with this class of recreant slaveholders there are some old Unionists, men who gave up the leaves and fishes at Washington with great reluctance; creatures who have been sighing in secret for the flesh pots of Egypt; men who before the war were reported as Southern men with Northern principles, but who now are violent pro-slavery men, and would reconstruct the Union upon Yankee pledges. Selfishness and treachery, a love of money and of the Union, are the principles and governing motives of the reconstructionists. They are men of extreme sensibility and great tenderness of feeling, they want to stop this horrible war, to send our gallant defenders back to the corn-field, to put an end to the sufferings of our people. Bless their conscientious souls! they prefer slavery and subjugation to the horrors of war, and they are so devotedly attached to negro slavery that ten years more of such labour is preferable to a century of liberty without slavery.

These reconstructionists are small in number and contemptible in influence, but as a single treacherous officer may surrender a citadel and sacrifice the lives of a numerous and brave army, it will not do to be wholly indifferent to this insignificant class. The army must speak forth its sentiments of courage and confidence, of resolution and purpose. It is not only the defense of the country, but it is the support and prop of the people. It should, while holding the enemy at bay, tell the people at home frankly that "our country never shall be bought nor conquered while they defend it."

In a trial at Cork for murder, the principal witness swore strongly against the prisoner. He particularly swore that a hat, found near the scene of the murder, belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James. "By virtue of your oath are you sure that this is the same hat?"

"Did you examine it carefully before you swore in your information that it was the prisoner's?"

"I did."

"Now, let me see," said O'Connell, as he took the hat, and began to examine it carefully on the inside. He then spelled aloud the name James, slowly thus, J-a-m-e-s.

"Now, do you mean to say that this word was in the hat when you found it?"

"I do."

"Did you see it there?"

"And it is the same hat?"

"It is."

"Now, my lord," said O'Connell, holding up the hat to the bench, "there is an end to this case—there is no name whatever inscribed in the hat."

The case was then dismissed.

Parliament is progressing as usual, but without the usual excitement. A large majority of the members are in favor of the scheme of confederation, and very clever speeches have been made by some of the members of the government. In our last issue we published the speech of Hon. J. A. Macdonald. To-day, our readers will find the speech of the session, delivered by the Hon. Geo. Brown. His merits are acknowledged, even by his most bitter enemies.

A great number of bills are introduced into the House, many of which will, doubtless, become law.

Mr. Geoffron has brought in a bill to regulate some of the movements of the "little busy bee." Disputes sometimes arise as to the ownership of bees, which have swarmed and settled on land other than that of their owners. The following are the provisions of the bill:

1. Bee living in a state of freedom shall be the property of the person discovering them, whether or not he be the proprietor of the land on which they have established themselves.

2. Bees reared and kept in hives shall be private property, and as such shall be exempt from seizure for debt, or for the discharge of any liability whatsoever, save and except the amount of their purchase money.

3. Whenever a swarm of bees shall leave a hive, the proprietor may reclaim them, so long as he can prove his right of property therein, and shall be entitled to take possession of them at any place on which they may settle, even if such place be on the land of another person; provided always that he shall notify the proprietor of such land beforehand and compensate him for all damage.

4. If the proprietor of a swarm of bees declines to follow such swarm, and another person undertakes the pursuit, such other person shall be substituted in the rights of the proprietor, and every swarm which is followed by no person shall become the property of the proprietor of the land on which it shall settle, without regard to the place from which it shall have come.

Mr. Bourassa's bill to amend the not re-sponsibility weights and measures, by prohibiting any variation from the statutory weights and measures, by the agreement of the contracting parties, will prevent unnecessary disputes, and save the country and the people some litigation. His bill, if it passes, will be to disallow any agreement to use

weights or measures, other than those made standard by law.

Mr. MacDonnell goes in strong for reconstruction, and has brought in a bill to lessen the pay of legislative councillors and members of Parliament to four dollars per day. Mr. MacDonnell is trying to reduce the fees of lawyers, and they complain, that they are poorly paid as it is. It is not probable that his bill to curtail the lawyer's fees will pass. The Attorney General has brought in a bill for quieting titles to real estate, which, as the "News" says, "may have the effect in some cases of destroying equitable interests that should be allowed to subsist their term—interests which, though they slumber, should not on that account be extinguished. Whatever may be the foundation of the popular prejudice against the Court of Chancery for its interference in and adjustment of the equities of human affairs, there can be no question that it has perhaps afforded more than any other Court an effectual redress against the secret wrongdoer, the more valuable from its power to deal directly with facts that are excluded from the consideration of any other Court."

A very considerable debate took place in the House on Tuesday last on the resolution to appropriate \$50,000 to pay the St. Alban's banks for the late robbery. The motion was, ultimately carried. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald, in the course of the debate said:

"One thing was clear whether the Act at St. Alban's was one of robbery or belligerence the money did not belong to the parties it was given up to. It was clear that there being a wrongful Act committed they were ready to atone for it. If they had waited for a demand it would have been made on the Imperial Government which would have immediately paid over the sum looking to the Canadian Government to repay it. The Canadian Government, feeling that an officer, acting under an order of Judge Cullen who was an officer of the Government, had improperly given up money, it would be infinitely more dignified to come forward to do what was honest and fair in the premises. His opinion was, that if a certain course was right it ought to be acted upon."

The Ottawa "Union" reports a sad picture of some emigrant boys, who have been sent to this country from England and Scotland. It appears that some have been sent from reformatory prisons and that others were orphans sent out on charity; but all were without protectors and many of them have behaved themselves badly. It is said that the bad habits of some of them have clung to them since their arrival in Canada, and though the immigration agent in Ottawa procured them situations, they have not been able to keep them on account of their thieving propensities. One of these boys, a Scottish orphan, was picked up in the streets by a benevolent gentleman one cold night; and to save him from the danger of freezing to death he tried to procure the lad a lodging at different taverns, but nowhere would they take him for money or charity. It seems he was but too well known. This same lad had burned the barn of a farmer he lived with in the country and robbed him, and had also robbed a subsequent employer in the city of Ottawa. The boy had gone unpunished by a false leniency; his criminal character deprives him of earning a livelihood, and he is left to prowling about the city, compelled to steal or starve. In drawing public attention to such a case the "Union" has done the first thing necessary towards applying remedial and preventive means to such a faulty system of emigration.

We mentioned, in our last issue, that an accident had occurred on the Grand Trunk near Kingston Mills. It appears that the damage done to the cars and locomotive was very considerable, amounting to about \$10,000. Both locomotives were badly smashed up, but the injury to the cars is not so great; four of them, however, are more or less shattered. It was reported that the mail conductor had received a serious spinal injury but such is not the case. At the time of the collision he was asserting letters at a table, and the sudden concussion threw him against the table slightly injuring his side. A tender was thrown upon one of the engines just as the engineer had leaped from the latter, the tender slightly touching the clothes on his back in passing. In one of the second class cars was a woman with a child on her lap; when the collision took place the floor of this particular car was torn from beneath her feet, through which gap, in the fright and jar of the moment she dropped her child, and it was afterwards taken up unharmed and without a bruise. No one was really injured by the accident. The accident is said to be the result of an omission on the part of the night operator at Kingston in not delivering the orders sent by the train despatcher to the conductor of the express.

Some of the Montreal papers are calling the attention of the city authorities to the great number of deaths which occur in that city as compared with London and other large cities in England, and draws the conclusion that increased sanitary measures are needed. There can be no doubt that in nearly all our cities, towns and villages, too little attention is paid to drainage; and that this neglect is paid for in the increased mortality which exists. Another great evil, and one which prevails more particularly in large cities, is the crowding of sleeping apartments, or what amounts to the same thing, the occupation of more closets as bedrooms. In New York, where rents are very high, people content themselves with ridiculously small apartments. Some of the richest and most costly houses with

only twenty-five feet frontage, and of which the sleeping rooms are dark ill-ventilated cupboards. In Montreal there is the same tendency to the crowding of dwellings, which, added to defective drainage, to the absence of strict sanitary regulations for the purification of yards and streets, joined to the variability of the climate, and the sudden elevation of temperature in the summer months, breeds the poisonous atmosphere which is proved to be so fatal to life.

The more the relative mortality of North America is compared with those of Europe, the greater will the conviction be, that a crusade of sanitary improvement must be entered upon or else we shall continue to suffer the greatest of all losses. In the words of the *Gazette*, "Human life, the most productive capital of the country, is recklessly squandered."

A decision has not yet been given in the case of the St. St. Alban's raiders; but it appears very probable that they will be given up to the American authorities. This view of the matter is favored by the action of the government in refunding the money taken from the banks by the Confederate robbers. Indeed, it may be deduced from remarks of the ministerial speakers that it is the wish of the administration studiously to avoid giving any cause for offence or angry recrimination to the government of the United States. The government is bound to maintain the proclamation of neutrality, and it is desirable further to have right on our side in our dealings with the United States, so as to avoid the angry bickerings of an exasperated people and to disarm the scarcely concealed hostility of late manifested by President Lincoln's government against Canada. The House has seconded the judgment of the administration in deeming it wise to show to the Americans that the St. Alban's banks shall not suffer loss through a failure of our forms of law. The government takes upon itself, unasked, the amendment of chief-of-police, Lamotte's negligence, as an evidence that it is not disposed to take refuge behind mere quips and quibbles of law in a matter which ought to be governed by principles of equity and well-founded justice.

The Montreal "Witness" has lately been using the Hon. George Brown very scurrilously. He pretends in the most whining, hypocritical way, possible, that he has a friendship for Mr. Brown—that he has frequently lauded him for his great public services; and that it pains him much to find it his duty to say a word against a man of such great talents and such public usefulness.

Out upon such hypocrisy. Pating a man on the back with one hand and groping for his heart strings with the other. Where there is no real friendship existing it is worse than folly, to make a pretence. The editor of the "Witness" has been saying hard things against Mr. Brown for many years past, and in a tone which shows that, to do so, is more grateful to his feelings than otherwise.

Pakenham, Feb. 11th, 1865.

To J. Pease, Esq., P. Herald.

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will receive one dollar. I have sent you already one dollar, which I think is more than enough for the trouble of sending me a notice of this kind of notice, and I am not about leaving this part of the country, and you I need not expect any more from me.

Please discontinue the advertisement.

Yours truly, CHAS. MONTAGUE.

Can any one inform us who this Charles Montague is, who is about leaving the country, and who has *honor* enough in him to pay one dollar out of three? Would he not send us his photograph for the other two dollars he is owing? We are getting up an album, to be filled with the photographs of honorable patrons, who have not paid for their printing; and we should consider our collection incomplete without his.

It is really surprising what desperate efforts are being made by parties in the Northern States to obtain substitutes for the army. A telegram from Montreal, dated Feb. 17th, says six soldiers of the 60th Regiment were taken in a freight car yesterday from Point St. Charles to Island Park. There the American Customs Officer opened the door, and the soldiers were received by a party evidently waiting for them: Where they entered or who assisted them, is a mystery.

The Montreal Transcript calls attention to the fact that, our Government has adopted the most stringent measures to prevent any unauthorized Americans on the frontier by foreigners in Canada, and our volunteers are protecting the lives and property of Mr. Lincoln's subjects, the military agents of the Federal Government are engaged in the nefarious work of kidnapping and carrying off our people almost daily, without even remonstrance on the part of the authorities. Only last week, says our contemporary, a man was brought to Montreal from Quebec in a state of intoxication, and carried across the lines to be enlisted in the Northern army, and similar outrages are of frequent occurrence in Montreal, and perpetrated in the very face of those whose it is to prevent them. A short time since a most aggravated case of kidnapping occurred in the Township of Ponton, and the Sherbrooke *Gazette* records another outrage by Federal agents in the same locality. "A gang of kidnappers," says the *Gazette*, "went to a house in the night, a short distance this side of the line, one of whom, by a false pretence, gained admittance, when the others rushed in, seized and bound their victim and ran him across the border."

The Widow Bailey complains that her hay was stolen, one night last week, and drawn away on a sleigh. Other persons have also lost hay and oats. It would be well for all to look out, and try to stop such practices.

Mr. Wm. Halsey, of Westmeath, has lately been a severe sufferer by fire. His barn and sheds, containing hay and grain, and a mare and colts were all consumed.

An interesting debate lately took place in the House, on the question of calling on the volunteers to the frontier. The debate arose on a Motion of Mr. Dorion to the effect that "the employment of volunteers called out for service on the frontier, should cease at the termination of the present emergency."

Hon. John A. Macdonald said danger was imminent. The South had made it a part of their plan of operations to make Canada the basis of incursions upon the enemy, for the purpose of embroiling the United States and Great Britain in war. The American Government had actually to withdraw part of their force from the front to protect Northern frontier. The moment Canada sent out these volunteers confidence was raised in the United States, and their Government took the earliest opportunity of informing Canada of that. Speaking of the raid on St. Alban's, he [the Attorney General Macdonald] said no language could be too strong to condemn this mere act to plunder and robbery. To show the good understanding with the American Government, he mentioned that that Government had communicated to this Government intelligence of a raid contemplated by certain persons in the States on Canada, which they were taking steps to put down. The Government were as anxious as anyone else to keep expenses down as much as possible.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald could not vote for Mr. Dorion's motion, as he thought the Government should be allowed to assume the responsibility of their acts.

Mr. Allen Macdonald was surprised at Mr. Dorion's motion. There could be no doubt of the danger. He himself had seen it, and had written the Government, urging this step.

Mr. Morris regretted that members should show sympathy either with the North or the South, and that Mr. Molton should be necessary to state a statement that a large section of the present Cabinet were pro-Northern men. The duty of this House and of the country was to maintain strict neutrality. He had been sorry to hear the member for Hochelaga affirm that there had been no necessity for calling on the volunteers, and that it was a mere show. He read from writers on international law to show that want of action on our part to prevent raids from Canada would have justified the American Government in sending forces into this country to protect themselves. He said that he was not to congratulate ourselves that we had had a Government which had proved itself equal to the emergency, and had taken the measures necessary to preserve the peace of the Province. He was prepared to leave the responsibility with the Government of deciding in a crisis such as this, as to continuing or discontinuing the policy of having the volunteers on the frontier.

Mr. Scatcherd said the country would not begrudge the payment of volunteers. Having been called out, they must be paid, but the real question was whether this was a necessary outlay. In his [Mr. Scatcherd's] opinion, it was an unnecessary outlay.

Col. Haultain opposed the amendment. He was not sorry we had been obliged to call out the volunteers. He looked upon it as part of the training which was absolutely necessary for this country to go through, with a view to its being placed in an effective condition of defence. He thought it ought to be understood that the present high rate of pay could not be continued.

Attorney General Cartier said Mr. Holton had accused the gallant Knight at the head of the Government, and also himself, of known hostility to the American Government. He admitted that he and the gallant Knight were strong advocates of the monarchical system of Government, but he had yet to learn that that prevented them from being advisers of his Excellency. The hon. gentleman had made an unwarrantable allusion to Judge Cullen. Every one knew an investigation was going on. He (Mr. Cartier) believed there was a failure of justice in that case, and an investigation was ordered.

Mr. McDougall had never concealed that his sympathies, so far as they went, were with the established Government of the United States. He could never sympathize with a Government which had for its foundation human slavery. Whilst in office he was always willing to do anything reasonable to maintain friendly relations with our neighbors. The Government was bound to do everything in its power to prevent a repetition of those raids. When those desperate men got together, and went with their lives in their hands as they did last night, who could the police do? Surely to call out these 2,000 volunteers was not too much to do.

Mr. Dorion's motion being put to a vote was lost—yeas 15; nays 86.

A Quebec contemporary states that the rumor still prevails in military circles in that city and elsewhere that five regiments, which are ordered home from India, are to be sent out to Canada on the opening of the navigation. It is also believed that the regiments now stationed in British North America are to be increased to twelve hundred strong each, and to be placed on a war footing. A letter from England by the last mail mentions that arrangements were then being made for the transport of three full regiments of cavalry to Canada in the spring.

We are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. John Kitch, who, for many years past has resided near this place. Mr. Kitch, while on his way to visit some friends in Ross, a few weeks ago, contracted a severe cold, which prevented his return, and he died in his death on Friday last. His remains were brought home, and were interred in the burial ground of St. James' Church, Lanark. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

A reward of \$100 has been offered by the Mayor of Sarnia, for the apprehension of John Cavanagh and Anthony Conlan, who are charged with a murderous assault on two constables of that town. Cavanagh has been several times in the American army, and is a noted bounty jumper. Somewhat strangely the reward is offered in gold, and smacks of the idea that Sarnia has recently been visited by a shower of greenbacks.

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Mr. Scatcherd said the country would not begrudge the payment of volunteers. Having been called out, they must be paid, but the real question was whether this was a necessary outlay. In his [Mr. Scatcherd's] opinion, it was an unnecessary outlay.

Col. Haultain opposed the amendment. He was not sorry we had been obliged to call out the volunteers. He looked upon it as part of the training which was absolutely necessary for this country to go through, with a view to its being placed in an effective condition of defence. He thought it ought to be understood that the present high rate of pay could not be continued.

Attorney General Cartier said Mr. Holton had accused the gallant Knight at the head of the Government, and also himself, of known hostility to the American Government. He admitted that he and the gallant Knight were strong advocates of the monarchical system of Government, but he had yet to learn that that prevented them from being advisers of his Excellency. The hon. gentleman had made an unwarrantable allusion to Judge Cullen. Every one knew an investigation was going on. He (Mr. Cartier) believed there was a failure of justice in that case, and an investigation was ordered.

Mr. McDougall had never concealed that his sympathies, so far as they went, were with the established Government of the United States. He could never sympathize with a Government which had for its foundation human slavery. Whilst in office he was always willing to do anything reasonable to maintain friendly relations with our neighbors. The Government was bound to do everything in its power to prevent a repetition of those raids. When those desperate men got together, and went with their lives in their hands as they did last night, who could the police do? Surely to call out these 2,000 volunteers was not too much to do.

Mr. Dorion's motion being put to a vote was lost—yeas 15; nays 86.

A Quebec contemporary states that the rumor still prevails in military circles in that city and elsewhere that five regiments, which are ordered home from India, are to be sent out to Canada on the opening of the navigation. It is also believed that the regiments now stationed in British North America are to be increased to twelve hundred strong each, and to be placed on a war footing. A letter from England by the last mail mentions that arrangements were then being made for the transport of three full regiments of cavalry to Canada in the spring.

We are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. John Kitch, who, for many years past has resided near this place. Mr. Kitch, while on his way to visit some friends in Ross, a few weeks ago, contracted a severe cold, which prevented his return, and he died in his death on Friday last. His remains were brought home, and were interred in the burial ground of St. James' Church, Lanark. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

A reward of \$100 has been offered by the Mayor of Sarnia, for the apprehension of John Cavanagh and Anthony Conlan, who are charged with a murderous assault on two constables of that town. Cavanagh has been several times in the American army, and is a noted bounty jumper. Somewhat strangely the reward is offered in gold, and smacks of the idea that Sarnia has recently been visited by a shower of greenbacks.

Mr. Wm. Halsey, of Westmeath, has lately been a severe sufferer by fire. His barn and sheds, containing hay and grain, and a mare and colts were all consumed.

An interesting debate lately took place in the House, on the question of calling on the volunteers to the frontier. The debate arose on a Motion of Mr. Dorion to the effect that "the employment of volunteers called out for service on the frontier, should cease at the termination of the present emergency."

Hon. John A. Macdonald said danger was imminent. The South had made it a part of their plan of operations to make Canada the basis of incursions upon the enemy, for the purpose of embroiling the United States and Great Britain in war. The American Government had actually to withdraw part of their force from the front to protect Northern frontier. The moment Canada sent out these volunteers confidence was raised in the United States, and their Government took the earliest opportunity of informing Canada of that. Speaking of the raid on St. Alban's, he [the Attorney General Macdonald] said no language could be too strong to condemn this mere act to plunder and robbery. To show the good understanding with the American Government, he mentioned that that Government had communicated to this Government intelligence of a raid contemplated by certain persons in the States on Canada, which they were taking steps to put down. The Government were as anxious as anyone else to keep expenses down as much as possible.

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It is really surprising, what frauds are perpetrated in New York, in connection with enlistments and bounties. It seems that there is a regular system of forging all the documents necessary to show that men were enlisted, had passed examination, been accepted, and received at the military depots appointed for recruits upon which certificates, all in regular order, not only the Government bounties were paid, but the agents of rural towns and villages paid the extra bounties offered for substitutes. Thus the quotas were nominally filled up in many cases without one single man being added to the army, whilst the fraudulent bounty-brokers were depositing each twenty or thirty thousand dollars a month with their bankers. The ramifications of this conspiracy to cheat the Government are said to be extensive, and some fifty arrests have already been made. The whole amount drawn from the U. S. Government and local municipalities for bogus recruits is said to be fabulous; and the army has just enforced in proportion, as it was just deprived of the men which it appeared to have received. The quotas of New York and many other places will thus require supplementing.

A correspondent of the "Kingston News," says, that a few days since, a young man, a British subject, crossed from Kingston to Cape Vincent on business, provided with a regular passport. On his arrival he was hailed in the street by a saloon-keeper of that place, who after persuading him to accompany him to his house, asked to see his passport. On examination he declared it to be incorrect, took the young man to a private room and called in his bar-tender, whom he represented to be an officer in the United States Army. The two then and there tried the poor simpleton for a violation of the passport law, found him guilty, and sentenced him to five years in the States prison, with a promise of pardon if he would enlist. The dupe, frightened nearly to death, consented to the condition, and is now gone to be food for powder, the crimp pocketing all the bounty money.

DR. BYRON ON HIS MUSCLE.—The Chief Superintendent of Education has written a three-column reply, in the Toronto "Leader," to certain attacks made by the "Freeman" upon himself and upon the present Separate School Law. As usual, the Rev. Doctor is fluent and argumentative, and very successfully snuffs out the minor light that dared to assail him.

Arrival of the "Saxonia." New York, Feb. 19th.—The S.S. "Saxonia," from Southampton on the 8th, arrived out on the 7th.

The Peruvian war correspondent "Union" and "America" had left

Outrage in Rochester.

BRITISH SUBJECT ARRESTED AND ROBBED.

Such is the startling heading to a column in the St. Catherine's, C. W., Journal, of Wednesday. It is a version of the Fraser case given by that individual to the people of St. Catherine's. The statement made by Fraser is a tissue of falsehood throughout, and we do not care to burden our columns with it. If the people of St. Catherine's take sufficient interest in this case of alleged outrage to send a reliable person here to investigate it, they will be satisfied that Fraser is an impostor and that he is in fact a man of straw. His cruelty to his little children, securing them in a room at a hotel, without fire, and using only a single bed for six persons, refusing to allow his room to be cleaned, all that shows that the man is not in sound mind or that he is something worse than that. His tale about the robbery was conflicting, and his account throughout the affair was such as to disgust all who saw anything of his case. Having heard his examination in the Police Court, we know whereof we write. The Mayor of this city is not the man to be a party to any wrong to a citizen. When the singular conduct of Fraser, the statement made by him very properly called upon him to give an account of himself. That account was not satisfactory, and it appeared that the man intended to deceive. If the people of St. Catherine's can be misled by such a man as Fraser, and made to believe such statements as he has authorized this Journal to publish, they are not intelligent than we are. There are Canadians who visit Rochester and know our people will not credit this tale of outrage and robbery. Fraser is seeking to be made a martyr, and may get a notoriety in this way that he would not otherwise obtain. We trust that the Canadian people will have the affair investigated, and that much wrong was done in the case of Fraser.

—Rochester Union.

PROHIBITION IN ST. MARY'S.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

On the 9th and 10th inst., the vote was taken in St. Mary's on Dunken's Bill. A great deal of excitement prevailed during both days of the contest. Both the whisky and cold water men used their utmost exertions; voters residing in distant towns were written to; telegrams were sent, and special messengers sent "by order of committee" brought in numbers, by sleigh and by rail, to swell up the largest number of votes over polled in this place. The election was held in the town hall, which was all the time densely crowded with voters; and in the lobby; Mayor Hutton, ex-Mayor Guert, Rev. Mr. Gundy, Rev. Mr. Philip, Dr. George Wilson, and many other prominent citizens, appeared to be watching the "free and independent" men of the town, and using their influence to decide the election according to their respective views in favor of liquor or no liquor. At 5 o'clock p. m., on the second day, the returning officer declared the poll closed by a majority of twelve in favor of the taverns. Three cheers were then given for the "free and independent" men of the town, and then the crowd dispersed—the temperance men to their homes, or in knots on the streets, and the opposition made a rush for the taverns. In a few minutes the music band was heard in the streets, and one of the hotel-keepers, a man of some standing, containing the band, and halting in front of the several taverns, celebrating the victory. The bar-rooms were crowded, and the rattle of broken windows and the shouts of drunken men were heard on the streets towards midnight, when our reporter left.

The Words we Use.

Be simple, unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, and not a well-known oblique instrument of manual industry; let home be home, not a place of residence; a place a place not a locality, and so of the rest. Where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness, you lose in honest expression of your meaning, and in the estimation of all men who are not fools to judge, you lose in reputation for ability.

The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through.

Elegance of language may not be in the power of all, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

Write what you would speak; speak as you think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superior, speak no finer.

Be what you say, and within the rules of prudence, say what you mean. Avoid all oddity of expression. No one ever was a gainer by singularity of words, or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying out a retort, or of strategy by blowing a trumpet, or of eloquence by making a speech, but he will enjoy better health, and find more time for business who lives on common air.

When I hear a person use a queer expression, or pronounce a name in reading differently from his neighbor, the habit always goes down, minute and minute, and stands the side of defect, not of credit. Avoid, likewise, all slang words. There is no greater nuisance in society than a talker of slang. It is only fit (when innocent, which seldom it is) for raw schoolboys and other freshmen, to astonish their sisters with. Talk as sensible men talk, use the common words in their common meaning. Let the sense conveyed, not the vehicle in which it is conveyed, be your subject of attention.

Once more, avoid in conversation all singularity of accuracy. One of the bibles of society is the bore who is always setting you right; who, when you report from the paper that 10,000 men fell in some battle, tells you that it was 9,999; who when you describe your walk as two miles out and back, assures you that it lacked half a furlong of it. Truth does not consist in minute accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression, and there are vague ways of speaking that are truer than strict fact would be. When the Psalmist said, "Rivers of waters run down mine eyes, because men keep not thy law." He did not state the fact, but he stated a truth deeper than fact, and also truer.—Dean Alford.

THE CATTLE SUFFERING.—The severity of the winter, following the literally short crops of last summer, is beginning to tell severely upon the interest of our farmers. Many of them are already out of provender, and if we have a late spring thousands of cattle must die of sheer starvation—one of the most pitiable sights that can meet the gaze of an agriculturalist. We have heard of instances in which farmers have decided on slaughtering half their stock in order to save the remainder.—Goderich Signal.

Telegraphic communication between England and India was completed on the 17th January, and on the same day Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, director-general of the undertaking died at Constantinople. The achievement was not worth that price.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

Halifax, Feb. 16.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th instant, has arrived at this port on the 16th inst.

Her dates are one day after those already received. The steamship China, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst. The American advices per the China, of the continuance of the war had an unfavorable effect upon American securities, and imparted a decided improvement to cotton. Liverpool Feb. 4.—The rebel loan is unchanged. Cotton sales to-day, 12,000 bales; market advanced 1d to 1d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady. London, Feb. 4.—Consols closed at 99½ to 99¼ for money; that the war was reaching such a crisis that England and France must decide to become the friends of one of the belligerents or fight them both, and events are occurring which may precipitate that decision, at least in the case of France.

The index to the papers, which is alleged to be a political device, is directed to the intention on the part of the British Government to sever its connection with Canada before the termination of the American war, so that the finest Province of Great Britain may be seized without forcing England to war. These articles are regarded as the most dangerous on the part of the Confederates, and are being widely distributed in the Southern Confederacy. The prosecution against Rumbold, one of the officials at Sheerness, violating the Foreign Enlistment Act by aiding in equipping and arming the steamer Rappahannock for the Confederates, was progressing on the 4th inst.

A great meeting in favor of Reform has been held at Manchester. Lord Amberley, the eldest son of Earl Russell, made his political debut and attracted considerable attention by a speech in favor of Reform at Leeds.

FRANCE.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of over \$24 millions of francs in cash.

The great trotting match in Paris between the American horse "Shepherd" and the French horse "Empress," resulted in a victory for the American horse by winning by one hundred yards.

ITALY.—Victor Emmanuel was on a visit to Florence, where he had received a most enthusiastic reception.

The Italian Senate has adjourned sine die. A ministerial crisis was reported but is now over.

Turin was in a considerable state of excitement, but no disturbances had occurred.

PRUSSIA.—The Council of Admirals at Berlin have definitely drawn up a project for the formation of a Prussian navy.

Seven war vessels are being constructed for this purpose.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were quiet and console rather easier. Money was in fair demand at 5 per cent.

A new loan for Persia is expected. The Bank of Frankfurt on the 22d instant reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

Liverpool, Saturday evening, Feb. 4.—The news received to-day from America per steamship China, indicates a continued war in the United States, has imparted a decided improvement to the cotton market, and rather unfavorably affected United States securities. The rebel loan is reported as unchanged.

Queenstown, Sunday Feb. 5.—Rumbold, the defendant in the case Rappahannock, has been acquitted on all the counts.

Cardinal Wiseman is reported to be rapidly sinking.

BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

The Vienna paper publishes an analysis of the Prussian reply to the last note of Austria will await the opinion of the legal advisers of the Crown before coming to a decision concerning the interests of these countries and the succession question. Great stress is laid on the wish of Prussia to come to an understanding with Austria without which the Prussian government could arrive at no solution. Prussia has important private interests on the Northern frontier as Austria has on her frontier. Before these interests are settled, Prussia cannot enter into any discussion on the succession question.

The semi-official provincial correspondence of Berlin says, it is said that the deliberations of the cabinet on the Schleswig-Holstein question will, in a very short time have so far advanced as to render possible a precise statement of the indispensable conditions and stipulations the fulfillment of which Prussia will see guaranteed before any further steps can be taken.

The new Prussian military bill had been drawn up and approved by the King, and would be laid before the Chambers in a few days, being submitted to the lower house first.

A despatch from Constantinople announces the opening of telegraphic communication between Bagdad and India. The first message was sent from the Governor of Bagdad to the Governor of Bombay on the 25th of January.

The London Times city article publishes a lengthy opinion of Wm. M. Brewster, of New York, on the power of English creditors to recover debts in Federal courts on a specie basis. The opinion winds up as follows:—Foreign transactions are necessarily made and expressed in foreign currencies to permit their discharge by an equivalent in American currency. By introducing monstrous inequality to the prejudice of foreign creditors, our courts would thus be practically closed against the enforcement of foreign debts and of consequence commercial credit without which foreign commerce cannot be carried on will fall.

Minister Adams held a long interview with Earl Russell on the 28th, and this fact at the present juncture attracts comment.

The Surrey theatre in London was burned during a performance. The audience escaped without loss of life.

The French government has issued a stringent order against interference with Protestant missions to the Society Islands.

Mr. Samuel Brown, of the firm of J. Brown & Co., rope manufacturers, St. Peter street, Quebec, died suddenly at his residence on the Cape on Monday.

The comparatively low price of Gold in New York is attributed to the fact that the importing houses have bought Exchange ahead of their wants, and consequently do not require gold for export. The outflow of the metal has fallen off considerably of late, and is now only amounting to a few thousands weekly.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Feb. 14.—Capt. Jas. Y. Beall convicted of being a spy and guerrilla, and being one of the Lake Erie pirates, will be hanged on Saturday morning on Governor's Island, New York harbour, the sentence having been fully approved by Gen. Dix.

Washington, Feb. 14.—It is stated that the substance of a despatch from Gen. Grant to the Government, received to-day, is that Richmond papers of Monday say, Sherman has crossed the Rappahannock, which was the line held by Gen. Hardee defending Branchville.

How the South will Use the Slaves.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer of the 11th inst., proposes to make the slaves fight the battle of Slaves as follows:—

"Out of the conscripts let each soldier select his negro (or decline it altogether if he chooses) to wait on him, march with him, be drilled by him, fight by his side in battle, and for whose presence and acquiescence the old soldier shall be responsible. By this means you make two men out of one, and you have the bravery, the experience, the intelligence and devotion of the long-tried veterans of the government at your disposal. Let it not be said that the army will object to the association as degrading to the soldier. Remember the action of each soldier is voluntary, he can take his negro or decline if he chooses. But I confidently affirm that not one of the ten negroes will accept of the offer. Of course not, but what about the negro? How would he like being a soldier and servant, fighting without even a promise of future freedom? How would he do to trust on picket these cold nights with freedom at forty paces ahead?"

Such projects as these are the drive of an idiotic class, they exhibit the weakness, the infatuation, the dawning, the blinding clutch of the Rebellion more vividly than they could be set forth in any words but their own.—Tribune.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

NEAR GUELPH.

An accident of a very serious character occurred on the Western division of the Grand Trunk, one mile east of Guelph, yesterday morning about half-past ten o'clock, by which a passenger car, containing some thirty-five persons, was precipitated down an embankment about thirty feet high, and was now lying bottom up. It appears the morning train from London to Toronto left Guelph at its usual time, but had only got a mile below that station when the engine, by means of the ice and snow at a crossing, got off the track, and in doing so broke a rail. It dragged the train about for some distance, and the passenger car was thrown off the track, and hurled down the embankment. Information was immediately sent to Guelph station, and in the meantime the persons who were on the baggage car and engine used every exertion to rescue the inmates of the passenger car, who were all rescued, but were seriously injured. The names of some of the injured are: Hon. M. H. Foley, bruised and injured in chest and shoulder, but not considered dangerous by his medical advisers. Conductor Robert Johnston, formerly a member of the Toronto City Police Force, seriously injured, his collar bone being broken in three places and his skull fractured. Johnstone was conveyed to this city by train yesterday, and sent to his home on Camden street, where he was placed under the care of Dr. Russell. W. Phil, J. P. Erasmus, J. McNab, Knox College, hands and face burnt by overturning of stove. Wm. Carson, Albion, badly cut on the leg. A. Thompson, Toronto, hands burnt by the stove. —Rowe, C. Chadwick, and A. Lemmon, the latter being severely injured, Miss Thompson, Esquimaux, shoulder hurt. James French, Hamilton, side and shoulder bruised. The baggage car was thrown off the track but did not go down the embankment. The wheels and axles of the passenger car were broken to pieces. A special was despatched from Toronto to take place, and render assistance and to bring away the passengers, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Foley and Mr. Thompson, resumed their journey to their several destinations. A passenger describes the scene in the car as follows:—The accident was a fearful one. One was thrown on top of another, and for the moment all were in perfect terror.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE IN WESTMINSTER.

Last evening (Thursday, 26th January), a frightful accident occurred in Great St. James street, Westminster, at the Catholic School, which is a house of considerable dimensions, having on the ground floor, or two good sized rooms, and a large room on the second story, extending over the whole length of the building, about forty-five feet, and twenty-feet in width. In this room a drawing of prizes, on the plan of the Lottery, had been commenced, and as the lottery was in aid of the Church of St. Mary's, Horseshoe road, the matter had excited a little interest in that portion of the metropolis, and the room was densely crowded by ticket-holders and their friends, the assembly consisting chiefly of women and children anxious to see the drawing.

A few minutes before eight o'clock of the large beams gave way, and a portion of the floor, consisting of seventeen feet of the length of the room, fell, with its crowd of occupants, into the room beneath. The scene which ensued was terrible. Men, women, and children heaped together, wounded and terrified, some stunned, some almost killed—all in a terrible confusion. The news of the accident quickly spread in that densely-populated neighborhood, and as the drawing of these prizes had aroused no little interest in the locality, the crowd outside the doors was soon such as to add to the trouble of the occasion. Husbands seeking their wives, mothers solicited for the fate of their little ones, and others who feared those near and dear to them might be among the building, all pressed anxiously around the building, and it was with the utmost difficulty that any kind of order could be preserved by the police. At length the sufferers were slowly brought forth, and were having been preserved, were conveyed to Westminster Hospital. It is stated that one person, who had been taken into a green-grocer's shop in Great Peter street, died almost immediately. Fortunately as the accident occurred a little before eight in the evening, Mr. Hawkins, the house surgeon at Westminster, had the advantage of the assistance of the students, who had not yet left the hospital.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

An old man named John Ferguson, when returning from a visit to his daughter in Erin township on Friday, called at Elora and purchased a barrel of whiskey, and then proceeded on his way home. He was accompanied by a dog, and procured more on his way along Elora and Saugeen road, which made him so stupid that when about eighty rods from McTaggart's tavern, he drove into a field and expired the next day. He was found by a neighbor, and was taken to the Elora hospital, but he was not quite dead. However, he expired about twelve o'clock on Saturday.—Dumfries Reformer.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Feb. 17. Hon. Mr. Blair, from Select Committee, reported the bill to amend the Act relating to Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada, with some amendments, which, on motion of the hon. gentleman, were forthwith taken into consideration and occurred in.

Hon. Mr. Ross introduced a bill to relieve the Rensselaer Hotel Company from the payment of taxes.

A bill to authorize the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to sell certain globe lots of land in Darlington and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed.

The debate on Confederation was then resumed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Feb. 17.

To-day the following bills were introduced and read a first time:—Mr. McFarlane: To amend the law respecting registration of deeds. Mr. Rymal: To grant additional powers to the Canada West Farmers Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. T. Ferguson: To amend the Act respecting the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Company. Hon. Mr. Gardiner: To amend the Acts of incorporation of the Union St. Pierre, the Union St. Jacques, and the Union St. Joseph; and to incorporate the Union St. Roch.

The question was then put on the concurrence in the report of the Committee of Whole on the supplementary Estimates, and was proceeding when our report left.

Last night after our report left the following bills were read a second time and referred to the Committee of the House:—Bill to amend the meaning of Section 23 and 24 of Chapter 93, Consolidated Statutes of Canada. Bill to amend Chapter 26, Statutes of Lower Canada, respecting agricultural abuses. Bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada.

Bill to amend the Act respecting Railways. Bill to amend Chapter 32, Statutes of Canada, relating to agricultural societies. Respecting weighing, measuring and gauging of certain articles of general consumption. To regulate the business of Stevedores and Liners in the harbour of Montreal. Bill to amend the Act containing special provisions concerning the House of Representatives.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall laid on the table a return of the Correspondence with New Brunswick on the subject of a political and commercial Union of the British North American Provinces in the year 1857, 1858, and 1859.

The Fortification Bill passed by the Federal Congress last week provides for the erection of Fort Wayne near Detroit, Fort Youngstown, Fort Ontario, and the completion of Fort Montgomery, near Rouses Point.

The Montreal Witness of Monday says:—One of the densest fogs we remember to have seen, filled the streets of the city during the early morning to-day. Yesterday it was impossible to discern anything distinctly across Great St. James street.

The Government have referred the claims of the Contractors of the Ottawa buildings to Judge Gowan, and Messrs. Cumberland and Page. The case will be conducted on the part of the Government, by Messrs. Scott and Richards; for the Contractors, by Messrs. J. H. Cameron, T. Galt, C. Alper, and P. C. Vanvorst.

HE SAYS, AND I SEE.—A boy fills his pipe, and sees only the tobacco, but I see going into that pipe brains, books, time, health, money, prospects. The pipe is filled at last, and a light is struck; and things which are priceless are carelessly puffed away in smoke.

By Her Majesty's command, the rates of personal allowances for officers of the army travelling on duty without horses have been fixed as follows:—For general officers, 20s. a day; for field officers, 15s. a day; and for captains and subalterns, 10s. a day.

Whitlair J. Horton, of Southwold, was engaged with a sawing machine last week, the balance wheel burst, and a piece of the wheel striking him, inflicted a serious wound, cutting through the side.

On his return from India Brown was asked by a friend, "What is your opinion of the good sport as long as you hunt the tiger?" he replied: "But if I had pressed, he sometimes takes it into his head to hunt you, and then it has its drawbacks."

The wind is unseen, but it cools the brow of the fevered one, sweetens the summer atmosphere, and ripples the surface of the lake into silver spangles of beauty. So, goodness of heart, which is visible, is the material eye, makes its presence felt; and from its effects upon surrounding things we are assured of its existence.

MODEL JURYMAN.—A well known character frequently figured on juries. When on jury, as soon as they had retired to their room to deliberate, he would button up his coat and "turn in" on a bench, exclaiming, "I'm for bringing a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant, as he had settled his mind, and all creation can't move me. Therefore, as soon as you have all agreed with me, wake me up, and we'll go in."

VERY PROUD TO-NIGHT.

It was a very cold night in winter. The wind blew and the snow was hurled furiously about, seeking to hide itself beneath the coats and boots, and in the very hair of those who were out. A very distinguished lecturer was to speak, and notwithstanding the storm, the villagers ventured forth to hear him. William Ansell, buttoned up to the chin in his thickest overcoat, accompanied the lecturer. It was difficult to walk through the new snow, and the lecturer, with a piercing wind, and William said to his mother:—"Could you walk more easily if you took my arm?"

"Perhaps I could," his mother replied, as she put her arm through his and drew up as close as possible to him. Together they breathed the storm—the mother and the boy who had grown up so tall that he could now lean on his. They had not walked far before he said to her:—"I am very proud to-night, mother."

"Proud that you can take care of me?" she said to him with a heart gushing with tenderness.

"This is the first time you have leaned upon me," said the happy boy.

There will be few boys in this child's life of more exacting pleasure than that of evening, even if he should live to old age, and should in his manhood lovingly provide for her who watched over him in helpless infancy. It was a noble pride, that made his mother love him, if it were possible more than ever; and made her pray for him with new earnestness, thankful for his devoted love, and hopeful for the future.

There is no more beautiful sight than affectionate, devoted, obedient children. I am sure he that commanded children to honor their father and their mother must look upon such with pleasure. May he bless dear William, and every other boy who is filled with ambition to be a blessing and a staff to his mother.

A Touching Story.

The following affecting narrative, which we find in an exchange, purports to have been given by a father to his son, as a warning derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of grieving and resisting a mother's love and counsel. It is not long, but its teachings are so excellent as to make it worthy of frequent publication and perusal.

What agony was visible on my mother's face when she said and suffered failed to move me! She arose to go home, I followed her at a distance. She spoke no more to me until she reached her own room. It is a school time, now, said she.—Go my son, and let me once more beseech you to think upon what I have said.

I shan't go to school said I. She looked astonished at my boldness, and then firmly replied:—Certainly you will, Alfred. I command you.

I will not, said I; you can't get me up stairs. One of two things you must do Alfred—either go to school this moment or I will look you in your room and keep you until you are ready to promise implicit obedience to me. I was willing to give up my head as the moment of memory rushed over me! I kissed my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me, I saw her heart beat. Against her breast, Oh, Heavenly Father! she cried, forgive him—he knows not what he does! The gardener just then passed the door, and seeing my mother pale and almost unable to support herself he beckoned him in.

Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his own room, said she, and turned from me. It was look of agony, mingled with the intensest love—it was the last unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought for a moment I would fling myself from the open window, and dash out my brains, but I felt afraid to die. I was not patient. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubborn pride rose in an instant, I flung myself on the bed and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approaching the door. It was my sister.

What may I tell mother for you? she asked. Nothing, I replied. Oh Alfred! for my sake, for all our sakes say that you are—let me tell mother that you are sorry, she longs to forgive you. I could not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself on the bed and passed a restless and fearful night.

Another footstep slower and feebler than my sister's disturbed me. Alfred, my son, shall I come in? Are you not sorry for what you have done? she asked. I cannot tell what influence, operating at the moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother that thrilled through me, melted the ice from my heart, and I longed to throw myself at her feet, but I did not. My word gave the lie to my heart, when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back but I did not.

I was awakened from my uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood at my bedside. My father had been fixed as follows:—For general officers, 20s. a day; for field officers, 15s. a day; and for captains and subalterns, 10s. a day.

Whitlair J. Horton, of Southwold, was engaged with a sawing machine last week, the balance wheel burst, and a piece of the wheel striking him, inflicted a serious wound, cutting through the side.

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BE IMPORTUNATE.

I was sitting in my study, engaged in the preparation of a sermon for the coming Sabbath, and had determined to have the time exclusively to myself.

There was about the house a little, mischievous, blue-eyed boy, who seemed an enemy to all quiet; for from early light till darkness came, two little hands found baby work, and feet seemed never tired. Our Willie was a little one then; now he can read and has two little sisters. But memory has the baby Willie, with dimpled chin and tottering steps, and never silent tongue.

He would not let me alone, only a few little words, but the chatter was continuous. I need describe no further, for many of you have had just such a baby.

But I was going to say—I was sitting in my study, busily engaged, when—patter—patter—I heard a pair of little feet. I knew in what direction the toes were turned, and I pressed my lips together and gave a nod saying mentally, "I'll not let him in."

Thought when I sat down I would not and I will not. Patter—patter—and somebody said "papa," just outside the door. I knew who it was but he must not disturb me.

"Papa!" I ran my fingers through my hair and tried to study.

"Papa!" I heard the latch rattle, and I knew somebody was rising on tiptoe to reach it. I remembered a golden pen I once lost by Willie's hand—broken by sticking it in the table like a scratch awl. It did not take me so long to think as it does to write, or you to read it now.

"Papa, papa!" A thought flashed into my heart, not mind, and tears came into my eyes. Quickly I opened the door, and clasping the child by his neck, I was willing to gratify his simple wish for I was going to preach on an important prayer—and there was an illustration. I took it as providential.

Are we not God's "little children?" The kind Apostle John says as much—John iv. 4. Though grey hairs cover our heads, yet children are we, and we come again and again with our cares and our wants. We seek, we knock, and we say "Our Father!" He may not open unto us, like Willie, we patiently wait, and often cry "Father!" He hears, he smiles, and opens unto us. His strong arms are around us. His hand supports the tottering steps of his children.

Though we often do worse than mischievous things, they are forgiven. When we approach our Father,

"He bows his gracious ear; We never plead in vain, Yet we must still be aware. And pray and pray again."

—Lutheran Observer.

A child, speaking of his home to a friend was asked "Where is your home?" Looking with loving eyes at his mother, he replied, "Where mother is!" Was question ever so truthfully, beautifully, or lovingly answered.

Birth.

In Minto, Jan. 16th, the wife of Mr. Wm. Bent, of triplets—two sons and a daughter; good timber in that bent.

At Goddard, Jan. 25th, the wife of Mr. Robert Donogh, of triplets—three girls; all doing well.

On Sunday, 12th inst., the wife of the Rev. Wm. White Richmond, of a son. At Wilberforce, on 13th of February, Mrs. William J. Warren, of a son.

MARRIED.

In Perth, on Friday 10th of February, by the Rev. Wm. Bain, Mr. Daniel Kellock, (of the firm of Dr. J. D. Kellock & Co., Druggists,) to Miss Jane Newell, of Toronto.

In Perth, on Wednesday the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bain, Mr. A. H. Bryson, formerly of Perth, to Miss Jane McPherson, of North Elmley.

At Ansoothy, Gate house, Scotland, on the 24th inst., by the Rev

