

Carleton Place

VOL. XIV.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MARCH 23, 1864.

No. 28.

The end of the Play.

The play is done: the curtain drops,
Slow falling to the prompter's bell;
A moment yet the actor stops,
And looks around to say farewell!
It is an irksome work and task;
And when he is laughed and said his say,
He shows as he removes the mask,
A face that's anything but gay.
Who knows the insupportable design?
Blessed be he who took and gave!
Why should your Mother, Charles, not mine,
Be weeping at her darling's grave?
We bow to Heaven that willed it so,
That darkly rules the fate of all,
That sends the respite or the blow,
That's free to respite or to call.

So each shall mourn in life's advance,
Dear hopes, dear friends, untimely killed!
Shall grieve for many a forlorn chance,
And longing passion unfulfilled.
Fray God the heart may kindly glow,
Although the head with care be bent,
And whitened with the winter snow.
Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let young and old be of the part,
And bow before the awful Will,
And bear it with an honest heart.
Who misses, or who wins the prize?
Go, lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fall or if you rise,
Be each pray God, a gentleman.

THACKERAY.

No more Transportation to Australia.

The Australian Colonies are finally relieved from the doubts and uncertainties which they have been tormented during the last six months. They have received an explicit assurance from the highest authority, and in the most public manner, that it is not the intention of the Government to give effect to that recommendation of the Commissioners which contemplated an increase of the number of convicts annually transported to Western Australia. The controversy has ended as it was sure to end, and the Royal Commissioners ought to have anticipated that it must end. When people are so fond of pointing to the great and free colonies of Great Britain, established by the potent agency of liberty—that pearl of great price, as Mr. Burke said, which we are to remember the man by whose life it was created and the tone by which they hold this mighty empire. It is not our fleets and armies, it is not our parental care, it is not the bonds of commerce, it is not the community of language, literature and traditions that give our colonies their greatness; it is because they are free under the sceptre of Queen Victoria a liberty equal to our own and superior to that which can be obtained elsewhere.—*London Times.*

Approve of the arrival in England of Lady Elgin. *London papers* make the following observations upon the lady:—The lady who she left her country sleep far away from it now, among the rhododendrons and oaks of the Himalaya. He is one more in the long roll of the English who lie in an Indian grave and she one more in the list of those who came back never to see their native land. It is because they are free under the sceptre of Queen Victoria a liberty equal to our own and superior to that which can be obtained elsewhere.—*London Times.*

A DEAR KISS.—The Wanderer tells a story of an elderly man who had a fair young, noble, and beautiful lady. A Hungarian noble, the Count P. de S., approached too near to the charming countess, who, commencing, of course, insisting on his selecting some article from her stall. "I have nothing that will suit you," said the lady, "but I will do my best to please you." He pressed the subject, "How much?" "A thousand forins." He drew it from his pocket-book, laid it on the counter, leaned over and obtained the promised goods; the noble lady going through the ceremony and the lady's countess, every word was discreetly closed, but a young man in the presence of many a cooping Tom, the count is (as is to be expected) has made a good bargain.

THE BORNMAN.—Three additional bodies—all children—were washed ashore yesterday morning and the night previous, two at the core and one at Richmond Island. These make thirty seven in all. We understand all have been accounted for except five. We were down to the wreck yesterday. Large crowds continue to flock here, though mud and water that will send dreds of ladies do not hesitate to attempt the fearful trip on foot. It seemed to us that all that was left on the shore is not worth an hour's watching. Cloths, silk ribbons, seaweed, drift wood, hats, bonnets, &c., are all mixed and scattered together, iron ground up, and to all appearances, completely useless.—*Portland Daily Press, 11th.*

Among the common vagrants of Albany, N. Y., there is one who for the last four years has spent three fourths of her time in jail, from Antwerp and kindred views, named Ellen Welch, a niece of Daniel O'Connell, the daughter of his sister Mary. She has a small pension from her relatives, but seems hopelessly degraded, and irremediable.

Prince Napoleon having made an indiscreet speech, the Emperor is said to have sent for him and remonstrated. "But don't you Majesty think I am a man?" said Prince Napoleon, "I do not think you are a man, but at any rate I hold my opinion."

Arrival of the Jura.

Portland, March 14.
The steamer Jura, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3rd, and London on the 4th instant, arrived here at 5:40 p. m.
The proceedings in Parliament on the 2nd were wholly unimportant.
The King of the Belgians arrived in England on the 2nd, to attend the christening of the Prince of Wales's son.
It is asserted that the recent sale of the Great Eastern will be contested in the law courts by the person whose bid for her at the auction was refused, and who lays claim to her.
The Allies made a close reconnaissance towards Duppel on the 2nd.
The Danes had burned down all the farms on the lines of their outposts.
A very skirmish took place on the 29th of February. The Danes captured 30 horses.

The Berlin and Vienna journals continue to ridicule the notion of a Conference.
It is stated that the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned, he being disposed to a Congress, in which he was opposed by his colleagues.
The London Morning Post discards that Russia and Prussia, relying on the fancied separation of England and France, have bound themselves together for the extermination of what they call revolution, and for the permanent erection of despotism in Europe.
M. Von Bismarck has asserted that Germany would never be on good terms with Denmark, so long as the present Democratic institutions of Denmark are maintained.
The Post promises that England will renege again, in a just cause, the French alliance, and says that with our gallant neighbors the Italians and Scandinavians, and with the Poles, Hungarians, and the Turks, it will indeed be amazing if we do not make short work of this new Holy Alliance.

The following is a summary of the news sent by the Edinburgh from Liverpool on the 2d.
The Federal steamer Keosauqua remained off Boulogne. It is supposed she was watching for the "Rappahannock" which was ready for sea at Calais.
Mr. Mason had returned from London to Paris. It is supposed in connection with the alleged negotiation.
The London correspondence relative to the Saxon is published. The British Government maintain that if the facts deposed to are true, the Federal office was guilty of the murder of the mate of the Saxon. They demand his trial, with compensation to the widow of the murdered man, and to the owners of the Saxon sustained in the seizure of the vessel.
There had been another wordy duel between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston, touching England's foreign policy, without result.
In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde had attention to the Federal recruiting in Ireland, and asked what steps the Government had taken to repress it.
Earl Russell said the Government had explained more than once, but the complaint was met by an indignant denial from Mr. Adams. Nothing could be done until actual proof could be obtained.
Earl Derby asked if anything had been done to stop the alleged military exercises by the Fenian Brotherhood.
Earl Granville said that police vigilance was at work; but he believed the Fenian Brotherhood to be a perfectly contemptible organization.
The Archduke Maximilian's visit to Paris is postponed. The alleged case is influenza; but it is rumored that there is a hitch as to his having command of the French troops in Mexico.
There had been no fighting in Schleswig. Gen. Gerlach had succeeded De Meza as Commander in Chief of the Danish army.
The King of Denmark spoke strongly for a vigorous perseverance in his policy.
It is reported that Italy has ordered 40,000 men and her fleet to England if she assists Denmark.

Treasonous articles and insurrectionary movements have been discovered in the Austrian town of Galatz, and a state of siege is proclaimed. All persons were ordered to deliver up their arms.
It is also stated that the Austrian force in Venice has been raised to 18,000, and placed on a war footing, the Emperor assuming the command.
There were rumors of a misunderstanding between M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and of a probable change in the Ministry.
LATEST.—Military operations in Schleswig continued suspended.
The English Ministers escaped a defeat last night on a mere party division in the House of Commons by a majority of one only.
Times's city article says that the business in the various stock markets yesterday was less active than for some time past. The general tendency in prices is downwards.
No political news of importance has transpired.
The feeling in regard to the future is not improved, especially as Paris quotations almost every day show further weakness in the stock exchange.
The supply of money is good.
The Swedish Government has granted permission to the Swedish officers to serve with the Danes.
Paris, Friday.—The Monitor declares that the rumor to the effect that the Archduke Maximilian had renounced his intention of going to Mexico is entirely unfounded.
Liverpool, March 3.
Broadstuffs.—Flour very dull and easier. Wheat tending downward, and very dull. Red Western 3s to 10d. Corn flat and tending downward. Mixed, 27s 6d to 28s 2d. The beef market steady. Pork firm. Bacon inactive. Lard dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull, and no sales.
London Markets.—Breadstuffs very dull. Sugar still advancing. Coffee tends upwards. Tea firm and unchanged.
Paris, Friday, March 4.—Breadstuffs are heavy and tend downwards. All quotations slightly lower. Provisions quiet and tending downward.
London, March 4.—Consols for money 91 to 91 1/4. The bullion in the bank has increased 221,000.
Paris, Friday, March 4.—Breadstuffs are very dull. Flour dull at earlier rates.

Minutes of Pakenham Council.

Monday, Jan. 18th, 1864.
The newly elected Council met at noon. There were present, Messrs. Scott, Hilliard, Barrow, Forsythe, and Hartney: who all made and subscribed the Declarations required by law.
The Council then proceeded to elect a Town Reeve, the clerk in the chair, Mr. Hilliard, That Young Scott, Esq., he, and he is hereby elected Town Reeve for the present year, which was carried unanimously.
The Reeve having made the Declarations required by law, took his seat.
Mr. Hilliard moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe, That Mr. Alexander Fowler be appointed Auditor on behalf of this Council for the present year. Carried.
Mr. William Tait was appointed Auditor by the Reeve.
Mr. Forsythe moved, seconded by Mr. Hartney, Resolved, That Mr. Robert Dickson be appointed Collector, and that Mr. William Scott be re-appointed Collector for the current year. Carried.
The Council adjourned until Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at ten o'clock, forenoon.

Saturday, February 20.
The Council met at ten o'clock, a. m. There were present the Reeve, Messrs. Barrow, Forsythe, and Hartney.
The minutes of last sitting were read, approved, and signed.
Petitions were received in accordance with law, in favour of the undernamed parties receiving a License to keep a House of Public Entertainment in this municipality, viz., William Dickson, Sylvester Perry, and John McAdams.
Petition of William Merston, and others, was read.
Mr. Forsythe gave notice that he would, at the present session of Council, introduce a By-law for appointing all the Township officers for the current year. Carried.
Mr. Forsythe moved, seconded by Mr. Barrow, That the petition of William Merston, and others, be referred to the next sitting of Council. Carried.
Mr. Hartney moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe, That the petition of Patrick Leary, and others, be brought up now and disposed of. Carried.
Mr. Hartney moved, seconded by Mr. Barrow, Ordered, That the clerk do give an order on the Treasurer to Richard Grogan, for the sum of Ten dollars, for opening a part of the sidewalk, between lots 20 and 21 in the 10th concession, for the current year. Carried.
Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met, present as above.
The petition of the Trustees of school section No. 7, was read.
Mr. Barrow moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe, That the By-law appointing the several Township officers, for the current year, be now brought up and read a first time.
The By-law was read the first time.
Mr. Hartney moved, seconded by Mr. Barrow, That the By-law now read, be read a second time and the blanks filled up with the names upon the schedule.—carried, and read the second time.
Mr. Forsythe moved, seconded by Mr. Barrow, That the By-law now read, be read a third time, short, and passed.
And the By-law was read a third time, short, and passed.
Mr. Barrow moved, seconded by Mr. Hartney, Resolved, That John Elliott and Robert Clark be, and they are hereby appointed Inspectors of Shop & Tavern Licenses, for the current year, and that their names be inserted in the By-law appointing Township Officers in this Township.—carried.
Mr. Hartney moved, seconded by Mr. Barrow, That the clerk do give notice that Tenders with specification, will be received by this Council until Saturday the 12th day of March next, for furnishing materials and building a Bridge on the Broad Brook, 9th concession line of Pakenham.—carried.
Mr. Hartney moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe, Ordered, That the sum of two dollars and fifty cents be returned to John O'Neil, for which he has been over assessed, and that the Treasurer do pay the same.—carried.
Mr. Hartney moved, seconded by Mr. Barrow, Resolved, That Robert Dickson be, and he is hereby appointed to examine the Bridge erected over the Indian Creek, on the sixth line, and to report to the clerk, who shall grant an order for the amount of contract, if the report be satisfactory.—carried.
Mr. Hartney moved, seconded by Mr. Barrow, Ordered, That the treasurer do pay to John Elliott, the sum of seven dollars and fifteen cents, being due to him for sundries.—carried.
The Council now adjourned until Saturday, the 12th day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1864.

John Elliott and Robert Clark, Inspectors of Licenses.
Messrs. Alex. Fowler and William Tait, Auditors of Public Accounts.
Mr. William Scott, Collector.
OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.
1st Division, Robert Potter; 2nd do, William Watchorn; 3rd do, Charles Armstrong; 4th do, Martin McDonough; 5th do, Joseph Murphy; 6th concession, John Ferguson; 6th line, Patrick Reedy; White Lake Road, Denis Shanahan; and George Grogan; Proving Line, John McCormick; 9th line, Patrick Farrell; 10th line, Matthew Miller; 5th do, Daniel Lowe, 6th line, Robert Boyle; 7th, William Dickson & Timothy O'Connell; 8th line, Daniel Ross & Michael McCaffrey; 9th line, James Scadden; 10th do, Robert Ross; 11th line, Louis; 10th concession, Francis Cookburn; 11th line, George Needham, son, David Bayne, George Clark, William Riddell, John Leary, jr.; Village, Robert Stobo; 12th line, Samuel Needham & Thomas Bradley; Ottawa road, John Ayres; New Ferry, James Ferguson; 13th do, Robert Harris, William Whelan & Andrew Kerr; Arnprior road, William McVicar & Thomas Barrow; Tomp. line, John Corvagh; 2nd line, Patrick Abern; Nooney's Road, Thomas Andrew.

Great Fire in London.

LOSS OVER \$2,000,000.
(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH.)
London, March 15, 1864.
A fire broke out at half past two o'clock this morning in the House of Mr. Talbot, bootmaker, east of St. George's Hotel, Dandastreet. The fire arose from a defective stove pipe, and extended to two buildings on the left and to the right. The number of stores burned was five. The losses on the stocks of goods, including damages by water and by removals, are as follows:—
Messrs J. & J. Spangis, 2,000,000
Messrs J. & J. Spangis, 2,000,000
Mr. Fry, confectioner, 4,000
Mr. Talbot, boot and shoe store, 1,000
Mr. Durand, do do, 300
The buildings destroyed, five large brick stores, were valued at \$13,000—showing a total loss of \$2,000,000. The buildings were insured in the Royal and the Liverpool and London Insurance Companies for \$7,500. The insurance on the goods destroyed is \$6,000. A large portion of the goods in the stores which were burned were saved. Strong's and Hisco's Hotels narrowly escaped. The supply of water was good, and the firemen worked well. The Western Insurance Company, of Toronto, is also a loser by the fire.—*Globe.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Quebec, March 8.
Mr. McKensie (Lambton) presented a number of petitions, some praying for the passage of Mr. Dunkin's Temperance Bill, and some for the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum in Toronto.
Mr. McDonald (Toronto) presented the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, for amendments to the Municipal and Assessment Act of Upper Canada.
Messrs. Wright (East York) Smith (Toronto), and Morris, presented the Petitions in favor of Mr. Dunkin's Temperance Bill.
Mr. Ryan presented the petition of five hundred inhabitants of Wentworth, in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.
Mr. McFarlane presented petitions in favor of Mr. Dunkin's Temperance Bill, and of the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum.
Mr. J. S. Smith presented a report from the Montgomery Election Committee, intimating the following as their final decision:—
1. That the sitting member, Dr. Beaubien, was duly elected. 2. That neither the petition nor the defence was frivolous or vexatious.
The following bills were introduced, and read the first time, and the Act incorporating the Massachusetts Railway Company.
Mr. Knight—Bill to incorporate the Magog Gold Mining Company.
Mr. O'Halloran—Bill to incorporate the Yamasky Dispository.
Mr. McDonald presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, for amendments to the Municipal and Assessment Act of Upper Canada.
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It was not adequately represented in the Legislature. He should vote for the committee proposed by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Cartier spoke at some length against Representation by Population, and said he should vote against the motion.

Mr. Dickson supported the motion, and dwelt on the injustice done to his constituents in Huron and Bruce under the present system.

Mr. Mackenzie, Lambton, supported the motion and exposed the weakness of Mr. John A. Macdonald's speech.

Mr. Joly, in French, referred to the course taken by Mr. Cartier and his friends at the election in making use of this question to excite feelings against Upper Canada and their Lower Canada liberal allies.

Mr. Cauchon replied to Mr. Joly. Mr. McKellar in an able speech supported the motion.

Mr. Cookburn at half past eleven o'clock moved an adjournment of the debate. He said the question was one of great importance, and as he and several others desired to speak, he thought the debate could not be concluded to-night.

Mr. Brown wished before the House rose to take the opportunity of replying to the personal attacks made on him by Mr. John A. Macdonald. He went on to show that these miserable personal attacks were all that hon. member could resort to, in order to divert attention from the important question before the House, which he had not expressed an opinion.

After Mr. Brown's speech a warm discussion took place as to the position which the adjourned debate should take on the orders.

Messrs. Powell, Galt, Cauchon, and others endeavored to assign it a place on the orders where it might not be reached during the remainder of the session. Finally however, it was made the first order of the day for Wednesday, and the House adjourned at 12:30.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 15. The following bills were introduced:—Mr. Adams' Bill to amend the provisions of the law for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures. Mr. Campbell: Bill to authorize the Incumbent and Churchwardens of St. James Church, Carleton Place, to lease certain minerals or lands belonging to said Church.

The amendments of the Select Committee to the Parliament special provision Bill (7) were, on the motion of Mr. Ferguson Blair adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading on Thursday.

The Herchner's Estate Conveyance Bill, and the Besemer's Patent Bill were severally read a second time and referred to Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 15. This afternoon, Mr. McKellar from the general committee of elections reported the following as the names of the members appointed to serve on the Brockville Election Committee: Mr. Huot, T. B. Ferguson, Wells, Wilson, and Theslerhaus.

Mr. McKay, Lambton, presented the first report on the joint committee on printing. The committee recommended that tenders be asked for the printing paper, printing and binding required by the Legislative Assembly and Council for five years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1865.

Mr. Cookburn presented a report from the Montreal East Election Committee intimating their final decision as follows:—First: That the petitioners had failed to prove their qualification as electors upon the primary objection taken by the sitting member to their right to petition; second: that the sitting member, Hon. G. E. Cartier, was duly elected; third: that neither the petition nor the defence of the sitting member were frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. McParlane moved that the Terrebonne Election Committee have leave to adjourn till Wednesday the 22nd inst.—Carried.

Mr. Irvine moved that the Richelieu Election Committee have leave to adjourn till Thursday, the 22nd inst.—Carried.

The following Bills were then introduced: By Mr. Dunkin: To incorporate the North American Steamship Company. By Mr. Morris: To provide for the succession of Trustees to the property of the St. Gabriel Street Church, Montreal. By Mr. Rose: To incorporate the Lower Canada Copper Mining Company. By Mr. Morris: To incorporate the Eastmain Copper Company. By H. A. McKenzie: To incorporate the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada. An amendment was moved by Mr. McGee that this bill be not now read the first time, but that it be read a first time this day six months, was negatived 86 to—By Mr. Laframboise: To incorporate the Guelph, Ferris, Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway. By Mr. Keith: To incorporate the Banker Bill the Yukon and the Havelock Gold Mining Companies.

The Explosion at Quebec.

THE VERDICT. That, on the fourth day of March, in the year aforesaid, in the parish, county and district aforesaid, a certain building known as the laboratory, there situated and containing a large quantity of gunpowder and other explosive materials, accidentally, and by the use of a certain fuse, and in consequence of the explosion of said gunpowder and other explosive materials aforesaid, the said laboratory blew up and was completely destroyed, and that the said Edwin Hawkins (and others) then and there being present, received, and every one of them, by the latter rules and materials of the laboratory aforesaid, divers mortal bodily injuries received as aforesaid, of which the said Edwin Hawkins, (and others), then and there died.

And the jurors aforesaid, in saying upon their oath, that the said Edwin Hawkins (and others) in the manner and by the means aforesaid accidentally, and by the use of a certain fuse, and in consequence of the explosion of said gunpowder and other explosive materials, then and there situated, caused the said laboratory to blow up, and was completely destroyed, and that the said Edwin Hawkins, (and others), then and there died.

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ing away a large quantity of explosive material of different sorts, and this to such an extent that the available space in the building was considerably lessened.

That the laboratory was under the control and management of Captain Thomas Nelson, Inspector of Warlike Stores and Firemaster, but the jurors regret to find that, although placed in such a responsible position the proper means were not given him to avail himself in all cases of the services of the most expert, intelligent and steady men. And the jurors agree with Cap. Nelson that additional should not be employed in laboratories, because they are so often changed that they cannot be made perfect and expert as required.

"That the laboratory was situated in a very dangerous and objectionable locality, being at a distance of about seventy feet from a large magazine containing a large quantity of powder."

BELLEVILLE PARALLEL INUNDATED.—Belleville, March 11.—Owing to the heavy rain which fell all day yesterday and the late mild weather, the ice in the Moira River gave way during the night, blocking the river near the lower bridge, causing great damage to property. Sheds along the river were torn down, cattle drowned, and a large quantity of sugar, salt, flour &c., destroyed by water. Again at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the ice began to move, tearing down barns, sheds, and everything on the banks of the river within its reach. The new iron bridge sustained tremendous pressure, and is now bent and twisted to such a degree as to render crossing dangerous. The water is now rushing knee deep across bridge street, and several buildings on the west side of the river are completely surrounded by water.

Contested Elections.

There are still thirteen contested elections pending—five from Upper and eight from Lower Canada. The members whose seats are contested are:—

Mr. Robert Bell, of Russell; Mr. Chambers, of Brockville; Mr. Corneliel, of Joliette; Mr. A.A. Dorion, of Hochelaga; Mr. Geoffroy, of Veveyeres; Mr. Labrosse Voyer, of Terrebonne; Mr. Parnault, of Richelieu; Mr. Powell of Carleton; Mr. Raymond, of St. Hyacinthe; Mr. Beaulieu, of Beloeil; Mr. Simpson, of Niagara; Mr. Alonso Wright, of Ottawa County.

The other case is that of the special returns in the County of Essex. It is said that the petition against Mr. Dorion is about being withdrawn. Several of the above contests involve questions of property qualification. It is curious to note that, with but few or three exceptions, the members whose rights to sit in Parliament are disputed, were elected by pretty decided majorities. In ten of the above cases the committees have been struck, and are either at work or have adjourned for a few days with the consent of the parties concerned. In the Essex case the committee is to be struck next week. The Niagara and St. Hyacinthe cases are not so far advanced.

A SHORT SERMON.—Peter the Great, when at Zurich, wished to hear a rather famous preacher. The latter consented to preach before the Czar. Having ascended the pulpit, he said, with solemnity and dignity, "Think well, speak well, and act well."

Some men are kind because they are dull, as common horses are easily broken to harness. Some are orderly because they are timid, like cattle driven by a boy with a wand. And some are social because they are greedy, like barnyard fowls that mind each other's chucking.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

To those whose duty it is to listen to, to read, the speeches of members of parliament, the address of the Hon. Geo. Brown, on the Representation question, cannot fail to be refreshing; after the almost inexhaustible supply of circumlocutions and reiterations which have lately been poured out upon the floor of the House by some of the speaking machines, connected with the opposition.

It affords us some measure of satisfaction and pleasure to point to the mover of the resolution on the representation question, which we publish to-day; and to ask our readers—do they not feel proud of the fact, that in Canada, we still have some men who can rise above mere party feeling, and calmly consider great political questions and treat them in a becoming manner, in fitting words, and with a desire to better our system of government and our common country.

A highly esteemed correspondent, styling himself "A Backwoodsman," finds fault with us for not coming out in opposition to the present managers of the Brockville and Ottawa railroad. In part, we must plead guilty; being so peaceably disposed, as not to find fault with anything, which may differ from our opinions. No one could hold a higher estimation, in our minds, than the late representative, Mr. Brown. We thought he was the right man in the right place; and we are quite sure the public opinion would be in the same direction as to him, the Rev. Mr. McKinnon was called upon, and in a few very brief remarks expressed his approval of the objects of the society.

Mr. P. W. Cram followed on the subject of modern civilization. Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Perth, was the next speaker. His remarks, which were listened to with marked attention, were chiefly addressed to the young. In plain and forcible language he cautioned them to beware of the "wrong turns" in the path of life, and encouraged them, by showing what young people can do. Rev. Mr. Hester followed. He considered it one of the most cheering signs of the times that the young people were coming forward in such a cause. Rev. Mr. McKinnon was then called upon, and gave some interesting information in regard to the French Canadian Mission. Mr. McKinnon again addressed the audience in a few words. Between each of the addresses the choir delighted the audience with sweet pieces of music. Votes of thanks were then passed to the Speakers, the Girls, the Choir, and the Chairman, after which the choir sang "God Save the Queen," and the meeting was closed.

We hope that at their next address the girls will have a more complete system of provisions and music, and a better choir.

Mr. Deberry's concert, which has been

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 18th March, 1864.

Mr. Brown.—Although the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, on the bodies of the men killed by the late explosion here, in effect, attributed the accident to the burning of condemned fuses outside of the building; yet some persons, who are in a position to give such an opinion, think that the true cause was in some way connected with friction matches and smoking—the origin of many a fire in all parts of the country.

The dismissal of Mr. Keefe from the Board of Works Department, although the groundwork of attack by the opposition against the Government, seems to be approved of by all parties. Both Mr. Rose and Mr. Cauchon blame Mr. K. with a large share of the extravagance and mismanagement of the Department, while they were at the head of it. At any rate, the dismissal will be a saving to the country, for no new appointment is made to fill the vacancy, but the employees already in the office are to do the work.

Mr. Brown's speech, on moving for a committee to consider Re-representation by Population, was a very able and statesman-like affair; and it was a subject of regret both in and out of the House that Messrs. Galt, John A. and Cartier did not deal with the question in the same style. Instead of dealing with the merits of the question they confined themselves almost exclusively to petty personal attacks on Mr. Brown and others who set with him. Indeed, the opposition was in a difficult position—fairly "cornered"—for Mr. Brown took the very dispatch which the three gentlemen referred to a committee of nineteen, to be composed of members from both sides of the House and both sections of the province. Could anything be fairer than this? Could the question be dealt with in any way more likely to promote a right feeling in both sections of the Province? But no, say the Bas-Canadians, and a few from the West, "we'll vote you down, right or wrong. It is 'true you Western 'codfish' have a majority 'of over 300,000, but accidental circumstances give us the control, and we'll use it 'the most arbitrary manner, and you may 'help yourselves.'" Depend upon it, the time is not very distant, when Upper Canadians will help themselves—of course in a peaceable and constitutional manner.

On Tuesday Mr. Mowat introduced a bill to confirm the order in council, by which the subsidy of £104,000 paid to the Canadian line of ocean steamers is reduced to £54,500, or nearly one half. By the new arrangement it is expected that the service will be more safely and efficiently performed than under the old and more costly system.

Mr. McDougall, on the same day, introduced a bill to regulate the gold mines of Canada, but as gold is a metal almost unknown in your part of the Province, I suppose your readers will take but little interest in the bill.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mackenzie moved to introduce a bill to incorporate the Good Templars, a temperance society similar to the "Sons", when he was strongly opposed by Mr. McGee and twenty-seven others, on the ground that it was a secret society. The first reading of the bill, however, was carried by 86 voting for it. You will perceive that this indicates a great change of opinion in favor of such societies, when you recollect that a similar bill was thrown out a few years ago by a considerable majority.

Yours, E.

Carleton was highly favoured last week in the way of amusements. A soiree and a concert in the same week is something which our villagers have not, at least this winter, been accustomed. A brief notice of these important events will therefore be necessary.

The soiree which took place in the Methodist Church on Monday evening, was, as our readers may have learned from our columns, in connection with the Young Ladies' Sewing Society. The evening was, as to weather, all that could have been desired, but whatever was the cause, the audience was not so numerous as it ought to have been. We can only say to those who were not present, that they missed a treat. Mr. Tyler occupied the chair, while Mr. Doherty with his choir was always ready to respond to a call for music. After the meeting was opened, coffee and tea were brought in, and we felt it our duty to say, that better samples of edibles and potables we never saw at a soiree. After supper, the Rev. Mr. McKinnon was called upon, and in a few very brief remarks expressed his approval of the objects of the society.

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Bookwith Council.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Bookwith, met, pursuant to adjournment on the 25th day of February, 1864.

Present, the Reeve and Messrs. McArthur, Kidd and Ferguson, councillors, absent Mr. Strathern, councillor. Minutes of the last sitting of council were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve. Petitions from Mr. Donald McFarlane, Mrs. Isabella Hughton and Mr. Robert Metcalf, with the requisite number of Municipal voters for Tavern Licenses for the present year were then presented and read.

Moved by A. McArthur, seconded by George Kidd that Daniel McNeely be appointed Pathmaster for the half of the session, for 1864, instead of Donald McFarlane who refuses to accept the office.—Carried.

The clerk then presented the account of Jas. Poole, Esq., for printing for 1863, amounting to £11 2s 6d, currency, which was accepted and ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Kidd, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, that the petition of D. McFarlane, M. Metcalf and Mrs. Isabella Hughton be granted, and that the clerk be authorized to grant the necessary certificates upon them, complying with the Rules and By-laws of the municipality in such cases made and provided.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McArthur, seconded by A. Ferguson, that the By-law for the appointment of township officers be now introduced and read the first time.—Carried.

Moved by A. McArthur, seconded by A. Ferguson, that the By-law now read be read the second time, short, and passed.—Carried.

The By-law for the appointment of Township officers was then read the second time, short, and passed.

Presented by Mr. McArthur, the petition of John Cram, J., praying to be detached from School Section No 11 and attached to School Section No 9, which was read, and in connection with the said petition the following order of a resolution passed at the annual school meeting of S. S. No 11 was laid before the council, "Moved by D. Cram, seconded by N. McNeely, That John Cram be allowed to withdraw from school section No 11, Bookwith.—Carried.

Signed, P. STRATHERN, Secretary.

A. McArthur moved, seconded by George Kidd, that the petition of John Cram be granted, and that the clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to make the necessary alterations prayed for, being considered a very special case.—Carried.

Moved by George Kidd, seconded by A. Ferguson, that P. Madigan be appointed constable to expel a certain sum of money granted by this council in September last to the second line at lot No 14, in place of the late James Burrows now deceased.—Carried.

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by George Kidd, that the By-law to amend the By-law of the Municipality for Regulation of Houses of Public Entertainment, Shopkeepers, and other selling spirituous or fermented liquors by retail, within the municipality, be now brought up and read the first time.—Carried.

The said By-law was read the first time. A. McArthur moved, seconded by A. Ferguson, that the By-law now read be read a second time, short, and passed.—Carried.

The By-law to amend the By-law of this municipality for the Regulation of Inns or Houses of Public Entertainment, &c., was then read the second time, short, and passed.—Carried.

A. McArthur moved, seconded by A. Ferguson, that the Reeve be, and he is hereby authorized to employ a surveyor to ascertain the proper metes and bounds of a certain Road west of the Lake, and to have the necessary witnesses summoned to give evidence in court in regard to the said Road if such be required.—Carried.

The council then adjourned till the second Tuesday in April next.

PENAL CLAUSE.

OF THE BY-LAW TO AMEND THE BY-LAW FOR THE REGULATION OF INNS, &c., IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOOKWITH.

"Be it therefore enacted by the municipal council of the Township of Bookwith, in Council assembled, that any person or persons, selling or vending Wine, Beer, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, Beer, Ale, Cider, or other Fermented or Manufactured Liquors, without License, contrary to the By-laws of this municipality for the regulation of Houses of Public Entertainment, Shopkeepers, Storekeepers, and others, within said municipality, shall on conviction thereof, before any one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction within this municipality, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than ten nor more than forty dollars, with costs, half of the penalty to go to the informer and the other half to be paid into the township treasurer for the benefit of the municipality, and if not forthwith paid, such penalty with costs shall be recoverable by distress and sale of goods and chattels of the person or persons so convicted of a breach of said by-law. And in default of sufficient distress being found it shall and may be lawful for the Justice or Justices before whom such conviction shall be made, and having jurisdiction as aforesaid, to commit the offender, or offenders, to the Common Jail of the County, or the nearest Lock-up House, for a period not exceeding twenty-one days, unless such distress and all costs and charges of conveying such offender, or offenders, to such Jail or Lock-up shall be sooner paid."

EWAN McEWEN, Town Clerk.

About three weeks since a commission was issued to Judge Armstrong, directing him to take evidence in reference to certain preliminary objections to the petition in the Russell contested election. On behalf of the sitting member, Mr. Bell, it had been objected that the petitioner, Dr. Hunter, was not a British subject, and that he was not possessed of the requisite property qualification. The commission was charged with the duty of taking evidence on these points. Its labours declared void, we learn that the evidence taken goes to show that Dr. Hunter's property is worth about \$40,000, and that the petitioner had no reasonable ground for saying that he (Dr. Hunter) was not a British subject. If the evidence be deemed by the Election Committee sufficient to establish these points, the petitioner will be allowed to proceed to attack Mr. Bell's title to sit in Parliament.—Globe.

PENMANSHIP.—The "St. Mary's Argus" says Mr. J. W. Poole, of this town, has accomplished a feat of penmanship quite as remarkable as that performed by the late Mr. Theobald. That accomplished penman, a few weeks before his death, wrote the Lord's Prayer, with the single combination of the word "which" spelling it "wh." within the circle of a turnspiny pen, drawing a crown in the center. Mr. Poole has successfully performed the difficult feat of writing the Lord's Prayer, a crown, and the words "Victoria Dei Gratia Regina" within the circle of a five cent pen. The writing occupies in all 17 words or 228 letters and the crown. Best this word or letters and the words "which" spelling it "wh." within the circle of a turnspiny pen, drawing a crown in the center. Mr. Poole has successfully performed the difficult feat of writing the Lord's Prayer, a crown, and the words "Victoria Dei Gratia Regina" within the circle of a five cent pen. The writing occupies in all 17 words or 228 letters and the crown. Best this word or letters and the words "which" spelling it "wh." within the circle of a turnspiny pen, drawing a crown in the center.

A BACKWOODSMAN.

Quebec, March 17. Mr. Pegg declines the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, vacant by Mr. Keefe's dismissal, and retains his present position as Chief Engineer.

Mr. Tremblay has been appointed Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Deberry, when Mr. Pegg declines the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, vacant by Mr. Keefe's dismissal, and retains his present position as Chief Engineer.

The rebels threw the head of a goose upon the stage of one of the theatres. An actor advancing to the front, said, "Gentlemen, if any one of you has lost his head, do not be uneasy, for I will give it to you at the expense of a few cents."

A young man of the name of Major, died a few days ago from the effects of a practical joke. He was returning from England, where he had been to buy goods on the Canada, and while amusing himself on the dock with other passengers, one of them drew away his chair as he was about to sit down. The fall broke his arm, and the probability of the accident interfering with his business proved on his mind, producing a fever from which he died two days after his fall.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, March 17.

The General Assembly of Virginia has issued an address to the people of Virginia, stating that submission to the enemy, who has exhausted every infamy, is not endurable even in thought, and urging them to renewed efforts for victory. One more resolute effort, says the address, and the day is ours.

The Examiner of the 14th reports that the Federals have retreated towards Knoxville, and indications of an early engagement in Tennessee have disappeared.

A despatch from Gen. Polk reports that an attack by Rose and Richardson on Yazoo city on the 5th, and the destruction of much cotton and many stores. The rebels still hold Yazoo city and Liverpool. The rebel loss was 50 killed and wounded, 270 prisoners, captured near Cumberland Gap, have reached Richmond.

The Sentinel confirms the report that the rebels exchange 17 prisoners for every ten received from us, and sets, as the reason, that the Yankees claim to have three-tenths of the most prisoners.

The message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, says that the action of Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in their justice or competency in our financial affairs. The compulsory funding of seven hundred millions in 40 days at a late rate of interest than that pledged on full notes reveal repudiation and bad faith.

The discussion of important measures in a secret session was declared a blighting curse, convenient for enemies; what will not bear the light. He deems it not military bill unconstitutional, and says the conscription of citizens will not fill the army, but they will stay at home on details thus depriving the State of her active militia, and placing civil rights subordinate to the military power. The suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, pretended necessity, confers to the President powers denied by the constitution, which limited the power of Congress to suspend the action of the writ only in an implied and limited way by express declaration in favour of personal liberty. The Congress cannot confer judicial powers on the Executive, and that warrants issued by the President, are plain violations of the Constitution, and if not acquiesced in and the President may not press whom he chooses, it being only necessary to allege treasonable efforts, and no court dare investigate the case. The legislature is earnestly recommended to take prompt action to stamp the Act with the seal of their indignation rebuke.

The Governor reviews the causes of the war, and expresses his opinion as to who is responsible for it, and how peace should be sought. We should keep before the north people the idea that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready, and will recognize our right to self government and the sovereignty of the States. After each victory our government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State be doubted, let the armistice be withdrawn and the ballot box decide. If this is refused even a day, renew it and keep before the North and the world that our ability to defend ourselves for many years has been proved.

New York, March 17. At half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a terrific explosion occurred in the cartridge manufactory of C. D. Loet & Co., on Market street, Springfield, Mass. Forty persons, mostly females, were employed in the factory, of whom seven were so much injured by the burning powder and concussion of the explosion, that their recovery is considered doubtful. One young woman, from West Springfield, who made her escape, was rendered insane by the shock of the explosion. The cartridge factory was connected with the pistol manufactory of Smith & Wesson.

Harrisburg, 17th.—Generals Burnside and Hancock were handsomely received by both Houses of the Legislature, and their recovery is considered doubtful. One young woman, from West Springfield, who made her escape, was rendered insane by the shock of the explosion. The cartridge factory was connected with the pistol manufactory of Smith & Wesson.

London, 6 p. m.—It is reported that the Austrians are marching on Fredericia in Jutland.

Paris, March 5.—The Patrie publishes a despatch from Hamburg, announcing that three brigades of Austrian troops have received orders from Gen. Wrangel to enter Jutland rapidly and invest Fredericia.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, March 5.—Cotton sales to-day were 4,000 bales; market closing flat at unchanged rates. Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady. Flour downward and nominal. Wheat very dull and easier. Red western S to Sd. Red Southern Sd to 9d. White S to Sd. The Provision market quiet and steady. Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon quiet. Lard firm at 42s to 43s. Butter firm. Petroleum market quiet. Refined is 9d to 10d per gallon. Crude nominal.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs heavy, and quotations barely maintained. Iron quiet. Welsh bar 51s 10s to 52s. Consols for money 91s 9d.

INCREASED CANAL ACCOMMODATION.

A correspondent of the Trans-vaal says:—It is evident that the St. Lawrence Canals are at last to be sufficiently enlarged to admit Sea-going vessels to pass to and from the Upper Lakes. The first of the links of the chain of this Inland Navigation is the Lachine Canal; and it is a question worthy of consideration, whether it would not be better to make a new Canal on the line proposed by Mr. Young, rather than to enlarge the present one; the interruption which would necessarily take place for some years in the navigation, the stoppage of the numerous factories along the line, which would throw thousands out of employment, together with various other interests which would suffer to such an extent, that the difference in the cost between making a new Canal, and enlarging the old one would be of no little consideration. No subject is of such importance to the people of Canada as that of establishing home manufactures, and the situation of Montreal is, without doubt, the most favorable on this continent for that purpose. The Lachine rapids, which a few years since were considered such a drawback to Montreal, will ultimately prove her greatest source of wealth. In Mr. Legge's report upon the plan of the proposed Canal, he shows that two hundred and twenty-one lots, with a maximum power of six hundred and eighteen horses, would be available for milling and manufacturing purposes. Ninety-three warehouse lots and one large dry dock for Ocean steamers. There cannot be two opinions as to the value of such a work to the Province generally, but especially at Montreal, where it would increase the value and value of property to an extent far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

Another fire occurred at London, on Wednesday morning, destroying the building occupied by D. Parry & Co., grocers. The loss is about \$25,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. Valentine, of Bloor street, Toronto, while engaged in a lively conversation with some friends and the members of her family, suddenly complained of a pain in the head. In a few moments she became insensible, and a medical aid was sought, but the efforts were unavailing, and she expired in about half an hour after the commencement of her illness. During the day she could not be kept in bed, and she had been suffering from a general ailment, and was apparently spending a pleasant evening when she suddenly struck down.—Leader.

Mr. Major, a young merchant of Halifax, died a few days ago from the effects of a practical joke. He was returning from England, where he had been to buy goods on the Canada, and while amusing himself on the dock with other passengers, one of them drew away his chair as he was about to sit down. The fall broke his arm, and the probability of the accident interfering with his business proved on his mind, producing a fever from which he died two days after his fall.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, March 16.—The Royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, March 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port, this evening. Her arrivals are two days later than per the Jura, from Portland.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th. The Danish affairs are reported unchanged. The Archduke Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and it is reported that he will embark for Mexico on the 26th, all difficulties having been settled.

Liverpool, March 5th.—There is nothing important relative to the Danish war. A Vienna telegram says the mission of the Prussian minister Nanteuffel to Vienna had the desired result, Austria having consented to a continuation of operations in Jutland.

The Federal Diet officially announces that it has received no invitation to a conference. London, March 5.—A telegram from the Persian Gulf announces the successful laying of 450 miles of new cable to India, and that the paying out of the line towards Europe was about to commence.

There was a report that the government had resolved to make Falmouth the Packet station for all foreign mails, instead of Southampton.

The appeal to the House of Lords in the Alexandria case had been entered for hearing, and will probably, therefore, be taken up before the Easter vacation.

In the House of Commons on the 4th inst., the Attorney-General said that the papers relative to the detention of the Tuscolanos at the Cape of Good Hope were in preparation and would be laid before Parliament in few days.

Mr. Shaw Leffer called attention to the course pursued by the Confederation in England in fitting out war vessels and enlisting seamen, and moved for the papers on the subject. He denounced the proceedings, regretted that the Alabama was not detained, and contended that all such vessels should be prohibited entering British ports. The Solicitor-General explained and defended the course of the government, and asserted that every effort had been made to honestly carry out the laws, and maintain neutrality. He admitted that the vessels might be prohibited entering British ports, and said the government was considering the subject of how they could remunerate with the Confederate Government.

No fighting is reported. The remonstrance of Prussia against the advance of the Prussian troops into Jutland is said to be far less forcible than England's, but the tone of the documents is considered indicative that Napoleon fully means what he says. Neustadt, in Holstein, is blockaded. It is asserted that the Prussians have not intended England of an intended early attack on Fredericia.

The Austria semi-official Correspondence of Vienna denies the rumored warlike preparations in Venetia, and most positively declares that has not the remotest intention of assuming the offensive. The rumors are nevertheless repeated via Queenstown.

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COMMERCIAL.

