

# Carleton Place Free Press

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 awkward work and task;  
And he who has to play his part,  
He knows as he removes the mask,  
A face that's anything but gay.

Who knows the insupportable design?  
Blessed be he who took and gave it!  
Why should your Mother, Charles, not mine,  
Be weeping at her darling's grave?  
We bow to Heaven that will 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 grove for many a forlorn chance,  
And longing passion unfulfilled.

Pray 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 true to part,  
And bow before the awful Will,  
Who hears it with an honest heart,  
And meek or who wins the prize?  
Go, lose or conquer as you can;  
But if you fail 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 in a manner which has been long anticipated. 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, and in persons who have much experience than the Royal Commissioners could 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, and in persons who have much experience than the Royal Commissioners could 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, and in persons who have much experience than the Royal Commissioners could have anticipated that it must end.

Appropos of the arrival in England of Lady Elgin, London papers make the following reflections:—The man by whose side she left her country sleeps far away from it now, among the rhododendrons and oaks of the Himalayas. He is one in the long roll of the English who lie in an Indian grave and one more in the list of those who came back never to be seen again. It is only country without the means by which they have created and the tenure by which they hold this mighty empire. It is not our fleet and armies, it is not our parental care, it is not the bonds of commerce, it is not the community of language, literature and tradition, that hold us together as a nation; it is because they are under the sceptre of Queen Victoria a liberty equal to our own and superior to that of all which can be obtained elsewhere.—London Times.

A DEAR KID.—The Wanderer tells a story of an incident which occurred at a fair. The stalls were as usual, tenanted by young, noble, and beautiful ladies. A Hungarian noble, the Count P. de S., approached too near to the charming countess Z., who commenced, of course, insisting on his selecting some article from her stall. "Yes, yes, yes, yes," said the countess, "I will sell you anything you like." And the lady seemed to hesitate, he pressed the subject. "How much?" "A thousand francs," 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 looking on with every window was discreetly closed, but came public in the presence of many a peeping Tom. The count is esteemed to have made a good bargain.

THE BORNMAN.—Three additional bodies of an epidemic—these were 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 there, through mud and water, and hundreds 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, silks, ribbons, rawed, drift wood, hats, bonnets, &c., are all mixed and trampled together, torn, ground up, and to all appearance completely valueless.—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. Her name is Mary, a niece of Daniel O'Connell, the daughter of his sister Mary. She has a small person 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 think I am a man?" said the Prince. "Yes," said the Emperor, "but I am a man."

## 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 fiery skirmish took place on the 29th near Fredericia. The Danes captured 30 banners.

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 2nd.  
The Federal steamer Korsager remained off Boulogne. It is supposed she was waiting 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 recognition negotiations.  
The correspondence relative to the bark 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 for the loss 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 called attention to the Federal recruiting in Ireland, and asked what steps the Government had taken to repress it.  
Earl Russell said the Government had complained 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.  
Lord 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 cause 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. Gortchakoff had succeeded De Mena 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 tendered 40,000 men and her fleet to England if she assists Denmark.

Treasonous Galatians 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 in Chief of the Danish army.  
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' 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. Bed Western to 10s 10d. Corn flat and tending downward. Mixed, 27s 6d to 28s 6d. The beef market steady. Pork firm. Bacon inactive. Lard dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull, and no sales.

London, March 4.—Consols for money 91 to 91 1/4. The bullion in the bank has increased 2215,000.  
Lifelong Corn Market, March 4.—Three and a half cents advance in the corn market. Wheat inactive. 16 to 24 decline per cent. 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, when 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 re-appointed Collector for the current year. Carried.  
The Council then adjourned until Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at ten o'clock, forsooth.

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 persons receiving a License to keep a House of Public Entertainment in this municipality, viz., William Dickson, Sylvester Perry, and John McKenna.  
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.  
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.  
The Council then adjourned for one hour. 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'Neill, 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.

The Council now adjourned until Saturday, the 12th day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.  
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. Robert Dickson, Assessor.  
Mr. William Scott, Collector.

OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.  
1st Division, Robert Potter; 2nd do, William Watson; 3rd do, Charles Armstrong; 4th do, Martin McDonough; 5th do, Joseph Murphy; 6th concession, John Ferguson; 6th line, Patrick Reddy; White Lake Road, Denis Shanahan; and George Grogan; Proving Line, John McCormick; 9th line, Patrick Farrell; 10th line, Mathew Miller; 5th do, Daniel Lowe; 6th line, Robert Boyle; 7th, William Dickson & Timothy O'Connor; 8th line, Daniel Ross & Michael McCaffrey; 9th line, James Scadden; Robert Scott & James Loftis; 10th concession, Francis Cookburn; 11th line, George Needham, son, David Bayne, George Clark, William Riddell, John Leary, jr.; Village, Robert Stodd; 12th line, Samuel Needham & Thomas Bradley; Ottawa road, John Ayres; New Ferry, James Ferguson; 13th do, Robert Harris, William Wilson & Andrew Kerr; Arnprior road, William McVicar & Thomas Barrows; Town line, John Cavanagh; 2nd line, Patrick Albert; Mooney's Road, Thomas Anderson.

POUND KEEPERS.  
William Dickson, Sylvester Perry, Robert Hill, John Leary, Henry Galt, and Denis Shanahan.  
JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.

Lindsay, William Scott, 5th St., Thomas Barrow, Robert Barrow, John Mooney, John Green and Denis Shanahan.  
JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.

## Great Fire in London.

LOSS OVER \$1,000,000.  
(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 Strand, near Dandastreet. The fire arose from a defective stove pipe, and spread to two buildings on the left and to the right. The number of stores burned was five. The losses on the stocks of goods in the fire, 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. Talbot, 4,000  
Mr. Talbot, 1,000  
Mr. Durand, 300  
The buildings destroyed, five large brick stores, were valued at \$13,000—showing a total loss of \$1,000,000. 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 Hiscox'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. 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.  
Mr. Knight—Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Massawippi Railway Company.  
Mr. Knight—Bill to incorporate the Magog Gold Mining Company.  
Mr. O'Halloran—Bill to incorporate the Yamassity Dispensary.  
Mr. McDonald—Bill to authorize county and township Municipalities to purchase tracts of land for the purpose of draining and disposing of the same.  
Mr. Denis—Bill to amend chap. 36, Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada respecting agriculture.  
Mr. Denis—Bill to amend chap. 34, Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, respecting municipalities.

On motion of Mr. Wallbridge, the Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity to admit the Hon. Michael Hamilton Foley as a Barrister at Law, was read a second time, and referred to the Private Bills Committee.  
Messrs. Howland, Blaisdell, Brousseau, Honde, and McFarlane (Chairman), were sworn in at the table as the Terrero Election Committee.

Messrs. Ross, (Champlain), Joly, Poulin, Brousseau, and Irvine (Chairman), were sworn in at the table as the Micheline Election Committee.

Mr. McKensie (Lambton) moved an address for the reports and correspondence by or on behalf of Charles Lindsay, and the Government with reference to the purchase of trappings of the French inventions; also a statement of service rendered to the Government by Charles Lindsay, and the sum paid for the same during the years 1859, 1860 and 1861.—Carried.

Mr. Ross moved an address for the statements of the money borrowed, received and expended on the improvements of the Montreal harbour.—Carried.  
Mr. McGee moved an address for papers relating to the alleged conspiracy of certain refugees in Canada, to set on foot a warlike expedition against Johnson's Island, or any other portion of the territory of the United States.  
Attorney-General McDonald said that the correspondence was of such a nature that the Government would not be justified in bringing it down.

Mr. McGee insisted on the right of the House to have the papers laid before it, if the matter to which they referred was completed.  
Attorney-General McDonald said that this was the first time he had ever heard of a member insist on papers after Ministers had declared on the responsibility of the Government, were of a nature that could not be submitted to the House.  
The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Ross moved an address for instructions given to, and reports made by, the various officers of her Majesty's service, whom was recently assigned the duty of inspecting the volunteer forces of this Province.  
Attorney-General McDonald said that the inspection, although provision was made for it in the Militia Act, was by order of the House Government, as a part of condition on which they had furnished arms to this Province. The instructions had not passed through his department, nor had the reports been received. It was likely, however, that his Excellency would furnish these reports for the information of the Militia Department, and in that case the Government might be held responsible.

Mr. Ross had already the information in the House of the Brigade-Major.  
Further discussion, the Motion was postponed.

Mr. Brown moved the following resolution:—Resolved.—That the 2nd day of February, 1859 the Hon. C. B. Cartier, the Hon. A. T. Galt, and the Hon. John Ross, members of the Executive Council of this Province, while in London, and acting on behalf of the Government, of which they were members, did address a despatch to the Colonial Minister, in which they declared that "Very grave difficulties now present themselves in conducting the Government of Canada in such a manner as to show due regard to the wishes of its numerous population;" that "differences exist to an extent which prevents any perfect and complete assimilation of the views of the two sections;" that "the progress of the population has been more rapid in the Western section, and claims are now being made on behalf of the Western section, which are not in accordance with the principles of the Constitution."

Some members were now supporting the Government, who, if they thought the government disposed to yield Representation by population, would be ready to give their support to the opposite party, and to support any amount of providing a reason for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse and of allaying feelings that are daily becoming aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's representative in Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with the difficulties as forever remove them; that a select Committee of nineteen members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth; the Committee to consist of Messrs. Cartier, Cameron, Cartier, Cameron, Chas. Dickson, A. A. Dorion, Dunkin, Foley, Galt, Holton, Joly, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Scoble, Street, Tarrote, and the mover. In proposing this motion, Mr. Brown spoke for an hour, retaining earnest attention throughout. Messrs. Cartier, Galt and others in the debate on the address, on himself, for giving up, as alleged, Representation by Population, and indignantly repudiated any change. He was not in Parliament in 1862, at the formation of the McDonald-Siottie Ministry and was not responsible for the policy then adopted.

When he returned to Parliament he found a new state of affairs, and had to deal with the situation then existing. He had done so according to his best judgment, and had no fear that the people of Upper Canada would misunderstand his desire to do so, if very best that circumstances admitted. He avoided replying to these attacks because he was intending to bring party feeling under the same feeling he had framed his motion, so as to present the question in the least possible objectionable shape. He adopted the words of the hon. gentleman opposite, given as sworn advisers of the Crown, and simply asked the House to say that a great evil existed, that a remedy must be found, and to appoint a committee to consider what that remedy should be.—He then went on to show the great injustice of the present system of representation by the census of 1861. Upper Canada had 254,525 more than Lower Canada. Three years have passed, and with the same ratio of increase as from 1851 to 1861, Upper Canada would now have a population of 383,181 greater, entitling it to 36 representatives more than Lower Canada under the old rate of distribution, or twenty under the present; and this was daily becoming worse.

The gentleman went on to show the argument of taxation. Messrs. Cartier and John A. McDonald admitted that two-thirds of the Provincial taxation was contributed by Upper Canada. This was much under the mark, but quite sufficient for the present argument. The case was daily becoming worse under the new census law. The excess of population in Upper Canada was 771,164 dollars. Of this Upper Canada paid no less than 678,231 dollars, and Lower Canada but 192,932 dollars. He then referred to the exports, and showed that Upper Canada contributed an immense proportion. He asked how under such circumstances could the Government be expected to be contented with the representation of Upper Canadians, and went to show, by contrast, the marred injustice. Mr. Dickson, of Huron & Bruce, had by the last census 79,453 constituents—while there are 10 members sitting in the house who had but 81,96. Messrs. Dickson, McFarlane, and Jackson represented as many as 12 country members for 100,000 dollars. Sixteen Upper Canada members represented 505,359 people, while 42 members represented but 501,287. Thirty-nine members represented 1,248,579, while the other ninety-one members represented but 1,256,783. One half the House sit for 99,144 constituents, while the other half sit for 1,595,445. Such scandalous injustice could not be defended for one moment. He pointed out that the present distribution was based on no principle. The population was the same all over the country, and all equally entitled to political influence. He went on to present the necessity of change by the present position of things. He referred to the endless crisis of the last few years, the frequent elections, and the political turmoil, and showed that there never was peace, and ought not to be peace until this question be settled. He proceeded to consider the different remedies. He avowed himself determined to consider every proposition of settlement with candour, and hoped that gentlemen would act on the Committee with this feeling. He wound up with an appeal as to the necessity of meeting the question of settlement before the country and of settling this great wrong promptly and amably.

Mr. Perrault rose to move an amendment, which after a very long recital of the history of representation in Canada, concluded as follows:—That a review of the circumstances attending the progress through the Imperial Parliament of a clause repealing the provision of a two-thirds vote as part of a Bill intended to accomplish an entirely different object, and to give a majority of the population to the Western section, and to the correct information of the same, reader it expedient that humble address should be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to sanction the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a Bill to remove all doubt as to the intent and meaning of the Legislature in respect to the said clause, and further to provide that the principal of equality in the representation of the two sections of the Province in the Legislative Assembly, established by the Union Act, may be maintained unimpaired and inviolate.

Mr. Brown and John A. McDonald insisted that, as the inspection officers were paid by the Provincial Government, the Provincial Legislature was entitled to have their report; and as the Government was responsible for the truthfulness of the report, it was the duty of the House to have the report laid before it, and to be informed as to the conduct of the inspection.

Attorney-General McDonald said that the House had already the information in the House of the Brigade-Major.  
Further discussion, the Motion was postponed.

Some members were now supporting the Government, who, if they thought the government disposed to yield Representation by population, would be ready to give their support to the opposite party, and to support any amount of providing a reason for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse and of allaying feelings that are daily becoming aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's representative in Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with the difficulties as forever remove them; that a select Committee of nineteen members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth; the Committee to consist of Messrs. Cartier, Cameron, Cartier, Cameron, Chas. Dickson, A. A. Dorion, Dunkin, Foley, Galt, Holton, Joly, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Scoble, Street, Tarrote, and the mover. In proposing this motion, Mr. Brown spoke for an hour, retaining earnest attention throughout. Messrs. Cartier, Galt and others in the debate on the address, on himself, for giving up, as alleged, Representation by Population, and indignantly repudiated any change. He was not in Parliament in 1862, at the formation of the McDonald-Siottie Ministry and was not responsible for the policy then adopted.

When he returned to Parliament he found a new state of affairs, and had to deal with the situation then existing. He had done so according to his best judgment, and had no fear that the people of Upper Canada would misunderstand his desire to do so, if very best that circumstances admitted. He avoided replying to these attacks because he was intending to bring party feeling under the same feeling he had framed his motion, so as to present the question in the least possible objectionable shape. He adopted the words of the hon. gentleman opposite, given as sworn advisers of the Crown, and simply asked the House to say that a great evil existed, that a remedy must be found, and to appoint a committee to consider what that remedy should be.—He then went on to show the great injustice of the present system of representation by the census of 1861. Upper Canada had 254,525 more than Lower Canada. Three years have passed, and with the same ratio of increase as from 1851 to 1861, Upper Canada would now have a population of 383,181 greater, entitling it to 36 representatives more than Lower Canada under the old rate of distribution, or twenty under the present; and this was daily becoming worse.

Some members were now supporting the Government, who, if they thought the government disposed to yield Representation by population, would be ready to give their support to the opposite party, and to support any amount of providing a reason for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse and of allaying feelings that are daily becoming aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's representative in Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with the difficulties as forever remove them; that a select Committee of nineteen members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth; the Committee to consist of Messrs. Cartier, Cameron, Cartier, Cameron, Chas. Dickson, A. A. Dorion, Dunkin, Foley, Galt, Holton, Joly, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Scoble, Street, Tarrote, and the mover. In proposing this motion, Mr. Brown spoke for an hour, retaining earnest attention throughout. Messrs. Cartier, Galt and others in the debate on the address, on himself, for giving up, as alleged, Representation by Population, and indignantly repudiated any change. He was not in Parliament in 1862, at the formation of the McDonald-Siottie Ministry and was not responsible for the policy then adopted.

When he returned to Parliament he found a new state of affairs, and had to deal with the situation then existing. He had done so according to his best judgment, and had no fear that the people of Upper Canada would misunderstand his desire to do so, if very best that circumstances admitted. He avoided replying to these attacks because he was intending to bring party feeling under the same feeling he had framed his motion, so as to present the question in the least possible objectionable shape. He adopted the words of the hon. gentleman opposite, given as sworn advisers of the Crown, and simply asked the House to say that a great evil existed, that a remedy must be found, and to appoint a committee to consider what that remedy should be.—He then went on to show the great injustice of the present system of representation by the census of 1861. Upper Canada had 254,525 more than Lower Canada. Three years have passed, and with the same ratio of increase as from 1851 to 1861, Upper Canada would now have a population of 383,181 greater, entitling it to 36 representatives more than Lower Canada under the old rate of distribution, or twenty under the present; and this was daily becoming worse.

The gentleman went on to show the argument of taxation. Messrs. Cartier and John A. McDonald admitted that two-thirds of the Provincial taxation was contributed by Upper Canada. This was much under the mark, but quite sufficient for the present argument. The case was daily becoming worse under the new census law. The excess of population in Upper Canada was 771,164 dollars. Of this Upper Canada paid no less than 678,231 dollars, and Lower Canada but 192,932 dollars. He then referred to the exports, and showed that Upper Canada contributed an immense proportion. He asked how under such circumstances could the Government be expected to be contented with the representation of Upper Canadians, and went to show, by contrast, the marred injustice. Mr. Dickson, of Huron & Bruce, had by the last census 79,453 constituents—while there are 10 members sitting in the house who had but 81,96. Messrs. Dickson, McFarlane, and Jackson represented as many as 12 country members for 100,000 dollars. Sixteen Upper Canada members represented 505,359 people, while 42 members represented but 501,287. Thirty-nine members represented 1,248,579, while the other ninety-one members represented but 1,256,783. One half the House sit for 99,144 constituents, while the other half sit for 1,595,445. Such scandalous injustice could not be defended for one moment. He pointed out that the present distribution was based on no principle. The population was the same all over the country, and all equally entitled to political influence. He went on to present the necessity of change by the present position of things. He referred to the endless crisis of the last few years, the frequent elections, and the political turmoil, and showed that there never was peace, and ought not to be peace until this question be settled. He proceeded to consider the different remedies. He avowed himself determined to consider every proposition of settlement with candour, and hoped that gentlemen would act on the Committee with this feeling. He wound up with an appeal as to the necessity of meeting the question of settlement before the country and of settling this great wrong promptly and amably.

Mr. Perrault rose to move an amendment, which after a very long recital of the history of representation in Canada, concluded as follows:—That a review of the circumstances attending the progress through the Imperial Parliament of a clause repealing the provision of a two-thirds vote as part of a Bill intended to accomplish an entirely different object, and to give a majority of the population to the Western section, and to the correct information of the same, reader it expedient that humble address should be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to sanction the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a Bill to remove all doubt as to the intent and meaning of the Legislature in respect to the said clause, and further to provide that the principal of equality in the representation of the two sections of the Province in the Legislative Assembly, established by the Union Act, may be maintained unimpaired and inviolate.

Mr. Brown and John A. McDonald insisted that, as the inspection officers were paid by the Provincial Government, the Provincial Legislature was entitled to have their report; and as the Government was responsible for the truthfulness of the report, it was the duty of the House to have the report laid before it, and to be informed as to the conduct of the inspection.

Attorney-General McDonald said that the House had already the information in the House of the Brigade-Major.  
Further discussion, the Motion was postponed.

Some members were now supporting the Government, who, if they thought the government disposed to yield Representation by population, would be ready to give their support to the opposite party, and to support any amount of providing a reason for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse and of allaying feelings that are daily becoming aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's representative in Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with the difficulties as forever remove them; that a select Committee of nineteen members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth; the Committee to consist of Messrs. Cartier, Cameron, Cartier, Cameron, Chas. Dickson, A. A. Dorion, Dunkin, Foley, Galt, Holton, Joly, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Scoble, Street, Tarrote, and the mover. In proposing this motion, Mr. Brown spoke for an hour, retaining earnest attention throughout. Messrs. Cartier, Galt and others in the debate on the address, on himself, for giving up, as alleged, Representation by Population, and indignantly repudiated any change. He was not in Parliament in 1862, at the formation of the McDonald-Siottie Ministry and was not responsible for the policy then adopted.

When he returned to Parliament he found a new state of affairs, and had to deal with the situation then existing. He had done so according to his best judgment, and had no fear that the people of Upper Canada would misunderstand his desire to do so, if very best that circumstances admitted. He avoided replying to these attacks because he was intending to bring party feeling under the same feeling he had framed his motion, so as to present the question in the least possible objectionable shape. He adopted the words of the hon. gentleman opposite, given as sworn advisers of the Crown, and simply asked the House to say that a great evil existed, that a remedy must be found, and to appoint a committee to consider what that remedy should be.—He then went on to show the great injustice of the present system of representation by the census of 1861. Upper Canada had 254,525 more than Lower Canada. Three years have passed, and with the same ratio of increase as from 1851 to 1861, Upper Canada would now have a population of 383,181 greater, entitling it to 36 representatives more than Lower Canada under the old rate of distribution, or twenty under the present; and this was daily becoming worse.

The gentleman went on to show the argument of taxation. Messrs. Cartier and John A. McDonald admitted that two-thirds of the Provincial taxation was contributed by Upper Canada. This was much under the mark, but quite sufficient for the present argument. The case was daily becoming worse under the new census law. The excess of population in Upper Canada was 771,164 dollars. Of this Upper Canada paid no less than 678,231 dollars, and Lower Canada but 192,932 dollars. He then referred to the exports, and showed that Upper Canada contributed an immense proportion. He asked how under such circumstances could the Government be expected to be contented with the representation of Upper Canadians, and went to show, by contrast, the marred injustice. Mr. Dickson, of Huron & Bruce, had by the last census 79,453 constituents—while there are 10 members sitting in the house who had but 81,96. Messrs. Dickson, McFarlane, and Jackson represented as many as 12 country members for 100,000 dollars. Sixteen Upper Canada members represented 505,359 people, while 42 members represented but 501,287. Thirty-nine members represented 1,248,579, while the other ninety-one members represented but 1,256,783. One half the House sit for 99,144 constituents, while the other half sit for 1,595,445. Such scandalous injustice could not be defended for one moment. He pointed out that the present distribution was based on no principle. The population was the same all over the country, and all equally entitled to political influence. He went on to present the necessity of change by the present position of things. He referred to the endless crisis of the last few years, the frequent elections, and the political turmoil, and showed that there never was peace, and ought not to be peace until this question be settled. He proceeded to consider the different remedies. He avowed himself determined to consider every proposition of settlement with candour, and hoped that gentlemen would act on the Committee with this feeling. He wound up with an appeal as to the necessity of meeting the question of settlement before the country and of settling this great wrong promptly and amably.

Mr. Perrault rose to move an amendment, which after a very long recital of the history of representation in Canada, concluded as follows:—That a review of the circumstances attending the progress through the Imperial Parliament of a clause repealing the provision of a two-thirds vote as part of a Bill intended to accomplish an entirely different object, and to give a majority of the population to the Western section, and to the correct information of the same, reader it expedient that humble address should be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to sanction the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a Bill to remove all doubt as to the intent and meaning of the Legislature in respect to the said clause, and further to provide that the principal of equality in the representation of the two sections of the Province in the Legislative Assembly, established by the Union Act, may be maintained unimpaired and inviolate.

Some members were now supporting the Government, who, if they thought the government disposed to yield Representation by population, would be ready to give their support to the opposite party, and to support any amount of providing a reason for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse and of allaying feelings that are daily becoming aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's representative in Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with the difficulties as forever remove them; that a select Committee of nineteen members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said



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 he and several others desired to speak, but 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 the member could resort to, in order to divert attention from the important question before the House, on which he had expressed an opinion. He remarked on his reputation to-night of the doctrine as to a confederation of the Provinces laid down in the despatch of his colleague in 1858, and said that he was one specimen of his want of any fixed principle in politics. He commented severely on the position Mr. John A. Macdonald had occupied in the Government as paid agent of Lower Canada, and was attacking their cause against the interests of his own section, and the wretched position he still occupied as Mr. Cartier's tool and instrument in the House.

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 Bill was introduced:—Mr. Alexander Bell 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 Hercheur's Estate Conveyance Bill, and the Bessemer's Patent Bill were severally read a second time and referred to Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 15.

This afternoon, Mr. McKellar from the general committee of election reported the following as the names of the members appointed to serve on the Brookville Election Committee: Mr. Huot, T. R. Ferguson, Wells, Wilson, and Tascherre.

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 Legislature 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. B. Cartier was duly elected; third, that neither the petition nor the defence of the sitting member were frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. McFarlane moved that the Terrebonne Election Committee have leave to adjourn till Wednesday the 23rd inst.—Carried.

Mr. Irvine moved that the Richelieu Election Committee have leave to adjourn till Thursday, the 24th 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 Essex Mining 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 67. By Mr. Laframboise: To incorporate the Guelph, Perth, Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway. By Mr. Keith: To incorporate the Banker Hill the Uphill 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 material, accidentally and suddenly exploded, and that it so happened that, by the explosion of the great quantity of gunpowder and other explosive material 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 falling ruins and materials of the laboratory aforesaid, divers mortal bodily injuries received as aforesaid, of which they, 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 suddenly and by misfortune came to their deaths, cannot refrain from expressing the following opinions:—

"And the jurors do say that the practice that has been followed, for a considerable length of time, of depositing gunpowder in the vicinity of the laboratory is highly culpable and reprehensible; and the jurors are of opinion that, in this case it caused the deaths of the lives of eleven human beings."

"That the internal management of the laboratory was such that it should have been, the jurors are satisfied, too large a quantity of gunpowder was allowed to remain in the laboratory, and too great a quantity of powder was taken into the laboratory as aforesaid. On the day of the explosion the laboratory contained, and was full of powder in barrels. This great quantity of powder must have taken some days to be conveyed by the men working in the laboratory."

"That the laboratory was not, for the

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 Firearms, 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 Captain Nelson that soldiers 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 PARLEY 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. Cornhill, of Joliette; Mr. A. A. Dorion, of Hochelaga; Mr. Gifford, of Vevey; Mr. Labrosse, of Vevey; Mr. Perrault, of Hochelaga; Mr. Powell, of Carleton; Mr. Raymond, of St. Hyacinthe; Mr. Rouillard, of Bellevue; Mr. Simpson, of Niagara; Mr. Alonso Wright, of Ottawa County.

The other case is that of the special return 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 who have rights to sit in Parliament in dispute, 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, Amen."

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 chattering.

#### 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 criticisms and reprimands which have lately been poured out upon the floor of the House by some of the sporting 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 temper, 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 everything, which may differ from our opinions. No one could hold a higher estimation, in our minds, than the two aforesaid, Mr. Brookes and Mr. Brown. We thought we were the right men in the right place; and we are quite sure the public up and down the river will direct us as superintendents of the road. And we still think that he should have been retained, at any cost, in the management of the concern, fitted, as he was, by a thorough experience of the working of the road. But, it appears, other people can see farther into a millstone than we can; and the management of the road has been transferred into other hands—whether for the better or for the worse, time alone can tell.

Mr. Richardson, and the present board of directors, have been placed at the helm of affairs, without our knowledge or consent; and, for all we know, at present, it may be for the interests of all the parties concerned, we have a good share of confidence in the energy and promptness with which Mr. Richardson acts; and we think there is good reason to feel assured that nothing will be wanting on his part to push the road through to Amherst as soon as possible. Mr. Morris, and some of the other directors we are sorry to see on the board, but we hope there is honesty enough left to keep in view the interests of the parties interested and the success of the enterprise in which they are engaged. We should be very willing to show anything in the way of the completion of the road.

Mr. Deberry's account, which has long

#### 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 condensed fumes 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. Kiefer 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 Representation by Population, was a very able and statesmanlike 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 sat with him. Indeed, the opposition was in a difficult position—fairly "cornered"—for Mr. Brown took the very despatch 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, cake 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 the refreshments had been disposed of, 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. Hatcher 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. McKenzie was then called upon, and gave some interesting information in regard to the French Canadian Mission. Mr. McKenzie 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 soiree the girls will have as good a supply of speakers, provisions and music, and a better band.

Mr. Deberry's account, which has long

been an anticipated treat, came off on Wednesday evening, in the School house, which was fitted up for the occasion with platform, curtain, and all the necessaries. It (the concert) was a most successful affair. The house was crowded, and certainly the music was well worth the coming for. Where all did so well, it may seem invidious to particularize, but we only express the general opinion when we say that Miss Bood, in the numerous songs she sang so well, and Mr. Whyte, in the Scotch songs, were the favorites. We must mention also that Mr. P. W. Cram gave an address on the subject of music, and Mr. Doherty's recitation was received with much applause.

We have, however, no room to notice one twentieth part of the musical gems which during the evening came from the platform. The National Anthem, by the whole choir, finished the performance. We heartily congratulate Mr. Doherty in this addition to the laurels he has this season so abundantly gathered, and which we hope he will for many years continue to gather.

We understand that the House has adopted the first report of the Printing Committee so that tenders for the printing, printing paper, and binding, required by the legislature for five years, from the first day of January next, will soon be advertised for. A great improvement, we should say in the system carried on by the late government.

In the House of Assembly the question of an Easter recess is settled by the members almost unanimously deciding to have only an adjournment from the day before Good Friday, to the beginning of the following week. This decision will no doubt have the effect of hastening the close of the session.

The Legislative Council adjourned until the 31st of March. The members of the Upper House have thus taken to themselves a fortnight's recess. Probably they will be back to their work by the time that the measures of importance now before the Assembly are ready to be sent up to them.

Henry M. Allen was sent to the Penitentiary for five years at the Kingston Court of Quarter Sessions, for horse stealing. James Thomas was at the same time sent for four years for a similar offence.

The Parliament has, we think, very wisely determined that the Easter recess shall be short; and that the adjournment shall only last from the day before Good Friday until the beginning of the next week.

#### Brockville & Ottawa Railway.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—The "Herald" has been rather silent on the changes that have recently taken place in the affairs of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, which has disappointed many of its readers, who have full confidence in its statements. The country, for a long time, has been thoroughly disgusted with Steel and his tools, and any change made in the Board could hardly be for the worse, yet if the Steel board had any redeeming qualities, it was in placing an honest and efficient person as Superintendent of the line, and in the removal of the first of the Richardson Board was to get quit of Mr. Brooks, without showing any cause, but merely to make room for a friend, which, to say the least of it, is questionable policy, by raising strong doubts whether the Richardson Board is much of an improvement on Steele and his nominees. It would almost be unreasonable to suppose that it would be when we take into consideration the fact that the Richardson Board consists of two men, two Americans, two are from New York, and one is Mr. Steele's partner, who drew \$2,000 a year as President of the former Board and who spent his share of the \$14,000 expended in pleasure trips to England. It is but just to Mr. Richardson to admit that he appointed one director from the counties that are most deeply interested in the success and extension of the road, but not before he was "pledged" to certain policy. Such being the case would it not be better to have no Board at all, and to hold Mr. Richardson individually responsible in place of shifting it off his shoulders on to the board. For instance there is a very material change taken place in the running of the trains, where there appears to be a want of consideration for the convenience of the people of the Township of McNab, Fitzroy, Pakenham, Ramsey and Beckwith. According to the Brooks arrangement persons having business in Perth or Brockville could leave home in the morning and transact their business and get home the same evening; but according to the new arrangement, if there is any business to be done at the Banks, Law offices, &c., it will take three days to accomplish what formerly could be done in one. If the trains were connecting with the Ottawa river, and running twice a day then there might be some reason for the present arrangement to receive the Ottawa travel and trade; but as it is not the case, as a great many will take their own conveyance, especially in going to Perth or Ottawa, if they are in a hurry.

Our impression is that the change has been made at the instance of Mr. Sherwood, as it has long been a favorite scheme of his for the benefit of Brockville, at the expense of the back country. Such grasping has injured Brockville more than many are aware of; if the road had been extended to connect the travel and trade of the Ottawa in some time, hence the great desire of the Brockville men to get the large trade that has gone to Ottawa city, for a number of years past.

Notwithstanding the gross blunders Mr. Richardson has made, it is but just to give him credit for the prompt manner in which he has made preparations for the opening of the road, and if he only faithfully fulfill his promises it will cover a multitude of sins. We shall see.

#### A BACKWOODSMAN.

Quebec, March 17.

Mr. P. W. Cram, the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, recently by Mr. Kiefer's dismissal, and retains his present position as Chief Engineer.

Mr. Tremblay has been elected Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Brown takes Mr. Tremblay's place.

The annual fair, as formerly announced, between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

The school which were sent letters with sympathetic and truly kind words with spring terms, and held them the first of the school year. A full year was held.

A person 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 restore it to you at the conclusion of the performance."

A person 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 restore it to you at the conclusion of the performance."

A person 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 restore it to you at the conclusion of the performance."

A person 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 restore it to you at the conclusion of the performance."

A person 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 restore it to you at the conclusion of the performance."

A person 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 restore it to you at the conclusion of the performance."

#### Beckwith Council.

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

Present, the Reeve and Messrs. McArthur, Kidd and Ferguson, councillors, absent Mr. Strathairn, councillor, and Mr. McArthur, Minister of the last sitting of council were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve.

Petitions from Mr. Donald McFarlane, Mrs. Isabella Houghton 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 Duncan McKee be appointed Pathmaster for the half of the session, for 1864, instead of Donald McKee, 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, R. Metcalf and Mrs. Isabella Houghton 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 Mr. 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.

Moved by Mr. McArthur, the petition of John Cram, Jr., 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, Beckwith.—Carried."

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 commissioner to expend 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 the second time, short, and passed.—Carried.

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 the second time, short, and passed.—Carried.

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.

#### 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 times 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 less rate of interest than that pledged on full notes reveal repudiation and bad faith.

The discussion of important measures in secret session was declared a blighting curse, convenient for enemies; what will not bear the light. He decried the new 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, he 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 favor 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 this act is acquiesced in and the President may be pressed 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.

The Governor reviews the causes of the war, expresses his opinion as to who is responsible for it, and how peace should be sought. We should keep before the north the 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 proclaimed, and the ballot box decide. If this is refused even a dozen times, 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, where they were met by a large number of gentlemen. This afternoon they reviewed in company with Governor Curtin, the 45th, 48th, 50th and 55th regiments. These regiments are under marching orders for Annapolis, where Gen. Burnside's corps concentrates. Gen. Hancock expressed freely the opinion that his corps would re-enter the Army of the Potomac.

Reconnoitering is very active still at this point. This State, with the exception of a few counties bordering on the Maryland and Virginia line, is full under the draft of 500,000. The draft for 200,000 more is deemed here as evidence of probable difficulty with some western European power. It will be completed with a short draft.

New York, March 18.—The World's Washington despatch has a report that Stuart with 5000 cavalry has crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg. Our army is well in hand, ready for a raid or general movement on the part of the enemy. It is thought the rebel cavalry will also make a demonstration towards the Baltimore & Ohio road.

The House Commerce Committee have authorized a resolution authorizing the termination, by the President, of Canadian Reciprocity, and to make a new one meeting the objections of our government to the present treaty.

Gen. Gilmore's Chief of Staff states that the lower part of Charleston is nearly destroyed, and that only the upper part is now occupied by troops. Rebels are stated to have a large force in North Carolina distributed along the railroad from Petersburg to Wilmington. Longstreet it is said will be appointed commander in South Virginia. Kirby Smith takes his place in East Tennessee.

The Times' despatch confirms Stuart's crossing the Rappahannock, and says Kirby Smith and Will are on his track.

The Times' French correspondent announced the important fact that Mr. Dayton has served a written notification upon the French Emperor that if the rebel cruiser Rappahannock, now at Calais, is allowed to proceed to sea, the French government will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—In drapery and haberdashery's shops alone there are now in London, nearly 3,000 more women employed than there were ten years ago, and in the rest of England and Wales nearly 8,000. Similar increase of female employment has taken place in other branches of trade. In the census of 1851, there is no mention of female accountants or clerks, while 34 of the former and 274 of the latter class appear in the last census. That the field for operations is still vast, we may judge from the fact that 500 candidates replied to an advertisement for a nursery governess, and 300 for an employment which gave only board and lodging, without pay. There is much which men do that ought to be done by women. For instance, some 20,000 men get their living, by plaiting straw, and making bonnets, and a great number are hair-dressers, wig-makers, and shoe-makers, fit for women, and degrading to men.—London Standard.

#### Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, March 16.—The Royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, March 5th, via Quebec, 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 25th, 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







