

**The Carleton Place Herald**  
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING  
 AT CARLETON PLACE, BY  
**JAMES POOLE,**  
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR  
 To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,  
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#### REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

From the Globe.  
 After a protracted debate, maintained with very great ability by the Opposition and more feebly by the Ministry, a vote on the question of Representation by Population has been taken. The division was 47 to 45; the list of names will be found very suggestive of remark. Only nine Upper Canadians voted against the much-desired reform! Mr. John A. Macdonald made the greatest oratorical effort of his career to influence the votes of his followers. He alleged that the Opposition were about to introduce universal suffrage, dissolution of the Union, and annexation to the States, by their advocacy of the measure; that no conservative could support it who valued the interests of his country. By his speech, he secured the votes of just eight persons!

Buchanan, McCann, Playfair, Powell, (W. F.), Roblin, R. W. Scott, Simpson, J. S. Macdonald.  
 The Attorney General's own vote makes the nine. Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald and other members have spoken of what is called Central Canada—that is, Upper Canada east of Kingston—as opposed to the Representative vote, but what are the facts exhibited by the vote? Why, that a majority of the members of Central Canada voted for Representation by Population! That a member of the Government, a high conservative, a representative of a borough situated in Central Canada, Mr. George Sherwood—voted for it! Here are the names of the Central Canadians present:

For—Gowan, Sherwood, Tett, Bell, Cook, D. A. Macdonald—6.  
 Against—McCann, Playfair, Powell, R. W. Scott, J. Sandfield Macdonald—5.  
 We imagine that this will settle forever the cry that the demand for Representation by Population is sectional in Upper Canada. Messrs. Sherwood and Tett would gladly have voted against the principle had they dared to do so, and it necessarily follows that the public opinion of their section on this subject must be quite as strong as it is in the West.

Only three members representing constituencies West of Kingston voted against the bill—Roblin, Simpson and Buchanan—all of whom will either retire or be beaten at the next election. Every man on the Ministerial benches who has a chance of reelection, or thinks he has, took refuge with the Opposition on this occasion. It will not surprise us, if we reflect on this vote, when at the same time they kept a Government in power which is determinedly opposed to Representation by Population, and resolved to perpetuate French domination for two years more. What a position is that of Messrs. Sherwood and Smith, voting for Representation by Population and yet remaining in a cabinet who chiefly declare they will never grant it, that it would inflict the most direful evil upon the country! Who can respect them for their vote in favour of Representation by Population. Who can fail to see that we owe it to their fears not to their conscientiousness.

The small number of Upper Canadians who voted against the measure, and the strength of the principle, and the certainty of its ultimate success. If a government were in power as favourable to Representation by Population as the present Ministry is opposed to it, how many of the nine would have voted against it? Certainly not more than two or three, and we doubt whether there will be even one in next Parliament who will vote against the principle. We have already one staunch member from Lower Canada, who never misses a division on this question, and there will be many more than one after a general election, if we are to believe the almost unanimous voice of the British press of Lower Canada. Mr. Cartier's threat to follow members into their constituencies and eject them, is regarded with contempt and indignation in the townships. The British people will speedily show him how little power he has over their destinies.

**THE OIL DISASTERS.**—Extract of a letter dated Bothwell, April 25th, 1861.  
 "Dr. Falconer from Erie, U. S., has been digging a well upon Mr. Polson's lot on the river bank, about 14 miles from Bothwell. On Tuesday last he struck a rock about twenty eight feet below the surface, which produced a good show of capital oil. The portions of rock taken out are quite inflammable, and burn readily. The prospect is very favourable, and every one connected with the oil diggings is in good spirits."

We caution our readers against United States paper currency of every kind. The United States is on the verge of the greatest financial crisis in its history, and one of its earliest results will be the smash of hundreds of Banks. The northern currency is generally well secured, but in the north the crash will be as general as elsewhere.—Advertiser.

The Comet was visible last night at the Observatory, Isle Jesus. It approximates position was in Right Ascension, 11 hours 15 minutes, and in Declination North 61 degrees 39 minutes. A line drawn from *Phad to Dubhe* in the constellation Ursa Major will nearly point out its place. It is visible to the naked eye.

A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in Cleveland says: "I have glorious news, 250,000 stands of Enfield Rifles have arrived, and 250,000 more are on the way. I know what these rifles are. They will pass a ball through a column of seven men at a distance of two miles, and kill at three and a half miles. They are just the thing to tickle the ribs of secessionists with." All true. England will send plenty of rifles to the States if they will pay for them.

Strong, the Indian, who was confined in the goal at Plover, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, hanged himself on Wednesday night in his cell. His trial was fixed for next week.

#### CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

**MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.**—On the night of Saturday, Mr. Andrew Allister, cashier in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Stanbury & Co., Wellington street, mysteriously disappeared, and has not been heard of, although every enquiry has been made, and it is feared that he has been drowned in the Bay. Mr. Allister is a married man, and his house is situated in the Western portion of the city. On the afternoon of Saturday he left the office of Messrs. Stanbury & Co. at the usual hour. He had drawn a sum of money on account of salary that day, and was seen as late as twelve o'clock at night in Clark's tavern, Spadina Avenue. He was then under the influence of liquor, and it is reported that he had a quarrel with some persons outside the tavern, and then left as was supposed, for his own house, but he never reached it. When he failed to make his appearance on Monday, his friends became alarmed, and search was made throughout the city. The Police were put on the alert, and a description of him given to them. Yesterday the Bay was dragged for the body, a cap, which has been found, and his hat, having been found on a raft of timber near the foot of John street.

Mr. Allister is a Scotchman by birth, and entered the employ of Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co., about five years ago as light porter. By his industry and intelligence he raised himself to the place of Cashier in their establishment, a position which he retained until within the past five weeks, when he entered the service of Messrs. Stanbury & Co.

A Stratford paper says:—We regret to learn that the winter wheat in Downie township has, to a great extent, been killed by the severe frosts of last month. To such an extent indeed, has this valuable crop suffered, that in some instances, the farmers have re-ploughed the land and sown spring wheat. A bridge on the Etchemin River, at St. Clair, formerly owned by Mr. Desbarres, as well as a public bridge at the same river, in the parish of St. Henry, were completely carried away by the ice during the late freshet. The only bridge over the river now standing—with the exception of the railroad bridge—is that at the church of St. Henry, owned by Mr. Metz, of this city, which was not at all injured.

**Peterboro', C. W., April 26.**  
 A destructive fire occurred here last night. About eleven o'clock an alarm of fire was given, and in two hours the range of frame stores from the corner of George and Hunter streets, to the corner of the latter, and east to Fisher's Hotel, was one mass of flames. These buildings and Fisher's Hotel were all consumed. Loss about \$20,000.—The buildings were chiefly owned by Sam. Dickson.

A lady of Galt aged 80 years, named Frances Woods, was found one day last week immersed head foremost in a water barrel. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"We unanimously agree that Frances Woods came to her death by submersion in a water barrel, and we are of opinion that she voluntarily, under a fit of insanity, put herself into the same."

On Tuesday night the barn and sheds of Mr. George Nure, of Chinguacousy, near Churchville, was totally destroyed by fire.—The buildings were insured to the amount of about \$1,000. Five horses were burned.

A man named O'Brien came to his death by drowning last Sunday, in the river near Adam's Mill. He was out in a canoe which by some means was upset. His body has been recovered.

A young man named Lelievre, employed in the ship yard of Mr. Cotnam, Quebec, fell from the third story of a hangar on Tuesday evening and fractured his skull. He died shortly after being picked up.

A child, fourteen months old, daughter of Mr. Joseph Carter, Dundas Road, near Guelph, was burned to death on Thursday in the absence of her mother.

#### STREAMERS SEIZED BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

The North Carolina, of H. B. Cromwell's line of steamers, has been seized by the rebel authorities at Wilmington, N. C. Although a portion of the Stock of this vessel is held at the South, she was built and is owned by Cromwell & Co. When she left New York she was in the hands of Captain Powell, who is of Northern origin, and was worked by a Northern crew. She is a new vessel, is propelled by a screw, and is very fast. She is two-masted, carries square yards on the foremast, and has a bowsprit. She carries 700 tons, and draws about ten feet of water. The rebels will doubtless convert her into a gunboat. They will handily carry a large pivot gun forward, and two broadside guns.

The entire line of steamers plying between New Orleans and Galveston, owned by C. Morgan, Esq., or this city, have also fallen into the hands of the secessionists. There are twelve of them, and the rebels are following are nearly their average dimensions:—two hundred and twenty feet in length, thirty feet in width, and twelve feet in depth. They draw from eight to ten feet of water as they are loaded.

The take the open gulf between New Orleans and Galveston, as they draw too much water for the sounders.

The Florida, a screw propeller, similar to the Norfolk, has been seized at Apalachicola. The Havana, a screw propeller, of similar size and build, has been seized at New Orleans.

It will be thus seen that the rebels are in possession of a formidable marine force, which, like their funds, forts and arms, they have chivalrously stolen. Our merchants and war vessels should be on the look-out, as these steamers will next make their appearance manned by pirates.—New York paper.

The New York Banks in anticipation of a financial crisis arising from the stoppage of business, and the immense expenditure for war purposes, have revived the arrangement of last fall, by which the specie of all Banks is made a common fund, and loan certificates are issued available at the Clearing House, based upon the deposits of bills receivable, or other securities. The Banks of New York and Philadelphia hold \$55,000,000 of specie, but every department of business, not connected with war material, is ruinously depressed.

#### TRIAL OF MRS. PETERSON FOR MURDER.

For the coroner to Brockville. I examined the scene to which the place (two) and they showed no signs of having been recently used. I found a poker under the stove. That produced in the court the same. Noticed a dark stain on it, but can not say what it was. I noticed a part of a quilt on Friday evening, and said that it was the same as I thought, on the snow, and on the door, at the centre, and by the latch. These stains were made by those taking in the body, which was not bleeding at the time. The body was quite cold but produced in court, it was signed and exhumed on the 4th day of last February. I was at Peterson's that day and Mrs. Peterson brought the will out of a bureau drawer, whispered something to her husband, who nodded his assent, and asked me and my wife to witness it. She said she saw several signs of blood on the wall, and she said she saw a new coat upon a case, as some of the spelling was wrong. Peterson said the will was the way he wished it, and that he had written it himself in 1858. Mrs. Peterson appeared quite anxious that the will should be executed. She said that deceased might prefer to have the will taken to the court, if he made so will would take the property from her. After the will was executed she folded it up and put it back into the drawer. Peterson had two notes of mine in his possession at the time of his death—One for \$400, and another for \$121. Orders were attached to these notes for the payment of the same, and signature, directing them to be paid to his wife.

Cross-examination elicited nothing material. Dr. Edmondson sworn—I made the Post-mortem examination, at the inquest on the 2nd day of last March. The face, head and whiskers of Peterson were smeared with blood. Found several wounds on the head, some of which had fractured the skull and laid open the brain. One of these wounds appeared to me to be made with a sharp instrument, such as a heavy knife. The other wounds were made with a blunt instrument. One would look as if it had been made with the angle of the poker produced. A powerful stroke with the poker might have also produced the sharply cut wound, but I do not think the prisoner would have sufficient force to produce such a wound. I saw a human hair in the right hand of the deceased. I identify the hair produced as the same. They look like the hair of the prisoner.

Cross-examination—These wounds might have been inflicted with another instrument besides the poker produced. I examined the hair produced, and found it was too long to have been his. I will not swear positively it is the prisoner's hair.

Mr. Hagerman sworn—I went with Frederick Moore to the house of deceased. About an hour before we had heard a noise as if some one was pounding on a fence. Next day I compared the poker produced with the marks on the rails at the water hole at Peterson's, and it fitted them exactly. I saw the marks on the door. These were not made when the body was brought in, as the water had washed it clean, the current being very strong. Mrs. Peterson said she had got her husband some tea before he had gone out. The tea things were on the table when I got to the house. I saw the marks on the table, and saw a man standing at the creek soon after her husband went out, and that she had given the alarm as soon as she could. The prisoner did not seem to be much agitated at the time.

David Stanford sworn—I live close to Peterson's. I went there when the alarm was given. The body had been found before I got there. I saw no blood on it. (Witness corroborated the previous testimony given to the conversation with the prisoner immediately after the murder.) Next day I saw a water-pail near the creek. I was told it was found upon the stream under the ice. I saw a piece of quilt produced on Monday after the funeral. There were two spots of blood on it, which I suppose to be mine. I first saw the poker produced on the night of the murder, and noticed stains on it. There was a fire in the stove at Peterson's that night.

Mrs. F. Moore sworn—I was out of doors with my sister (Miss Hagerman) about nine o'clock that night. I heard some loud noise from the open air, then hearing other lower words, then hammering, then groans. I recognised a woman's voice, as she sometimes took cramps. There was no light in his house at the time. I told all this to my father, and he went to listen. When he returned he said he had heard some shouting, and that he saw some lights. [When recalled the latter said he saw lights going back and forth very briskly at Peterson's.]

Miss Hagerman sworn—She corroborated the testimony given by Mrs. Moore. James Peterson sworn—I am a brother of the deceased. I went to his house the Friday following the murder. I also went on Monday, and was there when the hood produced was found by Mr. Young. I never saw the woman wear the hood to the best of my knowledge. I noticed a stain on the hood which I took to be blood. My brother was about 54 years old when he was murdered. He could not labor, and had been a patient in the hospital for some time. He was affected. He could not make much resistance if attacked.

Cross-examination. Whenever I asked my brother for any favor, he should always come to his wife, and I did not like that. I remonstrated with him about two years ago at that head.

Mr. Lewis sworn—I knew Peterson. He traded with me. I kept a pass-book for him. At one time he told me not to tell his wife that he had got certain articles.

Nancy Jane Graham [some 40 years old] sworn—I have lived with Peterson. I was there the week before the murder. Mrs. Peterson asked me if I could be hired to murder a person. I answered I could not, as my conscience would not allow me to commit murder. When I heard of the murder, I told Mr. Elliot and his wife what Mrs. Peterson had said to me. I did not think she had committed the murder then.

Cross-examination—I could not tell what hour of the day it is now, as I am not a scholar. There are six days in a week. I can not tell the names of the days of the week as I am not a scholar. I have got a child; I am not a married woman. My child is now staying at James Peterson's. Never stated there before. When I was at Peterson's I saw a person in a glass case and put it under the bed; he was always afraid of being robbed.

James Peterson sworn—Nancy Jane Graham came to my house the night of the murder, and told me next day that Mrs. Peterson had asked her what she would like to kill a person. I cannot say whether the hair is Mrs. Peterson's or not, Mrs. Peterson told me that she had been in the bed, and that is the reason why I examined it. Simon Brown sworn—I was at Peterson's house the day after the murder. I saw several pieces of blood on the snow, and also noticed red spots on it. I saw her on the snow likewise. I saw blood on the door.

Stephen Scott sworn—I am a nephew of the late Samuel Peterson. I heard of the murder on Thursday night, went to his house and found several persons there. Next morning Frederick Moore gave me a charge of the body. Mrs. Peterson missed the poker, looked for it till she got it, and then put it into the fire quite a number of times. I noticed long hairs in Peterson's hands, and she appeared uneasy. After some time she went up to the body then covered the hair out of deceased's hands and I forbore her. I noticed blood on the door and on the snow. She said she could explain what the blood on the snow was but did not do so.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

A correspondent of the Times writing from Portsmouth, Va., gives a graphic description of the destruction of the U. S. property at the Gosport Navy Yard. We quote as follows:—  
 The Pawnee made fast to the dock, and Col. Wardrup marched out his regiment, and stationed them at the several gates of the navy yard to oppose the entrance of any forces from without, in case any attempt should be made. Having adopted this precaution, the Commodore set the marines on the Pennsylvania, the Cumberland, the Pawnee, and in the yard, to work. All the books and papers, the archives of the establishment, were transferred to the Pawnee.

Every thing of interest to the government to preserve on the Pennsylvania, was transferred to the Cumberland. On this latter, it was also said, a large amount of gold from the Custom House at Norfolk had been in good time placed. Having made safe everything that was to be brought away, the marines were next set to work to destroy everything on the yard which might be of use to the rebels. Having completed the work, the Commodore had their stock of arms destroyed. Cartridges had their stocks broken by a blow from the barrels, and were thrown overboard. A large lot of revolvers shared a like fate. Shot and shell by thousands were hurled into the water. Most of the cannon had been spiked the day and night before. There were at least 1,500 pieces in the yard—some elegant Dahlgren guns, and Columbiads of all sizes.

It is impossible to describe the scene of destruction that was exhibited. Unweariedly it was continued from 9 o'clock until 12, during which time the moon gave light to direct the operations. The work was done behind the western horizon, the barracks near the centre of the yard were set on fire, that by its illumination the work might be continued. The crackling flames and the glare of light inspired with new energies the destroying marines, and havoc was carried everywhere within the limits of orders.

But time was not to be completely wasted. Four o'clock of Saturday morning came, and the Pawnee was passing down from Gosport harbor with the Cumberland, the coveted prize of the secessionists, in tow—every soul from the other ships and the yard being a board of them save two. Just as they left their moorings a rocket was sent up from the deck of the Pawnee. It sped high in the air, paused a second, and burst in shivers of many colored lights. And so it did, and the well set trains at the ship-yards, and on

#### WAR NEWS.

Perryville, Md., April 26.  
 Three gentlemen of Baltimore, who passed through here for the North, confirm the accounts of injuries suffered by the Union men of Baltimore. They had been waiting on by a squad of Trimble's troops and ordered to leave at once. They all seem to have been in comfortable circumstances. One who said he was worth \$40,000 left with only 75 cents in his pocket. One gentleman who left Washington the night before last says that the 7th Regiment positively arrived there that afternoon, and that 20,000 troops in all had arrived.

Quiet prevailed yesterday evening, though the excitement among the people continued.

"There is a slave conspiracy organized, whose ramifications extend into Virginia. A lady recently arrived at Annapolis, and on her way to the North herself a slave owner, stated that she did not dare to live among her blacks with no further security than the local authorities can afford. She says that she had not a neighbor in the district where she resides, who does not consider it unquestionable that a barbarous warfare, with the hideous concomitants of the insurrection of a brutal and inferior race, is on the eve of desolating the region in which she has resided."

The Germans seem to be the object of special spite by the mob fends of Baltimore. Not only have they sacked the Hall of the German Turners, but they have also mobbed the office of a German Republican newspaper.

Harrisburg, April 26th.  
 It is reported that an attack was made by Marylanders on Hanover Village, York Co. on Tuesday occasioned by a great stampede of negroes. Reliable accounts say that whole families are crossing into this State. A report places the total loss of slaves by Maryland since the troubles began at 500. Great fears are entertained in the border counties of Maryland of the departure of the entire slave population.

Philadelphia, 27.  
 Passengers from Parktown report a sudden and most wonderful change in the sentiment of Maryland. The Stars and Stripes are to be raised at Hagerstown to day, and extensive preparations are being made for the further Union demonstrations. The election this week for representative will result tremendously for Louis P. Ferry, Union.

Allegheny county has instructed its representatives that if they vote for secession, they will be hung on their return home.

The Stars and Stripes are waving all over the city. The Home Guard refused to parade unless under its folds and to the tune "Yankee Doodle."

At the Clear Spring House, the Stars and Stripes are waving, and the Unionists have sworn to resist secession to the death. At this time, next week, no sympathizers with Southern traitors will dare to avow his sentiments at Hagerstown, Frederick or Cumberland.

We have news from the seat of war up to the 30th April. Great preparations are making in all parts, but no serious demonstration has yet been made.

The Marion, with the ship "Perry" from Annapolis on Sunday, arrived this morning. The light ships on New York Spit and Wolf trap have been removed.

A special despatch to the Tribune says that W. Dwight and G. T. Andrews have been authorized to raise two Massachusetts Regiments to serve through the war.

A special messenger sails by the next European steamer to purchase half a million worth of arms for this state.

The 23rd Brooklyn regiment sailed this morning in the Columbia.

A despatch from Frederick says a gentleman from Washington, Info. ms. that Gen. Scott showed him yesterday the copy of a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring partial martial law in the District of Columbia and over the line of railway establish-

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Italian question in general in the House of Lords was debated.

The French occupation of Rome was deplored, and the prospect of a collision between Austria and Italy deprecated by all speakers.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that all the foreign ministers, except American, left Jeddah to be protected by the ships of war, in consequence of intimidation having been used towards them which the Japanese Government did not endeavor to check.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—Russia has informed France that, in consequence of the events at Warsaw it will be impossible for her to join France in any settlement of the Eastern Question. The alleged reason is that Russia regards France as an accomplice in the Polish disturbances.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.**  
 St. Johns, April 29.  
 The Adriatic from Galway on 23rd, arrived at 2 p. m.

Madrid papers deny that the Spanish Government rejects the offer of the reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain.

The Polish provinces were being divested of Russian troops so as to be concentrated at Warsaw.

A writ of execution has been issued against the Great Eastern, at the suit of Scott Russell, to satisfy his claims.

It is reported that the Conservatives of

#### THE SLAVES IN INSURRECTION.

lashed by government for national purposes, so far as to suspend the right of habeas corpus.

The brig St. Mary was seized by the collector to-day. She had on board 500 kegs of powder.

Washington, April 30.  
 Senator Hunter, W. G. Rivers, D. Prepton, Judgen Cramer and Proctor have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as Delegates to the Southern Congress.

Baltimore, April 30.  
 A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press narrates in the most positive manner that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed by his government to offer to the United States, arms, ammunition and troops, to aid in suppressing the rebellion of slaveholders; that he has already sent to England for 300,000 minie rifles, and lastly, that English and French fleets will be sent to assist in the blockade of the southern ports.

A special train left Harrisburg on Sunday night for Chambersburg, loaded with ammunition, and also one for York, Pennsylvania, with blankets, arms and tents.

The State of affairs in Baltimore is terrible. Several prominent Union men have been expelled from the city, and the police force of the city should be laid on to having the present condition of things continue.

It is stated by a grocer arrived here from Charleston, who was impressed into the service of the Confederate States, and escaped by concealing himself on board of a vessel, that the thousand men of Sumter cost the rebels at least 1,000 men. 400 were killed in Moultrie, and 30 by Anderson's first discharge.

**STARTLING FUMORS FROM THE SOUTH.**  
 The following from the Daily News of this morning, confirms the previous reports of the commencement of slave insurrections at the South:—

"Reliable information has just reached this office that intense excitement prevails in the rural districts, of Maryland, in consequence of the rumor of the outbreak of a bloody outbreak on the part of the slave population. Slaves on a large number of estates have ceased to treat their masters with ordinary civility. They covertly insinuate that they expect to be speedily provided with arms, and there is no doubt that the awful horrors of Saint Domingo, and in the beginning of the century, will be repeated upon a large scale, unless Providence shall interfere to prevent so fearful a calamity."

Advices from Baltimore state that the Union men are praying for help from the North, and say that with five thousand men they will hold Maryland and Baltimore true to the Union.

The troops just returned from Texas say that as they retreated the Indians followed them committing great slaughter. Texas thus far has not had a very delightful experience in secession.

Davis was making preparations to attack Washington. Several Alabama and Mississippi troops are on their way to Richmond. They received arms at Augusta.

Gen. Rensselaer, of Tennessee, was at Montgomery making arrangements to send 2,000 desperadoes to secretly operate in an attack on Washington.

The Confederate States are in anxiety, business is prostrated, and country, and the state of mob law, and the people escaping at every opportunity.

From an eye witness we learn that Bush river bridge was fired last evening, about sundown, and destroyed. Some parties poured spirits of turpentine on it, and in a short time it was a vast sheet of flame—tide at low water mark, and it burnt to the water's edge. It was expected that Gunpowder bridge will share the same fate to night.

We learn that the grist and saw mill belonging to Mr. George Coulson (formerly Chambers mill) on Big Creek, near Napanee were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday at midnight. There were about 200 bushels of grain in the mill. The grist mill was partially insured, but no insurance on the saw mill.

A Home Guard, to consist of 20,000 citizens, is organized in New York for the protection of the city. The command has been tendered to George Law, the man who threatened to bombard Baltimore.

Over 5,000 Scotchmen applied to join the 79th Highland New York Regiment.

Mr. Lincoln has been employing some of the correspondents of the New York Press on secret service.

**Arrival of the Bremen.**  
 New York, April 29.  
 The Bremen brings London advices to the 17th.

The Arago and Vigo arrived out on the 14th; the Canada on the 15th.

Mr. Gladstone introduced the Budget in the House of Commons on the 15th, showing the surplus £1,920,000. He proposed using it thus: reduction of one penny on the income tax; repeal of the paper duty, which amounts to a million and a half; leaving a surplus of four hundred thousand; tea and sugar duties to be continued.

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It is reported that the Conservatives of



the British Parliament are preparing a strong opposition to Gladstone's project in the hope of a ministerial crisis.

All the great mercantile houses in Marseilles had suspended payment. Their liabilities in some cases very heavy. The suspensions were caused by the Turkish Government not providing for its acceptances, and the refusal of the Bank of France to continue its advances.

The important debate in the Italian Parliament on the reorganization of the Southern army was continued on 20th. Cavour made various explanations. Garibaldi said he was not satisfied with these declarations as the prospects were alarming. He insisted therefore on the reorganization of the Southern army. The Chambers finally adopted by a vote of 197 against 75. The following order was proposed by Ricasoli:—The Chambers, having heard the declaration of the Ministry and being convinced that the decree for forming three divisions of volunteers will be faithfully executed.—That the Government will suitably provide for the brave Southern army, that the Government will know how to increase and arrange the forces in an efficacious manner and finally being convinced that the Government will actively occupy itself with armaments of defence which appertain to the Government alone. This is passed at the order of the day.

Liverpool, 23rd.—All the markets opened quiet but steady.

Garibaldi took his seat in the Italian Parliament. The business was temporarily suspended by the applause.

Austrian movements on the Po near Ferrara are recorded. An attack on Sacchi was considered possible, considering the invasion of the D-ty of Modena, which will not be an infraction of the Villa Franca treaty.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Father Point, April 30.

The Bohemian arrived at 6 p.m., with 52 cabin, and 34 stowage passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was lost by five majority.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to Ministers. Palmerston, Gladstone, and other members of the Cabinet were present; the reception of the latter was very flattering, and cringed the popularity of his Budget.—Lord Palmerston, in his speech, eulogized the Budget, and said the mission of taxation was made without diminishing in the slightest degree the military and naval means of defence, and was a great proof of the solidity and resources of the country, and gave England that weight in Eastern affairs which might enable her to use her influence in securing peace. There are questions pending which, if judiciously used by those who wish to disturb peace, may furnish at least half a dozen respectable wars. He trusted, however, that peace would be maintained.

The Morning Chronicle expresses its opinion that the various speeches at the Banquet were remarkable for certain suspicions of war; and said that when the Duke of Somerset remarked this was no time for reducing the navy on a sudden loud cheering took place.

Marquis Dazegler made his first appearance at the banquet as Italian ambassador.

FRANCE.—It is again rumoured that a large army is being concentrated in the eastern departments. The excitement relative to the Orleans pamphlet continued, but no such effect as a political demonstration is reported.

Princes Napoleon asked the consent of the Emperor to challenge Duke Danmali, but was refused.

It had been resolved by the committee on petitions in the Senate that the memorial lately received on behalf of the Christians in Syria shall be declared in the order of the day, and discussed accordingly.

It is expected that every opposition will be offered to the withdrawal of the French troops in June, whether Syria is tranquil or not.

BERLIN.—The Chamber deputies after spirited speeches by the Ministers, voted 15 million francs for the Artillery.

ITALY.—News unimportant.

It is reported the Sardinian Government requested the French Government to use its influence to induce the King of Naples to quit Rome.

The London Post speaks of the probability of an early visit of Garibaldi to England.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—Affairs at Warsaw are unchanged, and the cooperation among the people increasing through, at the country, a number killed, wounded, and arrested at Warsaw, computed at one thousand.

The Military Governor at Warsaw has published a proclamation, sternly prohibiting the wearing of political emblems, and limiting the followers at funerals.

Rumours of a bloody conflict at Jubbis not confirmed.

Fauline extends to Madras presidency.

VIA LONDON.—Paris, Friday.—The Monitor in its Bulletin of to-day, gives an account of yesterday's sitting of the Chamber.

Garibaldi demanded that the nation should be armed in the same manner as England, and he designated the French army as an enemy to Italy because it occupies Rome.

Garibaldi indicated, as a means of defence for the different parts of the country, an organization of an army of volunteers.

Madrid, Friday.—The Government will accept annexation of St. Domingo as soon as it has been confirmed by a vote of the people, if no foreign power protests against the incorporation of St. Domingo with Spain.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, April 30.

Last night after the report left, the House took up the orders of the day relating to private and local bills, the following were passed through Committee of the whole:

To incorporate the Montreal Skating Club.

To amend the charter of the Annuity and Guarantee Fund Society of Montreal.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal Asylum for aged and infirm women.

To incorporate the St. Antoine Association of Montreal.

To incorporate the Union of St. Joseph de L'Industrie.

To authorize the Parochial Division of St. Hubert in the County of Chambly to keep Registers of Marriages, Births and Burials.

The bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Hamilton was opposed by Mr. Notman, who moved 3 months' notice in amendment to the motion for going into committee. On a division however, the amendment was lost, the yeas being 3 and nays 82. The Bill then passed through committee.

The following bills were read a 2d time and referred:—

To incorporate the Trust and Loan Co. of Lower Canada.

To empower the Corporation of Ottawa to pass a by-law to collect certain taxes in arrears.

To amend the charter of the Bank of Montreal.

To amend the charter of Drummond and Arthabaska Railway Co.

To incorporate the St. Michael Congregation of Montreal.

To amend the acts incorporating the Saint Lawrence War House Dock & Wharfage Co.

To enable the City of Toronto to issue debentures for \$200,000 and to consolidate the public debt of the city.

To incorporate the Toronto Cotton Mills Company.

Respecting the Union of certain Presbyterian Churches.

To incorporate the Toronto Street Railway Co.

To authorize the Municipal Council of St. Anne de LaSalle to levy tolls on the Bridge over the River St. Anne.

To incorporate the St. Lawrence Grain Elevating and Floating Storage Co.

To amend the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway Co. Act.

To annex a portion of the Parish of St. Antoine Abbe to the County of Chateauguay.

To establish the Local Municipalities of St. Louis de Blandford and St. Valere.

Extend to this Province letters patent granted to Mr. Edward Feuton, for certain improvements in the method of effecting the separation of the fibre of wood for the manufacture of paper therefrom, and for the separation of other substances for similar or other purposes.

To enable John Ericsson to obtain letters patent for an improved Caloric Engine.

The House went into committee to consider a resolution to grant certain powers to the Montreal Hydraulic and Dock Company which was adopted.

The House adjourned shortly before midnight.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To-day the General Election Committee reported the names of the Select Committee appointed to try the Sheriff Election, namely, Messrs. Oimet, Chairman; Langerin, Hebert, and D. A. McDonald.

Mr. Robinson brought in the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Rees. They recommended that the case receive the attention of the Government, and that some remuneration or employment suited to his circumstances be given to him.

A bill was introduced by Mr. A. P. McDonald to amend the Municipal Act of U.C. so far as relates to Justices of the Peace.

Each Wednesday during the remainder of the session is set apart as a Government day.

The House sits on Saturday next, and each following Saturday, for the disposal of public bills.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

To incorporate the Montreal Skating Club.

To amend the charter of the Annuity and Guarantee Fund of Montreal, from the Legislative Council.

On motion of the 3rd reading of the bill to incorporate the Ladies' Religious Order of Jesus Marie, Mr. Ferguson moved the six months' notice. Lost by 19 to 69.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, May 1.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Christie's bill to establish the Burford Road Allowance was reported.

Mr. Robinson moved the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company was also reported.

The bill to extend the time for registering titles of religious institutions was read a 2nd time.

Mr. Campbell moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on the bill to re-open the route to the navigation of the River des Prairies, which was under discussion when our report left.

Monday, April 29, 1861.

RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Starnes moved the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the working of the law 22 Vic. cap. 65, regulating the rate of interest; the said committee to be composed of Messrs. Tasse, McKinnon, Simpson, Cameron, McDougall, Dufrene, Bourassa, Campbell, Cayley, Carling and the mover, with power to send for persons and papers, &c. He observed that he was induced to make this motion from the fact that there was a wide difference of opinion on the subject, as was shown by the numerous bills before the House, all going for different rates of interest; and it was desirable that, before any further legislation on the subject, there should be a thorough and impartial enquiry.

Mr. Cuchon said the Banks managed to get more than 7 per cent by means of drafts payable elsewhere, and some of them had brokers outside—there were some walking up and down Peter street every day—shavers, some called them, who got more than 7 per cent.

Mr. BUCHANAN said the committee would be of no use. Evidence would be given by those only who were personally interested, and in legislating, we ought to look to the people at large.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said that in repealing the usury laws here it had been deemed expedient by the Government to follow the example of England, and repeal them first as regards commercial transactions, afterwards, if necessary, as regards the country at large; but that had not been deemed sufficient by the House, and the consequence was that the measure which was now in force had been adopted. He thought a committee might very well be appointed to investigate the subject.

Mr. Cameron thought a special committee could very well investigate this subject. He thought the present law had done much good. Since it had been enacted large sums of money had been brought into the country, and the rate of interest had been reduced.—He thought matters should be left as they were.

Mr. McMICKEN's remarks were unintelligible in the gallery.

Mr. Starnes thought there was good reason why the committee should be appointed, and if after its appointment, it were found that the rates of interest had been higher before money had been made free, that would be a sufficient reason why the law should remain as it was.

Mr. Galt thought the committee should be granted. He would not conceal his opinion that the best way to make money cheap was to make it free. That was, however, no reason why a committee should not investigate and report the facts connected with the working of the law. He thought it would be found that in no part of the country had the rate been raised, while it had certainly saved the country from a number of breaches of the law. With respect to the Banks, he thought, as the member for Montmorency said, that they must have some way of getting more than the legal interest, for they divided no more, now, when they were allowed to take 10 per cent than they had done when they were only allowed to charge 6.

Mr. Beaubien thought all the members of the House must know what the operation of the law had been. The rate had not remained at the old rate of 6 per cent, but the lowest amount taken had been 3 per cent, while the highest was nobody could say, because there was no limit.

Mr. Starnes said he by no means desired to limit his enquiry to bankers. On the committee he had proposed, there was a majority of farmers. He said a high rate of interest was injurious to the lender, and if the Banks persisted in charging high rates, they would have to reduce their dividend. An enquiry was needed, and it was only after a thorough investigation that a just conclusion could be arrived at. The very fact that members who were formerly in favour of free money had now changed their minds, was a reason why there should be an enquiry.

Mr. Levesque said if there were a measure which had injured the country, it was the bill of 1856. It was so bad that even Upper Canada, which had been clamorous for it, was now loud in its outcry against it. In places where there was an enormous accumulation of capital, the rate of interest might be

left free. Here in this country, where capital was limited in quantity, we must limit the rate of interest.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair, and at half past seven private bills were taken up.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Pope moved to amend the bill to incorporate the Ladies' Religious Order of Jesus Marie, Parish of St. Joseph de la Pointe Levis, so as to prevent that Corporation from holding more than £2000 in real property, instead of an annual revenue of £200.

Lost on a division, and the bill read a 2nd time.

Bills for the prevention of fraudulent invoices; to extend the period fixed for the completion of their Works by the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Navigation Company; to amend the 108 chap. of the Consolidated Statutes, respecting Lunatic Asylums for criminals; to amend the Prison and Inspection Act; to abolish the Right of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c., to try treason and capital offences; to amend the 111th chap. of the Consolidated Statutes, respecting the Provincial Penitentiary; to amend and extend the title of the Act for incorporating and granting certain powers to the Agricultural Loan Association of Canada; and respecting Mining Rights, were read a 2nd time.

The bill to amend the law relating to the unlawful administration of poison was considered and adopted in Committee.

Order was then called for the further consideration of Mr. McDonald's motion for the 2nd reading of the bill relating to Bankrupts and other estates, &c., of Mr. McDonald's proposed amendment thereto, as follows:—

That the House is of opinion that the laws relating to insolvents and their estates in Upper Canada ought to be amended, that the said Bill contemplate, the erection of new Courts and a new staff of officers, and extensive machinery for working it, and would entirely fail in affording the remedy required, but on the contrary would prove injurious to the interests of debtors and creditors, and involve unnecessary burdens on the people.

Question being put on proposed amendment, Harcourt moved in amendment to the proposed amendment.—That a Committee of 7 be appointed to consider the best means of making provision for the equitable adjustment of the Bankrupt's estate in Upper Canada, with power to report by Bill and that said Committee be named by this House.—

Yea 37, Nays 69.

Question being put on Douglass's proposed amendment, yeas 41; nays 60.

Question being put on main motion, Ferguson moved in amendment the Bill be read 24 time this day three months. Yeas 42; Nays 58.—

Question being again put on the main motion it was agreed to on same division, read a 2nd time and committed.

To-day the following Bills were read a 3d time and passed:—

To amend the law as to unlawful administration of poison.

To amend Chapter 10s of the Consolidated Statutes respecting Lunatic Asylums for criminals.

To abolish the right of Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., and to try treason, &c.

To amend Chapter 111 of the Consolidated Statutes respecting the Provincial Penitentiary.

Atty. Genl. McDonald moved the 2nd reading of the Bill to amend Act 22 Vic. Cap. 89 respecting extradition of fugitive felons. Motion carried and Bill read a 2nd time.

Cartier moved the 2nd reading of the Bill to amend Chap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada in matters of appeal. Discussion on the matter was proceeding when report left.

THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

There is a lull in the campaign in the South, although the din and excitement of preparation is rampant in the cities, and the throbings extend to every village and farmstead in the Northern States; the marching of troops from all parts of the Free States continues, and universal enthusiasm appears to animate the unionists; the union feeling has gained strength in the State of Maryland, and the presence of a large force of Federal troops in Washington appears to have been a most convincing argument for the preservation of the Union. Amidst all this patriotic, and unfurling of the stars and stripes, military despotism without its discipline appears to reign; numerous arrests have been made of newspaper correspondents, and in some cases, Judge Lynch's code has been brought into practice. From the disjointed items of the progress of the campaign which reach us, we form the opinion that everything connected with the new levies is in a crude and undigested state—the willingness to fight for the Federal flag in its most exaggerated sense, is there, among the thousands of backwoods farmers who have rushed from the plough to the arena of battle, but the discipline necessary to make the incongruous masses fit instruments of war in a lengthened campaign is wanting, and probably six months may elapse before any demonstration of magnitude can be chronicled to the world; in the meantime, General Scott will have his hands full ere the mighty mass which the President has moved into action, will become an army fitted for the hardships which loom in the Southern horizon.

As the Union feeling gains strength in Maryland, it is reported to be losing in the State of Virginia. The patriotic feeling in the North for the Union, is well illustrated in the instance of Col. Colt, who is raising ten companies of troops with revolving firearms, the cost of which will amount to \$50,000. Other munificent subscriptions for the equipment of troops have been made by individuals of high social position and wealth, and the banks are determined to stake their monetary existence on the present issue between the Federal government and the revolted States.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, has delivered his message to the Southern Congress. The Message is a calm, decided, dispassionate document, and marks the President as a man of cautious resolution—it is remarkably free from bombast, the quality which generally distinguishes public papers addressed to a new formed nation amidst revolution—and reflects credit on its author for the quiet tone it breathes at this prejudiced period of excitement. He states that Virginia had entered the Confederacy, and announces that the policy of the Southern Confederacy under the present circumstances is purely defensive, and expresses a determination to resist coercion and invasion to the direct extremity. He also states that Commissioners had been sent to several of the leading European Courts, but we observe by the late news from Europe, that the American minister in England had refused to present them without orders from Washington. The tone with which President Davis has commenced his Presidential career, has evidently taken the Northerners by surprise, who expected a bristling document breathing sulphurous fury and vengeance against the Federal government and the northern people.

In connection with the present revolutionary state of affairs in the States, the American newspapers contain some of the most absurd statements in relation to the sympathy felt by the European sovereigns for the federal cause, that is possible to conceive. In one paragraph, it is said that Louis Napoleon had offered his assistance to the President, and that the combined fleets of Britain and France were to assist in blockading the Southern ports, while the British Government had issued orders to the Governor of

Canada, to offer to the United States, men and arms. With this buncumbic pass current across the lines, even among the most ignorant, it is difficult to see how it can be said that if the Canadian vessel of state is to be piloted among the shoals safely into harbor, these in charge are not to be limited to a chart taken twenty years ago.

As long as a balance of representation, independent of comparative population, exists, so long will an injustice be perpetuated on a large portion of the Province, and who will have no moral obligation to pay the taxation imposed by the legislature, so long will feelings of distrust and antagonism prevail between the British and French races. There has never been a union in any shape, except on parchment, between the two Provinces. There is only one way of effecting a union, and that is by assimilating the laws of Eastern Canada to our own, wiping away the French language from our statutes, departmental offices and courts of law, as the American government did when they purchased the State of Louisiana from France.

On the subject of Constitutional changes Mr. McDougall delivered a speech in the Legislature replete with logical deductions, facts and figures, which utterly demolished most of the Premier's positions on the question. Among the insulting remarks which Mr. Cartier made on the Western Canadian, was that of profligacy and immorality, and to which accusation, Mr. McDougall pertinently asks, how it happens that the administration of Justice costs so much more in Canada than it does in the Western Province, the excess in the former in five years being \$860,327, which taking into consideration the difference of population, is more than twice as much for the moral Province as for the immoral one. This question will doubtless assume a prominent place at the coming election.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

It would appear from the following extract copied from the Montreal Advertiser, that the Canadian authorities have been infected with the itch for military movements which is prevailing to such an extent in the United States. We cannot conceive what motive any party could have for attempting to obstruct the navigation of the St. Lawrence, unless the threatened attempt had its birth in either of the contending parties in the States. Perhaps the fear that the Southern Confederacy could form a fleet by purchasing vessels on the upper lakes from Canadian owners, and taking them to sea via the canals, has induced some enthusiastic Federals to form the idea of attempting to obstruct the great thoroughfare; whatever it may be, the authorities must have received secret intelligence deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the present movement of troops.

A good deal of excitement was occasioned yesterday by the sudden movement of troops to the Cornwall and Beauharnois Canals.—One company left by steamer in the morning for Cornwall, and another in the afternoon for Beauharnois. General Williams has also gone up. It is stated that other detachments of troops will arrive from Quebec to-day, and that all the Locks on the St. Lawrence Canals will be guarded by the military. For what purpose this is done we cannot tell, there is no prospect of any disturbance in the Province, and the danger, if danger there be, can only come from abroad. The authorities must, however, be in possession of some information to induce them to take these steps.

The rumour is, that attempts are expected to be made to stop the St. Lawrence navigation by blowing up some of the Locks. The detachments which left yesterday were Captain Weyland, Ensign McGill and 54 non-commissioned officers and men of the 15th Regiment from Quebec to Cornwall; and Capt. McGill, Lieut. Savage, and 54 non-commissioned officers and men to Beauharnois.

These troops were furnished with tents, and full equipment for active service.

The place of these detachments will be supplied by the arrival of 100 men of the 15th Regiment from Quebec, this morning.

It is understood that the Commander in Chief has made a requisition upon the military authorities at home, for an addition of 5000 men to the force in Canada, and that these troops may be expected from England during the summer.

MURDER OF MR. HOGAN.

This case which has excited so much attention and speculation for the last few weeks is still more or less in mystery as to the actual perpetrators and the date of the murder.

That Mr. Hogan was murdered by the gang charged with it, no doubt exists in the mind of the public, but the difficulty of fixing the exact date of its perpetration, by the evidence for the prosecution, was the stumbling block to the conviction of the prisoners, and has resulted in the acquittal of Jane Ward and Sherrick, the latter having profited of the satisfaction of the Jury, by witnesses of respectability, that he was employed at a place called Clover Hill, some distance from Toronto, from the 29th of November until the 6th of December, while the murder was said to have been committed on the night of the 1st of December. In the management of the prosecution, a gross inconsistency has marked the conduct of the crown officials.—There can be no plausible accounting for the blunder committed of trying Sherrick and Ward together, instead of Brown and Ward, thereby affording the worst criminal of the three, Ward, a loophole to escape, through Sherrick's alibi. The whole hopes of a conviction rested upon fixing the date, although the principal McGillock, was not certain on what particular night in December the murder was committed. Brown's trial has been postponed till next Assizes, Sherrick has been taken back to the Penitentiary, from which he was taken, and Jane Ward has left for the States. As a matter of course, now when one of the guilty parties has escaped the gallows, all sorts of discoveries will be made, and witnesses will be furnished with new light on the darkness which enshrouds the midnight crime. In reference to Sherrick's defence, the Globe says:—

"Mr. Eccles, in his speech on behalf of the prosecution at the trial of John Sherrick and Jane Ward, on Tuesday, pointed out to the Jury that the witnesses for the defence were unable to give any accounts of Sherrick's whereabouts on the 2nd December, 1858, and it was possible that he might have been in Toronto on that day. After the prisoners were acquitted, those witnesses met in Beatty's Hotel, Adelaide street, and commenced to 'compare notes,' and talk over the circumstance. One of them acknowledged, that he had made an error in the date, and that they could give no account of Sherrick for a day or a day and a half at the time referred to. Meanwhile every effort will be made to procure fresh evidence, in order to bring the murderers to justice."

The effect of the war on the trade of the United States has assumed a serious aspect. Business in the city of New York is almost at a stand still, if we except what is doing in army supplies and equipments. It is supposed that a prolonged duration of the war will occasion numerous failures. A bill is to be introduced into the Congress of the Southern Confederacy to absolve its members from payment of their debts to Northern creditors.

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The British Standard, is determined to go the ministerial ticket blindly to the last. In the last issue of that heavy sheet, appears a paragraph copied from the British Whig, on Representation by Population, and following which our Perth contemporary makes the astounding assertion that Canada "is no longer two divisions, but three, viz: Western Canada, Eastern Canada, and Central Canada." Well, this is certainly a new view of our relations with one another.—The world is indebted to the fertile brain of the politician who does the heavy business for the Standard, for this new division of the Province. This is retrograding with a vengeance. The sole meaning and intention of the Act of Union was to destroy the party and national lines between the East and West, and the only possible way of doing away with the division line between the peoples



Carlton Place, May 6th, 1861. 35-4



