



The New York World on Canadian Affairs.

In Saturday's issue of the New York World we find the following relative to the cause of invasion in Canada:—
"Canadian neighbors are in a bad way, Upper and Lower Canada are at swords' points again and separation is talked of. A panic is under way also touching the probability of a war with the United States. The Yankees and Blue Noses are convinced that these terrible Yankees intend to overrun and conquer their frozen and sterile country. That unscrupulous agitator, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, is on a letter in which he warmly warns the Canadians that the Yankees are preparing for an invasion of Canada with an army of 100,000 men. He says that there is a concentration of stores at Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point for an immense army and that he has positive information of the hostile intentions of the Washington cabinet. Of course all this is simply to keep the minds of Metice before the eyes of the Province, so that when the lightning bolt finally arrives, he may be one of the chief flackey's to the new sovereignty.

It is probable that, as our civil war draws to a close, there will be intensified war springs up in Canada. Our unscrupulousness with England, the exposed condition of the provinces and the assumed good of the Yankees, will all be incentives to keep our neighbors in constant fear of an invasion, with the attendant sense of devastation and suffering. To escape these panics we take the liberty of making a suggestion to the Canadian press. Let them all come out from dissolving the connection between Canada and the mother country, and agree to become part of the United States. This would insure peace and coming times and give the Canadian people a share in the glorious destiny of the United States. Our neighbors had better think this thing over.

The World's suggestion is a very valuable one, indeed. It comes with a good deal of persuasive force from a journal which has more than any other American newspaper done its utmost to exhibit the United States to which we are recommended to adhere our destiny, as one of the worst governed countries of the world. How indignantly has it laid bare the corruption, political favoritism, and military despotism of the present regime! It has succeeded in too successfully, indeed, in delineating from day to day, the decline of American political worth for Canadians (supposing them to be despatch with the offer of all things) to be of any other mind than to scorn it.

But the press and the people of Canada will take the very opposite of the World's advice instead of seeking to dissolve the connection between Canada and the mother country, our people will eagerly strive to strengthen it, since upon the preservation of this connection depends our immunity from a fate which the World does not wish to disclose from us, would be the result of a dissolution. No! the "unholy cord" must not be cut; nor will it be severed until British North America is in a position to maintain an independent nationality, in fact as well as in name, and to possess neighboring power.

Head Quarters.

Quebec, 14th August, 1863.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 1.

ACTIVE FORCE.

The Commander in Chief has read with great interest and satisfaction the report made by Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Brigg, Major, Third Military District, Upper Canada, of the proceedings at the Volunteer Review at Passau on July 20th.
The Commander in Chief congratulates Lieutenant Colonel Shaw and the Volunteers of the District on the success which attended the Review, and trusts that the pleasure derived from the proficiency exhibited in drill and discipline will urge them to renewed exertions for further progress in Military knowledge.
He is gratified by his Excellency to note the good feelings with which all classes have applied themselves, to preserve the success of this Review, and his Majesty's wishes especially to mark his approval of the liberal and patriotic spirit which pervaded the proceedings, and to place on record the names of the officers and men who distinguished themselves by their gallantry and bravery in the field.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, UPPER CANADA.
Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down.

To be Ensign:
Lieutenant James Stewart, vice Booth promoted.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, UPPER CANADA.
Northdown Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down.

To be Ensign:
Lieutenant James Stewart, vice Booth promoted.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT, UPPER CANADA.
The six Volunteer Militia Companies under the command of the following officers are hereby formed into a battalion, under the provisions of section 36 of the Consolidated Militia Law, and will be styled the "Twenty-second Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down."

The Headquarters will be at Woodstock, and the companies will be numbered as follows:—

Capt. H. Richardson, No. 1 Co. Woodstock.
Lieut. J. W. Wallon, No. 2, Highland, Embury.
Lieut. G. G. G. " 3, Co. Reservoir.
Lieut. L. A. Cole, " 4, " Wolverton.
Lieut. J. Henderson, " 5, " N. Oxford.
Lieut. J. G. G. " 6, " Princeton.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of this Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Light, Brigade Major of the Eighth Military District.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TEN, UPPER CANADA.
Second Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of this Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Light, Brigade Major of the Eighth Military District.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ELEVEN, UPPER CANADA.
Second Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of this Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Light, Brigade Major of the Eighth Military District.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWELVE, UPPER CANADA.
Second Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of this Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Light, Brigade Major of the Eighth Military District.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THIRTEEN, UPPER CANADA.
Second Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of this Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Light, Brigade Major of the Eighth Military District.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOURTEEN, UPPER CANADA.
Second Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of this Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Light, Brigade Major of the Eighth Military District.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIFTEEN, UPPER CANADA.
Second Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry Company, North Down.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel of this Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Light, Brigade Major of the Eighth Military District.

Another job of the Corruptians, perpetrated for the benefit of a Dr. Pomerville, brother of Mr. Cartier's partner, has likewise been rectified. Dr. Pratt was physician of the Juvenile Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul, but was sent by the late Ministry to the Asylum at St. John's, where his services were not required, in order to make room for Dr. Pomerville, who resides at St. Vincent de Paul, and was appointed physician to the Reformatory. Dr. Pomerville has now been dismissed, and Dr. Pratt restored to the Reformatory.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We learn that one of the Great Western Railway tonstables at Hamilton, named Laskey, whilst in the act of shaking hands with a passenger on the emigrant train west, on Saturday night last, which was in motion, stumbled over a conductor's box placed on the platform, and fell between two of the cars, receiving injuries so serious that he died within an hour. The deceased has been employed at Hamilton station in the capacity of the company for many years.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. J. E. BYRSON.—With deep regret we undertake the painful duty of recording the decease of the Rev. J. E. Byrson, minister of the Baptist Church in this town, at Elmira, in the State of New York. The Rev. gentleman left Elmira on Saturday week, and preached in Scotland on the following Sabbath, proceeding thence to Elmira, where he passed some of the week, availing himself, in the meantime, of the curative properties of the waters of that neighborhood. He was taken ill on the 10th inst., and died on the 12th inst., at the age of 63 years.

The captured correspondence of Jefferson Davis, has brought to light letters which implicate a number of Northerners in the secession project. The letters already published are dated in 1860. The writers are all pro-secessionary men, who, to preserve the favorite institution of the South, were willing to make any concessions or to compromise every principle. The correspondence is a striking illustration of the depth of human depravity.

A dwelling house at Precious Corners, belonging to Mr. Patrick Fox, and occupied by Mr. George Edcombe, school teacher, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Monday, 5th inst.—C. B. G. Sentinel.

There is a gathering of politicians at New York, this week to prepare for the next provincial campaign. Vessels are being loaded with petroleum in the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio, to sail direct for Europe. In consequence of the severity of agricultural laborers in the Western States, a great many women are employed in harvesting.

The Ottawa Gazette states that in Ontario and vicinity the potato crop is altogether ruined by the potato blight, and also that the wheat crop is nearly a total failure owing to the worm or midge. Chicago papers advertise excursion trips from that city via Grand Trunk boats and railway to Boston and back for \$22.50. Tickets good from Aug. 10th to Oct. 1st.

The offices of Keeper of Archives at Quebec, and Montreal have been abolished and a saving of \$1,600 thereby effected. The money has hitherto gone to Mr. Paquet, ex-member of Parliament, and Mr. Boutin, who has been for some years in a Lunatic Asylum. The saving to the country on the abolition of certain out-posts, will, it is said, amount to ten thousand dollars yearly.

The Astronomer Royal reports to the visitors of the Observatory that the rate of the Westminister Clock, which records itself at Greenwich daily by galvanic connection, "may be considered certain to mope less than one second a week."

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1863.

We alluded, in last week's issue, to the debate on the episcopacy and to the extreme bitterness and virulence with which it was conducted. We are now happy to observe that the press, throughout the Province, is out in condemnation of the bitter conduct of some of the members of the opposition. The Kingston "News"—a conservative paper—condemns, in very proper terms, the dragging up of the Aylward case as a judicial murder, for the purpose of making political capital against Mr. Wallbridge, and says it appears evident that in spite of all the controversy, in spite of all the Parliamentary papers, and official copies of the judge's notes of the evidence, the idea that the culprits were executed because they were Catholics still rankles in the Lower Canadian mind. Mr. Turcotte must have counted on this feeling when he raked up the connection with the administration of justice in this matter as an objectionable qualification. In this part of Upper Canada the reference is looked upon as positively disgraceful to the Lower Canadian Opposition and to those very few Upper Canadian members who joined in the bounding down of a political opponent by so base an appeal to the religious prejudices of a portion of their auditory. It was a deliberate insult to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was the presiding judge, and who happened to be present in the Assembly when the allusion to the trial was made; and who properly resented the insult by at once leaving the House. It was equally a reflection on the Governor General; and as a reflection upon the Opposition, it was one which will shed no honor upon the Opposition. The Opposition must use legitimate weapons if it wishes to succeed with honor; and success without honor would only be worthy of the party calling itself Conservative.

What has become of the member for South Lanark? Several votes have been taken in the House since our last issue, and we cannot find his name recorded, either amongst the yeas or the nays. We think South Lanark ought to have a voice in the Parliament of the country; and if Mr. Morris has not courage enough to vote on either one side or the other, he ought to have manliness enough to resign the charge with which he has been entrusted. Shirked particular votes may be a very pleasant way of getting along with Parliamentary duties; but it is not the conduct which a people expect from their representatives.

School Teaching.

It is commonly supposed that editors should know a little of everything, and be able to write an article upon every occurrence that turns up; and upon the ever-revolving wheel of Time. If there be any truth in the supposition we trust teachers, Trustees and parents will give us the privilege, as we claim the right of expressing our opinions on the important calling, of educating the youths of our rising country.

We are often pained listening to parents and guardians of children making complaints, grumbling and finding fault with their teachers. Do they never think that the office of teacher is a most laborious task, and should, occasionally, be rewarded with a pleasant smile and a little encouragement? On the contrary, they have a hundred and one complaints to carry to the trustees, and some of these officers of our educational institutions are, in many cases, worse than the parents. Between them both, teachers are well watched, and found fault with, whether right or wrong. We have lately heard of a complaint being made to one of the "Board" against a teacher because, for one day, he dismissed school at three o'clock, instead of four, to allow some of his pupils and himself a little healthful recreation at a picnic, and a sail on the Mississippi! We have no doubt the person making the complaint was perfectly sincere in his opinion that the teacher should be smothered. But can any body tell us how it would affect the education of complainant's family, whether on the 13th of August 1863, school was dismissed at 3 or 4 of the clock?

We cannot help thinking that many persons mistake the objects for which they send their children to school or they never wish to have their little G, F, R, & 9 year old children wigging their legs under a school bench until four o'clock in the evening. If to learn to sit still and endure pain and bodily suffering, in many cases in ill ventilated school rooms—to grow up pale, sickly and emaciated—with bad health and broken constitutions—if this be their object, they take the surest means of securing it. But if they desire to have the minds of their children properly trained, educated and made to grow with their bodies, it is the opinion of the wisest and best educated men of the present age, that the application of three hours a day to study will best accomplish that end.

The question is worth thinking about. It is one of great importance, and should not be thrown aside because it is unpopular. We are prepared to hear both parents and guardians of children, and even "senior members of the Board" hoot at the idea, and say that teachers earn their money easily enough. But this is not the question. The point to be considered will be the interests of education and the advancement of the human race be better and more readily attained by long or short hours of study? We are most decidedly in favor of only three hours schooling in each day, and we hope to see live long enough to see a grand reform made in this respect. Until some change is made in the length of the school hours, teachers should allow recesses in the school of ten or fifteen minutes every hour. It is the opinion of the oldest and most experienced teacher in Britain that "the night will expend his energies upon covered wooden images of children, as upon scholars after their minds are tired out."

Again—many children are sent to school when they should be in the nursery. Seven or eight years old is young enough for a child to go to school. And parents, trustees and school committees sometimes employ inexperienced teachers because their time is cheap—because they teach for a less price than those duly qualified to impart instruction. Perhaps they seldom think that the services of a cheap teacher are often the most costly, in the end. A greater mistake they could not possibly make. Little children require the best of teachers. Every thing depends on a right beginning, whether physical, intellectual or spiritual. A child incorrectly taught at first never knows what he does know. He guesses at things, stumbles and jumbles, and his errors stick to him for life. While the person who in youth is taught and learns to exercise his own powers of mind is free to turn out a scholar and a useful practical man, if he lives to the middle period of life. Whoever heard of a scholar made by lectures or by teachers in any form? though we would not depreciate the value of these helps. Has not every scholar who has yet appeared in the world become such by his own efforts—by personal application—by his patient and persevering use of the machinery within him? Then it is all important that he should make a good beginning and learn how to use, properly, the thinking powers with which his Creator has endowed him.

We have more to say upon this subject and shall refer to it again, as we feel a deep interest in the matter. We will also publish the opinions of any of our readers who choose to differ from us, if they wish to write on the matter. In the mean time, the writer is reminded, by a summons, that he has the honor of being a school Trustee, and that a meeting of the Board is to be held in the school house, at 7 o'clock, for the consideration of a small pot-charge against the Teachers, for attending a Pic Nic got up by some of the young ladies. Next time the "dear creatures" wish to have a sail, and treat their beaus to some sweet cakes of their own baking, they must not invite the schoolmasters! They may send an invitation card to editors, merchants, doctors, farmers, lawyers and gentlemen, but not peddlers, nor have such a privilege. They must be "smothered" and compelled to "earn their money" by remaining in the school until 4 o'clock, whether the day be warm, and the children tired of their studies, or not!

Something is, at length, to be done towards opening up the great North West. It is stated in some of our exchanges, that the new company which has taken possession of the Hudson's Bay territory has set about the undertaking of establishing a telegraphic communication line between Canada and British Columbia. The coils of wire have been sent out from England; the posts this country provides, and as the track is already explored, it may be expected that the scheme will soon be realized. This telegraph, not in itself a small matter, will be the first fruit of the new change in the direction of the great company. The telegraph, it may be expected, will pave the way for a swift overland means of travel something like the mail coach trains sent overland from Kansas to California. This will precede the Pacific Railway, and pave the way for it by developing steamboat communication on the rivers and lakes, encouraging settlement, and giving to those vast solitudes of fertile land an intrinsic value which may ere long be heightened considerably by the working of the gold fields now known to exist in the valley of the Saskatchewan. The new company have made a beginning and we all know the value of an actual beginning in any undertaking, and we may confidently look forward to the full completion within a reasonable time of the whole scope of the great project of the people of the Northwest.

We intend to enlighten our readers occasionally, with a report of the deliberations and proceedings of the Board of Trustees in this village, and for this purpose went to the meeting, called for Tuesday night last week, prepared with paper and pencil to report the debates, which, usually, are quite interesting. Unfortunately, however, for the cause of education, the members who were present were unable to proceed to business for the want of a quorum. We understand that the meeting was called to consider certain charges preferred by Mr. Kelly, against the teachers for attending a picnic, and several members of the board not being sufficiently impressed with the seriousness of the charge did not attend, and the consequence was there was no meeting.

It is stated by a historical journal that Mr. Cary, Deputy Inspector General, is to be removed, six months' salary being allowed him. It is also said that other removals are to take place. We are not in a position to judge of the propriety of these; but what we can say is, the trumpeting of them abroad in the way which is done, as an evidence of retrenchment, is an exhibition of charlatanism which is at once petty and discreditable, and we are afraid we must add, characteristic.

The above paragraph is from the "Montreal Gazette," which seems to be terribly dissatisfied with everything in the shape of reform. We suppose he would like to see the old corrupt government back to power, and the purs strings one in the unworthy hands of Cartier and John A. Macdonald. As the "Globe" truly says, the "Gazette" ought to remember that for many years past we have had no retrenchment, but on the contrary, a constant creation of new offices, and enlargement of old salaries. It must not be astonished if the people are pleased with the reductions of the present Ministry, and the newspapers which advocate retrenchment eagerly announce them as proofs of the coming of a better day. It is annoying to the Corruptionist party to see these announcements, we dare say, but they ought to have sense enough to hold their tongues. Charlatanism, indeed! We never had anything so real and genuine from the Coalition.

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 21st Aug., 1863.
MR. EDITOR.—The first week of the present parliamentary campaign, has been characterized by an extraordinary degree of bitterness manifested by the Cartier-McDonald party. On no former occasion have I seen such unfair and such unscrupulous means used to damage a government or a party. The debate on the motion to give Mr. Rankin the seat for Essex was decided in the negative last night by the casting vote of the Speaker, after a debate occupying three days. The vote was the largest ever taken in the Canadian Parliament, 127 members, out of a house composed at present of 129, actually recording their votes. Is it not a little singular that one vote should have created the difficulty in the poll book, and that one vote—the Speaker's—should have decided the case in the House. Both parties will probably now petition the House for the seat, and an election committee will decide between them, but the Cartier-McDonald party must go unrepresented for one and perhaps two sessions.

I am sure you were amused at the excitement caused by Hon. Mr. McGe's announcement that the Province was about to be invaded by 100,000 Yankees. The subject came up in the course of discussion, yesterday, on the answer to the speech at the opening of the House. I thought you and your Rifle Company would at once be called on to go and repel the invaders, and gallantly, I am sure, they would have done their part, but upon investigation it turned out that the story of an invasion was like the three black crows. It appears that the American Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, told Mr. Grinnell, of New York, who told Mr. Hart, of Montreal, who told Mr. Holton, the Finance Minister, who told Hon. Mr. McGe, who told the public, that if the United States went to war with Great Britain they would send 100,000 to Montreal, and cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada! Well, I dare say, when the said war takes place, they will just do so, if they are able, but John Bull and Jean Baptiste may have something to say about it.

Although Mr. McGe has been "pitching into" his late colleagues in the ministry, I do not think he intends to throw himself into the arms of his late opponents, Cartier, & Co. With his usual tact and talent he will not entangle himself with either party for the present. He declares that all his sympathies are with the liberal party. In the vote which will take place within a few days on the "address," and which will probably be a pretty good indication of the strength of parties, the government will have a majority of at least eight votes.

Mr. Foley, the late Postmaster General, you will learn with regret, is doing all he can to damage the party with which he has been identified, ever since his entry into public life. The general opinion is, that he will kill himself, politically, without doing much harm to those whom he assails. Currier, of Ottawa, and Bell, of Russell, are carrying the whole hog with Cartier and his friends. Grand Trunk Railway influence, it is suspected, may have something to do with it. They, too, if I am not mistaken, have committed political suicide. The weather here is cold and on two or three mornings we have had a slight touch of frost. Yours, E.

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We observe that Mr. Gray is, at present, sawing up some excellent lumber, and it might be a good time to secure a load of plank sufficient to seat the Town Hall in Beekwith. It would look much more creditable to the Township, and more comfortable for the industrious, wealthy inhabitants, when they attend any public meeting in the Hall to have comfortable seats to sit on. The old shingle benches, which have served such useful purposes in time past, could then be used for store wood.

It is said that Mr. Foley has gone thoroughly into the opposition, judging by some of his speeches and by the fact that he seconded Mr. Stedman's amendment to the address. This move will probably create a sensation in North Waterloo. The correspondent of the "Union" says it need surprise no one to see him deserting Beaufort, since he offered to go with John A. Macdonald in 1858.

The small reddish house that has infested the oat crop for these two years past has again made its appearance in great numbers in some oat fields. The injury that it does is not so easily detected as the ravages committed by the fly on the wheat crop, yet the damage done must be great, in support of myriads of those insects which are all gorged to their fullest extent from the juices of the plant.—Com.

The "Montreal Gazette" has lately trumped up a serious charge against the present Government, in the shape of offers of bribery to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The story is so much like what would be done by the old Coalition, that the admirers of the Cartier and Macdonald government have grasped at it with eagerness and are retelling it with the utmost diligence and the greatest amount of embellishments. The "Globe," "Montreal Herald," "Quebec Mercury," and other Ministerial papers say that they are authorized to give the falsehood a flat contradiction, and—the statement of the Gazette having no foundation in fact. It cannot be a good cause that requires to be bolstered up with lying statements and false reports.

On the night of Sunday last a leg building in the North corner of this village, said to be the property of a person named Sinclair, was burned down under circumstances which led to strong suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary. We think the authorities should proceed without delay and hold an inquest.

The Steamer "Zimmerman" at Niagara, was burned a few days ago and is a total loss. It is also said that Duncan Sinclair, the second mate, and a watchman, named Patrick Lawless, perished in the flames.

An Independent Member.

Mr. Morris, the independent representative of South Lanark, has taken his seat on the opposition benches beside Tom Ferguson. Mr. Morris was elected by a combination of all parties, and to satisfy all parties, he takes his seat and votes through the hands of Cartier and John A. In doing so, we presume, he is simply carrying on the arrangements entered into with his supporters, namely, to give his votes to the Conservatives and his explanation to the Reformers. The Conservatives get all the votes in the meantime, but the Reformers must wait till Mr. Morris pays his next visit to Paris before they can get their explanations. It is a beautiful arrangement, decidedly creditable to all parties, and will no doubt prove highly satisfactory. What signify Mr. Morris' votes—they are a mere bagatelle compared with explanations. Mr. Morris does up his explanations so beautifully, on the most approved scientific principles, and so opined with appeals to his conscience, that it is really a pleasure to be humbugged by them. On the whole, Mr. Morris' Reform supporters appear to have the best of the bargain—see the left-Column.

tain they would send 100,000 to Montreal, and cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada! Well, I dare say, when the said war takes place, they will just do so, if they are able, but John Bull and Jean Baptiste may have something to say about it.

Although Mr. McGe has been "pitching into" his late colleagues in the ministry, I do not think he intends to throw himself into the arms of his late opponents, Cartier, & Co. With his usual tact and talent he will not entangle himself with either party for the present. He declares that all his sympathies are with the liberal party. In the vote which will take place within a few days on the "address," and which will probably be a pretty good indication of the strength of parties, the government will have a majority of at least eight votes.

Mr. Foley, the late Postmaster General, you will learn with regret, is doing all he can to damage the party with which he has been identified, ever since his entry into public life. The general opinion is, that he will kill himself, politically, without doing much harm to those whom he assails. Currier, of Ottawa, and Bell, of Russell, are carrying the whole hog with Cartier and his friends. Grand Trunk Railway influence, it is suspected, may have something to do with it. They, too, if I am not mistaken, have committed political suicide. The weather here is cold and on two or three mornings we have had a slight touch of frost.

We observe that Mr. Gray is, at present, sawing up some excellent lumber, and it might be a good time to secure a load of plank sufficient to seat the Town Hall in Beekwith. It would look much more creditable to the Township, and more comfortable for the industrious, wealthy inhabitants, when they attend any public meeting in the Hall to have comfortable seats to sit on. The old shingle benches, which have served such useful purposes in time past, could then be used for store wood.

It is said that Mr. Foley has gone thoroughly into the opposition, judging by some of his speeches and by the fact that he seconded Mr. Stedman's amendment to the address. This move will probably create a sensation in North Waterloo. The correspondent of the "Union" says it need surprise no one to see him deserting Beaufort, since he offered to go with John A. Macdonald in 1858.

The small reddish house that has infested the oat crop for these two years past has again made its appearance in great numbers in some oat fields. The injury that it does is not so easily detected as the ravages committed by the fly on the wheat crop, yet the damage done must be great, in support of myriads of those insects which are all gorged to their fullest extent from the juices of the plant.—Com.

The "Montreal Gazette" has lately trumped up a serious charge against the present Government, in the shape of offers of bribery to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The story is so much like what would be done by the old Coalition, that the admirers of the Cartier and Macdonald government have grasped at it with eagerness and are retelling it with the utmost diligence and the greatest amount of embellishments. The "Globe," "Montreal Herald," "Quebec Mercury," and other Ministerial papers say that they are authorized to give the falsehood a flat contradiction, and—the statement of the Gazette having no foundation in fact. It cannot be a good cause that requires to be bolstered up with lying statements and false reports.

On the night of Sunday last a leg building in the North corner of this village, said to be the property of a person named Sinclair, was burned down under circumstances which led to strong suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary. We think the authorities should proceed without delay and hold an inquest.

The Steamer "Zimmerman" at Niagara, was burned a few days ago and is a total loss. It is also said that Duncan Sinclair, the second mate, and a watchman, named Patrick Lawless, perished in the flames.

An Independent Member.
Mr. Morris, the independent representative of South Lanark, has taken his seat on the opposition benches beside Tom Ferguson. Mr. Morris was elected by a combination of all parties, and to satisfy all parties, he takes his seat and votes through the hands of Cartier and John A. In doing so, we presume, he is simply carrying on the arrangements entered into with his supporters, namely, to give his votes to the Conservatives and his explanation to the Reformers. The Conservatives get all the votes in the meantime, but the Reformers must wait till Mr. Morris pays his next visit to Paris before they can get their explanations. It is a beautiful arrangement, decidedly creditable to all parties, and will no doubt prove highly satisfactory. What signify Mr. Morris' votes—they are a mere bagatelle compared with explanations. Mr. Morris does up his explanations so beautifully, on the most approved scientific principles, and so opined with appeals to his conscience, that it is really a pleasure to be humbugged by them. On the whole, Mr. Morris' Reform supporters appear to have the best of the bargain—see the left-Column.

The latest news of Garibaldi's health is of a very satisfactory character.

Correspondence.

Cricket.

CARLETON PLACE VS. ALMONTE.
On Saturday last a cricket match took place on the Almonte grounds, between the Carleton Place and Almonte clubs. The wickets were pitched about noon, and the C. P. men took the bats, not without fear and trembling when they thought of the many laurels that the Almontes had this season secured. The longevity of their careers was still further increased when three or four of their best wickets fell for very small scores; but their spirits quickly rose when Mr. Glover took the last, and by some magnificent hits, quickly added to the score. Unfortunately, however, he received a severe wound with the ball which greatly impaired his usefulness during the remainder of the game, and which will interfere with his cricketing for some time. But in spite of this he resumed the bat and carried it through the first innings with the handsome score of 31. The whole C. P. score for the first innings was 74. The Almontes then assumed the bats, and one of their timbers fell, some for small, some for large scores, till when the tenth was put out 86 runs had been made, of which the large score of Mr. McEwen viz. 30, formed the most prominent feature. The hungry players then adjourned to the Almonte House, where the hospitable dinner was served, and the Almontes were waiting them, which all were soon occupied in discussing. No time was lost however, and play was resumed about 4 o'clock. A cold, north wind began to blow about that hour which materially diminished the enjoyment of the latter part of the game, and proved an obstacle both to strikers and fielders. The C. P. players, in the second innings, made in all 99 runs, leaving the Almontes 87 to make to beat. The best score this innings was that of Mr. Patterson, 26, of which one 6 hit attracted most attention. When the Almonte men took their bats for the second time, they made a deal of cautious play, but were observed on both sides, and it was not till almost too dark for play that the tenth wicket fell. A rash was then made for the scorers table, where the joyful news (for the Carletonians) that Almonte was 15 behind, was speedily circulated, and the "new ball" was handed over. After heartily clearing each other, the umpires, the two clubs left the ground well pleased with their days enjoyment, and a considerable number of the C. P. Cricketers found their way to McEwen's, new factory where a picnic was being wound up, and spent a pleasant hour in stripping the light furniture till it was dark, and then they tore themselves



