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No. 26.

## THE TALENT.

For the C. P. Herald.  
THE TALENT.  
And he to whom the lent,  
Return'd and knelt before  
His Master, who had summon'd him,  
To answer how the store,  
Which was entrusted to his hands,  
Had been employed by him,  
He knelt—and show'd bound up in bands,  
His talent dark and dim.  
And crying, said, "here, here take thine,  
Which I have closely kept,  
Bound up in darkness where the night,  
Around it ever slept,  
For well I knew that thou wast one,  
Who always sought to reap,  
Rich fields in which thou hadst not sown,  
Nor care o'er them didst keep."  
False servant, then, his Master cried,  
Thou wast it seems didst know,  
That I claim that o'er which thou hast  
No care I seemed to show;  
Then wherefore didst thou not take that  
Which had been lent to thee,  
And traded with thy fellow-men,  
Who deal on land and sea.  
Thy talent thou shouldst have display'd,  
Among thy fellows all,  
And with it sought to purchase light,  
To cheer some but or all.  
Some lonely widow's woe to soothe,  
Or orphan's tears to dry,  
Some falling fellow-man to prop,  
And point him to the sky.  
But, slothful servant, thou hast kept  
It, hid from mortal view,  
And now the same thing shall be done,  
Thy talent grows grey with you;  
This talent take and straightway give,  
To talent and more wise,  
Who to the world will offer it,  
A Free will sacrifice!  
HENRY KEMPTVILLE.  
Ottawa Lodge,  
Napan.

LAVATER'S WARNING.  
Trust him little who doth raise  
To the same height both great and small,  
And sets the sacred crown of praise,  
Smiling, on the head of all.  
Trust him less who looks around  
To ensure all with scornful eyes,  
And in everything has found  
Something that he dare despise.  
But, for one who stands apart,  
Stir'd by nought that can befall,  
With a cold, indifferent heart,  
Trust him least and last of all.

REDPATH:  
OR,  
THE WESTERN TRAIL.  
A STORY OF FRONTIER LIFE AND ADVENTURE.  
CONTINUED.

BRION'S ESCAPE.  
"Is the moon up, cap'n?" said Buckeye, rubbing his eyes. There not being any response, he added presently, "I 'spect it's about time to be stirrin'."  
"Nobody informin' him whether it was time to be stirrin' or not, the trapper raised himself to a sitting posture. "I say cap'n, wake up!"  
The silence remaining unbroken, Buckeye arose and turned to the spot where he supposed Brion to be still slumbering.  
"He's not here!" said Buckeye. "Well, he can't be fur off, that's sartain."  
"Somebody's arter the cap'n's horse!" exclaimed Buckeye, his observant eyes having detected a man crouched in the grass in the act of cutting the side line from the trapper's head.  
"Look this way!" shouted Buckeye.  
The thief obeyed, not certain that the words were addressed to him; but all doubts were dispelled when he saw the trapper's long rifle covering his head.  
"If your life's worth anythin' in particular to ye, get up and come this way, and try to remember that if you run, I'll drop you as I would a tarntal cat!"  
"You've got me," replied the horse-stealer, and I don't see as I can dodge it."  
"No more than you can a rifle ball," leaving the mountaineer, so walk up to the cap'n's office and settle."  
The detected offender reluctantly advanced retreating no less a personage than the half-breed.  
"O, it's you, is it? Well, this is nice kind of business for a cretur with white blood in his veins. I 'spect there's no other branch of industry that you can get into," said Buckeye, as Beavertaker approached.  
"The Injin individuals who give you your name made a slight mistake, I reckon; they ought to call you Horsestealer, and there'd be some sense in it. What a natural end to you're life, as 'twere."  
"The same objections that you'd have under similar circumstances?" retorted the half-breed sullenly.  
"That's possible I could be in similar circumstances, you half Injin individual. Tim't by no means a possible case. I'm forty and upwards, and haven't invested any capital in that branch of business yet."  
"With the people with whom I live, horse-stealing is not esteemed a crime, but rather a virtue," returned Beavertaker.  
"And the only virtue you've got about you probably?" quoth Buckeye.  
"I don't boast of my goodness," returned the half-breed.  
"Well, jest clap down on your knees and say over a little sutakin, and I'll give you a bit of a lift to the half-breed kentry. I 'spect you haven't got long blood enough in ye to do any great about a death sing, and as I see you ain't got no sense, I'll give you a little more to say over, and you'll be a better man than you are now." "I can't say over a death sing, and as I see you ain't got no sense, I'll give you a little more to say over, and you'll be a better man than you are now."

At that instant something fell from Beavertaker's feet, who, thereupon, much agitation.  
"Beavers and otters! it's an arrow claimed Buckeye. But the half-breed too much terrified to speak.  
"You look 'maxin' white about the head, I reckon there's a heap of meanin' little messenger. Come half-breed, tongue!"  
"Yes, there is indeed meanin' in my answer Beavertaker, striving to my fears. "It tells me that my life has thread—it warns me to begone, and more in the country of the Blackfeet of death."  
"The work of Redpath?"  
"Trapper, in a subdued voice. "The cretur is near; his noiseless feet are around us; his eagle eyes are seen in his quiver is full of these polished instruments of death. Half-redskin cretur, it's you ain't safer nor the rest of us, standin' your mixed blood. It's evide you've a masked man, and the quic confers your sins and prepare for a logney, the better."  
"There is too much truth in what I shall tarry no longer amid these must direct my footsteps to some distant where the name of Redpath is unknown, Beavertaker."  
"If that's the case, then free your science at once, and ye'll get light have cast off a great burden of devil visit Buckeye."  
"There is one thing I regret," said half-breed, with some show of remorse. "That's right; I'm glad to hear so; it makes half-breed human nature to better advantage. Tell me what that you're sorry for?"  
"I will; it is that I sold myself to Marriot."  
"And well you may, for he's a villain it can't no make any difference to either in regard to your pay or future prospects, inform me what Marriot had said to do?"  
"At first his object was to dest trappers of the American Fur Company. That I have found out already," trapper.  
"When Mignon appeared," resumed Beavertaker, "and went over to Brion's, then became his great object to obtain his person, and by a series of cuttings, overcame her objections."  
"And what might his wishes be?"  
"To make her Madame Mignonne."  
"I have yet another question to ask you."  
"Ask it."  
"Can you tell me where Mad Bellar is now?"  
"She is travelling toward the fast as feet horses can carry her, with Marriot, and Headley is his name. But the end is not yet, Headley is and there will be a struggle between them."  
"Jest what I thought! Put two together to serve the devil, and directly go to cuttin' each other's throats. That is that the cap'n and I have been lowin'!"  
"That of a small party of Blackfeet have sworn never to return to their without a prisoner."  
"Are you in earnest?"  
"Entirely so. I have much to tell falsehoods with that warning at my feet. As I shall be far from another sun rises, I care not what the plans of my employer, or those of with him."  
"Ah, that gives me an idea! It's that the thought of Mignon kept him and he got up and followed this trail, been taken by this war party. I must hunt."  
"If he has been captured, it will be for their pride themselves on fulfilling oath when they go on such a mission, must abandon him to his fate. He will the awful ordeal of twelve fires, and he will be continued for the space of days."  
"Abandon the cap'n! twelve fires! days! never, never! I'll mount Flash and ride away as fast as my fleet limbs could carry him."  
"Meanwhile the partisan was lying upon the ground in the most painful position. He saw the green stakes driven, jagged brought, and pine splinters prepared, and various other arrangements calculated to shake the sternest resolution. He had abandoned himself to his fate with a kind of despairing apathy, when a sudden recollection like a gleam of light flashed through his mind.  
"Prariewolf!" said he, "it is not the will of the Great Spirit that I should die now."  
"White man talk often of the 'Great Spirit,' replied the chief, ironically. "Why do you think he has not called you and that you shall live longer upon the earth?"  
"Unbitten my hunting frock, and you will find that beneath it will answer your question."  
"Do you carry such a great medicine under your garments? I will see, painless," added Prariewolf, contemptuously.  
Bending over Brion, he tore open his frock, and there was revealed his wondering sight the figure of the raven wrought in beads. Prariewolf stood silent and countenanced; rage and disappointment were pictured upon his visage.  
"Accursed Fox!" he exclaimed. "Some of your cunning yet remains. This is indeed a mighty medicine. I will show it to my warriors, and hear what they say."  
Prariewolf took the talisman, and going away a little distance, called his braves around him, and in considerable talking followed in the town. Presently the chief returned, and giving the mountaineer the memento that seemed to possess such power, said:  
"You were right, paleface; your time has not come; you may yet live many moons to trap the otter and the beaver. See! I cut your hands; rise up; you are free!"  
The mountaineer sprang agilely to his feet, and the fear of a painful death rolled back from his soul. He stretched out his arms—he shook himself like an impatient steed—a sense of freedom made him happy.  
"Is the providence of God?" he exclaimed.  
"Yes," said Prariewolf, "it is a great thing that has happened. There is no go! But remember that you shall yet feel the claws of Prariewolf!"  
"To thank you for my life, would be giving you too much credit for humanity; I shall therefore reserve my gratitude for one more powerful than thou. Adieu, unfriendly red man; we part sooner than I had expected; but if we should meet again in the course of our lives, and fortune should be with me and against you, I will use my advantage better than you would have done."  
A brave approached and handed Brion his rifle; throwing the weapon upon his shoulder he walked from the camp of his enemies with a firm and dignified step.

A NEW ADVENTURE.  
BRION took the way he had come, and as he increased the distance between himself and the savages quickened his pace. Delivered from a fate so dreadful, he could not but be sensible to those emotions natural to the occasion, which can to some extent be excited in the most callous and darkened soul. Alas is disposed to cling to life, and will accept the most wretched existence rather than yield to an ordeal so wrapped about with mystery as death. He not only shrinks from dying, but fears also to be dead, by which we mean that he is afraid of that which follows the mere act of giving up the breath; it appals him to think that the material body will fall again into its elemental principles, after consciousness has gone out of it. But Brion had less of horror of death than many who had made greater pretensions to courage, and affect mere piety and resignation to the will of God.  
As he hurried from the scene of trial (the remembrance of which caused him to shudder), he poured forth these humble acknowledgments ever due from human minds to the Divine Principle that is never otherwise than present with us.  
"Wabuna!" said a voice near the mountaineer, at the moment when he was passing the chapel adverted to in another place. The partisan cocked his rifle and looked for the speaker, who immediately emerged from the moquit at his left.  
"What is your purpose?" questioned Brion, presenting his rifle.  
"To pay a debt I owe you!" replied the figure.  
"I know you not," added the captain.  
"Yan-kee, I am Blackbird, son of the Raven."  
The partisan eased the hammer of his rifle, lock softly back on the unbroken cap, and dropped the breach of the weapon to the ground.  
"Ah! I remember." "Wabuna! attend thou! When yonder war-party set out I was not ready, for I had certain rites to perform necessary to ensure success; I overtook them this morning, after you had given Prariewolf the great medicine."  
"Go on," said Brion.  
"Prariewolf cut your bonds, and said, 'Arise; you are at liberty, arise and depart.'"  
"Yes," added Brion, wondering at what Blackbird was coming.  
"He," resumed the Indian, "he spoke deviously, and there was wickedness in his heart. Yan-kee, he has planned your death. When you pass yonder spring, two braves will spring upon you and despatch you with their tomahawks. Prariewolf has sent them there for that purpose."  
"Blackbird, behold how the Great Spirit rewards me for a merciful act!" replied the mountaineer, earnestly.  
"We—we! the Master of Life is just; he never forgets, and his red children are like him," answered Blackbird.  
"Do you not fear the consequences of betraying this secret?" Brion asked.  
"I would have warned you of this if the twelve fires that were to be lighted for you were to be my only reward for the deed. I will repay the debt I owe you though they thrust my flesh full of blazing splinters, and burn out my tongue with fire!" exclaimed Blackbird, proudly.  
"My brother," said Brion with increased earnestness, "I regret that my people do not better understand your race. I would to God that mutual hatred might no longer exist; that jealousy and bloodshed might cease forever. Blackbird, to take life is to disobey that Being whom you profess to worship; but to show kindness to an enemy is to do a deed that he loves."  
"Yan-kee, that may be true; it sounds well, but we have not been thus taught."  
"Is not too late for you to learn the lesson?" said the Great Spirit, earnestly.  
"If that be so, then he is so different from the man I have seen, that I can never understand him."

Flash and rode away as fast as his fleet limbs could carry him.  
Meanwhile the partisan was lying upon the ground in the most painful position. He saw the green stakes driven, jagged brought, and pine splinters prepared, and various other arrangements calculated to shake the sternest resolution. He had abandoned himself to his fate with a kind of despairing apathy, when a sudden recollection like a gleam of light flashed through his mind.  
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Blackbird, pray that he may assist you to the laws of his being. If these enemy hunger feed him; if he think you his drink."  
"That is well; yet the Great Spirit is always near; he knows when I go out on the war-path and when I return."  
"Then fear to offend him by deeds that are offensive to his nature—repugnant to all the laws of his being. If these enemy hunger feed him; if he think you his drink."  
"If such be your God, go and learn to be like him; then come back and teach the red man; but stay till you can come without rifles and whiskey," cried Blackbird, indignantly.  
"The rebel is going, however; my people have merited it; you have put a seal upon my tongue. My way is around the base of yonder hill—I go."  
"Yan-kee, I have given life for life; go your way, and remember that Blackbird did not die in vain. If these enemy hunger feed him; if he think you his drink."  
The Indian vanished like a spirit—so quickly did he glide into the tangled depths of the chaparral—and the partisan changing his course made a detour to the right, thus avoiding the ambush of the wily Prariewolf. He reached the spot where he had left Buckeye, found his horse quietly feeding, but of course saw nothing of the trapper or Flash.  
"I'm in luck today!" thinking it probable that Buckeye was looking for him, Brion concluded to remain in that vicinity awhile, believing he should be more likely to find him in that way than by searching for him. He did not by any means intend to slumber, but having slept none during the night, nature pressed stronger than his resolution, and he fell into a dreamy sleep, as which he dreamed of the Blackfeet and Mignon. He was aroused from the somnolence by sounds that would not have been noticed by one who had not passed many years in a country where constant watchfulness was required, but he was not to be lulled by human sounds; for the first object that met the mountaineer's gaze was a man who was looking wistfully at his horse.  
"Stranger," said Brion, "what brings you here?"  
The individual, who obviously had not seen the partisan, now turned toward him with a start indicative of surprise.  
"But if we should meet again in the course of our lives, and fortune should be with me and against you, I will use my advantage better than you would have done."  
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death is a sleep, profound, unbroken, lasting forever! Lay me on my side."  
The partisan laid him gently on his side.  
"When the breath has left me, honest Brion, tie a heavy stone to my body and sink it in the waters of the Nebraska."  
"Yes," said Brion, "I will do it."  
"That is all; it grows darker—the portals are grim and horrible—but death—death—eternal sleep!"  
Kincaid never spoke again; he had gone to test the realities of the unknown hereafter.  
CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

ONLY BEGIN.  
Little Fred had a strong repugnance to early rising, though he saw very well how much time he lost by lying in bed, and often intended to cure himself of the habit; yet this intention was not carried into effect, because he had not resolution to conquer his disinclination to do right.  
It was now summer, and one morning he woke about five o'clock. Suddenly his intention occurred to him, and he thought within himself, "I must once for all make a beginning."  
With this thought he sprang out of bed, but a shiver ran through his whole body so strongly did his indolence rebel against his determination.  
He dressed himself quickly, but it seemed to him all the time as if he could not help lying down again. Once or twice he was on the point of it, but happily he resisted.  
After he had dressed, and washed himself and oiled his morning paper, he sat down and prepared himself upon his lessons and he observed with surprise that every thing went better with him than usual. His teacher was uncommonly well satisfied with him through the day, and his parents who heard of this loaded him with caresses. He was himself cheerful and happy. It seemed to him as if he had begun a new life.  
Then he thought him the trading self-complacent manner of the to-day, he has bought it own reward. I should be a fool indeed, if I did not do the same other day.  
So a day, and every morning it was easier for him to rise early.  
At last it became so much easier for his habit, and he could no longer be tempted in bed and slept, even if he had washed it.  
It is just so with everything that is hard to us at the outset. Right at it, young friends, and conquer the difficulty; and I'll be bound it will come easier to you every day, and at last yield you pleasure.  
In connection with this, I will tell you a singular dream, that a friend of mine once related to me. These are his own words—  
I dreamed once that I was walking on a narrow road, where many people were passing; but I thought of a large number turned back, and said to me that there was no use in going further; for in the middle of this narrow path a rock was lying, at which I should have to turn back, because no man could possibly get beyond it. I did not, however, submit myself to be dismayed by this, because I saw that there were others before me who did not turn back.  
As I went somewhat further, it seemed to me that I saw a small stone lying before me, at some distance. But the nearer I came, the greater seemed the stone to become, and at last it was as large as a house.  
When I was about to turn back, but some one seized me by the arm, and said:—"You are on the way of virtue, and this stone is the stone of disinclination to doing right. Be not alarmed at its apparent size; it is but a deception of thy sight; remove only a corner of it, and thou art at beyond it."  
I thought, I'll try; and my eyes closed and I sprang right over the terrible rock.  
When I looked round, and to my astonishment, saw nothing but a moderate sized stone which I might have stepped over without difficulty, and which only my imagination had made so enormous in size. And now my feelings were as if I had suddenly recovered from a severe illness.  
But as I looked round again, I saw numbers of people who shuddered at the stone of disinclination and turned back again. I called to them as loud as I could not to let themselves be dismayed by the stone for it was only an illusion. But they would not listen to my words. That trouble me, I began to weep, and, with sadness in my heart, I awoke.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.  
The old adage aptly says, "A man of preventive is worth a pound of cure." When we consider how easy a disease consumption is, and how comparatively easy it is to avoid it, we are more than ever impressed with the truth of this old proverb. During the last few days, we have been a number of times in the city of women whom we have seen pre-occupying the streets, with the snow a deep deep at the crossing in low, paper like shoes, thinner than the thinnest waft by men in summer time. Will the sex ever exhibit common sense in regard to this matter? There is but one proper covering for the feet of a woman, it is either gold or happy weather, and that is a Wellington boot such as every gentleman uses. In fact, the protection which a lady should use, especially against wet, is more necessary in the case of women than of men, because in such a case, the damp skirt flaps against calico or muslin, instead of against the limb. We see good ladies that within a few years these high boots have been a number of times in the city of women whom we have seen pre-occupying the streets, with the snow a deep deep at the crossing in low, paper like shoes, thinner than the thinnest waft by men in summer time. Will the sex ever exhibit common sense in regard to this matter? There is but one proper covering for the feet of a woman, it is either gold or happy weather, and that is a Wellington boot such as every gentleman uses. In fact, the protection which a lady should use, especially against wet, is more necessary in the case of women than of men, because in such a case, the damp skirt flaps against calico or muslin, instead of against the limb. We see good ladies that within a few years these high boots have been a number of times in the city of women whom we have seen pre-occupying the streets, with the snow a deep deep at the crossing in low, paper like shoes, thinner than the thinnest waft by men in summer time. 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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 27th February, 1856.

Mr. Brown moved that it be Resolved, That the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney General for Upper Canada, having in the course of debate last evening, charged Mr. George Brown, a Member of this House, with acting as a Member and Secretary of the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the condition of the Provincial Penitentiary.

1st. With having recorded falsely, the evidence of witnesses examined before the said Commission;

2d. With having altered the written testimony given by witnesses after their evidence was closed and subscribed;

3rd. With having suborned convicts to commit perjury;

4th. With having obtained the pardon of offenders confined in the Penitentiary, to induce them to give false evidence, or in words substantially to the same effect.

And the said Hon. John A. Macdonald having pledged himself to substantiate these charges; that a Committee of seven members be appointed to inquire and report with all convenient speed to the truth of the said charges, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On which the House divided:

Ayes: Messrs. Aikins, Biggar, Bourassa, Bowes, Brodeur, Cameron, Cartier, Cayley, Clapais, Clapham, Chabot, Christie, Clarke, Clarke, Conger, Cooke, Cook, Crawford, Chrysler, Daley, Chas. Daoust, J. B. Daoust, Darclie, Delong, Desautels, Dionne, Jean B. E. Dorion, Ansoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Atty. Gen. Drummond, Evans, Fournier, Fraser, Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Freeman, Galt, Gumble, Gill, Gould, Guerebot, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Laberge, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, J. S. McDonald, Atty. Gen. McDonald, J. McDonald, McKenney, McMan, Masson, Matheson, Matthee, Meagher, J. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Maurice, Niles, Papiu, Patrick, Poulin, Poutier, Prevost, Rankin, Roblin, Rolph, Solicitor Gen. Ross, Seatchard, Shaw, Solicitor Gen. Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Turcotte, Valois, Wilson, Wright, Yelding and Young—94.

Noes: Messrs. Allen, Ferris, Octave C. Fortier, Larwell, Lussenden, Murray, Poulin, Prince, Rhodes, Robinson, Stevenson, & Thibault—12.

It was ordered that Messrs. Sanborn, Stevenson, Wilson, Masson, Ferris, Clarke and Ferris do compose the said Committee.

Thursday, 28th Feb. 1856.

Petitions received and read:—

Of the Municipality of the Township of Eardley, County of Ottawa.—Of the Municipality of the Township of Buckingham, County of Ottawa.—Of the Municipality of the Township of Masham, County of Ottawa.—Of the Municipality of the Village of Buckingham, County of Ottawa.—Of the Municipality of the Township of Wakefield, County of Ottawa.—Of the Municipality of the Township of Aylmer, County of Ottawa.—and of the Municipality of the Township of Lochaber, County of Ottawa; praying that means may be taken in order to ascertain the feasibility and cost of the construction of a Ship Canal or Railway, between the Western Lakes and the said waters of the St. Lawrence by the Ottawa River.

Of James Dandy and others, of the Township of Hawkesburg, County of Prescott.—Of the Session of the Free Presbyterian Church of St. Catherine's, and of the Ontario Division, number twenty-six, of the Sons of Temperance; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Session of the Free Presbyterian Church of St. Catherine's, praying for the abolition of Sunday labour in the Post Office on the St. Lawrence Canals, and Railroads.

Of Ingram Taylor, and others, of the County of Kent, praying for certain amendments to the Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Huron, County of Bruce, praying that Penitentiary may be established as the County Town of the County of Bruce.

On motion of Mr. James Smith, the time for receiving Petitions for private Bills was extended to the 1st day of April next.

Mr. Loranger introduced a Bill to secure to creditors attaching the effects of their debtors, a privileged claim for their costs of suit upon the moneys arising from judicial sales;—second reading on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Charles Daoust, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for copies of all instructions given by the Government to the Commissioners appointed to carry into operation the Seigniorial Tenures Act of 1854, and of any correspondence on the subject between the Government and the said Commissioners.

Friday, 29th Feb. 1856.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to incorporate the Loyd Orange Institution of British America;—second reading 11th March next.

Mr. Solicitor General Ross moved, in amendment, that Messrs. Fortin (17th March) be seized for the Call of the House.

Yea: Messieurs Aikins, Biggar, Bowes, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cassault, Cayley, Clapais, Christie, Crawford, Chrysler, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Evans, Fournier, Foy, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Fortier, Freeman, Galt, Gill, Guerebot, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Laberge, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchand, Meagher, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Munro, Miles, Poutier, Prince, Rhodes, Robinson, Rolph, Solicitor General Ross, Seatchard, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, James Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Wilson, and Wright—91.

Nays: Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Church, Conger, Cooke, Cook, Charles Daoust, Jean B. Daoust, Darclie, Delong, Desautels, Jean B. E. Dorion, Ansoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Atty. Gen. Drummond, Evans, Fournier, Fraser, Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Freeman, Galt, Gill, Guerebot, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Laberge, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchand, Meagher, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Munro, Miles, Poutier, Prince, Rhodes, Robinson, Rolph, Solicitor General Ross, Seatchard, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, James Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Wilson, and Wright—48.

On motion of Mr. Sidney Smith, it was Resolved, That during the remainder of the Session a Member shall have the right to speak longer than one half hour on the same question.

On motion of Mr. Brown, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for copies of all applications or recommendations made to Government at any time by Mr. George

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. A. A. Dorion—On Wednesday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House—

1. A statement of all the Municipal Debentures of the County of Terrebonne, which have been guaranteed by the Government for Provincial Debentures, bearing the guarantee of the Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada, or on which advances have been made out of the said Fund.

2. The description or form of the said Municipal Debentures, and of the Provincial Debentures given in exchange therefor.

3. The names of the persons with whom the said Debentures were exchanged, and the days on which the said Provincial Debentures were delivered to the bearers of the Municipal Debentures.

4. Copies of all by-laws, orders of the Municipal Council, or orders of His Excellency in Council in virtue of which the said exchange took place, or the said advances were made, in short, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Receiver General and the officers of the Municipality and the employees of the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, and generally, copies of all correspondence having reference to the exchange of the said Debentures.

Hon. Mr. Drummond—On Wednesday next—Bill to explain and amend the Charter of the City Bank.

Mr. Sidney Smith—On Wednesday next—Bill to amend the Acts relating to personal property in Upper Canada.

Mr. Sidney Smith—On Wednesday next—Bill to enable Litigants in any Court in Upper Canada to refer matters in dispute to arbitration.

Mr. Le Boutillier—On Monday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General; praying him to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of the Report made by Pierre Fortin, Esquire, Magistrate, in charge of the Government schooner "Le Canadienne," of his operations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay de Chaleurs, Magdalen Islands, Coast of Gaspe, and Labrador, during the summer of 1855.

Hon. Mr. Merritt—On Wednesday next—Bill for the purpose of extending the Port Delouise and Thorold Railway via Allanburgh, Port Robinson, and Merrittville, to Fort Colborne.

Hon. Mr. Merritt—On Wednesday next—for the appointment of a Committee to examine into the amount and resources now applicable to the Fund for the support of Common Schools, and the establishment of District or Parish Libraries; also the sources which can be made available for the same object, with power to send for persons and papers.

Hon. Mr. Merritt—On Wednesday next—For the appointment of a Committee to investigate the state of the Coasting Trade, Manufacturing, the Shipping Interests, and the state of the Commerce of this Province generally, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. J. B. E. Dorion—On Wednesday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act of 1855.

Mr. Mackenzie—On Wednesday next—To Resolve that the best interest of Upper and Lower Canada would be promoted by a repeal or dissolution of the political or legislative union now existing between these sections of the Province of Canada.

Toronto, 4th March.

Mr. Speaker laid on the House, Returns from the Registrars of the Colonies of Prince Edward and Durham, 8th 1855, pursuant to the Act 16 Vic., cap. 187, Sec. 9.

Thirty Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. Jobin presented the first Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Jobin, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for Ten thousand pounds currency, towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of this House.

Mr. Sidney Smith, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, reported favourably on the Petitions of Horace Capron and others.—Of James Tounton.—Of Robert H. Barton.—Of John Watson.—Of P. C. Vanbrocklin.—Of the Reverend T. Caron and others, of St. Monique.—Of James Cockburn and others.—Of the Municipal Council of the Counties of Huron and Bruce.—Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, for the repeal of the Act of last Session, amending their Act of Incorporation.—and of the Mount Pleasant Seminary Association, for an Act of incorporation.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the Return relative to the withdrawal from sale of certain Lands in the Counties of Grey and Bruce, and also the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, presented on Thursday last were referred to the Standing Committee on printing, with a view to the publication of the whole or a part thereof.

Mr. Christie introduced a Bill to vest a certain Road allowance in Horace Capron and Myron Aimes; second reading Monday next.

Mr. Macbeth introduced a Bill to vest in James Taunton a part of original allowance for Road between Lot No. 40 on Talbot Road East, and No. 10 in the Second Range, East of River Road, in the Township of Southwold; second reading Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Drummond introduced a Bill to provide a uniform mode of incorporating Societies formed for Religious, Charitable and Educational purposes; second reading Tuesday next.

And, also, a Bill to alter and amend so much of the Statute 12 Vic., cap. 69, as relates to the constitution of the Court of Error and Appeal; second reading Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. Cayley introduced a Bill to amend the Act for establishing freedom of Banking; second reading Friday next.

And, also, a Bill to authorize the commutation of claims on Ordnance Lands, upon the transfer of such lands to the Province; second reading Friday next.

Mr. Poulin introduced a Bill to provide for the establishment of Superior Primary Schools in certain Parishes and Townships in Lower Canada; second reading to-morrow.

And, also, a Bill to provide for the establishment of County Courts in Lower Canada; second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Charles Daoust moved, that the Bill to abolish the right of appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council in certain cases, be now read the second time;

Hon. Mr. Drummond moved in amendment that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Yea: Messieurs Allen, Bell, Biggar, Cartier, Cayley, Clapais, Chisholm, Church, Cook, Chrysler, Jean B. Daoust, Desautels, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Evans, Fournier, Foy, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Fortier, Freeman, Galt, Gill, Guerebot, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Laberge, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchand, Meagher, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, O'Farrel, Polette, Poutier, Prince, Rhodes, Robinson, Rolph, Solicitor General Ross, Seatchard, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, James Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Wilson, and Wright—91.

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4. Copies of all by-laws, orders of the Municipal Council, or orders of His Excellency in Council in virtue of which the said exchange took place, or the said advances were made, in short, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Receiver General and the officers of the Municipality and the employees of the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, and generally, copies of all correspondence having reference to the exchange of the said Debentures.

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Mr. Speaker laid on the House, Returns from the Registrars of the Colonies of Prince Edward and Durham, 8th 1855, pursuant to the Act 16 Vic., cap. 187, Sec. 9.

Thirty Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. Jobin presented the first Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Jobin, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for Ten thousand pounds currency, towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of this House.

Mr. Sidney Smith, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, reported favourably on the Petitions of Horace Capron and others.—Of James Tounton.—Of Robert H. Barton.—Of John Watson.—Of P. C. Vanbrocklin.—Of the Reverend T. Caron and others, of St. Monique.—Of James Cockburn and others.—Of the Municipal Council of the Counties of Huron and Bruce.—Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, for the repeal of the Act of last Session, amending their Act of Incorporation.—and of the Mount Pleasant Seminary Association, for an Act of incorporation.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the Return relative to the withdrawal from sale of certain Lands in the Counties of Grey and Bruce, and also the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, presented on Thursday last were referred to the Standing Committee on printing, with a view to the publication of the whole or a part thereof.

Mr. Christie introduced a Bill to vest a certain Road allowance in Horace Capron and Myron Aimes; second reading Monday next.

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Hon. Mr. Drummond moved in amendment that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Yea: Messieurs Allen, Bell, Biggar, Cartier, Cayley, Clapais, Chisholm, Church, Cook, Chrysler, Jean B. Daoust, Desautels, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Evans, Fournier, Foy, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Fortier, Freeman, Galt, Gill, Guerebot, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Laberge, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, McBeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchand, Meagher, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, O'Farrel, Polette, Poutier, Prince, Rhodes, Robinson, Rolph, Solicitor General Ross, Seatchard, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, James Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Wilson, and Wright—91.

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MODERN EMPIRICISM.

No. IV.

For the Carleton-Place Herald.

Mr. Editor.—Byron's Satire on the Critics of his day, would apply with equal force against a portion of the "medicine-men" of the present time. Let us see how it would read:—

"A man must serve his time to every trade, Save Physicians—Doctors all are ready made." That will do very well. It is not always, when stealing the wit of our betters, we are enabled to preserve both the reason and the rhyme. In regard to the unflattering truth therein taught, there are two ways of consoling ourselves. First, by remembering that "the world is had for end to end;" and that in this great community of error, he must expect "only evil continually;" and being all on an equality in mischief, we have no right to complain. Second, by hoping for improvement in the future, and looking forward to the good time coming, which

"The prophet's have foretold, When men shall live by reason, And not alone by gold." We have tried both these sources of consolation, and cannot speak very flatteringly of either; still, we would not lessen the pleasure of others who seem more to admire in the present or more to hope for in the revelations of the future.

It is said that every effect must have a cause, and from these we infer that a reason of some kind can generally be assigned for men's actions. If then, persons undertake to "doctor" themselves by means of the pulling nostrums of the day, it is because there is some real or imaginary benefit derived from them. Some of your readers, can, doubtless, refer to instances among their friends or neighbors, or persons who have recovered their health, as they believe, by the use of some of the self-styled infallible whose merits we are discussing. Now, from these cases, we must make a large deduction of those who have recovered spontaneously, or where the efforts of Nature have been sufficient to triumph over the disease, and where a cure would have been effected as well, or perhaps better, without the remedies employed.

Every one has heard of cases where the disease has resisted a host of remedies, and having "run its course," or the noxious element which fed it having been consumed, or in some way out of the system, the health has been restored; and in such cases the means last employed, though perhaps the most worthless of them all, gets the credit of the cure. This is especially the case with those diseases of a periodic type, which have a regular point of advance and recession; and it frequently occurs, that when the well-directed efforts of the physician has got the patient to the turning point, where improvement begins to take place, other ulterior means, of a useless or unimportant kind, comes to be regarded as the cause of the cure, which the physician has patiently and judiciously, yet, unthankingly and often unpaid, achieved. Oh, that we could see this world in its true aspect and relations and bearings through the microscope of truth, instead of through the delusive mists of error with which we are surrounded! Surely!

"It was the busy, a number free us, And foolish nation." Yet, granting that some do find benefit occasionally from the use of patent medicines, it would be strange indeed if among the multitude who devour them none could be found to testify in their behalf. The ancient oracles had many votaries, who believed implicitly in the truth of their vague predictions; and because the weather occasionally justified the predictions in our Almanacs, would any sensible man hold up those casual coincidences as proof that they were veritable and well-founded. The light of science has dispelled these vagaries of a past age, as it doubtless will yet do many of the pet systems and darling theories of the present. It is worthy of remark, that in instances of this kind, a lucky hit is sure to be remembered and reported, while a thousand failures are forgotten; thus reversing the old proverb about writing our good deeds in sand, and our evil ones in marble. Invoking the kind indulgence of your readers towards these hasty lubrications,

I remain, Yours, &c., S. Hillside, Feb. 27, 1856.

THE WATER-CURE CASES.

For the Carleton-Place Herald.

Mr. Editor.—In reference to the successful treatment of some cases of disease at a "Water-Cure" establishment, as detailed by AQUA PURA in a late number of your paper, it ought to be borne in mind, that to select a few cases which terminated favorably, making no mention of failures or modifying circumstances, is not the way to convey a correct idea of the real merits of that mode of treatment. It is only the relative number of cures to that of failures, that can enable us to form a just conclusion. For instance,—of a given number attending the establishment, had we a true estimate as to their real condition on entering, and the time each remained there, and the number cured, or partially cured, and the number unbenefitted, it would be much more satisfactory. To the inexperienced eyes of your correspondent many of these cases may have seemed much more formidable than they really were; and after all, seeing that many remain there for months and years, how is it to be shown that it was not owing to the inherent power of the vital principle,—to the vis medicatrix nature, of which your correspondent writes, that they are, in the end, indebted for their cure?

"The advocates of the "Water-Cure" system, will not, surely, claim for it the credit of discovering the efficacy of pure air, plain diet, early rising, exercise, &c.; as, from time immemorial, these have been as important parts of the means used in every system of medication; as also the use of water, both

hot and cold in some cases. It is a man, and especially Americans should, prone to run into extremes; but as generally "a semblance of good in evil," and theories in themselves have often contributed something to the truth, we believe some good will be the one under consideration. We could say as much of other "new lights" now dazzling the republican Brother Jonathan.

With due respect to yourself and your meaning correspondent, I remain, yours, &c. Hillside, Feb. 26th, 1856.

THE SONS OF TEMPORAN.

To the young man, about to enter the path of active life, this institution presents advantages of no common quality. In vision of this order he is permitted to part in proceedings, that cannot fail to him, a useful member of Society. trained to think for himself—and not self alone, but also for those who lack courage; to do it—for themselves, taught to act—to feel—and live as if had been but lent him for the good kind at large; while his being compelled to read a ready, and cheerful compliance legally constituted majority cannot make him a loyal, and law abiding. From seeing the business of his Division, in the most approved, and forms of the day. He acquires intuition to be an attentive observer, correct habits, from which, the civil relations must be materially benefited.

This order tends to extend the friendship, and also, to eradicate those and often foolish prejudices which are created and fostered by ignorance or party, with which, too many young men on the duties of life, and which annually prevent the extension of liberal and Christian sentiments. The young men of Canada must shed the old men—they are destined to occupy seats of our Judges, Councilors, Magistrates, and Ministers. It is on our young men, Canada's future prosperity and improvement in a great measure depend; the then, and the more effectually that sober and independent principles are instilled in their minds, and engraven on hearts—the better will it be for our country.

Were a foreign foe, to shake the throne of thraldom on our as yet unenslaved were war's red, ruthless, and destructive to scatter the industry of our fathers winds; to trample with iron heels, and stain'd hoof the hearts of Canadian and relatives—would not the young men of Canada vie with one another in a struggle, for who should be first enrolled our country's protectors? Would they arise, and with all the dignity of the fire and unconquerable ardor of a warrior to sweep before them with the destruction, the daring invaders, who contaminated their shores, or falling to perish by altars they could no longer find? Assuredly they would, though of them yet hesitate, to enroll them among those, that are pledged and strive to rid the country of a traffic, which is corrupting the morals of all classes. While blighting, and desolating the homes and pinning of thousands of families. At which has and is traversing our land by slinky, stealthy windings of a venomous pest; striking its blacken'd, sinning in the bosoms of innocent confidence, and once intelligent, honest, and created men!

Reader are you a Son of Temperance? abstainer? or are you one of the strong minded men who imagine that they touch the unclean thing, and not be if you belong to this class pause we if you, while you review the circle of acquaintance. Choose from within it any less, helpless, fallen one, retrace his steps in imagination retrace the steps by which he attained the drunkard's unenvied ascertainment if he too did not once stand, on the same slippery pathway of mindlessness—in which you are content.

I remain, Yours, &c., D. G. W. P. No. Hillside, Feb. 27, 1856.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Brockville Record.

Sir,—As many of the Provincial papers abound with accounts of the opening of roads, the sumptuous feasts, the appropriate toasts and the eloquent speeches vied on such occasions,—particularly Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Brockville, &c.—at all of which much mention has been elicited, curiosity is excited and the public mind put in possession of large amount of statistical information, respecting such parts as were completed, operation, and the progress of such part were being made; I refer more particularly to the Grand Trunk. In all the length of the line given on these interesting of I believe not a word is said descriptive of the Grand Trunk Railroad works between Brockville and the City of Kingston. To silence on this subject may have the effect of the uniform part of the community, posing that as much as a rod has been turned on the "Trunk" line has been mentioned places; whereas, the fact is, that the road is approximating to completion the hopes of its most sanguine friends, supply the lack of unpublished information on this subject, is my apology for asking use of the columns of your Journal in a hasty sketched epitome of the Grand Trunk Railroad from Brockville to the City of Kingston, taken from a correspondent of the Ontario Leader:

"One thousand five hundred feet of the Brockville Station, the road

Hubbel's Creek—over which is a wrought-iron girder bridge, 40 feet span; the abutments are of rock-faced ashlar masonry; height of embankment at bridge, 15 feet. Two miles west of this, nothing of much interest occurs; the road passing over a tolerably level surface. The next mile and a half, the road passes over rough land, causing a large amount of heavy labor in the excavation of rock, to the depth of nearly 30 feet, and the raising of an embankment 20 feet above the surface.

The next object calling for remark is the Lyn Valley Creek, which is passed over by a wrought iron girder bridge, with span between abutment of 49 feet. This Creek is 3/4 mile West of Brockville.

The next to be noticed is Jones' Mills, (known as Yonge Mills), the pond of which is being filled with a substantial embankment; and a bridge with 40 feet water opening span with wrought iron girders. From Jones' to within one mile East of Vanston's Pond, nothing of particular interest occurs. To this point includes a distance of sixteen miles west of Brockville, the first eight miles of which is under contract by Messrs Row, Brown and Wilson, to Lyn Valley Creek; and the West 8 miles under contract by Mr. Fox.

At this point terminates the western boundary of Brockville and Prescott Grand Trunk Railroad district, so ably superintended by Mr. Ellis, the Chief Engineer of that portion of the road, and who has completed 40 miles East of Brockville, said to be the best constructed part of the road from thence to Montreal.

About one mile West of Mr. Fox's job, commences Vanston's Mill Pond, 17 miles West of Brockville. The making of the road through this pond has been a heavy and difficult undertaking, passing over a distance of a mile and a quarter, made with an embankment taken from islands in the pond, by way of borrowing pits. There was also much rock excavation of the islands over which the road embankment is 19 feet, at which place a bridge is erected of the most solid and durable nature; the abutments are of the best rock faced ashlar masonry, with a forty feet water opening, spanned by wrought iron girders, which are riveted and ready to be laid down. To make the road through this pond (which is now completed), over the space of 1 1/2 miles of water surface, and the drawing of stone for the bridge about 2 miles, over one of the worst roads we ever saw, was a patient perseverance worthy the scientific character which Robert Crawford Esq., is well known to possess, and which so eminently qualifies him for the arduous and responsible duties of Engineer. In conducting the work of this portion of the road, Mr. Crawford had valuable auxiliaries, namely, Messrs Adams and Lang. These gentlemen so ably carried out the orders of Mr. Crawford, that drunkenness and fighting, so conspicuous on other public works, were here unknown, which speaks highly in favor of the last named gentleman; and their close application to business early and late, is strong evidence of their fitness to discharge the duties of their respective situations. Mr. Lang's long experience on public works, added to his character for uprightness and integrity, must render his services of great value to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

"Doubts were entertained for some time of the durability of the embankment in Vanston's pond; to provide against any accident happening to it, Mr. Crawford wisely ordered "a rip rap wall" to be built on either side, which will effectually resist the injurious influences of water and frost, as also the dashing of the ice against it in the spring. It is now placed beyond the reach of danger from these causes. From the Western boundary of Mr. Ellis's contract, that is, one mile East of Vanston's pond to Gananoque Creek, is about 14 miles. The land over which the road passes is generally level—not requiring further comment from us. These 14 miles are so far completed as to be nearly ready for laying on the ties and rails, the greater part of which are being laid down along the side of the embankment, so that if no unforeseen accident occurs, the road from Brockville to Gananoque can be ready for the cars to run by the 1st of May or June, if required; and we doubt not, if expedient, the road will be finished to the City of Kingston by the 1st of July.

Crossing the Gananoque Creek, a bridge is being built, having 4 spans of 60 feet each, to be raised 20 feet above the water level, and covered with wrought iron girders, laid for a double track, as are also the bridges we have named. The piers of this bridge are completed above high water mark, built of lime-stone brought from Sir John's Island, in the River St. Lawrence, 10 miles West of Gananoque. The stone is of the finest description, and there is a sufficient quantity laid on the ground to finish the bridge. The iron girders have arrived, and the riveters are engaged in riveting them together. For about a quarter of a mile on the West side of the bridge is an embankment 25 feet high, laid 100 feet at the bottom and 20 feet at the top about three fourths of which is now completed, with earth brought from borrowing pits on the road. This bridge, with several miles of the road, is under contract by Messrs Beckwith, Foster & Co., who are pushing forward the work with great vigour.

Half a mile West of Gananoque River the material consists of solid granite, of the hardest description. For the length of three quarters of a mile, the cutting of which at its greatest depth is 25 feet, over half this quantity is completed by means of a moveable bridge, technically called a "Traveller," by which large blocks of stone, of over five tons, are raised and placed on the wagons that convey them down the incline to the embankment. From this point to Kingston the work has been carried on with great

rapidity the past season, and, we are informed, will be completed early this Spring. The next object of importance is the Bridge over the Rideau River and Canal the masonry of which is nearly completed. The bridge consists of four spans of 100 feet each, on the same principle as the celebrated Britannia Bridge, erected by Mr. Stephenson, on the North Wales and Holyhead Railway. The Kingston Bridge will be tubular, like the Britannia Bridge, the only difference being that the cars will pass over the tubes of the Kingston bridge instead of through the tubes, as they do on the Britannia Bridge. From Kingston Mills to the City of Kingston, we believe the line is completed and the track laid.

From one mile east of Vanston's pond to the City of Kingston is what is known as the Gananoque District of the Grand Trunk Railway, being nearly 40 miles, all of which will be completed early this season. It is under the able superintendence of Robert Crawford, Esq., before named, than whom a more efficient and persevering man is not found, combining the qualities of a gentleman with the high literary attainments of an engineer.

West of the City of Kingston a large portion of road can be opened the present season. Ninety miles of it are under the superintendence of Frederick J. Rowan, Esq. SUCCESS TO THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD. W. R. C.

February, 1856. Mr. Editor, Sir,—In looking over the Common School report for the year 1854, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, and turning to the County of Carleton, and Township of Fitzroy, anxious to see the degree of progress represented by our Local Superintendent, the Rev. J. A. Morris, as I was aware of considerable advancement being made, not only in the Section in which I reside, but in most cases in the Townships, and expecting to find the present report more favorable than former ones, which were much to our credit in School matters, think Sir, of my surprise to find a most contemptible slander published to the Province, upon the Teachers, Parents and Pupils of this Township. Whether from ignorance and want of "experience" or a desire to try to make the people believe that is the embodiment of all wisdom, I am at a loss to decide; if the former, he deserves pity, not blame; if the latter, with all allowance to aspirants of boys but of yesterday, he must not think that the inhabitants of this Township will tamely submit (to pay) to be scandalized, broadcast. However, I shall leave the readers of said report to form their own opinion, who are acquainted with the Schools, Teachers, &c., of this Township. We might, perhaps, if required, bear a favorable comparison, with any of the Townships of the County, or the adjoining counties, for a class of Teachers of good standing, and a willingness on the part of the Parents and Guardians to comply with and carry out fully the requirements and measures of our noble Common School Act. My own experience reaches back for nearly one score years nor do I hesitate to place my opinion beside the one of this mighty Don of Education; having more or less to do for that time, and sometimes officially, with the Schools, Teachers, and school matters in general, and hesitate not to say that a respectable advancement is making; any thing to the contrary notwithstanding. We do not intend at the present to particularize much, but I think, Sir, the section in which I reside, has been honored with about one hour of the very precious time of this very efficient Local Superintendent, for the whole of the year 1855! Now, Sir, you are well aware that our School Law requires Local Superintendents to visit such school at least twice, or deliver a Public Lecture during the year, our Lecture has never made its appearance; I hope, however, from the fact of his reappointment, that we will yet be favored with something worthy of the man, who can laugh to scorn all and everything that no exists in an Educational point of view in the Township; unless our worthy Superintendent has, since his short advent into this Township, caught the infectious disease of ignorance, that so generally prevails, and that his mental faculties have been prostrated, under the awful malady. I am awaiting, however, to see the auditors report published, for the Township, when the people shall have an opportunity of knowing, whether, the Educational interest of our children, or our pounds shillings and pence have been most conscientiously attended to. The Township would not, I think, sustain a great loss, had our Reeve, instead of moving for his reappointment, applied to him his own yearly rate of uncertainty and disposed with his valuable services, and let us remain quiet in our happy ignorance.

Fitzroy, March 8th, 1856. A. B. C.

Mr. DRIBION (Montreal) moved that the House do now go into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions: 1st. That the Laws which now regulate the mode of granting Tavern Licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors are insufficient, and that it is expedient to provide in a more efficient manner by further enactments for the prevention and repression of intemperance.

2dly. That no person shall be permitted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors than gallons, without having first obtained a License for the purpose.

3dly. That the exclusive right of granting such Licenses shall be vested in the Council of the Local Municipality, with power to make By-Laws to determine the manner in which Licenses shall be granted for the regulation of Taverns and other places in which spirituous or fermented liquor shall be sold.

4thly. That no Tavern License shall authorize the person holding such License to retail or furnish intoxicating beverages or spirituous or fermented liquors to any but travellers or persons residing more than five miles from such Tavern, or to persons lodging at or boarding in the said Tavern.

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