

Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 9, 1862.

No. 31.

LAMENT OF THE WIDOWED INEBRIATE.

I'm thinking of thy smile, Mary—
Thy bright and trusting smile—
In the morning of thy youth and love,
Ere sorrow came, or guile;
When your arms entwined about my neck,
And my eyes looked into thine,
And the heart that throbbed for me alone,
Was nestling close to mine.

I see full many a smile, Mary,
When I look back on yore;
And many an eye of light and love
Is flashing in my sight;
But the smile is not for my poor heart,
And the eye is strange to me—
And loneliness comes o'er my soul
When memory turns to thee!

I'm thinking of the night, Mary—
The night of grief and shame—
When with drunken ravings on my lips,
Thou didst lament and wail:
Oh! the tear was in your earnest eye,
And I looked wildly leered;
Thou saidst of love was on your cheek,
Though your heart was sorely grieved!

But the smile soon left your lips, Mary,
And your eye grew dim and sad;
For the tempest lured my steps from thee
And the wine cup drove me mad;
From your cheek the roses quickly fled;
And your ringing laugh was gone;
Yet your heart still fondly clung to me
And still kept trusting on.

Oh! my words were harsh to thee, Mary,
For the wine cup made me wild;
And I chide thee when your eyes were sad,
And I cursed you when you smiled;
God knows I loved thee even then,
But the fire was in my brain,
And the curse of drink was in my heart,
To make my love a bane.

'Twas a pleasant home of ours, Mary,
In the spring-time of our life;
When I looked on your sunny face,
And proudly called you wife,
And 'twas pleasant when our children played
Before our cottage door;
But the children sleep with thee, Mary—
I ne'er shall see them more!

Thou'rt resting in the church-yard now,
And no stone is at thy head—
But the sexton knows a drunkard's wife
Sleeps on that lowly bed;
And he says the hand of God, Mary,
Will fall with crushing weight
On the wretch who brought your guileless
To its untimely fate!

But he knows not of the broken heart
I bear within my breast;
For the heavy load of rain remorse,
That will not let me rest;
He knows not of the sleepless nights,
When dreaming of your love,
I seem to see your angel eyes
Look coldly from above!

I have laid the wine-cup in my hand,
And the wildest strains I've sung,
Till with the laugh of drunken mirth,
The echoing air has rung—
But a pale and sorrowful face has looked
From out the cup on me,
And a trembling voice I have heard
That I fancied came from thee!

Thou art slumbering in thy peaceful grave,
And thy sleep is dreamless now—
But the seal of never-dying grief
Is on thy mourner's brow;
And my heart is chill as mine, Mary,
For the joys of life are fled;
And I long to lay my aching breast
With the cold and silent dead!

DEPLORABLE AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.

FOUR MEN POISONED BY DRINKING
BRO POISON.—It is our painful duty
this week to record an event which has caused
a horrible gloom to pervade this neighbor-
hood. From information gathered it ap-
pears that as Mr. James Lunn, farmer, of
Godmanchester, was returning home from
Malone, U.S., on Saturday last, he was re-
quested by a neighbor, named Thomas Nes-
bit, to take a bottle of bro poison to his
residence. Mr. Lunn consented; but sus-
pecting it to be a liquid of a different dis-
cription resolved to play a joke upon Nes-
bit. According as he was returning homeward,
Mr. Lunn overtook a number of acquaintances
whom he accosted and having them en-
gaged in conversation, invited them to partake
of the contents of Mr. Nesbit's bottle, at
the same time telling them that he had been
warned by the owner as to its qualities.

A label on the bottle also stated its contents
to be "bro-poison"; but Mr. Lunn, doubting
these assurances, Nesbit being a man of a
habit of calling whiskey by that name, in-
duced his acquaintances to drink, when hor-
rible to relate, they were almost immedi-
ately seized with intense inward burnings
and other attendant symptoms of the effects
of poison. The four acquaintances partook
of the poison, and before the bottle was
emptied the contents were returned to Mr. Lunn,
the poisonous symptoms had become suffi-
ciently alarming to disclose the undoubted
nature of the liquid. But Mr. Lunn still be-
lieved it to be harmless, and in order further
to test the qualities of the liquid shook the
bottle, and placed the cork in his tongue,
by which means his mouth and lips were in-
stantly swollen and parched.

The four men were in the most excruciat-
ing agonies up to Wednesday noon, when
death mercifully terminated the sufferings
of one of them whose name was Thomas
Dixon, and the only son of a married moth-
er. On the following day another of the
unfortunate victims died. His name was
Adam Buchan, a stout, healthy, robust and
promising young man in the very bloom of
life. The names of the other two were
Messrs. Scranon and Smith. But little
more are entertained on Scranon's behalf,
but it is thought that Smith will recover.
A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday,
but we have not heard the verdict of the
jury.—Huntingdon Herald.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morn-
ing a Mrs. Kirkby, residing near Onondaga,
was melting some pitch for the purpose
of soap, when by some mishap a little water
fell into the boiling pitch, causing it to take
fire and fly all over the room, enveloping Mrs.
Kirkby and three children (one a baby) in
flames. So dense was the smoke that she
had great difficulty to find the door. She
ran into a neighbour's house, her clothes
nearly burnt from her body. Those who
were near and saw the affair say it was the
most dreadful scene they ever witnessed.
Mrs. Kirkby and two children were not ex-
pected to survive the day. Every assistance
was given by those who were present.—Bran-
ford Courier.

Arrival of the Jura.

The steamship Jura has arrived. She
left Liverpool at 1.30 p.m. The Hibernian
arrived at Londonderry on the forenoon of
the nineteenth, and at Liverpool early on
the morning of the 20th.

President Lincoln's emancipation message
attracted much attention in England, though
there was little time yet for newspaper
comment. The Liverpool Post says there
can be no doubt it will have an incalculable
effect in Europe, and that effect will be most
favorable to the Northern cause.

The London Times in an editorial on the
subject, says it is the most important news
since the split. The President's avowed ob-
ject is to recover to the Union the border
States. The proposition is important, not
for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but
simply because it is a proposition and is the
first bid made towards making an end to the
war.

The North was gradually rising in the
eyes of the world, and the only reply of the
South to Mr. Lincoln has been the resolution of
the Confederate House of Representatives to
burn all the cotton and tobacco that may be
in danger of falling into the hands of the
invaders. In every point of view the pro-
posal of the President gives great scope for
speculation and perhaps some glimpses of
hope; but it is for what it may herald, and
not for what it is.

Russell's correspondence to the Times is
again dated from Washington, and comes
down to March 3rd. He says the weather
prevented McClellan's advance. He praises
the constancy and courage of the Confederates,
and says the northern troops were getting
weary of the war and clamorous for
furloughs.

The magistrates of Sunderland had issued
a warrant for the apprehension of Frederick
Colborne Curtis, said to be a General in the
American army, who two years ago left his
wife and six children chargeable on the pa-
rish of Sunderland.

Gibraltar advices to the 14th inst., say
that the Federal vessels Tuscarora, Ino, and
Kearsage, were at Algeiras. The Lieut.
of the Sumpter and the United States ex-
- Consul at Cadix, who were arrested at Tan-
giers, were transferred from the Ino to the
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Honorable Mr. Laurier—On Monday next—That this House is of opinion that the sum of £— should be appropriated for the publication of the debates, such sum to form part of the contingencies to be voted for the present Session.

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

1st.—A return of the number of Post Offices and miles of Post road in Upper and Lower Canada, (separately), existing in 1791, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, and 1861, or as far as the periods or as near to them as can be found.

2nd.—A return of the number of vessels, owned in Canada, registered or unregistered, distinguishing inland from seagoing and steamers from sailing vessels, for each of the above periods, or as far back as any record exists.

3rd.—A return of the number of miles of plank, gravel and macadamized roads constructed in each county of Upper and Lower Canada, distinguishing Government, Municipal, and private enterprises.

Mr. Ferguson—On Wednesday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all petitions, letters, memorials and other documents which have been addressed to the Executive Council, Provincial Secretary, or Adjutant General's Department, between the 1st day of July 1859, and the 31st day of December, 1861, in so far as the same relate to returns made by the Commanding Officers of Battalions of the Sedentary Militia; as also in respect to monies received by such Commanding Officers for commissions, exemption fees and fines, and which are represented as not having been accounted for, according to the law in force at the time such monies were exacted.

Mr. Rymal—On Wednesday next—Bill for the protection of persons owning lands on the shore of Lake Ontario, in the counties of West and Lincoln.

Mr. Morris—On Thursday next—That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be directed to prepare a Return from the Records of the Elections to the Present Legislative Assembly, showing the aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate, in each County, Riding, Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division, in place at the General Election of 1858, and the population in each constituency at the late census.

Mr. Huot—On Wednesday next—Bill to erect that part of the Parish of St. Roch of Quebec, situate on the north side of the River St. Charles, into a separate Municipality.

Mr. Abbott—On Wednesday next—Bill relating to Insolvent Debtors.

Mr. Connor—On Wednesday next—Bill relating to Mortgages in Upper Canada.

Mr. Connor—On Wednesday next—Bill to amend the common Procedure Act.

Quebec, March 29th.

The French opposition yesterday evening showed great pluck, and had the better of their opponents. It is evident that they will not be overborne by the Ministry, but on the contrary, will rather have the advantage. There is the greatest difference in this respect since last Parliament. Wait till the financial questions come on, and the strength of the French opposition will tell.

No one can sit in the House an hour and fail to observe how injuriously Upper Canadians are affected by Parliament meeting at Quebec. If the Seat of Government were in Toronto, Representation by Population would not be long delayed. Here an Upper Canadian is assailed by a storm of arguments in favor of increasing his constituents at all, or to remember only with pleasure, as the Irish patriot did, that he had a country to sell. In the House of Assembly there is a prevalent impression that legislation and government is a joke. Everything is turned into ridicule, and it is astonishing what a little thing will cause a laugh during the most serious business.

John A. Macdonald is the most active in this kind of work. Plainly he treats legislation and administration as presenting no serious side, and laughs and jests while he betrays his country, and destroys his prosperity.

The favorite argument of the Ministerialists who are pledged to Representation by Population, when they are asked to throw out the Government because it rests this measure is that they cannot get a better one. It is a poor shallow excuse, the weakness of which they themselves feel. If the present Government is thrown out because they will not move on the question of representation, its successors can also be thrown out, if they grove to be no more efficient. No Government could be kept in power a day if all the friends of Representation by Population were resolved to put them out, and thus a settlement of the question would be rendered necessary, and the more liberal and courageous Lower Canadians would come to the work required of them. Already many of them are ready and whenever a Government comes to be formed to settle the question, there will be no want of capable men. It is distressing to see men like Mr. John Crawford, for example who, bears a fair name among the people for honesty, trying to deceive himself with such excuses, and bringing himself by great efforts up to the point of betraying his constituents. He and many like him are, I fear, sinking into the slough of corruption and treachery in which the McKensies, Macleods, and Burtons wallowed during last Parliament. *C'est que le Premier pas qui conte.* They began badly with the Speaker. They may yet sink as low as another Grand Trunk subsidy.

THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH TO THE GLOBE.

Quebec, March 31.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The House sat for a while with closed doors.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Hon. J. H. Cameron resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. McDougall's amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech, and moved seconded by Mr. McDougall, the following amendment to Mr. McDougall's motion:

"We regret your Excellency has not been advised to submit to our consideration some measure, which while providing for such an increased representation in this House as is demanded by the increasing population of Upper Canada, would also preserve the Federal character of the existing Union, by maintaining an equality in the number of elective representatives from each section of the province in the Legislative Council."

In moving this amendment, Mr. Cameron contended that the Conservative party of Canada had been the first advocates of Representation by Population. The Attorney-General West had himself on one occasion advocated it, when twenty members voted for it. All Conservatives. The Reformers had lately demanded it—but they meant to now propose it as a compromise. General West had been anxious that [Mr. Cameron] would join the present Administration and he would gladly have done so if Representation by Population had been conceded by the Government [Hear, hear.]

He thought that if opponents of the principle of Representation by Population had crossed the floor! He would be satisfied for the present with even one additional representative to Upper Canada. Mr. Cameron complimented Mr. McDougall on his remarks on regard to Colonial defence. He thought with him that it was wrong to throw the burden of war-expenditure on the Colonies, but Canada should contribute to the defence of her soil.

Hon. Mr. Ross admitted that the principle of Representation by Population was right to a certain extent, but thought this was not the time for legislating upon it. He thought it should be delayed. He disliked the way in which it had hitherto been demanded. He repudiated the idea that Canada was preferable to Peterboro. He yielded Representation by Population. He thought the importance of the House of Commons resolution had been over-rated by honorable members.

Mr. Somerville said he was happy to see that the principle of Representation by Population was making progress in both sections of the House. Mr. Ross made a strong speech against it last session, but now all he asked was time—a little delay. He referred, and much laughter, to Mr. Cartier's threat last year and he (Mr. Somerville) would be ejected from his constituency for voting in favor of Representation by Population; but what was the fact? He had placed the question in all its bearings before his constituents, and he had been returned by acclamation. (Cheers.) He would vote for both resolutions—Mr. McDougall's and Mr. Cameron's.

Mr. Simpson was opposed to the principle of Representation by Population entirely. Mr. J. S. Ross, Mr. McDougall, and Mr. Simpson were entirely opposed to the demand of Upper Canada in this matter. He said the Conservatives might settle this question as they had settled the Clergy Reserve question—mutating it so that the gentlemen who had been standing against it would not recognize their own offspring. Perhaps there was such an understanding now. He feared the results of the agitation.

Mr. Notman defended himself from the charge of inconsistency in voting against a measure in 1849. He showed that the Reform party had always acted generously toward Lower Canada.

Rev. Wm. Ryerson replied to Sandfield MacDonald, and went strong for Representation by Population, amid loud cheers from the Opposition. He declared that Cabinet officers had gone begging because Representation by Population had been denied by the Government. He said that if he would go back to his constituents if he were returned to this principle.

Mr. Hooper strongly supported the principle of Representation by Population. A large majority of his constituents were in favor of it. He regretted the Government were not to bring forward a measure to settle the question.

Mr. McDougall made an able and effective speech, declaring that he was quite willing to accept even a partial measure by way of compromise. He commented forcibly on the declaration made by the Hon. John H. Lyard Cameron, that he had refused office because Government would not yield Representation by Population.

Mr. O. Hamilton spoke in opposition to Representation by Population. He admitted, however, that some settlement of the relations between Upper and Lower Canada was necessary.

Mr. Matthew C. Cameron made a strong speech in favor of Representation by Population.

Mr. Foley made a strong speech in favor of Representation by Population—urging the injustice that Lower Canada domination had inflicted on Upper Canada, and showing that by favor of Lower Canada the minority in Upper Canada had ruled the local affairs and administered our patronage. The House then divided on Mr. Cameron's amendment, which was lost—75 to 44.

YEAS.—Anderson, Ault, Bell, (North Lanark), Bigger, Bow, n, Burwell, John, H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron Clarke, Connor, Cowan, Crawford, Dickson, Dunsford, Ferguson, Foley, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Howard, Jackson, MacKenzie, McDougall, McEwen, Morrison, Munroe, Notman, Notman, Patrick, Rankin, Ryerson, Rykert, Rymal, Scatcherd, Smith, Somerville, Stinson, Street, Wallbridge, Walsh, White, Wilson, Wright—44.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Alyn, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, B. Bell, (Russell), Benjamin, Boudreau, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brousselle, Bureau, Carson, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cauchin, Chapais, Daoust, Dawson, DeBoucherville, DeCazes, Denis, Desaulniers, Dorion, Dostler, Drummond, Alex. Dufresne, Joseph Dufresne, Dunkin, Evantual, Falkner, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Galt, Gaudet, Hebert, Huot, Joly, Jones, Kierzkowski, Knight, Labreche, Viger, Laframboise, Langlois, LeBlond, Lorranger, Macbeth, Attorney General MacDonald, J. S. Macdonald, McCann, McLachlin, Mongenis, Solicitor-General Morin, Morton, O'Halloran, Pope, Portman, Poupore, Powell, Prevost, Remillard, Robitaille, Ross, John J. Ross, John S. Ross, Scott, Sherwood, Scitote, Simard, Simpson, Sylvain, Taché, Carson, Tasse, Tett—75.

The House then adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec March 31.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

Petitions having been presented, the House adjourned during pleasure, resuming at half past three.

The members waited on his Excellency with the Address, and the House in answer to the Speech to which the Governor General made a gracious reply.

On returning to their Chambers the Hon. Mr. Seymour moved for the return of the Patents issued by the Crown in each of the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, for Clergy Reserve, grammar school, and common school lands in Upper and Lower Canada respectively. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Seymour also moved for a copy of any order in Council or other authority by which the deductions of commission charged for the management of the Clergy Reserve, grammar school, and common school lands has been issued. All Correspondence relating to the same. Carried.

The Hon. Mr. Alexander moved for copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government and the Ocean Steamship Company, regarding the matter in which they are fulfilling their contract; the cause of the numerous disasters to their vessels; and also statements of the full subsidy. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Moore moved for a return of the contract and specification for the erection of the public building at Ottawa; the amount appropriated by Act of Parliament; and the whole amount paid at the present time; the names of contractors and their securities; the sum contracted for the erection and completion of said buildings; and also statements of the amount already expended; and copy of the estimate (if any) of the amount required for the completion of the said buildings.

Hon. Mr. Simpson moved that statements of the nature and expenses incurred by the extra work introduced in the buildings be also supplied.

The motion as thus amended was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday evening after our report left, Mr. Danks objected to Mr. Dickson's amendment, because it would destroy the present rights of counties. Mr. McGee in a splendid statesman-like speech, supported the amendment, and administered to Mr. Danks a roasting which he will not speedily forget. Mr. Rymal made some sensible remarks, and Messrs. Walsh and Ferguson, with rather dull speeches opposed the amendment. The House adjourned at three in the morning.

Yesterday.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. The House sat for a quarter of an hour with closed doors.

Petitions were presented by the Hon. J. H. Cameron against the return of Col. Haultain, as member for Peterboro. By Mr. Stinson against the return of Mr. Clark for North Wellington. By Mr. M. C. Cameron, against the return of Mr. J. L. Bigger for East Northumberland; and by Mr. Simpson, against the return of Mr. Hooper, for Lennox and Addington.

The debate on the address and Dickson's amendment thereto, was then resumed by Mr. Patrick, who supported Representation by Population and declined to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Andrews of Prince Edward, said he was favorable to Representation by Population, but was also a supporter of Administration. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Burwell made a capital speech in favor of the platform of the Toronto Convention, but would accept the amendment as a practical concession to the needs of Upper Canada.

Mr. Haultain said he was unable to support the amendment now; he hoped to get something better. If he were appointed he would accept this installment towards the end of the present Parliament.

Mr. Foley argued that the friends of Representation by Population were inconsistent in opposing the amendment, and that their conduct was not only inconsistent but also invidious. He said that the reason for advocating Representation by Population. The principle was a good one, in one case as well as the other.

Mr. Wilson said he was reluctantly compelled to vote against the amendment.

Mr. Ryerson made a long speech, in which he took weak ground on behalf of Representation by Population, and then amended, and pronounced a high eulogy on Mr. John A. Macdonald. It is clear that the office in the Brantford Custom House is still open.

Dr. Connor complimented Mr. Dickson highly, but must oppose his amendment.

Mr. McDougall said that without lowering the extent of his demands for Representation by Population, he was willing to accept even the smallest concession to the principle.

Mr. Jones spoke against Representation by Population, adding English precedents in support of his views.

Mr. Stinson spoke in opposition, and replied to Mr. Foley's remarks a few evenings ago about the abuse of the Government patronage. He defended the system of making party appointments to office.

Mr. Huntington objected to the doctrine, that to the victors belong the spoils, enunciated by Mr. Sherwood.

Mr. Cartier denied the making of party appointments, and said it was a necessary part of party government.

Mr. Lorranger and Mr. McGee dissented from the application of the ministerial doctrine to the magistracy.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Macdonald vindicated the ministerial doctrine. He said the ministry always consulted their friends about appointments to the magistracy, and was always ready to investigate complaints against magistrates.

Mr. McKenzie complained that magistrates were appointed in Lambton, to influence elections. He should support Mr. Dickson's amendment as a partial concession of what was demanded by the Province.

Mr. Clark corroborated what Mr. Foley had said, against the country at Waterloo for purposes of registration, and denounced the Government for their conduct in appointing Mr. Kingsmills to the Postmastership of Guelph.

Mr. Kierzkowski charged Mr. Cartier with unscrupulous interference in the Vercheres election.

Mr. Wallbridge in a good speech protested against Lower Canada ruling Upper Canada ministers and their supporters.

Mr. Rankin made an effective speech against the Government position.

The House then divided on Mr. Dickson's amendment—Bigger, Bourassa, Bown, Bureau, Burwell, Clarke, Cowan, Dickson, Doran, Drummond, A. Dufresne, Evantual, Faulkner, Fortier, Harcourt, Hebert, Howard, Huot, Joly, Jones, Kierzkowski, Viger, Laframboise, MacKenzie, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Munroe, Notman, Rankin, Remillard, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scitote, Somerville, Starnes, Stinson, White, and Wright—48.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Alyn, Anderson, Ault, Baby, Beaubien, Bell, Bell, Benjamin, Beaudreau, Blanchet, Brousselle, J. H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cauchin, Cauchon, Chapais, Connor, Crawford, Daoust, Dawson, DeBoucherville, DeCazes, Denis, Desaulniers, Dorion, Dostler, J. Dufresne, Dunsford, Ferguson, Fournier, Gagnon, Galt, Gaudet, Haultain, Hooper, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langlois, LeBlond, Lorranger, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. MacDonald J. S. Macdonald, McCann, McLachlin, Mongenis, Morin, Morris, Morrison, Morton, O'Halloran, Patrick, Portman, Poupore, Powell, Prevost, Robitaille, Ross, J. S. Ross, J. B. Ross, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Smith, Stinson, Sylvain, Tachereau, Tasse, Tett, Wallbridge, Walsh and Wilson—76.

Mr. Foley moved his amendment in reference to Mr. Morrison holding office without constituency, and the House then adjourned at midnight.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The Clerk called the roll of the members eligible to serve on Election Committees. It appeared that the following were disqualified, their return being petitioned against:—Lewis J. G. Blanchet; Peel—Hon. J. H. Cameron; Montreal—Atty. Gen. Cartier; North Wellington—Dr. Clark; Berthier—P. E. Dostler; Montcalm—Joseph Dufresne; Quebec county—F. Evantual; Hochelaga—J. P. Faulkner; Perth—Hon. M. H. Foley; Peterborough—F. W. Haultain; Shefford—L. F. Huntington; Vercheres—A. E. Kierzkowski; West Elgin—G. Macbeth; North Oxford—William McDougall; Montreal West—T. D. McGee; Essex—J. B. Rankin; Bellefleur—E. Remillard; South Wentworth—J. Rymal; East Durham—J. S. Smith; South Leeds—B. Tett; Ilerveille—A. Dufresne; Drummond and Arthabaska—J. B. A. Dorion; East Northumberland—J. L. Bigger; Lennox and Addington—A. F. Hooper.

The Speaker laid on the table his warrant appointing the following as members of General Committee on Elections—Messrs. Howard, Chapais, Benjamin, Bureau, Bell, (North Lanark), and Desaulniers.

The debate on the address was resumed. Mr. Foley's amendment against the retention of Mr. Morrison in the Cabinet without a seat in Parliament, being the next in order.

Mr. Foley was unwell, and made but a few remarks. He urged the House to con-

demn, by their votes, the unconstitutional practice adopted by the Government, of retaining Mr. Morrison in the Government without a seat, and quoted the vote of the Ministry on which occasion Mr. Cartier, in support of the motion, citing English precedents and the opinion of English statesmen.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald defended the Government. He took the broad ground that it was necessary that a single Ministry should be in the House. All that the Ministry required was to command a Parliamentary majority. Lord Palmerston, he urged when Foreign Secretary, was two months without a seat and the Attorney and Solicitor General for Ireland were at present without seats.

Dr. Brown in his maiden speech, reviewed the leading points of the history of the Coalition and argued that its course had been injurious to the morals of the country.

Mr. Dunsford regretted that the amendment had been moved. He said that he had expressed his disapproval of the conduct of the Government in Mr. Morrison's case, and must vote although reluctantly, for Mr. Foley's motion.

Mr. Sandfield MacDonald made an excellent speech in support of the motion, and quoted a resolution passed by Mr. Baldwin, condemning the practice under Mr. Daly's regime. Members, he said, should stand firmly by the constitution, and not allow Ministers to tamper with it.

Dr. Connor delivered a splendid speech in reply to the Attorney General West. He showed that the Government had committed a blunder, that they had braved public opinion too much. But it had not been shown to be necessary that all the Ministers should be in the Parliament. To possess the confidence of Parliament was sufficient. The motion was factious, and he urged Mr. Dunsford to oppose it if he was the question in a different light now than when he made his pledges to his constituents.

Mr. Matthew C. Cameron contended that the Government had not violated any principle of responsible government. They had committed a blunder, they had braved public opinion too much. But it had not been shown to be necessary that all the Ministers should be in the Parliament. To possess the confidence of Parliament was sufficient. The motion was factious, and he urged Mr. Dunsford to oppose it if he was the question in a different light now than when he made his pledges to his constituents.

Mr. Drummond was not surprised that the Attorney General West presented a miserable translation of Responsible Government. That gentleman never favored responsible government, and only gave up his Tory views to save his place. In 1855 he pretended to adopt Reform views, and now he returned to the Reformers from the Cabinet, gives us a Tory Government, and tells that the constitution means nothing. The retention of Mr. Morrison was condemned at the general election, and he urged Mr. Dunsford to oppose it if he was the question in a different light now than when he made his pledges to his constituents.

Mr. Ferguson made a characteristic speech in favor of the Government.

Mr. Stinson denounced strongly the conduct of the Government in the Morrison case, and repudiated Mr. John A. Macdonald's doctrine. He said that it was highly important that Ministers should have seats in Parliament, and MacDonald's precedents were, at the most, cases of necessity. There was no necessity in Mr. Morrison's case, being a supporter of the Ministry, however, he should reluctantly vote against the amendment.

Mr. Cartier made a long speech, and the House adjourned at midnight, an understanding being arrived at that the debate should be closed to-morrow.

Mr. Burwell expressed his surprise at the Reform and Progress, in the Administration of government, to find, that, one by one, the principles which they have so long advocated, have either been taken up and settled, or are gaining ground in the debates in the House. On the other hand, what a humiliating position those journalists and public men must feel themselves occupying, who, instead of taking an advance course and leading public opinion, have systematically opposed every measure of improvement in our affairs, until the pressure from without compelled them to yield. They are afraid, apparently, to advocate any measure, however trifling or important it may be, until it has been thoroughly ventilated by others and until they find it is likely to be popular. Several questions of reform have been settled by the Cartier-McDonald government, against which the same men have contended all their lives, and like their hiring editors, through the country, whom they support with government pay, were only brought round to the liberal side by the clamor of the people, for right and justice.

The question of Representative Reform affords an illustration. And having advocated the measure when it had few friends and supporters, either in the parliament or in the press, we feel proud to note the progress it is making both in Upper and Lower Canada. It is the expressed opinion of many wise politicians, that the debates and votes which have taken place in the House this session, indicate that no government can be formed which can settle this question; but we can tell that Reformers will continue to agitate the public mind and demand justice for Upper Canada, until the time shall come when no government can be formed who will not agree upon a measure for giving Upper Canada with its 800,000 excess of population, a larger representation than Lower Canada.

It was remarked by the Hon. John A. Macdonald, at the close of the debate on this question last year that no subject had ever been so ably debated from every point of view; and while contending against the merits of the question itself, he urged as an important objection that "the measure was premature until such time as the census was completed, fully showing in what manner we could deal with the matter fairly."

The question has been even more ably debated this session and the divisions which have taken place in the House show a strong majority in Upper Canada, while several members in Lower Canada are willing to do justice in the matter. The census has been completed, and the results on their bearing on the question are known. The position of its supporters is confirmed strongly, both by the revelations of the census, and the moderation in the tone of argument advanced in its favor. The principal is undoubtedly that of the majority of Upper Canadians, that increased representation is necessary for the maintenance of our political rights.

Amongst the Notices of Motions, before the House, we observe that Mr. Bell has given notice of a bill entitled an act to incorporate the village of Lanark.

Amongst the Petitions received we observe one of the Municipality of the Township of McNab; praying that the said Township may be separated from the County of Renfrew, and attached to the County of Lanark, for judicial and Municipal purposes.

Of A. Russell and others, of the Village of Arnprior, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the said Village into a separate Municipality, and also that a clause be inserted in the said Act to establish a Division Court in the said Village.

We perceive that the proclamation of Mr. Sherwood, the Returning Officer, has been already issued, in which he summons the electors of Renfrew, Carleton, and the City of Ottawa, to meet at the Town Hall, Bell's Corner, in the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton on the 21st day of April instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent the Rideau Division in the Provincial Legislative Council, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet. The following are the polling places mentioned in Mr. Sherwood's proclamation, and such Polls will be opened on the 28th day of April inst:

In the County of Renfrew, in the Townships of Adamton, Alton, Algonquin North, Algonquin South, Blithfield, Bagot, Bromley, Buchanan, Brougham, Brudenell, Fraser, Grattan, Griffith, Horon, Lyndoch, McNab Miller, Nawaatichan, NeKay, Pembroke, Petawawa, Ross, Rolph, Radcliffe, Raglan, Stafford, Sebastopol, Westmeath, Wylie, Wilberforce and Hunt, on some building at or near the place where the last Township meeting was held, and in such of the said Townships as are not divided into Wards, and in such of the said Townships as are divided into Wards, in the Town Hall in which the meeting of the municipal Council of the Township was held, if there be any such Town Hall, and if there be none, then at the place where the municipal Council of the Township held its first meeting in the present year, or if the said Council has not met during such year, then at the place where it held its last meeting during the next preceding year, and in the villages of Renfrew and Pembroke at their respective Town Halls.

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THOUGHTS.
For the C. A. Herald.
It is night, and the stars are all out,
And the sky is bedecked by the stars
Which shine forth so brightly, through the
Regions of space.
And the moon in its glory rolls onward
It is now that the soul looks upward
And longs for the deep realms of
The sky.
And pants to depart from this sin-blinded
World,
To where shafts of the empy can never be
hurled.
When the toils and anxieties of earth shall
be o'er,
And the spirit shall dwell with the saints
evermore,
Where all is in harmony, union and peace,
And where the joys and pleasures will
always increase.
Where truth does prevail and where love
reigns supreme,
And the bright glowing pleasures are all
theirs.
And where we shall enjoy God's smiles evermore,
Oh! we'll praise Him forever when we reach
that bright shore.
January 13th, 1862. C. B.

LET US DO THE BEST WE CAN.
Not in riches, rank, or in power
Is true greatness to be found—
Mere possessions of an hour,
By the social often owned.
Men of true worth, as they should,
"Take on deeds alone their stand";
If we can't do all we would,
Let us do the best we can.
Mark you, worldling, lost in self,
Dread to every social glow;
Wouldst thou, for his pile of pelf,
Ever choose to sink so low?
Truest wealth is doing good,
To the strange to him, poor man!
If we can't do all we would,
Let us do the best we can.
"Charity begins at home"—
Yet, withal, no good man fears
That unless he goes the sum
To the poor stranger's needs.
Better than ten Levites' rule
Is one kind Samaritan;
If we can't do all we would,
Let us do the best we can.
Did we all, with one accord,
Labor for the common good,
Eden soon might be restored,
Peace brood over land and food.
Strive we then, as true men should,
Foremost in Progression's van;
If we can't do all we would,
Let us do the best we can.

BEES AND BEEHIVES.
There is no subject which appears to be
so deeply involved in mystery as the nature
and domestic economy of the honey bee.
Unlike the culture and production of all
other animals which pertain to rural
life, something new in the features of this
insect is constantly arising—something that
we cannot comprehend. It seems to be one
of the greatest difficulties, to lay down
specific rules for the treatment of bees that
will apply in all cases, so that all people,
whether experienced or otherwise in the
science, shall be able to manage them suc-
cessfully.
From some twenty years close study of the
habits of bees, I have been able to throw
some light on the subject. I have also been
aided by the experience of many apianists
in various sections of the country.
I have found that hives should contain
about 2,000 cubic inches, clear so do best.
The best shape is either square or slightly
oblong. No chambers but caps to remove at
pleasure. The communication from the lower
to the upper section to be through inch and a
quarter holes, and the more of them the bet-
ter. Any pattern of hive that professes any
other qualities than right dimensions, shape
and the simplification of managing bees, is
a humbug. There is no value in any hive
having its series of drawers professing to be
valuable for receiving the combs, or
changing bees from old to new combs by
their own natural force. Hives that divide
in two parts vertically to force the bees arti-
ficially, had better be used for kindling
wood. Believe no man who comes forward
with a tissue of representations that he has
invented a hive, "moth proof." It will not
be done in our day. The only proof
against the moth lies in the strength of the
family, and in their watchfulness in destroy-
ing this enemy to bees in any way possible.
Bees cannot be kept with profit and suc-
cess without care and attention. When they
lack honey they must be fed. Feeding may
be easily effected at this season by turning
the hives over, and laying combs of honey
upon the combs in the hive, or a piece of
empty comb may be filled with liquid honey,
and laid thereon. The rebel General has in-
sisted upon freely, you may feed your
sugar made by heating sugar and water,
honey will set them to robbing. Be care-
ful to keep the entrances contracted so that
but few bees can pass at a time, lest a gen-
eral robbery take place whether fed or not.
You need never fear spring if you attend
to this point in the rearing and fall.
T. B. HINES.

EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW ORLEANS.
Fortress Monroe March, 26.
via Baltimore, March 27.
The steamer Constitution arrived from
Ship Island last night. She sailed from
there on the 16th inst. Commander Porter's
mortar fleet sailed the previous day for
the South West Pass. On the 17th Com-
modore Farragut's fleet of sloops-of-war and
gun boats were to sail for the same destina-
tion.
The St. Louis Republic publishes the
following letter, which throws considerable
light on the threatened movement on New
Orleans:
"U. S. Steamship Mississippi,
"Off Ship Island, March 10, 1862.
"We have found out that we belong to
Farragut's squadron, for we received orders
from him on Friday to come down to Pass
L'Anse-au-Loup; so we accordingly got under
way from Port Picken, and arrived at the Pass
on Saturday, making the fifty-fourth sail
over the bar, on their way up. When we
arrived there we again received orders for
to get under way for Ship Island, which we
did and just arrived here. We are going
to take our topside and yards down, two
hundred and fifty tons of coal, cables,
extra anchors, &c., so as to lighten her up
to eighteen feet; we are then going back to
the Pass, over the bar, if we can, and up
the river with the rest of the fleet to attack
and take Fort Jackson and St. Charles, and
then further up to bombard New Orleans.
At the same time we understand that Fort
is to come down and meet us. So you can
judge what a formidable undertaking it is
going to be.
"We have to pass within three hundred
yards of Fort Jackson, and if I am not very
much mistaken we will be either blown out
of the water or else annihilated to death, for
our engines and boilers will be a way above the
water and no coal in the boilers to protect

them. The fleet will be ready to attack in
five or six weeks, so it is not likely you will
hear from me until it is all over, and by
that time many of us will be gone to our
long home."
There are at least fifty vessels here now,
and others coming in every hour.
"I just heard that Columbus is taken.
Is it so?"
The Harriet Lane has just arrived from
New York with Commodore Porter on board.
HOW NEWBORN WAS TAKEN.
The following letter is from one of the
ten scouts who proceeded the skirmishes
in the advance on Newborn, and contains
several items of news not heretofore pub-
lished in any of the papers, as well as some
graphic descriptions of interest.
Newborn, March (about) 17th 1862.
DEAR MOTHER:—When it was current-
ly reported that Newborn was to be the next
destination of our expedition, I doubted it
for the reason it was made so public, but it
proved correct. Their expedition numbered
about 11,000 soldiers, besides sailors and
others. The start was delayed until late in
the afternoon, by reason of the large steamer
Louisiana running aground, supposed to be
done purposely by captain, a Baltimorean,
who was deposed and ironed. Anchored
inside Hatteras during the night; left again
about 8 A.M.; across and down the bay,
entered this river about evening, and an-
chored about twelve miles below the
city, on the opposite side. The landing of
the troops was effected the next morning.
The gunboats having shelled the woods in the
vicinity, the ordinance was taken up about
noon. I went with it, as being apparently
my only way to do anything in this expe-
dition. We soon came across the quarters
of a cavalry company, with a very apparent
of having been vacated in haste. They
were good substantial huts, as all the camps
that I have yet seen, are built as though
the occupants did not expect to be distur-
bed. The rebel home guards are getting
more than they bargained for in the States.
The main road was soon gained, the heavy
artillery and column throwing up rockets to
indicate to the fleet our position, they shelling
ahead.
About five miles from the landing, where
the first entrenchments, which we all sup-
posed, when first seen, to be the railroad
embankment, it being learned from the
negroes that it was upwards of a mile in
length. Two regiments had occupied it
but retired at our approach. The G. and
M. R. R. was gained a few rods further
on. Here the army separated, our division
proceeded along the track, the other two
by the road which ran parallel to it, at
short distances. I being an independent,
chose the track as the best walking. Some
four miles were made before dark, and the
sounding of the halt. And now I was in
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the first entrenchments, which we all sup-
posed, when first seen, to be the railroad
embankment, it being learned from the
negroes that it was upwards of a mile in
length. Two regiments had occupied it
but retired at our approach. The G. and
M. R. R. was gained a few rods further
on. Here the army separated, our division
proceeded along the track, the other two
by the road which ran parallel to it, at
short distances. I being an independent,
chose the track as the best walking. Some
four miles were made before dark, and the
sounding of the halt. And now I was in
a pickle. It had been raining off and on
during the day, but it now poured, I had
no blankets and nothing to eat having start-
ed hurriedly and not expecting to stay all
night. Sleep was out of the question. I
passed the night in shifting from one place
to another, in vain attempts to avoid the
great drops from the trees, which splashed
in my ears like tea cup falls. I was right
glad when morning broke, and as I had but
little preparation to make, was able to fall
in with the ten advance men who were ahead
of the skirmishers. In less than half an hour
we uncovered the entrenchments. We could
hardly make them out at first, it being
rather misty. We saw a collection of men
in the distance, and halted, doubting whether
they might not be the advance of the other
divisions, come out on the track. But now
there came a half dozen niggers right out
from the entrenchments and run so hard
that we could hardly hold on to them, while
Gen. Reno, who had just come up,
questioned them. They said the men we
saw were mounting cannon just received
from the city. We could see the steam
from the locomotive behind them. A very
intelligent darkey said that he heard them
talking that morning and that they said
their right (our left) was the only place they
feared. On this the General ordered the
skirmishers to fire and fall into the roads on
the left, to take the positions spoken of by
the darkeys. I waited now for the regiment
to come up, as I yet had arms to procure,
and now one long peel I now fell in with the
51st N. Y. Regiment, and remained with
them until the place was taken. As soon
as they came under fire I got a rifle. The
hill overlooked the battle, and I could
plainly see the rebels as they lay along the
main line of their works and they afforded
a much better mark than the heads of those
in the small batteries between us. There
was one continued roar of musketry, inter-
persed every few minutes by the crash of
cannon, for, I think, four hours, when they
broke and ran. But a short time they
spent there, and the march now taken up
for the city, now plainly indicated at two
or three miles distance white gathering
clouds of smoke, the brigade was burning
in a small boat, the scene beggars de-
scription. But four of the white inhabitants
remained. Their property was respected;
all else was plundered. The niggers held
high over the city. The rebel General had in-
sisted upon freely, you may feed your
sugar made by heating sugar and water,
honey will set them to robbing. Be care-
ful to keep the entrances contracted so that
but few bees can pass at a time, lest a gen-
eral robbery take place whether fed or not.
You need never fear spring if you attend
to this point in the rearing and fall.
T. B. HINES.

THE following letter is from one of the
ten scouts who proceeded the skirmishes
in the advance on Newborn, and contains
several items of news not heretofore pub-
lished in any of the papers, as well as some
graphic descriptions of interest.
Newborn, March (about) 17th 1862.
DEAR MOTHER:—When it was current-
ly reported that Newborn was to be the next
destination of our expedition, I doubted it
for the reason it was made so public, but it
proved correct. Their expedition numbered
about 11,000 soldiers, besides sailors and
others. The start was delayed until late in
the afternoon, by reason of the large steamer
Louisiana running aground, supposed to be
done purposely by captain, a Baltimorean,
who was deposed and ironed. Anchored
inside Hatteras during the night; left again
about 8 A.M.; across and down the bay,
entered