

# Carleton Place

VOL. XIV.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MARCH 30, 1864.

No. 29.

## The First Snowdrop.

Still far in the South is the sunshine of Spring;  
Pretty snowdrops, then tell me what brings them here?  
What tempts thee thy fairy-like flowers to bring  
On the snow-drift and storm, when all nature is drear?  
Oh, wert thou too weary of Winter's long night?  
Did a chance ray of sunshine thine instinct beguile?  
Or vanity tempted thee, in garment of white?  
To mock at the snow-drift, less bright than thy smile?  
Ah no! Pretty snowdrop, forgive me the thought;  
While thy white bud so meekly, so tremblingly bends,  
No fancy, by folly or vanity taught,  
With thy musings of beautiful parity blends.  
But rather, methinks, 'tis to solace the weary,  
On the bosom of Winter thou lovest to bloom;  
To teach us, no reason is ever so dreary  
But a flower may be springing to brighten its gloom.  
Like the snow that lies heavy upon thy frail flower,  
Desolation and grief on our bosom may press,  
And colder than thou in thine ice wreathed bower,  
Are they that can find not a friend to caress.  
Then why should we shrink, while thy delicate form  
Is safe in His care from the wings of the blast?  
Why lift our hearts in the midst of life's storm,  
And our hopes and our fears on his tenderness cast?

## Resignation of the Ministry.

The MacDonald-Administration no longer exists. The negotiations instituted with a view to strengthen the Ministry have failed. Canada was not successful, and yesterday morning, at half past ten, a Cabinet Council was held to consider what course should be adopted. The result arrived at was a unanimous determination to resign office. Accordingly, at one o'clock, the Premier walked to the Governor General, and placed in His Excellency's hands the resignations of all the members of the Cabinet. His Excellency was pleased to accept the resignations, and the Ministers only hold office until their successors have been appointed. Shortly after one o'clock the Governor General was seen to send for the Hon. J. Ferguson Blair, and to charge that gentleman with the formation of a new Administration. Mr. Blair asked time to consult his political friends, and to this His Excellency assented. Mr. Blair proceeded forthwith to place himself in communication with Sir E. P. Taché, but that gentleman being absent, Mr. Blair communicated with Sir E. P. Taché by telegraph at St. Thomas. An answer was received from Sir E. P. Taché last night that he would return to Quebec to-day. What success may attend Mr. Blair's application to Sir E. P. Taché, or what shape the reconstitution may assume, it is, of course, impossible to say. We can but wait patiently the course of events for an answer to these queries. But assuredly this fact is certain, that no Ministry can be constructed with a prospect of long life before it, that does not deal with the question of representative reform. It may be that the new Government, like the one that has just expired, will leave this great question in abeyance; and even then, if composed of men of integrity and ability, prepared to deal earnestly and firmly with the financial questions now pressing for solution—we do not doubt that it will be sustained by a working majority in the present House. But, assuredly, the last man among its supporters from Upper Canada will do so with reluctance—will do so simply because they know not how to do better, and will do so with the determination of demanding a just share of representation for Upper Canada on all occasions and at all seasons.

The MacDonald-Dorion Administration has not enjoyed a long existence, and a very brilliant career was not, under the circumstances, within the scope of possibility. But, in the practical routine of administering public affairs, has earned the hearty gratitude of the public. Retrospectively, the public expenditures have been effected by the use of large annual amount; many useless offices have been abolished; and not a few flagrant abuses in the public service have been exposed and redressed. The lesson taught by it is to faithful and inefficient officials, will long exercise a salutary effect throughout the country. And not only has there been a total absence of the jobbery and corruption that so disgraced our country for many years—but there has pervaded the whole proceedings of the MacDonald-Siottie Government a degree of honesty and conscientiousness in dealing with the public moneys altogether commendable. We have not the time to dissect from the policy of the Government that has just expired; but, under all the circumstances of the situation, we cannot but feel that the country has deep cause to regret that it was not permitted to complete the measures of reform on which it had entered.—Globe.

## Be Punctual.

By punctuality we do not mean the merely being in time for lectures, dinners, &c., but that spirit out of which punctuality grows—that love of accuracy, precision and vigor which makes efficient men and women.—the determination that you be in time to do shall be done, in spite of all petty obstacles, and finished off at once and finally. We believe there is a story told of Nelson and his coachmaker, which is worthy of being recorded. When he was on the eve of departing on one of his great expeditions, the coachmaker said to him—"The carriage shall be at the door, punctually at six o'clock." "A quarter before," said Nelson, "I have always been a quarter of an hour before my time, and it has made a man of me."

## Lanark Council.

Middleville, 8th March, 1864.  
Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of Lanark Township met this day, Councilors all present.  
The minutes of last session of Council having been read, approved and signed, the following documents were presented and read:  
Petition of George Dodd and others, praying the council to divide the 3rd road division of 8th con. line, the 4th division to extend from the 22nd lot to the head of the con. line.  
Account of Commissioner McLachlan, praying the council to constitute the petitioners a new road division of the 4th con. line, on the plea that the petitioners have no interest in the roads to which their statute labour is generally applied.  
Petition of George A. Tennant, for the office of Assessor, and praying to discharge the duties of the office.

Petition of James Rankin, praying to be relieved from the office of Assessor, on account of ill health.  
Petition of Robert McFee, praying to be included in the 3rd road division of the 9th con. line.  
Mr. Campbell gave notice of his intention, to introduce, at this session of council, a by-law providing for confirming an award of arbitration for the settlement of matters in dispute between the municipalities of the Township and Village of Lanark.

Mr. Mathie gave notice of his intention to move, at next session of council, for an enquiry into the financial condition of this municipality, with a view to ascertain if the demand, on the part of government for interest upon railroad debentures can be met without a special levy therefor.

On the motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yull, and carried, for the first reading, on the motion of Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, and carried, for the second reading, and on the motion of Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Yull, and carried, for the third reading and passing, the by-law providing for an award of arbitration for settling the matters in dispute between the municipalities of the Township and Village of Lanark, was read a first, second and third time and passed.

Petition of Edward Hopkins and others, praying the council not to grant the prayer of the petition of James McFee, and others, for the stopping up of a road leading through the farm of James McFee, and claiming that great public inconvenience would result from such stopping up.  
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the prayers of the petitions of George Dodd and others, and of Robert McFee be granted. Carried.

Petition of William Aitken and others, praying the council to unite the 3rd and 4th road divisions of the 11th con. line, on the plea that the aggregate number of days of statute labour of the 4th road division is only fourteen, and utterly inadequate to keep the roads of the division in repair.  
Motion of John Campbell for the office of Assessor.

Mr. Mathie moved, seconded by Mr. Yull, that the resignation of the office of Assessor, be for the reasons adduced by him, accepted. Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Yull, that the prayer of the petition of W. Aitken and others be granted. Carried.  
Mr. Reid moved, seconded by Mr. Yull, that, as it is evident that George Tennant is proposing to discharge the duties of Assessor for the small sum of \$30, could not be aware of the large increase of labour connected with the office, arising from the representation of the Township and Village of Lanark, and that he has been asked to save him from a certain loss the prayer of his petition be refused. Car.

Mr. Yull moved, seconded by Mr. Reid, that the prayer of the petition of Henry Bullock and others be granted. Car.

Mr. Mathie moved, seconded by Mr. Reid, that the prayer of the petition of John Campbell be granted. Car.

Report of Bridge Commissioners Foley and Coulter.  
Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Reid, that the petition of Edward Hopkins and others be over for 4 months.

Mr. Mathie moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Yull, that the reconsideration of the petition of James McFee and others take place at the April session of council and that James McFee be notified to suspend any measures for opening the original allowance for road.

A having occurred on the amendment and also on original motion, the Resolutions decided in favor of the amendment.  
Mr. Yull moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the application of the contractor for building the Town Hall, for interest upon the notes granted to him by the Municipal Council in 1863, be allowed, and the notes altered accordingly, in view of the evidence of the claim adduced before this council. Carried.

Mr. Campbell requested the Yeas and Nays on the foregoing resolution to be recorded.  
Yeas—Messrs. Mathie, Yull and Reid.  
Nays—Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the report of commissioners Foley and Coulter be adopted and an order made for payment. Carried.  
Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that an order be made for payment of Inspector Rankin's acct. for inspection of fuses in 1863 and 1864. Car.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that contractor M. Kirdie be paid the sum of \$20, as value for amount of contract performed. Car.  
Adjourned until Saturday, March 12th.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Town Clerk.  
Middleville, March 18th, 1864.

Middleville, March 12th.  
Pursuant to adjournment the municipal council of the township of Lanark met this day—all the councilors present.  
The minutes of last session of council having been read, approved and signed, the following documents were presented and read:  
Memorial of Duncan Ballantyne, petitioner of Road Survey, desiring to be instructed in relation to allowing the use of the road survey under his charge to contractors under road commissions.

Petition of Alex. Rankin and others, praying the council to direct the application of the statute labour of the 3rd road division of the 10th con. line to the lapportment of the line opposite the 15th lot and original allowance for road between the 15th and 16th lots of the 9th con.  
Petition of George Aitken and 25 ratepayers, praying the council to amend the by-law providing for funding fuses, so that

more than two fuses may be licensed in the municipality.

Mr. Mathie gave notice of his intention to introduce, at this session of council, a by-law to provide for the appointment of Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence-viewers, and of a by-law providing for the amendment of a by-law passed by this council for the appointment of certain municipal officers for the year 1864.

On the motion of Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Yull, for the first reading, and carried; on the motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Reid, the second reading, and carried; and on the motion of Mr. Yull, seconded by Mr. Reid, for the carrying of the name of James Rank, as Assessor from a certain by-law, and the insertion of the name of John Campbell therein as Assessor reading a third time and passing, the by-law providing for amending a certain by-law was read a first, second and third time, the necessary alterations made therein, and was passed.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that this council go into committee of the whole for the investigation of the financial affairs of this municipality, and that Mr. Yull be chairman thereof.

The committee produced a report showing that, after providing for all present liabilities, a balance of \$113.74 remains on hand.

Mr. Mathie moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the foregoing report be adopted, and that the clerk be instructed to examine the data upon which it is based for its verification before the next meeting of council. Car.

Mr. Mathie moved, seconded by Mr. Yull, that the Reeve furnish the clerk with an order to draw the last instalment of the debt due this municipality by that of the village of Lanark, as awarded by arbitration, and that the Clerk pay the same over to the Treasurer. Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the Clerk write to the several pathmasters of the road division in which a union or division road divisions have been made by resolution of council, explaining the changes effected, and the names of the parties petitioning therefor. Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Reid, that owing to the misapprehension, on the part of the clerk in relation to the law for licensing fuses, whereby the sum of \$5 has been charged in the case of the opinion of the clerk, the clerk be instructed to refund the sum of \$5 to the parties who have paid it. Car.

On the motion of Mr. Yull, seconded by Mr. Campbell, for the first reading and carried, on the motion of Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Campbell for the second reading and carried, and on the motion of Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Reid, for filling the blanks with the following names and numbers, that is to say: 1st con. line, John Melvin and Jas. Boyle; 2nd con. line, Henry Gallinger, John Miller, Edward Giles, Thos. Molincaux, and Charles Stewart; 3rd con. line, Daniel McCurdy, John Cunningham, Robert Ballantyne, Wm. Drummond; 4th con. line, George Gilles, Robert Anderson, J. W. Anderson and Henry Bullock; 5th con. line, Charles Closs, Wm. Scott and Robert Craig; 6th con. line, John Miller, James McKestrick, Peter Lawson and George Affleck; 8th con. line, Joseph Graham, John Wright, J. P. Perreik, Wm. Ritchie and James Watt; 9th con. line, Michael Bennett, Henry Rogers, Gavin McAlister, James Mitchell and Thos. McGeer; 9th con. line, Timothy Sullivan, James Arnot, John Tariff, Robert McFee; 10th con. line, Alexander Sibbitt, James Smith, David Campbell, Wm. Angus; 11th con. line, Thos. Irwin, Wm. Green, James Scouler; 12th con. line, Thos. Jackson, Jr., Benjamin James, John McCay; rear of 12th con., Wm. Halpern, George Kellogg and Patrick Savage; Thomas Kalso, Ed. Ball, James Henderson, John McDonald, James Rankin, Joseph Stoddard, Patrick Ryan, James Rankin, Wm. Angus, J. McGeer and Robert Tennant, Pound-keepers; and Wm. Stead, James Young and H. Hammond, Fence-viewers, reading at third time and passing, the by-law providing for the appointment of Pathmasters, Pound-keepers and Fence-viewers, was read a first, second and third time, the blanks filled up, as above noted, and passed.

Account of Peter Reid for fire wood for use in Town Hall, amount \$1.50. Ordered to be paid.

Account of Town Clerk for postage and stationery, from 18th Sept. 1863 till 6th Jan. 1864. Amount \$3.94. Ordered to be paid.

Account of H. Russell, Esq., for Municipal blanks, \$10.59. Ordered to be paid.

Mr. Mathie moved, seconded by Mr. Yull, that all documents at present before this council undisposed of, lie over until next session of council.

Adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th day of April.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Town Clerk.  
Middleville, 21st March, 1864.

Rifle Match.  
The annual match of the St. Lawrence Rifle Association will be held at Cornwall on the 5th of July. At a meeting of the Council held in Brockville on Monday, a local committee was submitted to the Council and agreed to. It is expected that about \$700 or \$800 will be raised by subscription, which sum will be offered in prizes. The inhabitants of Cornwall are determined to do their duty in the matter, the Mayor, Mr. Allen, and other gentlemen taking great interest in the preliminaries. Formerly the association was known as that of Military District No. 2, but districts being now done away with, the name was altered on Monday to that of the St. Lawrence Rifle Association.—Recorder.

THE HEART.—Dr. Lee, an eminent physician, asserts that he has discovered—by what means we are not told—that the heart is the organ or seat of the nervous sensibility in the highest degree, and that the brain has long been supposed. Therefore the Bible when it speaks of the heart-broken, the heart-sorrowing, the heart-grieving, the heart-bleeding, does not use language unwarranted by physiological science, but what the recent discoveries of that science have demonstrated to be literally true.

Madame Seane, of the Berlin opera, is such a favorite there, that she has been engaged for life at an enormous salary, with a six months' vacation annually to rest herself.

Whenever the wandering demons of drunkenness find a ship drifts the steps are heavily laden, and the streets are filled with the wretched.

## Printing and Stationery.

(From the Globe, N.Y.)  
The Legislative Assembly yesterday adopted a report from the Joint Committee on Printing, in which it was recommended that tenders should be asked for the printing, printing, and binding of the House of Commons for five years from the first of January next. This decision was arrived at in the face of a very strong case which was made out of the present contractors for the printing. Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. have for some years executed the printing and binding of the House of Commons in a very satisfactory manner. They were willing to be paid to renew their contract on the old terms, and naturally enough, many members thought nothing better could be done. But as the tender system has worked so well, it was deemed advisable to adhere to it. By a fair trial, the House decided in favor of the tender system, and the old contractors, and to ask for tenders.

We could not well have a stronger endorsement of the tender principle than is thus afforded. We feel sure that many members would have regretted the necessity of leaving the printing and binding of the House of Commons to the tender system.

The question arises, why does Parliament not extend the application of this principle in which they have just shown such faith? Why should not the various departments of the Government be put on the same footing? Why is it that the printing and binding of the House of Commons is the only one in which the principle is applied? The principle which holds good in the one case, should apply in the other. If a Minister is to have the privilege of ordering his printing wherever he pleases, or where the printer may be found, it is not fair that the Parliamentary majority have an equal right to shower its printing patronage upon its favorites. If there is any difference, indeed, it is on the side of the Legislature, as being the higher authority in regard to the disposition of public moneys. The House of Commons has already many thousands of dollars by the contract system, and it is undoubted that the Department's might have been more by the adoption of the same system. Why, then, let us ask, is it not done?

It is clearly the interest of any Government that such a change should be made. The House of Commons has already many thousands of dollars by the contract system, and it is undoubted that the Department's might have been more by the adoption of the same system. Why, then, let us ask, is it not done?

In return, the Opposition papers are now endeavoring to cast a good deal of odium upon the present Government for the manner in which they sustained their Quebec case, and on the motion of Mr. Moore, a case in an early half as bad as that of Mr. Foot's. They simply show that according to the Public Accounts, Mr. Blackburn had about \$25,000 dollars worth of patronage in 1863. It is not fair to jump at the conclusion that his accounts are made up in the same scandalous way as were Mr. Foot's. It is quite time enough to say that when the evidence to show it. At present we incline to the opinion that Mr. Blackburn's prices will be found much more reasonable than were those of the chief Quebec organist of the Coalition. Indeed, it is shown that, altogether, the Department paid some thirty thousand dollars for printing, stationery, &c. in 1863, than they did either in 1861 or 1862. It will not be pretended, however, that Mr. Blackburn's prices have been as low as could have been obtained by an appeal to public competition. A good deal of money has undoubtedly been saved by the change from Mr. Foot to Mr. Blackburn, but that is not enough. What is wanted is a change of the system. It is a vicious and no one, be it ever so desirous, can work it without injury to the public interest.

The motive for giving Mr. Blackburn patronage to the extent of \$25,000 a year, is, of course, a political one. Ministers know that they require an organ at Quebec, and that they require a political organ. Ministers know that they require a political organ. Ministers know that they require a political organ.

As there are three or four vacancies for officers to qualify at the military school of instruction, we would recommend young men from the country to make immediate application to Brigadier Major Jackson, such application to contain name, age, residence, and whether British subjects by birth or naturalization. Papers who take first class certificates receive \$100, those taking second class certificates \$50. This amount, it is expected, will pay for board and something more. The passage of candidates to Toronto where the military school is situated, will be paid whether certificates are obtained or otherwise.—Recorder.

Brigade Majors.  
The Perth Examiner is not pleased with the dismissal of Brigadier Major Montgomery. He says so, but in his commendatory remarks he speaks disparagingly of Brigadier Major Jackson. This is unjust. Our contemporary says:

"We know nothing whatever of Major Jackson as a Militia officer; but as he is engaged in business in Brockville, we do not see how he is to give the required attention to the very large military district now placed under his control, unless he confuses his attention altogether to it, and be very much better than those of the Militia, it is very evident that Ministers are incurring a good deal of censure for nothing. They are furnishing their opponents with an argument which is being used in every possible way, and in return they get only a doubtful advantage. What is wanted is a more efficient Militia. They should, for motives of self-interest, if for no higher one, put an end to this. All that is wanted is an extension to the Departmental printing and stationery of the system which is now applied to the Legislative printing. Why Ministers serve their own interests, and the interests of the public, by adopting so just a reform?"

A PRINTER'S ERROR.—A ludicrous blunder appears in a Ripon paper, caused by a line which properly belonged to a meeting report having been accidentally placed before the announcements of births. The record read as follows:—"On the 2nd inst., at Ellington, the wife of Mr. Terry, master of a son. He spoke indignantly, but was understood to say that, on the 2nd inst., at Bonedgate, Ripon the wife of Mr. Joseph Lonsdale, tailor, of a daughter."

A son of the Ripon, who is going to market with a sack of potatoes, being discovered that the sack was getting full, whereupon he dismounted, and the potatoes on his shoulder and again mounted, saying, "It was better that he should carry the potatoes, he was bringing them to the market."

"What do we most need?" "Injustice. Where do we find it?" In justice.

## Doctor Chambers.

The Recorder says we see it stated in the Central Canadian of last week that Dr. Chambers, father of the worthy and popular M. P. for Brockville, is supposed to be a prisoner of war in the hands of the Confederates. We trust this may be incorrect. We publish below an extract we have been permitted to make from a letter written on the 23rd ult., by the Doctor, to H. S. McDonald, Esq., Barrister of this town, in order that the Doctor's numerous friends may see what that gentleman was then engaged in. The letter is written from Newbern, North Carolina:

"I told you I would write you on my leaving. I am much pleased with the town which I have taken. I spent two days in the city of New York, one in Jersey City, and then came on to Washington. There I was introduced to the Surgeon General of the United States Army, who is a thorough gentleman. The same afternoon I received from him a letter of introduction to the States Army."

After having visited the principal parks, and Government buildings (staying two days for that purpose) I left for Baltimore en route for Fort Monroe, at which latter place I was ordered to report, the Headquarters for Virginia and North Carolina being there. I received orders to report at the City of Newbern, North Carolina, where I am now. It is one of the most beautiful cities I have ever seen, notwithstanding the disasters and devastation of the war. We have about 15,000 inhabitants, black and white.

Every street is adorned with beautiful trees overhanging the streets and sidewalks. There are many very fine buildings, which are principally occupied by the soldiers. You know the place was taken by Gen. Burnside, and is now occupied by Northern troops. It is guarded by five forts and emplacements, and we consider it very strong. The Meuse and Kent rivers, with many vessels of war, guard it on the East and South sides. We had a raid, and the Railroad over which I came here was torn up by the Southerners, but since replaced. The Southerners were about 15,000 strong, but were gallantly repulsed, since which time the Meuse and Kent rivers have been strongly fortified. We are expecting another raid, but I play them if they come again. They burned one of our gunboats and a splendid one it was. So you see I am in the midst of it. I am in charge of two camps north and south of the city. If you could see me on my charger every morning in military costume, visiting me, I consider it a time had arrived for a lengthy period of peace, and the hands of the party who called themselves the Conservative party, when we should endeavor to prove to the country that an Administration could be formed from the then Opposition equal to the task of conducting the affairs of the country in a satisfactory manner. With that, I addressed myself directly to the members of the Opposition, although not at that time agreeing with them on all points, except one particular point. At all events, I felt it my duty to approach them, and I must say they responded as cordially as was possible for a party to do under the circumstances. An Administration was formed, the members of which were composed altogether of the Opposition. An adjournment of the House followed shortly afterwards, a vote of supply having been granted, and we proceeded to fill the Administrative duties which devolved upon the Government. From that time, the House has been in session, and our hands which would have been embroiled in a stronger Government than we were at that time. We had the Grand Trunk difficulty as agreed upon before we came into office; we had the postal arrangement, too, on our hands, and various other questions of great importance; and we proceeded with a desire to settle those matters comfortably to the wishes and expectations of the people of this country. We had been promised fair play in our efforts to carry out the Government of the country, and when Parliament assembled we were met with a vote of confidence passed, on motion of the member for Kingston. The difficulties which had preceded were not lessened by that vote. It is not necessary that I should enter into details in regard to the course of the Government of the country, but it is enough to say that the embarrassments which then beset the administration were of a very serious nature. I was left with about one third of the Administration which had been formed in 1862, but I felt I had still a task before me which I would undertake, and I invited gentlemen to fill the situations which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of my former colleagues; and, on looking back on what then took place, I say now I have nothing to regret in regard to my own conduct in relation to that matter, and certainly I have nothing to regret in regard to the choice I made at that occasion. I had confidence in the gentlemen who had honored me with their co-operation, and joined the government, and went together to the country. And while on this subject, I may say that since you, Mr. Speaker, joined the Government, such confidence in the choice I made at that occasion. I had confidence in the gentlemen who had honored me with their co-operation, and joined the government, and went together to the country. And while on this subject, I may say that since you, Mr. Speaker, joined the Government, such confidence in the choice I made at that occasion. I had confidence in the gentlemen who had honored me with their co-operation, and joined the government, and went together to the country. And while on this subject, I may say that since you, Mr. Speaker, joined the Government, such confidence in the choice I made at that occasion. I had confidence in the gentlemen who had honored me with their co-operation, and joined the government, and went together to the country. And while on this subject, I may say that since you, Mr. Speaker, joined the Government, such confidence in the choice I made at that occasion. 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...and a different expectation on entering the House, went into opposition to the Government. Their constituents are the judges of their conduct, but with regard to ourselves, we have considered the position of matters fully and fairly, and have not shrunk from the responsibility of placing our resignations in the hands of His Excellency, with a view to arrangements being made, which we hope will be more satisfactory to this House and the country generally. I cannot conceal from myself that, in battling with the difficulties we had to encounter since I undertook the task of forming an Administration, I must have created feelings of a bitter political, and perhaps personal, nature against myself. As to that I must leave the country to judge myself and my colleagues; but the course we have pursued, but it is quite clear that, with the feelings engendered against myself personally, there might be peculiar obstacles in the way of any arrangement I might attempt to make in order to form a Government unilaterally strong in this House, and that the great interest of the Province which requires that we should give our best attention to the passing of various important measures as early as possible, appeared to point out the necessity of myself, at all events, retiring from the position I hold. I determined, therefore, to resign that position, and my colleagues with me have unanimously placed their resignations in the hands of His Excellency the Governor General. I may add that during the time I have had the honor of holding this responsible position, I may have said many things I regret, but I am not the only person who has had to ask the House charitably to interpret words hastily uttered, and to believe that when I said something which appeared very pointed, or malicious, I did not intend it to be so. I am, therefore, I trust, not alone in this respect. I desire so far as I am concerned, to give and take, and I shall be as ready to forgive injuries as I am to seek to avoid them. Mr. Cartier seconded the motion which was carried unanimously, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

### Continuation of the Ministerial Crisis.

[From the Globe.]

Quebec, March 23.  
Wednesday, 1 o'clock.  
On the arrival of the Governor General in town at noon today, Sir E. P. Tache had the honor of an interview with His Excellency. What passed between them, I have not learned; but as the result of their conference, very shortly afterwards, Mr. Cartier was sent for by His Excellency, and requested to undertake the task of forming a new Administration. Mr. Cartier asked time to consult his friends, and to this the Governor General assented.

Four o'clock.  
You will see from the proceedings in the Assembly at three o'clock, that my despatch of this morning was confirmed by the state of Mr. Cartier himself. The galleries were not crowded today, as no decisive announcement was expected to be made. Sir E. P. Tache, Sir Narcisse Bellefleur, Hon. Mr. Lacombe, and Hon. Dr. Smith were the only members of the Upper House in the Council gallery.

A meeting of the Lower Canada supporters of the Macdonald-Dorion Administration was held at two o'clock today. All of those in town were present. I am assured that the best feeling was manifested, and that Mr. Cartier need not expect to receive any accession of strength from among Mr. Dorion's Lower Canada friends.

A meeting of the Upper Canada supporters of the Government is also being held in the Railway Committee-room. It was held immediately after the House adjourned, and is now going on; when it breaks up I will probably learn what passed.

It is reported that Mr. Cartier wishes to obtain the co-operation of Mr. John A. Macdonald in the task of constructing a new Government; but that Mr. Macdonald declines to take part. Mr. Macdonald has been for some days confining his room—his said by a recent attack of lambo.

It is currently rumored that Mr. Cartier is desirous of proceeding with the task entrusted to him unless Mr. Macdonald joins him. The Hon. Alex. Campbell (who has gone home to Kingston) may, however, be applied to by Mr. Cartier in the event of Mr. John A. Macdonald persisting in his refusal.

Opinions here differ widely as to Mr. Cartier's chances of failure or success. Many are of the opinion that the aspirants to seats in the Cabinet are very numerous on the Opposition bench, and that Mr. Cartier will be unable to make up his list without disappointing and alienating several of his partisans; and they argue that as Mr. Cartier cannot afford to lose a single follower, he will soon relinquish the task he has undertaken. Others, however, are of the opinion that he will accomplish the task at all hazards, and if not sustained will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. A very short time will dissolve all doubts.

The Quebec Chronicle (Mr. Cartier's organ) has an article this morning concerning Lord Monck for sending the Earl of Russell Blair—under the guise of commendation to the reigning Ministers for advising that course. The article lays down the principle that when a Government resigns the leader of the Opposition should immediately be sent for, and declare that the attempt to set aside so proper a principle is a practice to strike a blow at Responsible Government, and to defeat the securities which the constitution exacts from the administrators of the State. It asserts that Mr. Cartier or Mr. John A. Macdonald should have been sent for, and that they could have formed, without any delay, a Government that would have been emphatically strong.

The Opposition members of the Assembly have been busy all day drawing up imaginary programmes of the Cabinet to be formed by Mr. Cartier and his colleagues. They have all lists of the members expected to support it when formed. One such list includes the names of five or six Western Liberals, who would be very much astonished to see their names in such association.

Passengers by the Grand Trunk down train yesterday arrived in Quebec five hours behind time, the train having run off the track near Arthabaska in consequence of a broken rail. To-day the down-train was again two hours late, having run off the track near Richmond from a similar cause.

Six o'clock.  
The meeting of the Upper Canada Liberals continued for upwards of an hour. Twenty-nine members of the Assembly were present—being the whole of the supporters of the late Government remaining in town, except four, and the absence of these four was satisfactorily accounted for by sickness or otherwise. Retrospective statements were made of all that had passed during the crisis, and resolutions were adopted approving of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's course while holding the reins of power, and endorsing the policy of the Macdonald-Dorion Administration. The language held by all the gentlemen present was such as to indicate, in plain connection with the proceedings at the Lower Canada session, that Mr. Cartier cannot reckon upon a single defection from the ranks of the Liberal party.

The latest rumor is that Mr. Cartier finds the task a very difficult one; that the

Moderate section of the Opposition very much dislike his being Premier of the Government; and that his conduct as leader of the Opposition this session has been such as to increase the hostility previously existing against him on his own side of the House. It is confidently asserted that the Townshippers are insisting that any new Government to be formed shall deal with the question of representative reform.

Seven o'clock.  
Another turn of the kaleidoscope has occurred! Mr. Cartier has just come down to the House, and it has transpired that he has failed to form a Government, and that Sir E. P. Tache has been charged with the task of constructing a Cabinet.

It appears that on sounding his party, Mr. Cartier found so little cordiality—so little disposition to follow his leadership—in fact, on the part of many, so thorough a distaste to him in the capacity of Prime Minister—that he was compelled to abandon the hope of forming a Government that would be respectably sustained even by the Opposition members of the Assembly! Mr. Cartier therefore waited on the Governor General, accompanied by Sir E. P. Tache, and requested that His Excellency would develop on that gentleman the duty of constructing a Government, as more likely to be accepted by the party whom he, Cartier, had assumed to lead. It is understood that His Excellency adopted this suggestion—that he requested Col. Tache to undertake the duty, and that Col. Tache accepted it.

Nine o'clock.  
It is understood that Sir E. P. Tache has not himself into communication with Mr. John A. Macdonald, and that that gentleman has undertaken the formation of the Upper Canada section of a new Administration.

Some vague rumors are in circulation that a Coalition will be attempted, and that overtures will be made to Messrs. Ferguson Blair and McDougall. But the general impression is that John A. Macdonald, and all the hopefulness of getting the Upper Canada Liberals to act with him to think of making such a proposition, and that he will strive to construct his section of the Cabinet with strict adherence to old party lines.

The French Canadian Opposition members declare that they want no Coalition. Their hopes have been buoyed up by a queer story that some one has crammed them with, to the effect that in the event of a general election Mr. John A. Macdonald would carry seven or eight constituencies now held by members of the Liberal party. It is reported that Mr. Cartier telegraphed to Mr. Campbell, of Kingston, requesting that gentleman to act in conjunction with him in forming a new Government, and that Mr. Campbell refused. It is, however, added that he has since consented to take Mr. Cartier under Col. Tache to Mr. Macdonald, and will come down to Quebec to-morrow.

Mr. Cartier is understood to be willing to take a position in the new Government under Col. Tache. It is not believed here that a Government can be formed by C. L. Tache and by Mr. Macdonald, should it venture to demand one. No little curiosity is expressed to see with what grace Mr. Cartier will to-morrow announce his miserable failure to form a Government, after all his bragadoos about being the strongest man in the House!

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 22.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. ROYAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT. Mr. Abbott presented the final report of the Hochelega Election Committee, as follows:

"That in the opinion of your committee the consent of the parties, by them filed in this matter, that both the petition and the defence be declared not to be frivolous or vexatious, does not in any respect bind your committee to report in conformity with such consent, and that no evidence has been offered tending to show the correctness in point of fact of the declaration so consented to; but that in deference to the practice which the committee is informed has hitherto been implicitly sanctioned by the committee of the House, and that by a different course the parties might be taken by surprise." The report closed by intimating as the final decision of the committee:—"1. That the Hon. A. Dorion was duly elected for Hochelega at the last election. 2. That neither the petition nor the defence of the Hon. A. Dorion was frivolous or vexatious."

Mr. Irvine moved that, with the consent of both parties, the Hochelega Election Committee have leave to adjourn till the 30th of March. Carried.

Attorney General Macdonald said it had become generally known that the Hon. Mr. Ferguson Blair had been commissioned by His Excellency to undertake the task of forming a new Administration. So far no report had reached him of the progress which Blair had made, and he desired to allow the necessary time, he moved that the House do now adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Cartier—Till when?  
Attorney General Macdonald—Till to-morrow.

Mr. Cartier—Then, I second the motion. The House then, at a quarter past three o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

Quebec, March 24.  
The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Dunkin moved that the Ottawa County Election Committee have leave to adjourn, till Tuesday, the 12th April. Carried.

Attorney-General Macdonald laid on the table returns with reference to tavern licenses issued in 1883; with reference to free grants of land, and papers relating to the diminished form of the County of Bruce, and the appointment of Mr. McLaughlin as his successor.

Attorney-General Macdonald said he had no further information to give the House as to the progress of the proceedings with regard to the organization of a new Government, and he should feel bound to ask that the House do now adjourn—the supposed till Monday next—in consequence of the previous order of the House. The hon. member for Hon. Macdonald would probably give the House an explanation of the matter when he was placed in the hands.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said he had informed the House yesterday that His Excellency had honored him with a summons to wait upon him with regard to the formation of a new Government. He was now empowered to inform the House that previous to that, after the conference which took place here,

three Hon. Mr. Ferguson Blair and Sir E. P. Tache had failed to come to the issue of the formation of a new Government. Sir E. P. Tache was expected to return to Montreal on Monday morning. His Excellency had a conference with him, Sir E. P. Tache, with regard to the formation of a new Government. Sir E. P. Tache was expected to return to Montreal on Monday morning. His Excellency had a conference with him, Sir E. P. Tache, with regard to the formation of a new Government.

It is confidently asserted from his own side of the House, that Mr. John A. Macdonald is strongly disinclined to be the leader of the Upper Canada section of the new Government, or even to enter the Cabinet at all, on the ground of his weak health and the necessity of his giving attention to his private affairs. It is now generally believed that Mr. Campbell will be the leader of the Upper Canada section of the new Government, and that Mr. Macdonald will be the leader of the Lower Canada section.

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country desire to have these men in places of trust and confidence? Do the electors of South Lanark wish to have the financial affairs of the country again placed in their hands? If not let them watch, narrowly, the votes of their member, and see what side he will take in this new shuffle. The question to be decided in a few days, will be not as to the "difference between Turcotte and Stott," but whether the old corrupt leaders of the Coalition shall be reinstated in power or better men selected?

The following is the opinion of the "Montreal Witness," which a large majority of our readers will accept as good authority:

Quebec, March 24.  
It is now manifest that Messrs. Cartier, Galt, and John A. Macdonald, are afraid of their own photographs on the public mind. Mr. Cartier yesterday prevailed on Sir E. P. Tache to forego his purpose of persevering in his retirement from public life, and having accomplished that, he went to the Governor General, (as he himself said today, in the course of seconding a motion of adjournment), and told him that he (Mr. Cartier) could report no other progress in the task of forming a Government than that he had prevailed on Sir E. P. Tache to undertake the task. Accordingly, Col. Tache assumed the task, at once entrusted the formation of the Lower Canada section to Mr. Cartier, who, it is understood, took in Mr. Galt, Mr. McGee, Mr. Chapin, and Mr. Campbell. He also stipulated for the admission of the leadership of the Hon. Mr. Campbell. The object of this arrangement is to prevent a "Canada-Galt-Macdonald" Cabinet to the people "under the style and firm" of the Tache-Campbell Government, just as some men do when they fall in business, paint out the name on the old sign and substitute that of a solvent friend. But surely the point is too transparent. There can be no doubt but that the thing will be looked upon by all candid people as a clumsy dodge to cheat honest creditors. Indeed, the Lower Canada supporters of the trio do not hesitate to express their fears that the thing will not do. Mr. Cartier has already threatened them with a dissolution for the purpose of creating a threatened meeting.

During the forenoon, the most energetic efforts were made by Mr. Cartier to fill the Upper Canada section, but without success. About noon he was willing to give three seats in his Cabinet to members from opposite side of the House, follow on or following. Mr. Foley was personally invited, but I know not what was the result. Before the House met, it was understood that no further progress could be made, and hence the fact that Mr. Campbell's presence was needed to enable the arrangements to be completed.

### Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 25th March.

MR. DORION—The all-important topic of discussion here, during the past week, has been the resignation of the Macdonald-Dorion Administration, and the attempts which have been made; by several parties, to form a new one. You are well aware that at the last general election, a good working majority of the House of Assembly, was pledged and elected to support the Government then in power; and had it not been for the defection or treachery of a few individuals calling themselves Reformers, who either went over to the enemy or played into their hands, there would have been no difficulty in carrying on the Government, and in carrying out, by legislation, the many useful measures and reforms announced at the opening of the session. On those who have played false, then, be the responsibility of the present state of affairs.

For several days previous to the announcement of the break-up, it was known to those privileged to see a little behind the scenes that it would be impossible to go on, so obstructive was the policy, not so much of the opposition proper, as of the few individuals, who, as it were, held the balance of power, professing patriotism but acting as every body knows, from motives of personal pique and ill-will, to the gentlemen at the helm of affairs.

Had there been the slightest desire on the part of Lower Canadians to meet their friends half way, or even to make the slightest concession, a good and useful Government might have been formed by Mr. Ferguson Blair, and Sir E. P. Tache, who, you will remember, one of our strongest adherents in the Baldwin-Lafontaine times. But the Cartier influence was too strong, apparently, even for Sir E. P. Tache. All offers or attempts at compromise have been rejected by Mr. Cartier and his friends, who they themselves rejected when offered by Upper Canadians, and this will greatly increase the difficulty of the position.

Up till the moment I am writing, little or no progress has been made by Sir E. P. Tache in the formation of his Cabinet; not that he cannot find men willing to accept of office, but the men selected cannot count upon the support of a majority of the U. C. section of the House.

Remove, and I trust you will consider it only as rumor, for nothing certain is yet known, gives the names of the following gentlemen as the new Cabinet, that is to be, viz:—

For L. C., Tache, Cartier, Galt, McGee, Chapin and Taschereau.

For U. C., Campbell, John A. Macdonald, Street, Cockburn, Foley and Shanley.

Other names, such as Langavien and Curling, are spoken of; but I believe all is yet in a state of chaos.

What Upper Canada is to expect from a Government composed of such material, I leave you and your friends to conjecture.

At a meeting of the late ministerial side of the House, a unanimous vote of approval of the general policy of the Government, was passed.

I am glad to learn that some of our municipal bodies are interesting themselves in the subject of education for the deaf and blind—a class of persons who, if neglected, are lost to society, and I might also say lost to themselves. The last census sets down the number of deaf, in Canada at 1400, and the blind at 1000. This is no doubt much under the mark. My opinion

is that the total number is between three and four thousand. Many of the number, from their age and other circumstances, are beyond the reach of improvement, but there are very many who would gladly avail themselves of any means which might be placed within their reach, to improve their condition—and while such liberal provision is made for the education of those who can help themselves, it is scarcely creditable to our province that so little has been done for a class so largely entitled to our sympathy.

### Where are We?

Every change of ministry that takes place, or that is attempted, demonstrates more and more clearly that the two Provinces of Canada cannot get on under the present system. We would call them the united Provinces, or more briefly, Canada, without the qualifying title of Province at all, but that either designation would be a misnomer. We are no more united than a cat and a dog would be were they tied together by the tails.

And apart from a few generous and patriotic minds, there is no national feeling to entitle us to speak of Canada as one country. The greater part of our politicians and people put some *esprit de corps* or sentiment of nationality, or denominational or sectional interest, before their allegiance to the country as a whole.

If Upper Canada confides in a public man, he can obtain no adequate support in Lower Canada; and any one who faithfully represents the dominant or priest party, in Lower Canada, can obtain no support, except what is purchased, in Upper Canada. To conciliate this priest party in Lower Canada, Upper Canada consented to be represented by a Roman Catholic, and not a very popular one either, in the last administration; but the very fact that he was supported by Protestant Upper Canada put the Lower Canada *parti pris* in opposition, a party which cannot be satisfied short of having everything its own way, and which, to that end, must have, in the highest position in the ministry, the most efficient tool for this purpose. No matter how *gracioso*, unprincipled, unscrupulous and wasteful, the man may be, if he is only a clever intriguer, a plausible cajoler, and a bold and successful purchaser of votes, so that the hierarchy may, through him, obtain a majority, and virtually rule the country, he is the man for them and for the majority of the French Canadian people. But can such an one obtain the support of Upper Canada? Not at all. He will only obtain those who are the most corrupt and unscrupulous through favors from the public purse, and that is such a suicidal process, that Canada has been almost ruined by it already.

In this evenly balanced state of parties or rather, we might say, of nationalities, or more correctly still, of religions, it is obvious that the most corrupt and unscrupulous party has a great advantage over the other. An honest Ministry will not purchase support at the expense of the Province, while an unscrupulous one will, like Sir Robert Walpole, secure votes upon the principle that every man has his price. If, therefore, Mr. Cartier goes into power again, an event which we regard as scarcely within the bounds of probability, we may look out for a rapid depletion of the public purse, in favor of all bribable interest. The powerful support of the united railways of Canada may be secured by heavy postal subsidies. Any protestant denomination which will accept a money consideration for their support, may get it. Any section of the country that will support him in return for some local advantage—say the remission of some debt to the Province—may obtain its share. In fact, judging from the past, there will be no limit, but the falling credit of the Province, to expenditures which the exponent of the priest party will sanction to purchase support.

The country will thus be still further loaded down with debt and taxation; not to promote good objects, but to give us a way to keep the hierarchy in the ascendant, and the most singular thing of all, that the greater portion of our enlightened British merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, through an innate prejudice against Upper Canada Liberals, may, from past experience, be expected to side with the hierarchy and corruption. When will men break off party trammels, and look to the interest of the country at large, instead of those that are sectional and individual!—*Witness*.

### Game Protection.

"Sportsmen are warned that the law imposes a penalty on those who shoot partridges or woodcock between March 1st and July 4th."—*Brookville Recorder*.

The above is a mistake, and we copy it for the purpose of giving it a contradiction. The Game protection law, passed in the year 1860, and not since repealed, provides that Woodcock shall not be killed during the term from the 1st day of March to the 15th day of July; and that Partridge shall not be killed between the first of February and the first of September, in any year.

The provisions of this law will be found in 23rd Vic. Cap. 55, and for the information of those who may not have the Statutes, we will copy a few of the sections of the Act. It may have trouble to the members of the Game Protection Club of these counties and expense to any persons who might feel tempted to break the law:—

1. From and after the passing of this act, the Act intitled: "An Act respecting Game Laws of Upper Canada," chapter sixty-one in the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year.

3. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge or Pheasant shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

4. No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of October in any year.

5. No Woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of July in any year.

6. No Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of April and the first day of August in any year.

7. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge, or Pheasant, Quail or Woodcock, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds, other than by shooting, at any time whatever; nor shall any trap, net or snare be made, used, or set wholly or in part for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

8. No Deer shall be trapped or taken by

means of traps or snares at any time whatever; nor shall any traps be set or created for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

9. No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds hereinbefore mentioned within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to be on the party charged, nor shall any sale of any of the game mentioned in this Act take place save within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods hereinbefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof, nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful save within such period of fourteen days.

10. No eggs of any kind of the birds above enumerated, and hereby declared to be Game, shall be wantonly destroyed at any time.

11. Every offense against any provisions of this Act shall be punished summarily on more clearly that the two Provinces of Canada cannot get on under the present system. We would call them the united Provinces, or more briefly, Canada, without the qualifying title of Province at all, but that either designation would be a misnomer. We are no more united than a cat and a dog would be were they tied together by the tails.

And apart from a few generous and patriotic minds, there is no national feeling to entitle us to speak of Canada as one country. The greater part of our politicians and people put some *esprit de corps* or sentiment of nationality, or denominational or sectional interest, before their allegiance to the country as a whole.

If Upper Canada confides in a public man, he can obtain no adequate support in Lower Canada; and any one who faithfully represents the dominant or priest party, in Lower Canada, can obtain no support, except what is purchased, in Upper Canada. To conciliate this priest party in Lower Canada, Upper Canada consented to be represented by a Roman Catholic, and not a very popular one either, in the last administration; but the very fact that he was supported by Protestant Upper Canada put the Lower Canada *parti pris* in opposition, a party which cannot be satisfied short of having everything its own way, and which, to that end, must have, in the highest position in the ministry, the most efficient tool for this purpose. No matter how *gracioso*, unprincipled, unscrupulous and wasteful, the man may be, if he is only a clever intriguer, a plausible cajoler, and a bold and successful purchaser of votes, so that the hierarchy may, through him, obtain a majority, and virtually rule the country, he is the man for them and for the majority of the French Canadian people. But can such an one obtain the support of Upper Canada? Not at all. He will only obtain those who are the most corrupt and unscrupulous through favors from the public purse, and that is such a suicidal process, that Canada has been almost ruined by it already.

In this evenly balanced state of parties or rather, we might say, of nationalities, or more correctly still, of religions, it is obvious that the most corrupt and unscrupulous party has a great advantage over the other. An honest Ministry will not purchase support at the expense of the Province, while an unscrupulous one will, like Sir Robert Walpole, secure votes upon the principle that every man has his price. If, therefore, Mr. Cartier goes into power again, an event which we regard as scarcely within the bounds of probability, we may look out for a rapid depletion of the public purse, in favor of all bribable interest. The powerful support of the united railways of Canada may be secured by heavy postal subsidies. Any protestant denomination which will accept a money consideration for their support, may get it. Any section of the country that will support him in return for some local advantage—say the remission of some debt to the Province—may obtain its share. In fact, judging from the past, there will be no limit, but the falling credit of the Province, to expenditures which the exponent of the priest party will sanction to purchase support.

The country will thus be still further loaded down with debt and taxation; not to promote good objects, but to give us a way to keep the hierarchy in the ascendant, and the most singular thing of all, that the greater portion of our enlightened British merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, through an innate prejudice against Upper Canada Liberals, may, from past experience, be expected to side with the hierarchy and corruption. When will men break off party trammels, and look to the interest of the country at large, instead of those that are sectional and individual!—*Witness*.

### Latest from Quebec.

Quebec, March 26th, 1864.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, of Kingston, arrived here yesterday morning, and at once set to work to form the Upper Canada section of the ministry. He first approached ministerial members, having conservative antecedents, and was met by prompt and decisive refusal.

Ottawa men waited on Cartier and Tache yesterday, and formally announced their determination to oppose any Ministry composed of a minority of Upper Canadians, likewise their determination to set harmoniously with a majority of Upper Canadians, although late, declaration is creditable in view of threatened sectional difficulties.

It is not expected that Cartier and John A. are so mad as to go on constructing a Cabinet, with not more than 18 followers in Upper Canada. Under the present circumstances they are in a minority of ten. If they construct a Cabinet, then, on what ground can they ask a dissolution? The opposition are very disconcerted this morning.

The following is telegraphed to the Globe: Quebec, March 25th, Friday, Noon.

Mr. Campbell, of Kingston, has at last arrived. The Montreal train was detained to connect with the train from Toronto and the West, so that we have received already the "Globe" of yesterday (Thursday) morning.

The difficulties in the way of the present Cabinet-makers are reported to be very formidable. Considerable dissatisfaction evidently exists in their own ranks. The feeling against supporting a government that cannot command an Upper Canada majority is growing stronger every hour. Serious doubts begin to be expressed whether Mr. Campbell himself will consent to take part in a Ministry that can only be formed on the principle of ruling Upper Canada by a Lower Canada majority.

The Quebec "Mercury" of this morning gives as the prevalent conviction of what must take place should Mr. Cartier form a Government—a general look from the outset—the new Upper Canada Ministers sent to Jericho—and then a general smash! In a long article on the political situation, the "Mercury," speaking of Mr. Cartier's attempt to get help from the Upper Canada majority, says, "the temper looks hopeless for the assistance it renders. Upper Canada is in a firm—as a rock—and a rock is indeed the rock of Mr. Cartier's Government. Left to his own resources, Mr. Cartier, wearing the Tache mask, has set



**WEATHER AND THE CROPS.**—The Ham-  
ilton Springs people regret to hear discouraging  
accounts of the state of crops in many places.  
A large quantity of the grain has been  
thrown out by the frost, and more, it is  
said, by the sand carried down sloping fields by  
the thaw. It also learns that very much of  
the corn in Michigan has been winter-killed,  
and the destruction regarded as very  
serious. Farmers in various parts of Illi-  
nois are already sowing their spring wheat.

What is done from habit is done without  
reflection or consideration. This explains  
why we are so little able to give the reasons  
for our past career, or to revive a remem-  
brance of its incidents.

A gentleman who was in arrest for

veral weeks' board and lodging, complained one morning that his coffee was not settled. "You had better settle for the coffee and then complain," said the landlady.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**G. D. NORTHGRAVES,**  
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.  
167 Main street, Almonte.

**D**UPLEX, Patent Lever, and all other kinds of good Watches repaired in a first class manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Jewelry of all kinds neatly repaired: School and other seals engraved.  
Almonte, March 28th, 1864.

**LAND AND MILL PROPERTY**  
For Sale.

**THE STEAM SAW MILL IN THE**  
Village of Ashton, with one and one half acres of Land attached. The Mill is in good working order and immediate possession given.

ALSO

THE West half of lot No 1, in the 9th  
concession of the township of Goulbourn,  
(except the Village lots which have been  
sold thereof.)

ALSO

The North half of lot No 2 in the 9th  
concession of Goulbourn.

The above land is of the very best quality  
and in a high state of cultivation, within 25  
miles of Ottawa City.

The land will be sold all together or  
in plots to suit purchasers.

A sufficient title will be given.

For particulars apply to James Conn of  
Ashton, or A. Dewar of Beckwith.

ALAN STEWART,  
White Lake, March 23rd 1864. 29-g\*

**Notice.**  
**T**HE Municipal Council, of the Township of Beekwith, will meet for the despatch of public business, at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 11th day of April next at Eleven o'clock A. M. The Statute Labour of the Township for the present year will be distributed at said meeting.  
Pathmasters and all others interested are respectfully requested to take notice of the said meeting.

EWEN McEWEN,  
Town Clerk.  
Dated the 28th March, 1864. 29-a

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**Notice to Debtors.**  
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the  
Subscriber are requested to make im-

mediate payment of the same in CASH, as business will not permit any longer credit.  
NATHANAEAL MCNEELY.  
Carleton Place, March 26th, 1864. 29

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**Stray Hound.**  
STRAYED FROM THIS OFFICE,  
—about three weeks ago, a large red hound  
—has some white on the face, bells, legs and

top of the tail. He is named "Hunter," and had a collar on his neck on which is engraved the name "James Poole." Any person returning him to this office will be suitably rewarded.

March 26th, 1864.

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**George Surtis.**  
POSTMASTER BEECHBURGH;  
AGENT for the sale of Marriage Licenses.

Beechburgh, Co. Renfrew, }  
March, 1864. } 29

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**FARM FOR SALE.**

**S**ITUATE on the road from Smith's Falls to Kilmarnock, the W. half lot No. 27, in the 2nd concession of Montague, containing about 125 Acres; 25 acres is woodland, remainder cleared, well fenced, and on which is erected a Frame Wooded Dwelling

House, Barn, Shed, and other buildings.  
There is also a small orchard thereon, and  
is in good cultivation and is well watered.  
Price £1,000.—£250 required to be paid  
down—remainder in 4 yearly instalments,  
with interest. Apply to the owner,  
ISAAC JOHNSON,  
Smith's Falls, P. O.  
Montague, March 25th, 1864.

**Apprentice Wanted.**  
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A SMART  
Active Boy, about Seventeen years of  
age, as an Apprentice to the Carpenter busi-  
ness. Apply immediately to,  
JOHN TURNER,  
Ashton, March 25th, 1864. 29 g.\*

**J. F. KENNEDY,**  
DENTIST,  PERTH,  
Will visit Almonte first Tuesday in each  
month, and Carleton Place the second Tues-  
day in each month.

**Notice.**  
THE Municipal Council of the township

1 of Ramsay will meet in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 15th April, at Ten o'clock forenoon, for distribution of Statute Labor, &c. Pathmasters and others interested are requested to attend.

The Council also intend to pass a By-law for opening the allowance for road between lots Nos. 10 and 11 in the 10th concession.

DAVID CAMPBELL,  
Town Clerk.

Ramsay, 28th March, 1864. 29

**Notice.**

**S**UBSCRIBERS to the erection of the  
Library Building, Middleville, town-  
ship of Lanark, are requested to meet in  
Middleville School House, on **SATURDAY**  
the 7th day of May, 1864, for the purpose  
of adjusting a per centage on their subscrip-  
tions, with a view to repayment thereof.

**WM. SCOTT,**  
*Secretary Middleville Library*  
Middleville, 21st March, 1864.

**AUCTION SALE**  
**T**o be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION  
 on the 4th day of April next, at the  
 hour of One o'clock, at the residence of  
 the widow of the late Fanny Stern, of the town-  
 ship of Drummond :—  
 One Mare, 3 Cows, 2 Heifers, 1 double  
 seat Harness, 1 Wagon, 2 Blanks, 1 Har-  
 row, Churning Machine, (Shagb's Patent),  
 1 Potful Kettle, and sundry other articles.  
 Terms of Sale.—Under \$4 each; over \$4  
 one year's credit by furnishing approved  
 endorsed Notes.  
 HENRY RABBITT,  
 JAMES SCOTT,  
 Auctioneers.  
 March 23rd, 1894.

A dark, grainy, black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, with a prominent horizontal crease or fold across the middle. The texture is uneven and mottled, with some lighter patches and darker shadows. The lighting is somewhat uneven, creating a sense of depth and highlighting the surface irregularities.



