

# Carleton Place Journal

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 snowdrop, then tell me what brings thee here?  
What tempts thee thy fairy-like flowers to bring  
On the snow-drift and storm, when all nature is dead?  
Oh, wert thou too weary of Winter's long night?  
Did a chance ray of sunshine thine instinct beguile?  
Or vanity tempt thee, in garment of white?  
To mock at the snow-flake, 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 care for.  
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 rest?

**Resignation of the Ministry.**  
The Macdonald-Administration no longer exists! The negotiations instituted with a view to strengthen the Ministry of Lower Canada were 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 placed in the Governor General, and passed 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 pleased 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 at once assented. Mr. Blair proceeded forthwith to place himself in communication with Sir E. P. Tache, but that gentleman being absent the Ministry of Lower Canada was communicated with by telegraph at St. Thomas. An answer was received from Sir Etienne last night that he would return to Quebec to-day.

What success may attend Mr. Blair's application to Sir E. P. Tache, 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. And we trust 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 best men 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 times.

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. Retrenchment in the public expenditure has been effected by it to a large 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 unfaithful 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-Siotts Government a degree of fidelity and conscientiousness in dealing with the public moneys altogether unknown to the Ministry of the present 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 efficiency, precision and vigor which makes efficient men and women the determiners of what shall not be done, but that 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 the hour, 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, Councillors 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.  
Petition of Henry Bullock and others, 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 same.

Petition of James Rank, 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 Dodds 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.  
Petition 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 Wm. Aitken and others, be granted. Carried.  
Mr. Reid moved, seconded by Mr. Yull, that, as it is evident that George Tennant in preferring 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 provisions of the Statute Act, therefore to exempt 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.  
As the having occurred on the amendment also on the original motion, the Resee 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 allowed 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, 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 note for inspection of lanes in 1863 and 1864. Car.  
Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that contractor M. Kirbie 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.

more than two inns 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 this by-law providing for the appointment 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; 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 second and third time, and 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 the village of Lanark, 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 this 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 by-law for licensing inns, whereby the sum of \$5 has been charged in third time, the order of the terms of the by-law, therefore the Reeve grant an order for refunding such excess 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. Campbell, for the filling of the blanks with the following names and numbers, that is to say: 1st con. line, John McInnis and Jas. Boyle; 2nd con. line, Henry Gallinger, John Miller, Edward Giles, Thos. Molinnes, and Charles Stewart; 3rd con. line, Daniel McCurdie, John Cunningham, Wm. Ballant, & 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 McKeestrick, Peter Lawson and George Aitken; 7th con. line, Joseph Graham, Wm. Wright, G. Penick, Wm. Ritchie and James Watt; 8th con. line, Michael Bennett, Henry Roger Gavin McAlister, James Mitchell and Thos. McGees; 9th con. line, Timothy Sullivan, James Arnot, John Tariff, Robert McFee; 10th con. line, Alexander Sibbit, James Smith, David Campbell, Wm. Angus; 11th con. line, Thos. Reid, Wm. Stewart, Wm. Scouler; 12th con. line, Thos. Jackson, Jr., Benjamin James, John McEay; rear of 12th con. Wm. Halperny, George Kellogg and Patrick Savage; Thomas Kalso, Ed. Ball, James Henderson, John McDonald, James Rankin, Joseph Stoddard, Patrick Ryan, James Lyman, Wm. Stewart, Wm. McCoy 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 \$3.84. Ordered to be paid.  
Account of H. Reswell, Esq., for Municipal blanks, \$10.59. Ordered to be paid.  
Mr. Mathie moved, seconded by Mr. Yull, that all accounts 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—not the brain as has long been supposed. Therefore the Bible when it speaks of the heart-broken, the heart-aching, the heart-grieving, the heart-bleeding, does not use language unwarranted by physiological science, but what the recent discoverers of this science have demonstrated to be literally true.

Madame Sene, of the Berlin opera, in 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 demon of drinkness finds a ship drifts the steps of the steersman, and steers straight for the destruction.

**PRINTING AND STATIONERY.**  
(From the Globe.)  
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, paper, and binding of the Journals 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 by the present contractors for the printing, Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. who have some years extended the printing required by Parliament in a satisfactory manner. They were willing to be said to renew their contract on the same 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 to pass over the claims of the present contractor, and to ask tenders for the printing of the Journals of the House of Commons for five years from the first of January next.

**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 29th 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 letter 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 a letter from the Surgeon General of the United 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 Head Quarters for Virginia and North Carolina being there. There I received orders to report at the City of Newbern, North Carolina, where I now am. 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 street, 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. I have a raid, and the Railroad over which I came here was torn up by the Southerners, but since replaced. The Seacoastions were about 15,000 strong, but were gallantly repulsed, since which time the Confederates have been in possession of the place. We are in every particular. His name is Dr. Moore. So you see an inkly in my association. Tell Campbell and Dickson I am now in the city, and Hervey, that I am all right. I did see Fraser at Washington. Write me and let me know how you all are.  
Yours sincerely,  
JAS. A. CHAMBERS.

**Some weeks since we reported the examination of the Brockville Volunteers by Lieut. Col. Earle, the Government Inspector for the Kingston Division. Ever since then, the volunteers have been on the march, the result of Col. Earle's inspection. At length the result is known, and Major Crawford's Brockville Rifles declared entitled to the first prize, while Capt. Bull's Infantry Company is awarded the second prize. The third prize has been given to Major Livingson's Brockville Rifles, the fourth to Col. Jessup's Rifle Company of Prescott. The prizes stand thus—first prize \$100; second \$80; third \$70 and fourth \$50. Hurrah for Brockville, say we, and thanks to Sergeant Conway the drill instructor, and the officers who give their services in putting the men through it.**

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 Brigade Major Jackson, such application to contain name, age, residence, and whether British subjects by birth or naturalization. Pupils 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 Brigade Major Montgomery. He says so, but in his commendatory remarks he speaks disparagingly of Brigade 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 it is, and he very much better than those of the Government, it is very evident that Ministers are incurring a great 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. They should, from motives of self-interest, if from those of public interest, 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, had a son. He spoke indistinctly, but was understood to say that, on the 24th inst., at Bonadate, Ripon the wife of Mr. Joseph Londsdale, tailor, of a daughter."

**THE OTHER EVENING.**—A gentleman's button caught hold of the fringe of a lady's shawl. "I am attached to you," said the gentleman, laughing while he was, indistinctly trying to get loose. "The attachment is mutual," was the good-humored reply.

**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.**  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
Quebec, March 31.  
The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.  
Mr. Scatcherd reported the final decision of the Carleton Election Committee as follows:—That W. E. Powell, Esq., was declared elected at that election. That, under the petition, the defendant, the sitting member was frivolous or vexatious.  
Mr. Holton moved that the Veterans Election Committee have leave to adjourn till the 4th April, with the consent and on the motion of both parties.—Carried.  
The following Bill was introduced:  
Mr. Shumley—Bill to amend the charter of the South-eastern Mining Company of Canada.  
Mr. Denis—Bill to amend chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting Agricultural societies.  
Mr. Morris—Bill to incorporate the Montreal and St. Lawrence Navigation Company.  
Mr. Proulx—Bill to provide that Acts of Parliament shall not take effect within a certain time after their passage, unless it be therein otherwise provided.  
Mr. Fortier—Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.  
Mr. McKeay—Bill to remove Canada as to the sale and right of redemption of land added for taxes in certain counties in Upper Canada.  
Mr. Price—Bill to facilitate the transactions of the Quebec and North shore Turpentine Trust.

The orders of the day having been read, the Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald rose, and said—Before the Orders of the Day are called, I shall crave the attention of the House for some little time, while I refer to matters necessary to be stated as preliminary to a motion which I shall feel it my duty to make before I sit down. It will be in the recollection of the members of this House, and of other members who were of this House at the time to which I refer, that when I had the honor of being called upon by His Excellency the Governor General to form an Administration to carry on the affairs of the country after the resignation of the gentlemen on the other side of the House, I found myself embarrassed by the fact that I had to deal in the construction of that Ministry, with a House elected under the auspices of gentlemen on the other side. The task, therefore, was one of extraordinary magnitude and difficulty; still I took upon myself the duty that was assigned to me, for I considered, at that time had arrived, after a lengthy period of public opinion, and 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 view, 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 developed upon the Government. From that time, our hands which would have been stronger Government than we were at that time. We had the Grand Trunk difficulty on our hands; we had the Intercolonial arrangement, the meeting to effect which was 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 was opened, we were met by a vote of censure which we had anticipated in our minds, and we were obliged to resign. We had the Intercolonial arrangement, the meeting to effect which was 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 was opened, we were met by a vote of censure which we had anticipated in our minds, and we were obliged to resign.

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The orders of the day having been read, the Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald rose, and said—Before the Orders of the Day are called, I shall crave the attention of the House for some little time, while I refer to matters necessary to be stated as preliminary to a motion which I shall feel it my duty to make before I sit down. It will be in the recollection of the members of this House, and of other members who were of this House at the time to which I refer, that when I had the honor of being called upon by His Excellency the Governor General to form an Administration to carry on the affairs of the country after the resignation of the gentlemen on the other side of the House, I found myself embarrassed by the fact that I had to deal in the construction of that Ministry, with a House elected under the auspices of gentlemen on the other side. The task, therefore, was one of extraordinary magnitude and difficulty; still I took upon myself the duty that was assigned to me, for I considered, at that time had arrived, after a lengthy period of public opinion, and 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 view, 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 developed upon the Government. From that time, our hands which would have been stronger Government than we were at that time. We had the Grand Trunk difficulty on our hands; we had the Intercolonial arrangement, the meeting to effect which was 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 was opened, we were met by a vote of censure which we had anticipated in our minds, and we were obliged to resign.

Mr. Scatcherd reported the final decision of the Carleton Election Committee as follows:—That W. E. Powell, Esq., was declared elected at that election. That, under the petition, the defendant, the sitting member was frivolous or vexatious.  
Mr. Holton moved that the Veterans Election Committee have leave to adjourn till the 4th April, with the consent and on the motion of both parties.—Carried.  
The following Bill was introduced:  
Mr. Shumley—Bill to amend the charter of the South-eastern Mining Company of Canada.  
Mr. Denis—Bill to amend chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting Agricultural societies.  
Mr. Morris—Bill to incorporate the Montreal and St. Lawrence Navigation Company.  
Mr. Proulx—Bill to provide that Acts of Parliament shall not take effect within a certain time after their passage, unless it be therein otherwise provided.  
Mr. Fortier—Bill to amend chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.  
Mr. McKeay—Bill to remove Canada as to the sale and right of redemption of land added for taxes in certain counties in Upper Canada.  
Mr. Price—Bill to facilitate the transactions of the Quebec and North shore Turpentine Trust.

the general election. We felt that we owed it as a duty to the country to have with all possible speed to ask the House to confirm the disbursements of public money which we found it necessary to make for public purposes for we thought it due to the people of this country that we should not continue for one moment longer than we could help to make appropriations of public money without that sanction which all constitutional usage has pointed out as the best safeguard of the rights and privileges of the people with respect to expenditures from the public treasury. We felt also that there was another measure which called for our immediate attention, and that was to render more perfect the system of our militia and volunteer organizations. Having these objects in view we summoned Parliament for the fall session at certainly an inconvenient season. But at the outset we met with opposition where we certainly had no right to expect opposition of such a character as was shown to your Government. We were met by a strong party whom I did not intend to name, nor is it my desire in addressing the House on this occasion to claim more than the liberty generally accorded to those in my position, of giving explanations such as are usually deemed proper to give on the eve of an announcement which I am about to make. I do not allude therefore to this by way of reprimand, nor do I desire to mention the names of any parties, but as regards those who had agreed to their constituents, and I claim support on the grounds I have mentioned and who would not have been on the floor of this house but for the support they received from the large party who were professedly and avowed supporters of our Government, I think that, on the principle of fair play which they professed, they should not have made a political question out of the election of Speaker. Members, however, had no doubt the right to express their opinion as to who should preside over the deliberations of this House, and we found we carried the election of Speaker by a small majority. Immediately afterwards we were met by a strong party who on a question arising out of the Essex Election. On that question we found our majority diminished from what it was on the question of the election of Speaker. We found then that the election of Speaker had been formed with regard to the members returned to give us fair play were not to be realized, and before we had time scarcely to consider what our real positions were we were met by charges of a personal nature, we were against two or three members of the Government, involving their personal honor and personal verities. The result was that we were of so determined a character and of so direct a nature, that respect for ourselves and our own position demanded that we should not shrink from the ordeal of an appeal to the majority of this house with reference to those charges. I shall allude no further to that subject, but I think saying that we succeeded at all events in having a majority of the house in our favor, and this I think showed that the subject of the accusation was not of a nature to brand us with infamy which was sought to be fastened upon us. Then another question was raised in the House, involving the conduct of our motion of want of confidence in the discussion of that question also, attacks of a personal as well as general nature were made upon the Administration, and the smallest of the majority by which we were sustained made our position one so little difficult. Still, as we had called Parliament together in the month of August, session one or two measures of great importance, we determined that so long as we had a constitutional majority we would not retire, but would go on endeavoring to carry those measures. Soon after the failure of motion for Sherbrooke, we carried the two measures, and Parliament was prorogued, and since that period we have continued to carry on the administration of the affairs of the country in the same way as before, endeavoring to effect as much retrenchment and economy, and to do so much to secure good Government to this country as it was possible for 11 or 12 men to do. We again met the House of Commons, and had a debate for a fortnight upon the Address in answer to the speech from the Throne without any amendment being moved. We have thought all along that the interest of this great Province required that the legislation should be carried on by an Administration more vigorous, more able, more as regards the ability of the members composing it, but as regards having a great or numerical strength than we have in this House, in order that the Government may be carried on with effect, and in a way to realize the expectations of the people of this country. The gentlemen on the other side have abstained this session, from putting to a test whether we have the majority of this House or not. We have not admitted, I say now I have nothing to regret in regard to my own conduct in relation to that matter, and certainly 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, we have done unanimously in the hands of Mr. Justice Wilson we left us, to take a seat on the bench, and during the whole existence of the Macdonald-Dorion Government, a more harmonious and cordial co-operation could not have existed between twelve men than has existed from that day to this between myself and colleagues. (Hear, hear.) There is no truce whatever in reports to the country which have been put in circulation for very obvious purposes. I pass over that to recall the attention of the House to circumstances connected with our appeal to the country in 1863. We found as usual a vast amount of natural opposition to the Government, and opposition to the way in which it was organized, but, judging by the number of members who, in their addresses to their electors, did not object to the organization of the Government, or question the propriety of our appealing to the country, and who declared they were prepared to give their fair play the Macdonald-Dorion Government, we had every reason to believe that when Parliament assembled we should stand firmly sustained by a majority which would enable us to carry on the affairs of the country with satisfaction to the people at large. We had reason to expect that, although it occurred various objections were indulged in as to the ability of the professions of those who had proclaimed to their constituents that they had no party obligations which bound them to this side of the House, or to the other, but that they were prepared to give their fair play the Administration fair play. We met Parliament on early as possible after

the general election. We felt that we owed it as a duty to the country to have with all possible speed to ask the House to confirm the disbursements of public money which we found it necessary to make for public purposes for we thought it due to the people of this country that we should not continue for one moment longer than we could help to make appropriations of public money without that sanction which all constitutional usage has pointed out as the best safeguard of the rights and privileges of the people with respect to expenditures from the public treasury. We felt also that there was another measure which called for our immediate attention, and that was to render more perfect the system of our militia and volunteer organizations. Having these objects in view we summoned Parliament for the fall session at certainly an inconvenient season. 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Alternative but to host the old party... The dirty degraded flag of the Coalition must be torn down again...

Arrival of the City of Washington. ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES INTO JUTLAND. DEFEAT OF THE DANES.

Supplementary Commission of the Peace. ALMONTE. John Scott, James W. Wain, John Patterson...

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, March 24. The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

AMERICAN NEWS. New York, March 19.—A Washington letter to the "Tribune" gives the following account of a plan submitted by Colonel...

THE TWO BABIES. A good story is related of our best good natured old friend S.—"In the course of human events," S.—"a wife was blessed with a baby, which of course was a wonderful child, S.—"was in raptures, as he was in duty bound to be, and bragged considerably about his boy among his friends...

WHAT IS DONE FROM HABIT IS DONE WITHOUT REFLECTION OR RECOLLECTION. This explains why we are so little able to give the reasons for our past career, or to revive a remembrance of its incidents.

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