

Carleton Place Detail.

VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MARCH 26, 1862.

No. 29.

GOOD NIGHT.
Good night! thou here, setting sun,
Within whose golden car,
The noisy day exhausted lies,
And catches with his drooping eyes,
The glimpse of many a star,
Through distant shadows gathering dim.

Good night! thou day so nearly spent,
Whose banner, toward the west,
Retires along the evening hills,
While voices of a thousand rills
Invite the world to rest,
Where night has pitched her starry tent.

Good night! ye eaves, that yoked my mind
Throughout the troubled day;
Your voices I no longer hear—
Your coming now no more I fear;
Like dreams now hazy and dim,
Nor leave a memory behind.

Good night! ye sorrows, keen and deep,
My bleeding heart forsake!
With all your tortures now become!
And leave me till the morrow dawn;
Nor come in dreams, to wake
My soul from out its balmy sleep.

Good night! ye burning thoughts of fate
That struggle with the stars,
And the silent midnight hours,
Come not, though wreathed with bright-
est flowers,
Though borne on radiant ears
That mount the skies on wheels of flame.

Good night! all human hate and scorn—
I pass beyond your sway;
For now, amid the shades of night
That hide the busy world from sight,
I take my quiet way
Through blissful regions toward the morn.

Good night! to every worldly fate;
Now shut is evening's door:
Uplift your wings, ye angel dreams,
And with me to those starry streams
That flash on Beauty's shore,
Beyond the mystic Golden Gate.

A LOVE SONG.
Ah! Mary, wilt thou love me well,
Thy Mary, wilt thou love me well,
And with me to those starry streams
That flash on Beauty's shore,
Beyond the mystic Golden Gate.

Oh, answer yes, with sweetest vow,
This nestling near and dear,
For e'en this bliss to pain would grow,
Could time not make it dear.

And, Mary, wilt thou love me well,
And though the road be long,
Shall one fond voice still soothe my care,
And still this fond arm stay me?

Oh, tell me yes, with kindest vow,
This nestling near and dear,
For e'en this bliss to pain would grow,
Could time not make it dear.

The Germs of the Beautiful.
Scatter the germs of the beautiful,
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage
And the vine on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and the rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer showers.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair and the graceful
In their lowliest luster come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth its gems
Of Nature and of Art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the temples of our God—
The God who star'd the uplifted sky,
And flower'd the trampled sod;
When he built a temple for himself,
And a home for his priestly race,
He rear'd each arch in symmetry,
And curv'd each line in grace.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul; [first
They shall bud and blossom, and bear the
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In Paradise shall bloom!

The Montreal Telegraph Company has paid to the widow of Connolly, who was killed during the mayoralty procession at Ottawa, in January, by the falling of a telegraph pole, the sum of \$1,000.

Capt. Buchanan, recently in command of the Merrimack, was killed in either the late naval engagements near Newport News. One of his knees was so shattered by a shot, however, that the chances are that he will lose the leg by necessary amputation.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has abolished the reporting system that has been maintained for several years. Members think that the service will be more satisfactorily performed if the different newspapers are left to themselves to furnish the country with an account of the proceedings.

A lottery establishment in Lowell, Mass., was broken up last week by the police. Books, papers, and letters, with \$100 in Western money, were found, but the proprietor was absent. He is said to have gone to Canada. \$4,000 is deposited in the Boston Bank. Two individuals were arrested and are now in jail as accomplices, having been employed to do writing, &c. At the house of one was found several thousand letters. Another man was taken and bailed. The concern was quiet extend, and had several branches; it may have been in full operation for nearly a year.

A bill was introduced in the Senate at Washington on Friday, by Senator Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, which provides for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of an iron-clad steam vessel, of not less than five or six thousand tons burden, and of great speed and strength, to be used only in a war, for which purpose \$1,000,000 be appropriated. Also, \$123,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad gunboats, \$783,000 for the completion of Stevens Battery, and \$600,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy Yard, &c. To roll and forge plates for the armor of ships.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Fairfax Court House, March 16.
Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:
For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery which you now have, had to be created. O her armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might crush the rebel which has deflected our once happy country. The patience you have shown and your confidence in your general, are worth a dozen victories. These preliminaries are now accomplished. I feel that the patient fruits of many months have produced their fruits. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, untried in material and well disciplined, equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish. The urgent for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I proceed through your ranks I can see in your faces victory, I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I begin a new base of action with the rebels, and my prayer is that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my action may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where you wish to be, on the decisive battle-field. It was my business to place you there; I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your general loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care as it has been to succeed with the least possible loss, but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause. God smiles upon us, victory attends us; yet I must not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proved consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

(Signed) Gen. B. McCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding,
New Madrid, March 14.

Our loss is about 50 killed and wounded. Holms is in command of the rebel force. The gunboats went down the river. Pope has 25 guns, with two works of the enemy which command every point of the river.

Hickman, Ky., March 14.
A naval expedition, composed of the gunboats Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Carondelet and Conestoga, under flag officer Foote, left Cairo at 7 o'clock this morning. At Columbus they were joined by the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Mount City. They were overtaken by 38 mortars in tow of four steamers, with transports and ordnance boats. They arrived here at 10 o'clock. The mounted pickets of the enemy were in sight on the bluffs, and on our arrival two companies of the 27th Illinois were sent after them, but they escaped.

St. Louis, March 17.
Gen. Pope, in his despatch to Gen. Halleck, tells us success at New Madrid has been even greater than that reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery, 24 pounders and rifled 32 pounders, and some field artillery, several thousand stand of small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, 300 mules, and tents, and an immense quantity of other property of not less than one million of dollars, have fallen into our hands.

Rolla, March 16.
The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the 29th Ind. regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother and two or three other gentlemen who left the battle ground on Monday following the battle. They represent the contest as a terrible one on the rebels, who fought desperately, using stones in their cannon when their shot gave out. Their loss is stated at 3,500, including 200 Indians under Albert Pike. As near as could be ascertained, our loss is 600 killed and 700 wounded to 1000. The rebels' surgeons who came to dress the wounds of their fallen, report the loss of 1,100 killed and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded. We took 1,600 prisoners and 13 pieces of artillery, 10 of which were captured by Gen. Sigel's command, and 3 by Gen. Patterson's brigade. The rebels were completely whipped one day, and on the next day they fled in one direction, and the other under Van Horn taking another. Gen. Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriously, was killed.

Cairo, March 16.
The reporter for the Associated Press, now aboard the flagship two miles above Island No. 10, writes as follows:
"The flotilla got under way at 5:30 this morning, and brought down slowly until about 7 o'clock, when the flagship, being about 20 miles ahead and a mile above the island, discovered a wheel steamer out of the shelter of a point on the Kentucky side, and steamed down the river. Four shells were thrown at her by the fleet. The commander then ordered three of the mortar boats into position. At 2 o'clock p.m. we were within range, but as yet have heard nothing of the enemy. There appears to be a large force on the Kentucky shore. We counted thirteen guns in position on the bluff across the lower point, near the Missouri shore busily engaged around the Island, but what they are doing cannot be determined. The mortar boats are momentarily expected to open fire."

Nashville, March 16.
Parson Brownlow's son arrived here today. He says he was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville in violation of agreement with the rebel government. He proceeds North to publish the story of his martyrdom.

St. Louis, March 16.
A Savannah (Ga.) despatch to the Democrat says the expedition up the Tennessee river has nearly arrived, and the fleet is now on the point of proceeding farther up. The expedition is commanded by Gen. C. F. Smith, with Gens. Sherman, McClernand, and Wallace as division commanders. The force is large and fully able to conquer any army the rebels can bring against it.

Gen. Grant is in command at Fort Henry. The enemy's force in this section is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 100,000.

New York, March 17.
Gen. Totten has advised that 7,000,000 be appropriated for coast defenses, and for the construction of iron-clad vessels of war. An

iron-clad gunboat is to be built within sixty days.

Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, who recently declined the appointment of Major General of Volunteers, was summoned here from St. Louis some days ago, when he was visited by Mr. Stanton. What transpired has not been announced, but it is sufficient importance to the interests of the country to induce Gen. Hitchcock to reconsider his declination of Major General.

The British gunboat Landrail from Bermuda, brings the news of the British ship Mohawk, founded at sea. This is the vessel which supplied the pirate Nashville with coal.

Poughkeepsie, March 17.
The down train, with the 94th regiment from Sacket's Harbor, met with an accident. Four men were thrown into the water by a broken rail. Five men belonging to a company of Cape Vincent were killed, and ten injured. The injured have no bones broken.

Philadelphia, March 17.
The well known publisher, Dr. Kane's work has offered Brownlow \$10,000 for the copyright of his proposed book giving an account of his sufferings.

Manchester, Va., March 17.
Contrabands confirm the report of the destruction of the bridge over Cedar Creek, and that Gen. Jackson has retreated upon the way toward Harrisburg. All quiet at the outposts.

Fortress Monroe, March 18.
The steamer Commodore arrived this morning direct from the Burnside Expedition and reports the capture of Newbern, N. C., the defeat of the enemy there, and capture of a large quantity of artillery, after hard fighting. One loss of Newbern is 90 killed and 400 wounded. Immediately after the arrival of the Commodore the bearer of despatches from Gen. Burnside left for Washington.

SECOND DESPATCH.
It is reported that we took 300 prisoners. Some reports make our loss 50 or 60 killed and 250 to 300 wounded. The fight took place on Friday last. There are rumors that one of our brigadier generals was killed, but they are not considered reliable.

Washington, March 18.
The intelligence unofficially received here of the capture of Newbern, N. C., after hard fought battle, has added to the General joy, and especially as it is considered we have secured great military advantages, and placed the safety of Gen. Burnside beyond doubt.

A special to the Times says the enemy's works, six miles below Newbern, were attacked on Friday morning last. They were defended by a force about 10,000 strong, having some 21 guns posted behind formidable batteries over two miles long.

The fight was one of the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with the coolness and courage of veterans, and after nearly four hours of hard fighting, drove the rebels out of all their fortifications, capturing 3 large batteries of field artillery, 46 heavy siege guns, large stores of ammunition, 300 stand of small arms, 1200 prisoners including 1 Colonel, 3 Captains, and 4 Lieutenants. The enemy left large numbers of dead on the field. They were carried by carts to Goldsboro, burning the bridge over the Trent and Clarendon, and firing the city of Newbern. No extensive damage was done to this place.

We lost about 100 killed, and 400 wounded, mostly of New England regiments. The rebels lost 200 killed, and 1000 wounded. Major Legrand of the 51st N. Y. Regiment mortally wounded. Lieut. Col. Merritt of the 33rd Massachusetts Regiment, was also killed.

Rolla (Mo.) March 18.
A short time since, anticipating the rebel movements in Texas County, Mo., General Halleck ordered five companies of troops, and two light six pounders mounted on wheels and drawn by two horses, under Col. Wood, to report to that vicinity. Finding no enemy there, Col. Wood pushed on to Salem, Fulton Co., Arkansas where he encountered a large number of rebels, and after a sharp fight, routed them, killing about 100, and taking many prisoners—among them three Colonels. Our loss was about 50.

Fort Monroe, March 18th.
All is quiet here. No flags of truce have been received. Much anxiety is felt for Col. Corcoran and the Union prisoners.

PARAFFIN OR COAL OILS.
Paraffin, or, as this fluid is frequently termed, coal oil, has been for some years past largely used as an illuminating agent. The cleanliness and the economy of the paraffin, and the brilliancy of the light produced, have led to its general adoption especially in those places where the conveniences of gas have not as yet been made available. Paraffin, and indeed, all the varieties of the oils which are sold under this name, are like it, compounds of carbon and hydrogen. They are produced by the distillation of certain rocks, and of petroleum, of coal, of certain carbonaceous shales, and the different varieties of petroleum which are now so largely obtained in America and in Asia. As we have said, from whatever source derived, these oils are hydrocarbons, and according to the temperature at which the distillation is effected they are heavy or light oils. They are termed by the manufacturers "kerosene" and are of variable specific gravities, and their boiling points range all the way from 46 deg. to 600 deg. Fahr. Hence it is that explosions have arisen from the improper admixture of the lighter oils with the heavier ones. In some cases this has arisen from insufficient purification of the oil for burning, and in others (which include by far the larger number of cases) by the mixture of volatile oils obtained from the other sources with the less inflammable oils distilled from coal. In the early stages of this manufacture the oil was almost exclusively used as the oil-yielding material, but since the discovery of the oil well of Pennsylvania and other places, petroleum has in great measure supplanted the use of coal, some establishments using the natural oil alone. The object of this is readily appreciated. The petroleum being naturally in a liquid state, there is no necessity for a preliminary distillation as in the case when coal is used, in which event the crude oil must be first produced by exposing the coal to distillation at a low heat, and the resulting product be treated in the same manner as the oil already refined from the wells. By the use of the petroleum the retorts for the first distillation are dispensed with, and thus a saving is effected in apparatus as well as in time and labor. When petroleum alone is used in the manufacture of kerosene oil the product contains a much larger proportion of volatile hydrocarbons than when coal oil is wholly or partially employed, and therefore,

more precautions are necessary, and greater labor is requisite, to effecting the removal of these dangerous substances. Some manufacturers not only neglect to remove these volatile compounds from the oil, but actually fracture the light oils from more conscientious refiners, in order to make them burn. This is an exceedingly reprehensible practice, and deserving severe punishment, for the heat generated by the heavy oils in burning vaporizes the volatile portion, and renders it more at any time an explosive. The oils distilled wholly from coal or those with which but a small proportion of petroleum has been mingled, are much more easily freed from dangerous portions. A careful refining, and after distillation, steaming and a large supply of atmospheric exposure, will remove the volatile portion, and no fear need be apprehended from oils which are known to be subjected to a rigid and conscientious refining. In purchasing kerosene, however, nothing should be taken for granted. They should be carefully tested and their capability to explode fully investigated. The simplest and most satisfactory test of safety is to place the oil in an open dish in a water bath, and heat it up to 130 deg. Fahr. If, when elevated to its temperature, on applying a match does not ignite, it may be pronounced very safe. If it ignites but slowly or sluggishly it is safe, but any oil that lights quickly in an open dish, at a temperature of below 130 degrees Fahr. may be considered as dangerous. We have seen oil the vapour of which ignited with a smart puff or explosion at 60 degrees Fahr. on holding a lighted match more than one inch above its surface. This was dangerous in the highest degree, and the vendor of such a compound should be held to strict accountability for any accident occurring from its being burnt in lamps. The extensive use of these oil-lamps among the working classes induces us to call special attention to this very simple test. To those who may not be provided with a thermometer, the following test may be adopted: Put a pint of boiling water, and allow it to stand to cool for five minutes, then pour some of the paraffin oil into a teaspoon, and having floated the bulb of the spoon on the hot water, leave it at rest for a few minutes; then hold a lighted match a little above the spirit, and observe the result. If it does not ignite, or only slowly, the paraffin may be used without fear of accident. A metallic fountain or reservoir should always be avoided in using any of these hydrocarbon oils. To show the vast difference of the oils now on sale as paraffin oils in this country, Dr. R. Angus Smith, F. R. S., of Manchester, an eminent chemist, has lately found that a sample of Mr. Young, the inventor, and his partners, from coal, and who have really the only right to call their oil paraffin, will not ignite in an open vessel at 154 deg. Fahr. while a sample of American rock oil, sold as paraffin, exploded at a temperature of 46 deg. Fahr.—*Mining Journal.*

GOLD DIGGINGS IN INDIA.
A Correspondent of the Times writing from Bombay under date of January 27th, says:—
The telegraph says, long before this, have been known about the vast extent of large deposits of gold in the Southern districts of the Bombay Presidency. For years the puzzling question where all the gold comes from that the natives are in the habit of converting into ornaments for their women and their gods, has engaged the attention of speculative men, and the general belief was that the Indian gold fields, so long as they could not yet be exhausted, but they must still be worked secretly, as the diamond mines have been ever since the troubles in the Deccan, and the grasping nature of Mussulman and Mahatras taught the people to fear their princes, and to conceal the sources of their wealth, if known, would only be exposed them to cruel tortures and cruel tortures. Malabar coast in particular, it was thought must be rich in gold, for the geological formation of the country is similar to that which led Sir Roderick Murchison to foretell the existence of gold in Australia. Moreover, tradition indicated the existence of gold in the Southern districts of the country, and the opinion by Mr. Max Muller, in his recent lectures on the science of language—that "Malabar is the Ophid of Scripture."

The writer adds that Mr. Le Souef, an Australian gentleman, being convinced that gold existed in Malabar, left for that coast two months ago, and has since the results of his experiments:—"I have found gold in payable quantities along the bed of a small river, close to the village of Spooroot, and bearing about west from it. The river extends for many miles and at every place—say every 500 yards—for about 8 miles in the bed of the creek where I washed the dirt, I found gold. I also sunk two shafts to make sure that gold existed in the bed rock, and from a handful of dirt taken from one of these holes I obtained gold. The other pit filled with water so rapidly that I was unable to get down to the bottom. To work the bed of the river to advantage, and to make it necessary to have it drained. In one of my letters from Dhonoel I stated that I had found a promising quartz reef, and that in a few days I should be able to report upon its gold bearing qualities; but upon reflection I thought it better to abandon the idea of opening up a reef until I had made sure of the existence of auriferous alluvial gold. Now that I have ascertained this fact, I would advise that one reef be opened at Dhonoel and the other at Hattoe Kuttee. It is my firm opinion that the part of this territory I have surveyed for gold had not been ocean submerged, and consequently, that those quartz reefs will give a more constant return of gold than those of Australia. I may mention that the majority of the reefs in the Kuppugott Hill run nearly north and south; all gold bearing reefs in Australia and California run in this direction."

Mr. Le Souef was compelled to return to Bombay for pumps and other necessary tools for going on with the works alluded to in his report. It will be another month before it is known certainly whether he is right in thinking that the deposits in Dhavar are as rich as those of Australia.

A bomb shell (not exploded) which fell in the rebel camp of the 6th New Jersey Regiment from the rebel batteries at Centipit, was sent as a trophy to Gen. O'Connell, N. J., and while two young men were handling it in the bar room of the Wagon House, on Saturday night, an exploded killing bomb instantly, and shattering the entire house. One of the young men was a son of ex-Mayor Hammell, and the other was Remington Ackley, agent of the Northwest Copper Company, Lake Superior, then on a visit home.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN THE B. N. A. COLONIES.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)
We insert in other columns the speech, from the throne of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Canada, on the occasion of opening the Legislature which contains one of the most important measures for all the colonies. It is an announcement that he had received from the Governor General of Canada a proposal for the establishment of a free trade between the British North American Colonies, and for an assimilation of their respective Tariffs. This is the true commencement of more united action among the Colonies. It is the first step. If we establish a trading union, as it is found to be advantageous, political union will afterwards be more easy. In any event, the people of the several Colonies will be placed in a better position to judge of its desirability. The trade between the B. N. A. Colonies has hitherto been unimportant, less because their several productions have not been different in their nature or incapable of antagonistic exchange, than of difficulty of communication, hostile tariffs, and an arrangement as complete as separation could make it. It is a fact that the maritime provinces consume largely the agricultural productions of Upper Canada, but the importations are not direct; they go via the United States. It is a fact that the fisheries, and it is a fact that both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have rich mineral resources, favorably situated, capable of easy development and of sustaining a very large population. Any one who doubts this statement may study with advantage the reports of Mr. Andrews of the United States Congress. The proposal which the Governor General has submitted to the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island has of course, been addressed to the Governors of other Colonies. Although we have no direct information on the point we fancy it must be with the knowledge and approval of the Imperial Government. For ourselves, we see the situation, political and commercial, we look upon this proposal with feelings of satisfaction, and we hope it will be put into practical effect at the sessions of the Colonial Legislature held this winter. It seems undoubtedly to be the growing wish of the mother country that the great colonies should continue to be united by a commercial union, which does not necessarily imply separation; but it may, in the course of events lead to that kind of Federation between Great Britain and her great colonies, indicated in an article which we recently published on the Saturday Review. Canada is certainly bound upon at once to bear a portion of the burden of no new principle, and the country ought long ago to have provided a much more effective military, which cannot be done without cost. In situations which are worth having are worth defending, and it may require considerable efforts to hold our own against the North and South, whatever may be the end of the present war for secession.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

Portland, March 19.
The Anglo Saxon arrived at 2 o'clock this morning.

Sweden has united with Denmark in observing the treaties of 1814 and '52. Those powers consider the German and Danish dispute as an internal matter between Germany and Denmark.

Turin, 6th.—At a recent interview Garibaldi and Rattazzi had a long conversation respecting the armistice. Rattazzi admitted the necessity of a complete reorganization. Garibaldi promised assistance to the Cabinet if in danger. The expedition of volunteers had been disappointed. Rattazzi expressed his attention to energetically opposing hostile demonstrations to the Pope in the Italian provinces.

Constantinople, 6th.—A Commercial Treaty with the United States was signed by Ali Asim. A treaty of the Porte with Belgium was agreed upon.

Agitation in Bulgaria among the Greeks and Bulgarians. Two thousand and three hundred Bulgarians had given in their adhesion to the Greek Archbishop, who has acceded to the Roman Church, owing to the intolerance of the Greek patriarch.

Mud Pacha had decided to restore to foreign officers their suppressed pensions.

Shanghai, 23rd January.—Shanghai was invested by the rebels.

The Consuls of the Allied Powers issued a proclamation, declaring Shanghai under their protection.

Reinforcements were sent to Shanghai.

Saigon, 28th January.—Fresh disturbances had broken out at Gaudabou. The Siamese government sent a large naval and military force against the insurgents.

Canton, 1st Feb.—Tea and opium unchanged. Total exports sixty-nine millions two hundred thousand.

Liverpool Summary.
The America reached Liverpool on the evening of the 5th. The Hansa would repair damaged machinery at Southampton, and leave there on the 11th for New York. Goods for the Bremen has been transhipped.

The importance of the federal victory at Fort Donelson is generally recognized in England, causing an advance in American securities and depression in cotton.

The Times admits the recent successes of the federal and their importance, but says they have been gained in countries where allegiance of the population was divided, and that they have scarcely brought the federal government any nearer than before to a reconstruction of the Union.

The morning Post hopes both unionists and secessionists will look upon the present state of affairs as affording ground for compromise, as the conquest of the South is beyond attainment on the one hand, and complete independence may be beyond the power of the South.

Cyrus Field had an interview with Earl Russell yesterday at the Foreign Office in regard to the proposed cable line from England and Newfoundland. It is understood to have been satisfactory and encouraging.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be held in London on the 15th of March to receive the Directors' Report.

Parliament was not in session on the 5th, it being Ash Wednesday.

An influential deputation waited on Mr. Gladstone to urge the repeal of his duty on glass.

Mr. Gladstone argued that under present

PROVISIONAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COUNTY OF KENNEWICK.

Council Chamber, Pembroke, March 13th, 1862.
The Provisional Council of the County of Kennewick, met this day at the Town Hall at noon, pursuant to adjournment. The Roll having been called by the Clerk, the following members were present; the Warden in the Chair.

Thomas Brady, Wm. Burton, Wm. Brown, Thomas M. Carwell, Peter Campbell, S. G. Lynn, Michael Mulligan, William McAdam, James McGregor, Wm. McSourley, John Rankin, J. Smith, John Rowan, Wm. Warren, R. White, and John Paris.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, approved of and signed by the Warden.

The Warden then addressed the Council on Railway and other matters.

A letter from the Provisional Secretary acknowledging receipt of Petition from this Council, and stating that the same had been transferred to the Crown Lands Department was then read.

A letter from the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, was also read acknowledging receipt thereof, and the Provisional Secretary of Petition from this Council, praying to have the revenue paid by the Lumber Merchants residing in the County, set apart for three years for the purpose of being expended in making roads, and stating that the same would be referred to the Commissioner, on his return from England.

Mr. White gives notice that he will, during the present Session, introduce a By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures for the erection of the County Buildings.

Mr. Paris gives notice that he will, during the present Session of Council move for leave to introduce a By-law for the appointment of a County Surveyor and Engineer.

In accordance with the 39th Rule of Council the Warden nominated the following members of Council to be a committee for the selection of the Standing Committee, viz: Messrs. Paris, McAdam, Rankin, Warren and Rowan, which committee was approved by the Council, and Engineer.

On motion of Mr. McAdam seconded by Mr. White, the Council adjourned till four o'clock, P. M.

Council Chamber, Pembroke, 13th March, 1862.
4 o'clock, P. M.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Roll called—and a quorum present—the Warden in the Chair.

The Treasurer submitted a Report, which was read to the Council.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By-law provided for an appointment of an Engineer for the County of Kennewick be brought up and read a first time—carried.

The By-law was accordingly introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By-law providing for the appointment of a Surveyor and Engineer for the County of Kennewick be brought up and read a second time—carried.

The By-law was accordingly brought up, the blanks therein filled up in accordance with the above resolution, and read a second time—carried.

Moved by S. G. Lynn, and seconded by Richard White, that all the motions and resolutions connected with the passing of a By-law for the issue of Debentures, and passed by this Council this morning be, and they are hereby rescinded and that record of the same be made in the minutes—carried.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Lynn, that the By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in which said By-law has been published the "Pembroke Observer" for three months be now introduced and read a first time, and that the 39th Rule of this Council be suspended—carried.

The By-law was then introduced and read a first time.

Mr. McSourley moves, seconded by Mr. Rowan, that a special Committee be composed of Messrs. Lynn, White, and the mover of this resolution be and they are hereby appointed to draft a memorial to the Governor in Council, praying that the price of Crown Lands in the Township of Head be reduced—carried.

Mr. Paris moves, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By-law providing for the appointment of a Surveyor and Engineer for the County of Kennewick be now brought up and read a third time short and passed, and that the 32nd Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose—carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. White seconded by Mr. Lynn, that the By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures for Twenty Thousand Dollars read a first time, be brought up, and the word "from" be inserted at the commencement of the twenty-seventh line first page of said By-law, the blank therein be filled up with the words "thirteenth day of March, 1862;" and that it be read a second time—carried.

The By-law was accordingly brought up the blank therein filled up in accordance with the foregoing resolution, the word "from" having been added thereto, and read a second time—carried.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Lynn, that the By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars, read a first and second time be now read a third time, short and passed, and that the 32d Rule of this Council be suspended—carried.

The By-law was then accordingly read a third time, passed, signed by the Warden and the seal of the Corporation attached thereto.

Moved by Mr. Lynn, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the Council do now adjourn till 9 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow—carried.

The Council adjourned accordingly.

(Signed) T. P. FRENCH,
Warden.

Council Chamber, Pembroke, March 14, 1862.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Roll having been called, the following members were present, the Warden presiding, viz: Thomas Brady, Wm. Burton, Wm. Brown, Thomas Carwell, Peter Campbell, S. G. Lynn, M. Mulligan, Wm. McAdam, J. McGregor, Wm. McSourley, John Rankin, John Rowan, W. G. Warren, Richard White, and J. Paris.

Mr. Brady moved, seconded by Mr. Burton, that the rules and regulations of this Council be and they are hereby suspended during the present sitting, to facilitate the transaction of business—Carried.

Mr. McAdam moved seconded by Mr.

PROVISIONAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COUNTY OF KENNEWICK.

Council Chamber, Pembroke, March 13th, 1862.
The Provisional Council of the County of Kennewick, met this day at the Town Hall at noon, pursuant to adjournment. The Roll having been called by the Clerk, the following members were present; the Warden in the Chair.

Thomas Brady, Wm. Burton, Wm. Brown, Thomas M. Carwell, Peter Campbell, S. G. Lynn, Michael Mulligan, William McAdam, James McGregor, Wm. McSourley, John Rankin, J. Smith, John Rowan, Wm. Warren, R. White, and John Paris.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, approved of and signed by the Warden.

The Warden then addressed the Council on Railway and other matters.

A letter from the Provisional Secretary acknowledging receipt of Petition from this Council, and stating that the same had been transferred to the Crown Lands Department was then read.

A letter from the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, was also read acknowledging receipt thereof, and the Provisional Secretary of Petition from this Council, praying to have the revenue paid by the Lumber Merchants residing in the County, set apart for three years for the purpose of being expended in making roads, and stating that the same would be referred to the Commissioner, on his return from England.

Mr. White gives notice that he will, during the present Session, introduce a By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures for the erection of the County Buildings.

Mr. Paris gives notice that he will, during the present Session of Council move for leave to introduce a By-law for the appointment of a County Surveyor and Engineer.

In accordance with the 39th Rule of Council the Warden nominated the following members of Council to be a committee for the selection of the Standing Committee, viz: Messrs. Paris, McAdam, Rankin, Warren and Rowan, which committee was approved by the Council, and Engineer.

On motion of Mr. McAdam seconded by Mr. White, the Council adjourned till four o'clock, P. M.

Council Chamber, Pembroke, 13th March, 1862.
4 o'clock, P. M.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Roll called—and a quorum present—the Warden in the Chair.

The Treasurer submitted a Report, which was read to the Council.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By-law provided for an appointment of an Engineer for the County of Kennewick be brought up and read a first time—carried.

The By-law was accordingly introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By-law providing for the appointment of a Surveyor and Engineer for the County of Kennewick be brought up and read a second time—carried.

The By-law was accordingly brought up, the blanks therein filled up in accordance with the above resolution, and read a second time—carried.

Moved by S. G. Lynn, and seconded by Richard White, that all the motions and resolutions connected with the passing of a By-law for the issue of Debentures, and passed by this Council this morning be, and they are hereby rescinded and that record of the same be made in the minutes—carried.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Lynn, that the By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in which said By-law has been published the "Pembroke Observer" for three months be now introduced and read a first time, and that the 39th Rule of this Council be suspended—carried.

The By-law was then introduced and read a first time.

Mr. McSourley moves, seconded by Mr. Rowan, that a special Committee be composed of Messrs. Lynn, White, and the mover of this resolution be and they are hereby appointed to draft a memorial to the Governor in Council, praying that the price of Crown Lands in the Township of Head be reduced—carried.

Mr. Paris moves, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the By-law providing for the appointment of a Surveyor and Engineer for the County of Kennewick be now brought up and read a third time short and passed, and that the 32nd Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose—carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. White seconded by Mr. Lynn, that the By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures for Twenty Thousand Dollars read a first time, be brought up, and the word "from" be inserted at the commencement of the twenty-seventh line first page of said By-law, the blank therein be filled up with the words "thirteenth day of March, 1862;" and that it be read a second time—carried.

The By-law was accordingly brought up the blank therein filled up in accordance with the foregoing resolution, the word "from" having been added thereto, and read a second time—carried.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Lynn, that the By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars, read a first and second time be now read a third time, short and passed, and that the 32d Rule of this Council be suspended—carried.

The By-law was then accordingly read a third time, passed, signed by the Warden and the seal of the Corporation attached thereto.

Moved by Mr. Lynn, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the Council do now adjourn till 9 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow—carried.

The Council adjourned accordingly.

(Signed) T. P. FRENCH,
Warden.

Council Chamber, Pembroke, March 14, 1862.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Roll having been called, the following members were present, the Warden presiding, viz: Thomas Brady, Wm. Burton, Wm. Brown, Thomas Carwell, Peter Campbell, S. G. Lynn, M. Mulligan, Wm. McAdam, J. McGregor, Wm. McSourley, John Rankin, John Rowan, W. G. Warren, Richard White, and J. Paris.

Mr. Brady moved, seconded by Mr. Burton, that the rules and regulations of this Council be and they are hereby suspended during the present sitting, to facilitate the transaction of business—Carried.

Mr. McAdam moved seconded by Mr.

Burton, the Clerk of this Council, suspended during the remainder of the session, and that J. P. Moffatt be requested to fill his place.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Carwell, seconded by Mr. Lynn, that this Council do now adjourn till 1 o'clock, p.m.—Carried.

The Council adjourned accordingly.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, the Roll was called, a quorum being present and the Warden in the Chair.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read, approved, and signed by the Warden.

The following accounts having been handed in were read by the Clerk, viz: Account of T. P. French, Esq., for \$4.50 do do Angus McDougall \$10.00 do do John Hart \$13.25

And on motion of T. M. Carwell, seconded by Mr. Carwell, the same were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Paris, chairman of the Committee appointed to select the standing Committees of this Council reported the names of the following gentlemen, members of this Council to be a Finance Committee, viz: Richard White, John Smith, John P. S. G. Lynn, and T. Carwell.

Mr. McAdam gives notice that he will this session introduce a By-law to repeal a By-law passed by this Council at Pembroke on the 11th day of December 1861, for the purpose of raising a sum of money for the erection of the public buildings in the Town of Pembroke.

Mr. McAdam moved seconded by Mr. Paris, that the By-law for repealing a By-law be now brought up and read a first time, and that the 29th Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly brought up and read a first time.

Mr. McAdam moved, seconded by Mr. Paris, that the By-law for repealing a By-law be now brought up and read a first time, and that the 29th Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a second time.

Moved by Mr. McAdam, and seconded by Mr. Paris, that the By-law for repealing a By-law be now brought up and read a first time, and that the 32nd Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose and that it do now pass.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a third time short and passed.

Mr. McAdam moved seconded by Mr. Warren that all the rules of this Council be suspended during the remainder of this Session of Council.—Carried.

Mr. Lynn, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last Session of this Council to draft a memorial for the Legislature, praying that certain Townships in County of Renfrew be not separated from said County until all expenses connected with the erection of County Buildings are fully paid off, reported the draft of a Memorial which on motion of Mr. Lynn, seconded by Mr. Carwell, was adopted, by the Council.

The following is a copy of the Memorial was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Council.

The Hon. the Legislative Assembly in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Warden and Council of the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew in Council assembled, Humbly Sheweth.

That your Petitioners have learned with much surprise that the Municipalities of McNab, Bagot, and Blythfield in the County of Renfrew have memorialized your Honorable body, praying that they may be separated from the County of Renfrew, and attached to the County of Lanark. Your Petitioners beg to remark that when His Excellency the late Gov. General selected Pembroke as the future County Town, the Provisional Council at once proceeded to pass a By-law authorizing the issue of Debentures to the amount of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the Public Buildings at which time the majority of the Council fully concurred in the selection of Pembroke, some few persons only dissenting. And we beg further to remark that the Council elected for the present year at a session held in Renfrew on the 25th day of January last, passed unanimously a Memorial addressed to the Governor, praying for a portion of the Timber dues to be granted in aid of this County, in which said memorial the entire Council fully agreed and declared that we highly approved of the selection of Pembroke for the future County Town. Under these circumstances we fondly hope that your Hon. Body will not entertain the prayer of the petitioners of the above Municipalities for a separation from this County, especially as we have undertaken to erect the County Buildings under the belief and expectation that all the Municipalities of this County would be equally taxed for the expenses incurred.

(Signed) S. J. LYNN, Chairman.
R. WHITE,
W. J. WARREN,
W. W. ADAM,
JOHN RANKIN.

Moved by Mr. McGreggor, and seconded by Mr. Brady that whereas at the last meeting of the Council of the Municipality of Rolph, Buchanan, Petawawa, McKay, and Wylie, it was resolved to present a petition to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, setting forth the facts that the township of Wylie aforesaid has never been subdivided, and that the settlers therein refused to pay taxes on the ground that the land they occupy has never been surveyed, requesting a survey for the subdivision of the same at an early date, and recommending Mr. S. T. Evans, Provincial Land Surveyor and County Surveyor of this County as a fit and proper person to be entrusted with the same.

That therefore it is expedient that a Committee be appointed to draft a request to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, praying that the petition of the local Municipality be granted, and that said Committee be composed of Messrs. Rankin and the mover and seconder of this resolution.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. McGreggor, that the Warden and Treasurer be and they are hereby instructed to take the necessary steps for the Registration of the Deed of the land for the County Buildings granted by John Supple.—Carried.

Mr. Rankin, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft a Memorial to the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, reported the draft of a memorial, which on motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Brady, was received and adopted.

Mr. White, chairman of the Finance Committee reported in favor of J. Hart's account for Blank Books and Stationery, amounting to \$13.25, and T. P. French's account amounting to \$4.50, and unfavorably of the paying of Angus McDougall's account amounting to \$10, which report on motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Paris, was adopted by the Council.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Paris, that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay all sums of money recommended by the Finance Committee as well as payments to be made to the Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lynn, seconded by Mr. Carwell, that the Memorial addressed to the Legislative Assembly and adopted by this Council be engrossed by the Clerk, sealed with the Corporate seal, then signed by the Warden and forwarded to the proper authorities.—Carried.

Mr. Rankin moved, seconded by Mr. McGreggor, that the draft letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands respecting the survey of the Township of Wylie, and adopted, be engrossed by the Clerk, and the Corporate seal be attached thereto, and it be then signed by the Warden, and by him transmitted to the proper quarter.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rankin, and seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Warden, Clerk and Treasurer be and they are hereby instructed to carry out all the orders, motions, and resolutions passed and adopted by this Council during the present session in their true intent and meaning.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lynn, and seconded by Mr. White, that this Council do now adjourn until the first day of September next, and then to meet at the Town of Pembroke.

Moved in amendment, by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Warren, that the Council do now adjourn to meet on the first day of September next in the Town of Douglas-Lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Lynn, seconded by R. White, that the thanks of this Council be given to the Warden for his able and impartial conduct during the present Session.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died while on a visit to the Misses Heck, Augusta, on the 21st February, 1862, Mrs. Anna McLean, wife of Archibald McLean, Esq., an old and much respected inhabitant of the Township of Yonge, aged 85 years, and formerly wife of the late Rev. Samuel Coate. Deceased leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

In connection with the death of Mrs. McLean, the following particulars will be of interest to the general reader, as well as those more immediately connected with her husband's family. Mr. McLean's father, Mr. Alexander McLean, was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and emigrated from that town to America, in the year 1778, just at the commencement of the American Revolution, being a loyal subject of Great Britain, the war prevented his settlement in any particular locality. At the end of the war, however, he took advantage of the proclamation issued by His Majesty George III., offering his loyal subjects grants of land in Canada. Mr. McLean came to this country in 1784, bringing with him his wife and six children—five sons and one daughter. From these eight persons has sprung a noble array—no less than two hundred and twenty-two souls, as the following table will show:—

Robert McLean, Land Surveyor, children, grand-children, and great-grand-children..... 29
Captain Alexander McLean, do 30
Alexander McLean, Esq., do 55
Captain John McLean, do 36
Henry McLean, do 45
Ann McLean, afterwards married to Colonel Breakenridge, and father to James Breakenridge, Esq., of Elizabethtown..... 27

Original family..... 222
Total..... 230

Mr. Archibald McLean, husband of the deceased lady, was, on the 14th inst., 89 years of age, and is still in the enjoyment of excellent health, as we can vouch from a visit to our office last Friday. Thus, from the original family have sprung as many persons as would populate a thriving town or township.—Recorder.

The circulation of the C. P. HERALD is now larger than that of any other two papers in these United Counties, put together. If the statement be doubted we can prove it to be correct. Advertisers will please take a note of this, that one insertion in the HERALD will give their notices a wider and more general circulation than if published in any other two papers between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence. Thus a clear saving of one-half the cost is effected by advertising in our columns.

It looks rather ominous that the speech contains no reference to the seat of government question, although the works have been stopped, now, for many months, and no preparations making to have the buildings completed. Will any of the admirers of the present government explain the reason of this state of things; or do the ministry really desire to have the seat of Government at Ottawa?

The grand parliamentary debating club of Canada has, at length, opened its sittings in Quebec; and the monotony of newspaper life will be occasionally relieved by a dash of politics. We publish to-day the Royal speech, which, as usual with such documents of state, contains little or nothing. The election of speakers for both houses has been completed and the ministry have been able, notwithstanding all their faults, to secure the election of their nominees. It is said that the election of Sir Allan McNab to the Speakership of the Upper House was not a trial of party strength. Be this as it may, in the Lower House the Government candidate gained his seat through ministerial influence, and it need not be concealed that he is a most objectionable man for the position to which he has been elevated. His fiery, impetuous temper, displayed in the debates—his dilatory avowed by himself at the time of the breaking up of the last Parliament, when he threatened to appeal to France for the maintenance of Lower Canadian privileges, and rendered still more suspicious by his recent journey to France, the treasonable objects of which were bruited by the Parisian newspapers—his bad reputation in Upper Canada, and his unpopularity among the British residents of the Lower Province, all combine to make the choice a most unfortunate one. But the choice rests with some one representing a Lower Canada constituency; and with the Upper Canada constituency of the Ministry weakened by the resignations of Messrs. Vankoughnet, Ross and Morrison, and the balance of power in the hands of the colleagues of Mr.

Cartier, weakly resisted perhaps by the philo-Franco-Canadians, Messrs. Macdonald and Sherwood, the matter was entirely in the hands of the French. The Ministry had only a majority of thirteen, and this may yet be considerably reduced, when all the members are in their places. It stood as follows:—

MINISTERIAL—Lower Canada.....38
Upper Canada.....28
Opposition—Lower Canada.....23
Upper Canada.....30

Total present.....119
Absent.....9
Mr. Foley's double return.....1
Mr. Hooper, wrongfully delayed 1

The Opposition had, therefore, an Upper Canada majority of two—30 to 28—in the division.

Our readers will be all anxiously watching to see how the members for North and South Lanark recorded their votes on the first division in the new house. The report as it appeared in several of the daily papers, was incorrect. It will be seen by our report which we have copied from the official list contained in the "votes and proceedings" that Mr. Bell opposed the election of Mr. Tarrotte to the Speakership of the House and Mr. Morris supported him. Thus their votes are recorded in direct opposition to each other. We heartily approve, as most of our readers will, of the vote given by the member for North Lanark. At the same time it would seem unfair to condemn the member for South Lanark on account of one vote—his first one—or to suppose he will set the partisan, and support, through "thick and thin," the remnant, and that the worst part, of the old Coalition government. It was not expected that he would come out as a decided oppositionist, at the same time, his votes will be narrowly watched and recorded, should he not adhere to his avowed determination, to vote conscientiously on the merits of each question, as they come up in the House, without regard to party.

The Kingston "News"—a Conservative paper—speaking of the present government, says "the administration have met a new Parliament in a thoroughly disorganized condition. The fact that they have done so shows pluck, but not prudence. Perhaps it may have been more owing to Ministerial necessities than any deliberate arrangement. Judged by the highest standard, that of the public interests, the fact is an unfortunate one, proved most emphatically by the selection of the Ministerial candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. Upper Canada could have little voice in the determination of the candidate when two of her ministers had been conveniently shelved on the judicial bench, and a third had sent in his resignation, and it had been accepted. Upper Canada has suffered in the Speakership election, and she may suffer yet more prejudicially if the replacage of the Cabinet do not quickly take place. We shall have to tolerate, at all events, what is a very objectionable thing—that is, elections going on unnecessarily; when Parliament is sitting, and when the constituencies ought to have the full benefit of their representation.

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 21 March, 1862.

MR. EDITOR.—The Parliamentary campaign has just been opened. Yesterday His Excellency came down in state; and after summoning the Legislative Assembly, he informed them that he did not see fit to declare the causes of his calling them together, until they had chosen a Speaker, but that he would do so to-morrow. After the return of the Members, both Houses of Parliament proceeded to elect their Speakers, when Sir Allan McNab was chosen by the Legislative Council, and Mr. Tarrotte by the Legislative Assembly.

To-day amidst the usual amount of pomp and ceremony the Governor General delivered his speech, a copy of which I send you. It contains nothing about Representation by Population, or Grand Trunk affairs; but it does not follow that these subjects will be left in abeyance during the session. In the answer to the speech from the throne, an amendment will be moved which will test the sincerity of members who, at the hustings, promised to vote for justice to Upper Canada, as regards a fair amount of Representation.

With respect to Grand Trunk affairs, there is reason to fear that at the last moment, near the close of the session, a measure may be hurried through the Legislature, to sink an additional six or seven millions of dollars, in that insatiable gulf.

You will observe that something is said about the International Railway, and we are given to understand that if the Imperial Government consents, a few millions of dollars more will be sunk in a work, which will not pay one-fourth part of its working expenses; but what does that signify, if the greedy crew which has sucked the life-blood of the Province for years, can get a little more plunder.

Yours E.

The New York world speaking of the applications for food, on the part of the poor of that city, thus depicts one of the melancholy results of the war:—"But the saddest sight of all is to see American women, rather than ladies, who preserve the appearance of affluence not long departed, applying for aid. Every day they come wearing the faded shawls that once were rich and costly the bonnets that were once in accordance with the elegant spring fashion, and perhaps a well smoothed but soiled muff, whose faded silken strings and general appearance betoken better days. It is hard for those to beg. They stand sometimes for minutes at the entrance to the little alley that leads to the office hesitating to enter among the elbowing throng of poor, sometimes ragged and sometimes dilly-dally women and women, who are claiming each their share of charity."

The "Montreal Advertiser"—a ministerial paper, speaking of the recent ministerial changes, says, Mr. J. C. Morrison, the seatless Solicitor-General West, has been translated to the Bench as Judge of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Haggarty, transferred to the Queen's Bench. Mr. Morrison has been so long in the unpleasant position of the cherubs brought by a certain saint to sit down while listening to her music, that we rejoice that he has at last a seat of some kind. Whether he has any qualification for the Bench beyond this necessity, we know not; but while we admit that he is voted by men of all parties to be a jolly good fellow, we may be permitted to doubt whether a gentleman whom everyone calls "Joe," has precisely the amount of dignity requisite for a Judge. The reason of his appointment may also strike the outside world as a little singular; he has held office for some years in defiance of constitutional usage without a seat in Parliament, every constituency appealed to by him, have declined the honor; failing to obtain election, he is promoted to the Bench, as a reward for his want of success, and the establishment of an evil precedent which his colleagues feel has been carried to the verge of endurance.

The readers of the Herald will have already seen, by the proceedings of the County Council, published in several of our last issues, that the Railroad question has largely occupied the attention and best consideration of the Council. From the present position of matters, as we understand them, there is good reason to hope that English capital will be forthcoming in the course of a few months to pay off the long dreaded "tax," and complete the road to Pembroke. The hopes to which we have referred are founded upon the fact, that money is now very plenty in England and capitalists there, having lately withdrawn large sums from the United States, are now seeking for some safe and remunerative investment for the money now lying idle, and which can be obtained on good security for very low rates of interest. We believe as low as two or three per cent. It is also said that proposals have been made by a company at home, which are likely to meet with the concurrence and agreement of the parties who have the management of the affairs of our road, by which the track will be immediately pushed forward to completion, as originally intended, and means provided for the regular payment of the interest to the Government.

We are sorry to see a disposition manifest itself amongst a few individuals in Perth, to throw obstacles in the way and hinder, if possible, the County Council, from carrying out their well planned designs for surmounting present difficulties and going on with the road. Brockville exhibited the same selfish narrow feeling, equally as blindly, when a few miles of the track were laid in the rear of that town. Feeling sore of enjoying its advantages themselves by a branch now completed to Smith's Falls, the Perthites should give no countenance to quibbling lawyers and political place hunters, but set themselves to work, to devise means for extending the line of communication into the back country. This they should do not only in justice to their neighbors in the back townships; but also as the surest means of enriching themselves, and making the road pay.

With regard to a suggestion, that the people should repudiate the late action of their County Council, and take the matter into their own hands, we think it would be very unwise and injudicious to interfere with the Council, especially at the present time, when such interference might be the means of hindering negotiations now pending with the parties to whom we have referred. We think that the greater part of the people in these townships feel disposed to leave the matter to those who understand it best, and risk their interests in the hands of the men whom they have chosen to represent them in the County Council; having every confidence in the wisdom, and integrity of purpose, of the Warden and Reeves composing that body.

An astute editor in Mirickville, who publishes a Patent Medicine "Chronicle," takes upon himself the task of criticising the very interesting and highly instructive lectures lately delivered by the Rev. Lachlan Taylor. The readers will have no difficulty in recognizing the individual when we inform them that he is the same illuminated specimen of editorship, who, about a year ago, at the full of the moon, made the important discovery, that Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, was a humbug, and "altogether discredited" belief regarding his capacity to "speak so many languages as has been so frequently ascribed to him." He was, however, too modest to examine Mr. Burritt in the various languages he had acquired; and simply satisfied himself with doubting the "capacity" of the learned blacksmith, judging, probably, of Mr. Burritt's "capacity" by the difficulty he, himself, found in mastering the simple elements of his own native tongue. Need we wonder that he did not appreciate the soul stirring eloquence and life-like pictures of the Rev. Lachlan Taylor?

We find the following in a newspaper from the central part of the State of New York:—"Reports come in that the fruit trees of all kinds are greatly damaged by the ice storm—the rain having frozen upon the branches, bending or breaking the trees to the ground. In Orleans county the damage in this way has been immense."

We see it mentioned that Mr. Sherwood is to exchange his present office for the Commissionership of Crown Lands.

We had almost forgotten to notice, what is said to have been a "public meeting," at North Elmley, held on the 15th instant, at which resolutions were passed condemning the action of the County Council at its late sitting, in reference to the Railway. The meeting, and the resolutions, we understand, originated with certain individuals in Perth, who are ever on the alert to make "capital," politically speaking, out of every event that transpires. We trust the father of the resolutions and instigator of the meeting will not be overbalanced by the fulsome flattery heaped upon him by the Chairman and Secretary, on whom he must have made a deep impression. We pity our unfortunate Reeves! How must they feel after the "eloquent and dignified speech" of "posing the actions of the County Council?"

We almost fancy we can hear his thundering eloquence portraying, in vivid colors, deeds of bribery, corruption and misgovernment, such as were never dreamt of by the intelligent, law abiding, church going inhabitants of these Counties.

Will somebody be kind enough to inform the few innocent individuals who attended the meeting that there are two sides to every story. That lawyers differ as well as doctors. And that they sometimes make it their business to mystify plain and simple matters, bamboozle the unsuspecting, and pervert justice. Had a good lawyer been heard on the other side of the question, the "eloquence" and "eloquence" exhibited in the speech, "exposing the actions of the Council" would have vanished, and the meeting would have given a verdict in favor of the Council.

The Duke of Newcastle has announced the assent of the Crown to the petition from the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, praying that the Legislative Council in that Colony may be made elective. He does this evidently not only with willingness but also with approval; and he even goes farther than he was asked to go, by suggesting that the new system should take place fully and immediately. He does not see any necessity for continuing the nominated members of the present Council, inasmuch as he regards their offices not as a property, but as a trust which they may be relieved from as soon as the public looks upon their tenure of their offices as no longer desirable. He approves of most of the provisions of the law which the Islanders desire to enact.

In Lower Canada, Militia organization appears to be going on with unabated rapidity. Already, the "Journal de Quebec" reports, nineteen battalions have been formed. The population of both origins pursue the exercise of drill with great ardor. In many places they labor under the disadvantage of not having a drill sergeant, and in other cases they have to pay one out of their own pocket. It seems to be expected that this inconvenience will be remedied, by the labors of the Militia Commission now sitting; and it is only reasonable that it should.

The New York World earnestly calls upon the Government to blockade Norfolk harbor with sunken vessels, in order to prevent the Merrimack playing any further pranks in those waters. It says its proposition has the endorsement of "Commander Stringham and Capt. Marshall. The Federal Government tried this kind of blockade once at Charleston; and they will not rush hastily into a repetition of a like deed. The last English news reported Earl Russell as having said that Mr. Seward had given assurance to Lord Lyons that no more sinking of old hulks would be resorted to.

We have already received from the publisher, the April number of Godey's Lady's Book. It is a good number and fully maintains the high character of the magazine. We have frequently spoken in praise of the "Lady's Book," but those who wish to understand the merits of the work should subscribe for it. The large collection of embellishments, of beautiful execution, and comprising amongst plain and colored engravings of the several spring fashions, and specimens of needlework, two fine steel plates, merits the attention of the fair sex, whilst the literary department is made up of amusing and instructive articles on interesting subjects.

The Canadian Commissioners have already despatched seven car loads of articles for the International Exhibition over the Grand Trunk railway to Portland, and two or three more will be sent before the week is out. The natural products of the country will be more fully represented than either at the exhibitions of 1851 or 1853; the manufactures less completely.

The firm of Macdonald & Co., lately engaged in the straw goods business in New York, have established themselves in Montreal for the purpose of manufacturing Straw Hats, and also making Hoop Skirts. They propose to roll the steel, and temper it for the hoops, an initial step not hitherto performed in Canada.

Mr. Sickle's, the cowardly murderer of Key, has been before the Senate of the United States for confirmation as Brigadier-General—an office to which the President had disgracefully appointed him. The Senate, to its honor, rejected the appointment unanimously.

Mr. Vankoughnet was sworn in on Wednesday Chancellor of Upper Canada, and Mr. Morrison also took the oath as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

We are requested to intimate that the Rev. William Campbell will deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church in this place this (Wednesday) evening.

The remaining members of the Ministry gave their retiring colleagues, Messrs. Vankoughnet, Ross and Morrison, a dinner on Wednesday night.

It is stated that Mr. Belleau will succeed Mr. Ross in the Presidency of the Council.

Montreal Correspondence.

For the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—I suppose that you are having fine weather up in your vicinity, for it seems impossible that this miserable drizzling storm should extend as far as your town, tho' I know that Carleton Place used to be the very Fatherland of storms, and that all the moisture within a circuit of fifty miles was sure to be concentrated upon that devoted little village; but I trust times have changed since then, and perhaps the weather has been getting down this way, for surely, as the Paddy said, "we've been having more weather here lately than I ever saw before."

The snow is terribly deep, and it still keeps on snowing. Where all of it comes from is a mystery which perhaps one of your wiseacres can explain; but it does come, wherever it comes from, and makes things horridly gloomy and uncomfortable, especially for foot passengers, for one is positively in danger of his life from the heavy slides off the roofs. A man was so severely injured the other day from one of those slides that he has since died. The police have finally taken the matter in hand, however, and all house owners are compelled to have their roofs cleared. So much for the snow; if I had time I might enlarge on the subject. I speak of the immense inconvenience it occasions by delaying the mails, &c., but I should be obliged to ensure the G. T. R. R. and that subject has been so thoroughly worn out that it would be too bad to bore you or your readers with any remarks upon it. There is not very much new here, excepting soldiers, and we are having fresh arrivals of them every few days. The most of them are fine looking fellows, rather superior to their officers, especially the Guards. I think I never saw a finer regiment than this, and they seem to be well aware of the fact, for they keep aloof from their comrades and associate with none but their own corps. They occasionally disagree themselves by a private row with the civilians, but on the whole they are very gentlemanly, quiet men, and do honor to their name, "The Queen's Pets." It is a fine sight to see them march to church; this is done by nearly all the regiments stationed here every Sunday at one o'clock. The greater part attend at the English Cathedral where there is a special service for them; a few also attend the Catholic Cathedral and the Scotch Church. It would scandalize some of your sober, steady folk to be aroused on the Sabbath by the bands playing lively marches, the drums beating and the gay uniforms parading the streets, but you would soon get used to it as the people here have, and perhaps would forget yourself so far as to parade the streets with them, for it must be acknowledged that usually there are more spectators than soldiers. A few weeks since when there was a very small possibility of a war between Canada and the States, there was an immense furor raised, and almost every man in the city, that was able, joined a company and spent a great part of his time drilling; but now the excitement seems to have nearly worn out and the young candidates for military glory having been drilled into a smattering of military tactics, and got their uniforms, partly at their own and partly at the expense of government, are gradually subsiding into the usual every day routine of business, and seem to be willing to leave the defence of their city to the vigilant care of the heroes of the Crimea, who are quartered here by thousands.

You are not troubled with Mayors, though I am not sure but you have more excitement electing your Councilmen than we have here electing our Mayor; certainly there did not seem to be much this time. The election lasted about a week, and resulted in the defeat of the former Mayor, Rodier, and the election of M. Beaudry. Whether the change is for the better remains to be proved. Mr. Rodier has held the office for the past three years, and has given, I believe, general satisfaction. The city was very much in debt and the Treasury very empty when he took the management of affairs, and he has left things in a much more flourishing state. He is a Frenchman, as is his successor, and certainly a very polite and gentlemanly man though I know nothing of his abilities as a business man, any further than this. Conversants of every description have been the rage for the greater part of the winter. We have been favoured by several celebrities from abroad; the last of any note was the "Black Swan." She was here a short time ago, accompanied by a fine looking dandy, who did the tenor singing; he had a fine voice and rather surpassed the "Swan." On the whole the "Dark Lady" was not as successful as formerly. Her concerts were not very well attended. Perhaps you have never heard the history of this lady. It's rather curious and I will give it in a few words. She was many years ago employed on one of the lake steamers as cabin maid, and happened to attract the attention of a gentleman, who, being a singer and judge of music, and hearing her sing, concluded that he ought not to allow her to waste her sweet sounds upon a steamboat, thereupon he persuaded her to be educated in music at his expense, and in time she burst forth upon the public as the "Black Swan." She is certainly a remarkably fine singer, though not as good as when she was here formerly. Why she is called the "Swan" is more than I can say, for certainly she is far from resembling a swan in figure, being in reality a large ungainly looking negro, with a very sweet voice, which latter attribute is not, I believe, possessed by the bird in question. But fearing that I shall be trespassing too far on your patience I will bring this letter to a close.

Yours truly,
H.
Montreal, March 15th, 1862.

The Duke of Newcastle is confined to his room at Clumber by a severe attack of bronchitis.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—You are, I suppose, aware that there was a Temperance Society organized in this village during the fore part of this winter. On the night of the 30th, being the night of the formation of the Division, a short pledge was read out by the Chairman and a large number joined the Society. Since that time there has not been, to my knowledge, a meeting of the members, or any officers appointed to superintend the business of the section. I beg leave, therefore, to call the attention of the members to this fact. Why not meet once every fortnight, or as often as may best suit, and be remembered of the obligations and pledges which we are under, and collectively discuss the general business that may be brought before the Section? Let us be enlightened on this point.

A MEMBER.
Carleton Place, March 21st, 1862.

WE are still without arrivals from the west, owing to blocking up of the railway. Consequently our market is bare, and business small. Yesterday we received advices from Liverpool by "Anglo Saxon" quoting an advance in both wheat and flour with increased demand. There are sales of flour at an advance of 6d per barrel, and 1d to 2d on wheat. Ashes remain unchanged. There is a movement upward in the butter market at home, and fair time, and the cows are required for with sales at higher prices.

Flour.—Our quotations are almost nominal. Extra, \$5.50. Fancy \$5.15 to \$5.20. No. 1 \$4.95 to \$5.00. No. 2 \$4.80. Fine \$4.25. We have several sales of No. 1 at \$5.00, it is thought that any quantity being pressed on the market would weaken the price. Coarse grades are very scarce and wanted.

BAG FLOUR saleable at \$2.75, in small quantities.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring has been sold at \$1.04 at Carleton. \$1.05 is the value to-day. There is however little or nothing arriving. Coarse grains, nothing doing.

SEEDS.—Clover is wanted on the spot, prime samples are offered at 8c, with sales at 7c. Timothy brings \$1.80 to \$2.25.

BUTTER.—There is a fair local demand, especially for good, fair lard brings 12c to 12 1/2c. Really choice scarce.

PORK remains quiet, and buyers and sellers differing considerably as to value. We know of no speculative movements this week.

ASHES.—Pearls are scarce, and in demand. Our sales at \$6.50 and \$6.70 for Pots.

W. & T. LREEMING,
COMMISSIONERS MERCHANTS,
28 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, March 20th, 1862.

FOR THE CARRIBOO.

We understand that several persons in this town are making preparations to start in a few weeks for the Cariboo gold diggings. They intend to take the overland route by Red River and the Saskatchewan. From here to St. Paul in Minnesota they can travel by rail—from thence to the Red River settlement, they will proceed by stage and steamboat. At Red River they will have to procure an Indian guide, and each equipped with a rifle, revolver, tomahawk, and knife, will make their way across the vast forests and prairie to the rocky mountains, depending on their arms for food and protection.—From \$100 to \$150 each will be sufficient to pay all expenses. This is the cheapest and quickest route for those who can "rough it in the bush," and are not afraid of losing their scalps—none others need attempt it.—Perth Courier.

A CANNY SCOT.—Some time since, three denizens of Dumbarton lost on a pleasure trip for Paris. One of the party took a steamer alone, in order to see the sights of the city, but missed his way back to the hotel, the name of which he had forgotten—a predicament rendered worse by his ignorance of French. After searching fruitlessly for it for some hours, he hit upon the expedient of purchasing from an old fruit seller, a stock of gooseberries, with which he paraded the streets, shouting "Gude Scotch groats, a penny the pint." Words so outlandish to the Parisian ear soon collected a large crowd round him, amongst which was a resident Scotchman, who straightway accosted the amateur fruit vendor, and after learning the "fix" he had got into, piloted him in safety to the hotel.—Glasgow Advertiser.

A MOUSE IN A PIANO.—A gentleman in Sheffield, has been considerably annoyed by a mouse having taken possession of his piano, which it would only at its own convenience, and when it could do so with safety. Many devices were adopted to drive the animal away, but all failed until the other day the intruder succumbed to a dose of poison which had been prepared for it. On removing the keys its dead body was found near to a nest which it had constructed immediately under the front of the piano. The paper and silk had been torn into small threads by the teeth of the mouse and carried through the wires and complicated mechanism of the piano to the place where the nest was found.

PHYSICIAN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The Official Gazette of Saturday contains the appointment of John A. Dickson, M.D., Professor of Surgery in Queen's College, to the Office of Physician to the Provincial Penitentiary, formerly held by the late Dr. Sampson. The Gazette has not come to hand by mail, but we learn the above fact from an authoritative telegram from Quebec.

EAGLE CAPTURED.—We understand that Hugh McLean, Esq., at McDonald's Corner, Dalhousie, succeeded the other day in capturing a large Eagle, measuring 7 feet from tip to tip of wings—it is slightly wounded with shot in one of the wings, and is supposed to be of the species called "Golden Eagle."

Some parties rumour that it is the genuine "American Eagle" which, having given up all hopes of restoring the Union, has abandoned the Republic in despair, and taken refuge in the snows of Canada.—Courier.

Here is a paragraph from the Globe's correspondence which must be taken for what it is worth:—"It is reported that John A. Macdonald has made things pleasant once more between himself and Sir Allan McNab. Sir Allan, it is said, is to receive, as a consolation for his indignities of 1857, the respectable sum of \$24,000 from the public chest for six acres of land near Dundas to form the site of new Deaf and Dumb Asylum! Land in the immediate neighborhood, it is alleged, has been sold recently for \$300 per acre. What a fortunate thing it is when one can promote friendship, philanthropy, charity and party scheming all in one day—and at the expense of one's country!"

FINA.—We understand that on Tuesday morning last, the dwelling house of Mr. John Mitchell, Miller, in Sherbrooke, was burned down. Very little of the furniture was saved, and Mr. Mitchell, who was in his own drawing room, was severely injured. The fire originated from a stove-pipe passing through the roof of the house.—Courier.

