

THE CROPS
IES.—We conversed with

David Potter, of Wilmot, on Saturday last, and were sorry to learn that fully one half of the Fall wheat has been ploughed up in that quarter. In Blandford and South Hants, the weather has been so dry and lately, it has ruined the entire crop. Passing lately through a part of the former township, he found that three-fourths of the Fall wheat along the road he travelled, had been ploughed up and the fields prepared for spring grain. This statement may be relied upon.

WELLINGTON.—The Fall wheat shows little sign of improvement, and the farmers who intended to plough up fields of wheat which appeared to give small signs of vitality have been unable to find time for the work. In low and wet situations the seedling vegetation of the spring crop will be got in, and the appearance of the fields in this vicinity is by no means indica-

BRANT.—Towards the north, the north-west, and south-west, much of the winter wheat is said to be winter killed; in this neighborhood although there are some bare spots, the crops look and promise well.—[Paris Star.]

STILL ANOTHER POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

The Guelph *Herald* says:—

"A short time ago we were informed that letters to and from parties residing at villages along the Brock Road, containing money never reached their destination, and that suspicions were entertained that they had been abstracted from the mail-bags either by the carrier at the lower end of the route, or by some of the postmasters. We did not then give publicity to the rumour, for obvious reasons; but the robberies have been so numerous and flagrant as to call for the Post Office Inspector, Mr. Dwyer, and the arrest on suspicion of a

Dewe, and Mr. James Fraser, of Morriston, despatched a letter, containing about \$50, to Dundas, but it was never received. Mr. Leslie, Reeve of Puslinch and Postmaster, has lost \$100, on its way to Hamilton; Mr. Little of Morriston, also lost a letter containing money, and we hear of a party in Fergus having been unfortunate. Mr. Dewe is now engaged in the matter, and we trust the guilty ones will be discovered. Smith will be tried in Hamilton to-day. There is evidently something wrong

On the morning of the 15th., while the ship *Toronto* was on her passage down from Montreal, a seaman named Edward Morrey, aged about 22 years, a native of Newfoundland, while on deck was struck on the head by the falling spar, which caused his almost instant death.

The Persia arrived off Cape Race on Saturday evening. A large quantity of war material was refused as freight by the Persia.

It is confidently asserted that letters of marque had reached London and Liverpool and vessels are reported as leaving with them but it is doubted.

Lord Derby expressed in the House of Lords the hope that the forthcoming proclamation by the Government will give emphatic warning if British subjects join Privateers.

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There are symptoms of insurrection in Hungary.

Arrival of the Canadian.

Father Point, May 20.

Parliamentary proceedings of the 8th unimportant.

The American crisis continues the leading topic.

Markets for American produce generally continued excited.

It was reported in London that an Amer-

A ship from Liverpool en route for New Orleans had been insured at 15 guineas. A ship from Shanghai for New York died at 40s.

American matters continued to attract attention. Mr. Gregory postponed his motion to favour the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy till the 17th. Mr. Foster gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing insurrectionists. Mr. Horsfall postponed his motion relative to belligerent rights, Lord

Palmerston having stated that pending grave and complicated questions now being considered, the discussion of the subject was a present impossible.

Active preparations were going on in the navy yards for sending a powerful squadron to American waters.

The *Times* points out that heretofore America has vindicated principles and made precedents, all of which now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights.—She upheld privateering and denied the

California Gold, diverted from New York, was being insured from Panama to London.

Mr. Baxter gave notice in the Commons that he will ask Government if they intend to ask a vote of £78,000 for the Galway contract.

The Chamber of Commerce called attention of the French government to the necessity of taking measures for the protection of French vessels in American waters. The

The government presented a bill to the Corps Legislatif opening credit for forty-five millions of francs, for great works of public utility, and another for issuing bonds amounting to one hundred and four millions of francs payable in thirty years. It was asserted that the force of the French army is seventy-five thousand men in excess of the number mentioned in the budget. High seas.

The harvest prospect of France was represented as very bad, owing to inclement weather. Fruit crop lost, and wheat crop seriously injured by frost. Irreparable injury has been done to the brandy crop at Cognac.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATEERING ABANDONED BY THE UNITED STATES.

If we were at all disposed to use an American phrase, we should have headed our article "drag and hook-down." It is well known, indicated, in some respects, more precisely the idea we wish to convey—that while our American friends are indulging in an amount of bragadoos which would have killed Munchausen with disgust, and driven Bonaparte Furioso mad with envy, they have given up, or, at least, they are surprised at a principle, upon which they have a hundred times declared they would stake the very existence of the Republic. They bluster furiously—they threaten fiercely—but they retreat most judiciously. In comparison with the American illustration of the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valour," Jack Falstaff's run from Gadshill and feigned death in Percy's presence, lose all their force. In this, as in everything else which they attempt, our cousins south of the lakes "whip creation."

Of course, the articles in the English papers excite their ire. But that is more little. We dare say when the *Great Eastern* gets to the other side of the Atlantic, she will find the fast anchored ship has not been blown out of the water by the explosion of republican ill-temper. By-and-by when our excitable neighbours have cooled down, they will begin to see that the course of the British Government is determined to take the best that can be adopted for American interests, and gives not the slightest intimation of unfriendly feeling. Great Britain recognizes the Southern States as belligerents, because she does not desire to go to war with them. She has been represented by the American people as represented by any kind of her would be esteemed an insult, and that being the case, she wisely takes up a strictly neutral position. It appears to be immediately assumed that she will permit the privateers of the Southern States to take prizes into her ports.

That our countrymen should make a noise about such a theoretical matter as that, Lord John Russell has read, and to some extent believed in the accounts of the tremendous fleet of vessels prepared for the chastisement of the confederate traitors. How is it possible, with such a force on the lookout, any of our friends' privateers will dare to venture into deep water? We doubt very much if ever the 8th and 9th regiments will be seen half a score of miles from shore, and as to "taking prizes into neutral ports"—why positively the Northerners are painting visions of glory for the Confederates, and new far more splendid than they have yet dared even to dream of. A little further progress at this rate, and they will become so alarmed at the image they have set up, that they will sue for peace, and may be get from His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

The immediate effect, however, of Lord John Russell's announcement is a good one. In the face of American bluster, threats and denunciation, the right of issuing letters of marque is given up. One paper says that more than a month ago the English Government were notified of this; but the statement is scarcely credible, for had that been the case, Lord John Russell would have concealed it from the knowledge of the House. We judge if it has not been done, that it will, as the press is unanimous upon the point. It will be none the less beneficial to the world that the United States has been compelled to concede to necessity that which she refused to the claims of justice and civilization.

But it appears to us that with this abolition of privateering, only half the difficulty is met. The United States have always denied the right of search in time of peace. Will they claim it now? Do they acknowledge they are engaged in a *de facto* war? To constitute a war there must be at least two belligerents. An admission that it is the case justifies the position taken by England, and will give to that Power, we imagine, neutral rights. But if the United States deny that they are at war, then they must be at peace, and in peace they have no right of search. If at war, any vessel being a privateer, which the Confederate States may fit out for warlike purposes, or not, we presume, be treated as pirates. If at peace, vessels of any sort have only to hoist the British flag, and should the Americans not again renounce their old doctrines, none of their men-of-war will dare an examination, search, or visit. While congratulating our friends then upon the new light they have gained in one branch of maritime law, we think they would much benefit by diligently pursuing their studies.

We should not be at all surprised if France and Spain were to seize upon some portion of Central America. Of one thing we are positive—America has no right to be heeded by either, Spain has a far larger naval force than the United States, and would undoubtedly be able to raise the blockade of the Southern ports. It is rather late in the day now to warn her against seizing San Domingo—that should have been done some months ago. Mexico has long been a source of annoyance to England; but the assumption that she is in danger of annexation is an absurdity. The British empire is too large already. If a part of it could be got rid of without loss of prestige, we doubt not it would soon be done. Mexico is not wanted; if she were, we have a good cause, but never and never anything at all for the Monroe doctrine. But France is differently situated. If she would seize Mexico, she would confer a great benefit upon our mother country. She would ensure the payment to England of the ten or twelve millions of pounds sterling owing to her, and would make certain that our loving threats and promises could never ally himself with France for the purpose of fighting Great Britain—an object which we know lies very near his heart. It would be good policy then in Great Britain to stand quietly by, if Louis Napoleon were to annex Mexico. We do not suppose she would forward such annexation, but certainly she would not fight against it.

In another column we publish a despatch to the New York Herald threatening many terrible things; thunderbolts of war, and divers other horrible consequences if England does not do just as Mr. Lincoln will be pleased to direct her. But the closing paragraph of the despatch we have kept for this article, because it will have a great deal of comment. Here it is:—

"The daily repeated announcements of guessing news mongers, that advance movements upon Virginia will be immediately followed by federal troops, are all without any foundation on fact. Gen. Scott, once for all, will not give the order to move until the immense army now under his command is fully organized, drilled, and equipped. To anyone at all versed in military matters it is plain that our forces are far from being prepared to take the offensive. They are still deficient in cavalry, light artillery, means of transporting, camping material, provisions, ammunition, baggage, &c., &c., and, last but not least, to surgical department for the volunteer force is as yet formally organized. Deficient only in cavalry, light artillery, transport, camping material, provisions, ammunition, baggage, surgical services, and in organization? We are now England, Spain, and France will tremble at the power of their mighty foe. Let them be it is too late to remember the battle of Fort Sumpter, and consider if they can come with a nation whose troops are so expert that cannon balls cannot touch them. They must; they will; they avoid the remotest chance of a collision. Globe."

THE REPUBLIC IN "FIGHTING TRIM."

The Buffalo Republic says:—"The people loyal to the Union are getting into good fighting trim, and, what is more, they are doing it in a way that will soon become obvious to our Government. The 'challenging' sympathy of Lord John Russell is not suited to this climate. Our people have given more attention to the building of railroads, than they have to the study of the law of nations. Our leaders have demanded more attention than 'Vattel' could stand on technicalities, till it is fully determined that we are entitled to a nationality, Jeff. Davis and Lord John Russell to the contrary notwithstanding. The American people are fully aroused, and discretion on the part of English statesmen will be found to be the better part of valour."

We give the above quotation, because, in a few words it well represents the spirit in which the course taken by Great Britain is treated by a large portion of the press of the United States. There appears to be a desire to inculcate the belief that Great Britain intends the ruin of the Republic; that the 'despots' of Europe, Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon are plotting how best they may seize some large slices of American territory.

Nothing that has been done or said justifies this assumption, or affords any ground for the insinuations which are launched at Great Britain. We note it as a most curious fact, that while in this crisis, the English people are doing all they can to gain the friendship of the United States, the people of the Republic stand aloof; reject the proffered hand, and seek to engender a spirit of hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. To this end the most manifest untruths are told, facts are perverted, and every iota of intelligence which can any way be made to minister to the popular hatred of the United Kingdom is seized upon with avidity. We scarcely think, that in the present condition of the Republic, this is a wise course. It certainly is a most unjust one.

The position in which Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is placed is by no means an enviable one. In common with the people, its members are fully aware, that though the United States may not eventually lose in power, they have lost immensely in prestige. Every nation they make, every line they write, is indicative of this. Mr. Seward could not conclude his instructions to Mr. Adams, which were published as soon as written, without a flourish about the American Union continuing to the end, the glory and admiration of the whole universe—a piece of claptrap, the design of which was easily seen. A declaration of Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, has exercised an American considerably. The whole of his speech is not to be had, and that portion of it which has come is somewhat obscure. His lordship is reported to have said that the British Government "would be forced to recognize the Southern Confederacy as belligerents." As to the letters of marque issued by a country in rebellion, there was a precedent in the case of Greece when it separated from Turkey. The right of that country to issue letters of marque was allowed, and the law officers of the Crown who had been consulted, had declared that such a right would belong to the Southern Confederacy. The North objects to this, because, it says, "We are right, and the South is wrong." Great Britain, if Great Britain does not recognize the Confederate States as belligerents, she will have to treat all the privateers as pirates; sink the vessels and hang the crews—in fact, she would have to go to war with the South. The only neutral ground is that which Lord John Russell has adopted, and that is, he negotiates a treaty with Great Britain, in which privateers shall, by mutual consent, be abolished. England offered to do so once, but her advances were not entertained. She can afford to wait until the United States comes round to her opinion. But even supposing England was disposed to treat the privateers of the Southern States as pirates, would the North really allow American citizens to be suspended from the yard-arm of British ships? The "virtuous indignation" so largely indulged in at the piratical manifesto of Mr. Davis is sincere no doubt. The moral feelings of the United States are "shocked" we believe! This was this indignation, where these moral feelings when vengeance was threatened upon Great Britain if any of her officers dared to treat the "filibuster" Walker and his friends as pirates? But we cannot see that Mr. Jefferson Davis is a bit worse than the American "sons of destiny." The Union is as good in one case as in the other. They threatened to sink the British ship which should "visit" an American to ascertain whether or not William Walker was on board. How does Lord John Russell know that they would not do so? If he were to order men-of-war to look out for Jefferson Davis? It will certainly not be good policy in him to run so serious a risk as would be involved in a trial. As to the assumption that the recognition of the Confederate States as belligerents involves the concession to them of a right to take prizes into British ports, we doubt not that the English Government will refuse any such concession. But until Lord John Russell's speech comes fully to hand, we must remain in some uncertainty on that point. If he were to do as the American papers say he intends to do, he would only be following the example set by France when America rebelled against England—a most excellent precedent.

The American papers constantly sneer at the law of nations; talk nonsense about rusty parchment; and manifest the greatest dislike at the mention of Grotius or Vattel. In fact the United States has "sneezed" from the community of nations. Internas from the community of nations. But no sooner does it appear barely possible that Great Britain may guide herself by one of the rules they have themselves laid down, than their anger becomes very bitter. As we have stated, we think they have no reason to fear, but, perhaps, in time they will learn that a nation, however great or powerful, can afford to deny those laws which contribute to mutual security; any more than the individual living in society can afford to be outlawed by his fellowmen.—Globe.

THE PAY OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

—It may be interesting to know what pay is allowed in the United States military service. The following are the rates for officers and privates, and the following are the monthly salaries:—

Colonel, per month.....	\$218 00
Lieut. Colonel per month.....	194 00
Major per month.....	175 00
Captain per month.....	156 00
1st Lieutenant per month.....	138 00
2nd Lieutenant per month.....	120 00
Brevet 2d Lieutenant per month.....	103 50
1st or 2nd Sergeant per month.....	29 00
Other Sergeants per month.....	27 00
Corporals per month.....	22 00
Privates per month.....	20 00
Musicians, per month.....	20 00
The actual pay in cash for privates is \$11 per month.	

A young lad of the name of Crane was drowned at St. Lambert on Sunday evening. These others who were in the boat with him were saved.

REGISTRATION OF JUDGMENTS.

The following is a copy of the Act relating to the Registration of Judgments in Upper Canada, as amended and finally passed during the last session of Parliament:—

An Act to repeal the Law relating to the Registration of Judgments in Upper Canada. Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, enacts as follows:—

1 The sixteenth, sixteenth, and sixteenth sections of chapter twelve of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled: An Act respecting the Court of Chancery are hereby repealed.

2 The one hundred and forty-sixth section of chapter nineteen of the said Consolidated Statutes, intituled: An Act respecting the Division Courts, is hereby repealed.

3 The two hundred and forty-fifth section of chapter twenty-two of the said Consolidated Statutes, intituled: An Act to regulate the procedure of the Superior Courts of Common Law and of the County Courts, is hereby repealed.

4 So much of the twenty-first section of chapter twenty-four of the said Consolidated Statutes, intituled: An Act respecting arrest and imprisonment for debt, Canada, as relates to the words, "and writ shall issue" to the end of the section, is hereby repealed.

5 The twelfth and twenty-seventh sections of chapter eighty-six of the said Consolidated Statutes, intituled: An Act respecting the partition and sale of Real Estate, shall be read and construed as if the words "Judgment" were omitted.

6 The first and second sections of chapter eighty-seven of the said Consolidated Statutes, intituled: An Act respecting Mortgages of Real Estate, shall be read and construed as if the words "or registered judgment" were omitted.

7 The fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth sub-sections of section seventeen, sections eighteen, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, and one hundred and one of the said Consolidated Statutes, intituled: An Act respecting the registration of deeds, wills, judgments, decrees in Chancery, and other instruments, are hereby repealed.

1 The following sections and sub-sections of the said Statutes shall be respectively substituted for the repealed sections and sub-sections in the last preceding section of this Act mentioned, and shall, respectively, in lieu thereof, be read as the corresponding sections and sub-sections of the said last recited Act, that is to say:—

2 In lieu of fifth sub-section of section seventeen:—"Decrees of foreclosure and all other decrees affecting any title or interest in land."

3 In lieu of seventh sub-section of section seventeen:—"Satisfaction of Mortgages."

4 In lieu of eighth section:—"Deeds, Conveyances, Powers, and other instruments to be registered, shall be registered, and the Sheriff's deeds of lands sold for taxes, decrees of foreclosure and proceedings in Chancery, or of a County Court, on its equity side, through certificates thereof."

5 In lieu of forty-seventh section:—"The registry of any instrument, will or decree, affecting any land or tenements or registered under this or any former Act, shall in equity constitute notice of such deed, conveyance, will, or decree, to all persons claiming any interest in such lands or tenements subsequent to such registry."

6 In lieu of fifty-third section:—"After any grant from the Crown or any Upper Canada, and letters patent thereof issued after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, where by the said lands, tenements or hereditaments may be in any wise affected in law or equity, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void, against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee, who has taken any such purchase or mortgage, unless a memorial of such deed, devise or conveyance be registered, as by this Act is specified, before the registering of the memorial of the deed, devise or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee claims, subject nevertheless, as to the validity of the deed, devise or conveyance, to the provisions of the Act of the twenty-first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, a memorial whereof has been or may be duly registered, shall be effective both in law and equity, according to the priority of registering such memorial; and when no memorial of such deed has been duly registered, then the deed shall be deemed to be void both at law and in equity, according to the priority of the time of execution."

7 In lieu of fifty-fifth section:—"The doctrine of tacking having been found productive of injustice; therefore, every deed executed subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, a memorial whereof has been or may be duly registered, shall be effective both in law and equity, according to the priority of registering such memorial; and when no memorial of such deed has been duly registered, then the deed shall be deemed to be void both at law and in equity, according to the priority of the time of execution."

8 In lieu of fifty-eighth section:—"When any mortgage has been satisfied, the Registrar or his deputy on receiving from the person entitled to the receipt of such mortgage, or his attorney, a certificate in the form of A, duly proved by the oath of a subscribing witness in the same manner as herein provided for the proof of deeds and other instruments affecting lands."

9 The eleventh section of chapter ninety of the said Consolidated Statutes intituled: An Act respecting the transfer of property and the liability of certain interests therein to execution, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefore:—"Any estate, right, title or interest in land, which, under the fifth section of this Act, may be conveyed or assigned by any party, shall be liable to seizure and sale under a writ of execution against such party, in like manner and on like conditions as lands are by law liable to seizure and sale under execution, and the Sheriff selling the same may convey and assign the same to the purchaser in the same manner and with the same effect as the party might himself have done."

10 All other statutes, parts and clauses of statutes authorizing the registration of judgments, decrees, and orders for the payment of money in Upper Canada, are hereby repealed. No judgment, rule, order, or decree for the payment of money, of any Court of Upper Canada, shall create or operate as a lien or charge upon lands or any interest therein.

11 Nothing in this Act contained shall be taken, read or construed to affect any suit or action on or before the 18th day of May, 1861, pending in any Court in Upper Canada, in which any judgment creditor is a party.

12 This Act shall take effect on the 1st of September next, and in cases of judgment, heretofore registered all writs of execution against lands issued before the said first day of September, shall have priority according to the respective dates of registration of the judgments on which they have been issued or shall issue respectively.

An exchange paper tells a story of a man in London who determined to spend all he made during the first year in advertising the fact that it was impossible for the simple reason that the more he advertised the more he made and after a tremendous effort to get rid of his money in advertising, he gave it up. If you don't believe it, try it.

The Island of San Domingo has been ceded to Spain.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1861.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Agriculturalists, Horticulturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c., of Canada West.

The Board of Agriculture for Canada West lately met in the City of London, with the view of conferring with the Local Committee, organized for the purpose of making preparations for the Provincial Exhibition to be held in London on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th September next.

The Local Committee have procured very advantageously situated ground, to the extent of twenty-seven acres, for the use of the Association (the same as that occupied in 1854), and are making active exertions to erect permanent buildings, stabling and sheds. Exhibitors may rely upon it that ample and proper accommodation will be provided, and I trust that there may, as on former occasions, be a spirited competition from all parts of the Province.

The prize list will be published early in June, and will call for competition in the same classes as in the past years, with some additions. The amount to be awarded will be about \$12,000.

Arrangements have been made with the Great Western, the Grand Trunk, and other western railways, and also with the proprietors of the lake steamboats, to carry passengers, stock, and articles to and from the Exhibition at reduced rates.

The accommodation for visitors in London will be ample, and the hotel charges moderate.

JOHN BARWICK, President of the Agricultural Association, Woodstock, 30th April, 1861.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND TO CANADA.

The Londoner Guardian, of the 3th, contains the following:—

"Captain Keefe, the Government Emigration agent at Derry, has made Derry for the month of April, from which we learn that 1,252 individuals emigrated, during the month for Canada and the United States. In this number is included those who weekly sailed by the Canadian steamers, as well as those by vessels in connection with the port. It is gratifying to find that the greater portion of this large number, or about 1,200, emigrated to Canada, and from what we learn from the country districts, a feeling of preference has sprung up lately for Canada, over the United States, those desirous of leaving our shores. This we have no doubt, is, in a great measure, owing to the exertions of Mr. Donaldson, the British North American Agent at this port, who has been very energetic, since his residence here, in mixing with the agricultural population, and placing before them the advantages to be gained by emigrating to Western Canada. On Thursday last, the ship Elizabeth, the property of the Messrs. Cooke, sailed from Derry, with 225 passengers, of which 140 were emigrants, and 85 of both sexes, young and unmarried. 140 passengers embarked here and sailed for Canada by the Nova Scotian on Friday last."

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

CENSUS.

The Census returns of the Province are now almost completed, and show the following figures:—

Western Canada.....	1,290,000
Eastern Canada.....	1,110,000
United.....	2,500,000
Excess in favor of W. Canada.....	280,000

The people of the Ottawa section of the Province can now perceive at a glance in government figures, the portion of British subjects unrepresented in the popular assembly of Canada, numbering 280,000 souls—a population sufficient to form an important colony of itself, with all the machinery of government. This number of our fellow-subjects the present administration have determined to keep disfranchised—this large number of hard working, enterprising farmers and mechanics, the present ministry have openly pronounced to be an excrement on the Act of Union, which ought to be cut off from any voice in the administration of public affairs for all time to come. 280,000 citizens—not of the dormant, happy-with-little-countrymen of the French Premier—but seions of that glorious old stock which breeds civilization, enterprise and progress into the waste places of the earth, wherever their lot may be, have been pronounced unworthy of representation, our readers among the number. 280,000 good and loyal subjects of the British sovereign—kindred of those who conquered and fell on the Plains of Abraham, are pronounced to be of less account politically, than the slaves of the Southern States. 280,000 British subjects are robbed of their birthright by a French Premier, and the smacking ministerial supporters of Western Canada. Canada West, according to the returns, has a right to 14 additional members to her present representation, but the fiat of the administration has gone forth against any increase according to population, and the appeal for support in this view has been made to the Central Canadian members of the Assembly, on the score of local interest, and preserving the balance of power. This is the public reason assigned, while the real feeling is disguised by fear and hatred of British supremacy—feelings which are directed as much against the English-speaking race of Eastern and Central Canada, as against the Grit party of the extreme West. The whole question lays in the fear of the annihilation of French influence in the administration of public affairs. In every quarter of the world, French national vanity is a by-word, and the slightest attempt to lessen their influence in the legislature of Canada, kindles to a flame the latent embers of French prejudice and French dislike to the civilizing stride of the race which sways the destinies of every colony on which their red-cross flag is unfurled. That the policy of Mr. Cartier, in objecting to even a discussion of the necessity of any constitutional change, was acquiesced in by John A. McDonald, and some other Western members of the Cabinet, is not a matter of surprise; John A. McDonald's career as a representative of the people in the popular branch of the government, is generally supposed to be fast drawing to a close, and his

retirement an event to be daily expected, and even were he to remain longer in the political arena, and adopting the principle of representation based on population, his inconsistency would be hailed as his true conviction unfettered by the Cartier portion of the Cabinet.

In the approaching general election are the electors in the Ottawa counties prepared to make the representation by population, with modifications in the case of large cities, a plank in the political platform of their candidates, or will they bow humbly to the anti-British dictates of Cartier and his creatures, and ignore the national and political existence of 280,000 revenue producing, tax-paying fellow countrymen. We call on them to ponder deeply on this question of vital importance previous to the coming political campaign.

GENERAL ELECTION.

It is generally believed that the dissolution of Parliament will take place early in July, and the general election follow that event immediately. In the ministerial newspapers throughout the Province there appears warning notes of preparation to the supporters of the Government. In our immediate vicinity the ministerial candidates, according to that servant ministerial organ, the *Pembroke Observer*, for the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac, are a Dr. Judge for Renfrew, and Edmund Heath, Esq., for Pontiac. Dr. Judge we understand, is a resident of the village of Pembroke, and has been up to this time, unknown as a public man; report states that his abilities are of a very mediocre calibre, and his political leanings have never been known. Mr. Heath is the present member for Pontiac, and is thoroughly ministerial; there is no doubt that he will be opposed, as he was hard run in the last election to obtain his seat.

In the County of Renfrew there are other candidates in the field. George Ross, Esq., of the village of Renfrew, is before the electors with an address, but it is no index to his voice on the important measures coming in our political horizon. We have always understood, that he led a portion of the Conservative party in Renfrew, and of late years he has been openly and avowedly a supporter of the coalition ministry; what he may be as the electioneering campaign draws to a close, is another question. Daniel McLachlin, Esq., of Arnprior, is also understood to be a candidate. This gentleman at one period represented the City of Ottawa, and was elected by the Liberal party of that constituency; while in Parliament he observed a consistent course. He is emphatically the representative in the County of Renfrew, of energetic enterprise and progress, and his large business interests, not only in Renfrew, but in the Ottawa country, entitle him to the mature consideration of the electors of Renfrew. It is said that Mr. McLachlin will receive the lumber interest independent of political or local considerations.

In the Ridings of Lanark everything is quietness as yet, with the exception of a note of defiance from the *Merrickville Chronicle*, to Col. Playfair. We will watch, carefully, the evolving of events political in those Counties, and endeavor to keep our readers up to the times.

"The Globe places the names of these Upper Canada members who voted to support the Government on Mr. Dorion's want of confidence motion in prominent letters, so that their constituents may place a black mark against them. As it may have a beneficial effect on the fortunes of our member, we may state that Col. Playfair's name appears in the *Globe's* black list. This fact, no doubt, will secure the colored many votes in South Lanark."—*Pembroke Standard*.

Is the "Standard" afraid to state the truth of the matter plainly or does he desire to keep the electors of South Lanark in the dark as to the doings of their representative? To them it is a matter of little consequence whether their member's name appears in the "Globe's" black list or not, but they ought to know the fact, that in opposing Dorion's motion, Playfair voted approval in the advance by the government without the consent of Parliament, of one million, one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars, of the public money to the Grand Trunk Railway, during the past year, in addition to the enormous sums sunk in that bankrupt concern in former years. Laying aside the succession of blunders of which his whole parliamentary career forms an unbroken chain, this one act is enough to stamp his name on the "black list" of every honest, intelligent elector of the South riding of Lanark. No wonder that our taxes, directly and indirectly, are rapidly increasing, when we have a government ready to hand out the public money with such a lavish hand, a parliament willing to vote unequalled approval of their very worst measures, and a hiring press to gloss over and conceal the enormity of their sins, from the honest, confiding electors.

We have a much higher opinion of the intelligence of the people in this county than the "Standard" appears to have; and as we are now on the eve of a general election the Parliamentary conduct of members must be canvassed and held up to the light of day. If the old gentleman, who represents South Lanark in the Parliament of Canada, is really in his dotage, as his votes seem to indicate, the people ought to know it.

H. I. RHYMESTERS.—A number of gentlemen in New York City, have offered a prize of \$500 for the best National Hymn to suit the United States. It is to consist of not less than sixteen lines and not more than forty, of octosyllabic verse, exclusive of chorus. Just fancy the rush which will be made by the scribbling mob of the continent, to secure the dollars and fame at one effort. What a specimen of a hymn book the rejected thousands of dollar-octosyllabic, will make, and what a bursting forth of gas patriotic, there will be when the poetic tenders will be published.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Time strides on, but so far has brought no pealing anthem of heroic deeds performed in the States by flood or field. The note of preparation, has become louder and of greater volume, and the Northern papers have become mere bulletins of military events. The organization of the army is becoming complete, and measures of military magnitude are engaging the attention of the heads of the Federal army, Generals Scott, Butler, and Mansfield; the latter is to take the command of thirty thousand volunteers and five thousand regulars. The principal field of operations will be the State of Virginia. It appears also that preparations on a commensurate scale are being made in the South by the Confederate leaders. Arms are pouring into Virginia from the other States, and batteries of railroad iron are erected, similar to the floating battery at Charleston, at the Point of Rocks. Reports from the valley of the Mississippi, state that business of all descriptions is greatly depressed, the cause of which is the present preparations for war.

The northern papers are quite jubilant over the physical strength displayed by the Northern States in their preparation for war, one of whom states, that "within thirty days from a condition of profound peace, more than 100,000 men, thoroughly armed, equipped, and provisioned, all drawn from avocations they were quietly pursuing, have been put into the field."

A calculation of the comparative strength of the Federal and Confederate parties now entering into the struggle for national existence, is thus arranged by a New York paper: of course our readers will make an allowance in favor of the South, for the northern spectacles, the calculator has been seeing through:—

Free States.....	3,778,000
Territories and Dutch Colonies.....	51,000
Delaware.....	22,000
Maryland.....	120,000
One-third of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.....	206,000
Total for Union.....	4,177,000

On the Confederate side the estimated number is 1,307,000. The aggregate number of persons capable of bearing arms in the Union is 5,484,000, and one-fourth of this is 1,371,000. The secessionists, therefore, numerically, less than one-fourth of the white population of the country.

The revolution in the United States will have the effect of crowding this Province with colored people from the middle and Western States. As settlers in a new country white people are to be preferred, and it is a matter of surprise, and worthy of serious reflection, that in view of the Exodus from the United States to Canada of the colored population, many Canadian newspapers are making appeals to the sympathy of the public on behalf of those coloured emigrants, that never dreamed for an instant of making the slightest exertion to render the road of life easier to our own countrymen, who, leaving probably a worse than Southern slavery in the manufacturing and coalpits of Britain, yearly arrive on our shores in poverty, and frequently disease. The theme of freeing and shielding the unfortunate African is one around which is gathered many poetical fancies and eloquent reminiscences; a theme on which has dwelt in flowing language the tongues of a Wilberforce, a Brougham and an O'Connell, and the fruitfulness of which has employed the pen of every petty scribbler until the Ashantee negro has become almost an object of adoration—at a distance. Persons living in this latitude, can afford to extend sympathy—on paper, but in the south-western section of the Province, the colored emigration will be felt seriously. These remarks are elicited by several newspaper articles which have appeared advertising to the influx of negroes which is pouring in to our country on its south-western boundaries, and swarming in our western villages. Should the Exodus continue, some legislation ought to take place on the subject. If our country is to be kept open as an indiscriminate refuge for the scum of the black population of the United States, it is our opinion there ought to be a block of territory laid apart for them, and a long period allowed for payment. A domestic mingling in our white population by this new emigration, especially among those who are convinced that all darkies are "Uncle Toms," would speedily have the effect of rendering our people the most bitter enemies of the African race on this continent.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. John O'Kane, Junior, who has been conducting a large lumber establishment on the St. Maurice, which took place at Iroquois Falls on the Vermillion river, on the 13th instant. It appears to have resulted from an injury in one of his feet, which he received fifteen days previous. Symptoms of lockjaw appeared, which closed his earthly career in three days. The deceased was intimately known on the Ottawa to the humane community, and possessed qualities which endeared him to his acquaintances.

The report which has been published in the American papers, that the remains of Washington had been removed by Southerners, is a gross fabrication, the Hon. Caleb Lyon having visited the tomb of Washington and found it undisturbed. It appears to us that the newspapers of the Northern States are adopting the tactics of the celebrated "Brussels Gazette," and creating tales of pathos, and bloody campaigns by a liberal distribution of printer's ink.

On the 20th May, the United States marshals made a simultaneous descent on all the telegraph offices in the principal cities of the free States and seized their telegrams for a year past, for the purpose of discovering persons in the North who had been in correspondence with the secessionists.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

From all parts of the Province are reports of the loyal rejoicings held in honor of the natal day of our Sovereign Victoria, and this year it appears that a more earnest feeling of affection for our Queen has marked the various demonstrations throughout the Province. The feelings of loyalty to the Crown and affection for the lady who occupies the British throne, has strengthened and taken deeper root in the minds of the Canadian people as they shoot into national vigour.

In the village of Carleton Place, the day was held with all the honors. As the first streaks of Aurora blushed over the delicate green tree-tops in the East, and before healthy sleepers had taken their last instalment from Morpheus, the roar of a piece of ordnance broke on the still morning air and awakened the population to the reality that a red letter in the calendar had dawned on this portion of the British empire. The cause of the early cannonading, was the firing of a Royal salute from the centre of the bridge which crosses the river in this village, where a few of the choice spirits of the place were handling a cannon with a celerity that would have done honor to Jeff. Davis' artillery on the banks of the Potomac. It was amusing, as the reverberations of the gun echoed again and again, loud over the lesser murmur of the rapids, to witness the suddenly awakened villagers wending their way from all quarters towards the centre of attraction. The Royal salute of 21 guns was fired, and three cheers given for the Queen, when the crowd aspired to amuse themselves as they choose. A number took the excursion train to Brockville, others went to muster, while a party, impromptu, started on a pleasure excursion among the islands of Mississippi Lake, and the holiday closed in harmony.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY AT GANANOC.

The Queen's Birth Day was celebrated by the loyal inhabitants of this place with great eclat, from early morning till late at night, and ushered in by the firing of guns, playing of music &c. The people from the country might be seen driving from all directions, young men and maidens, old men and matrons, all dressed in their gayest. After 12 o'clock, the Rifle company went through their exercise, under command of Capt. Kirker, and Lieutenant McCrum, after which they fired a Royal salute, and went into quarters. After two o'clock, a company of Physique numbering from forty to fifty, male and female, dressed in their new and fantastical costumes, and wearing the insignia of their order, preceded by their Grand Marshal, mounted on the most docile quadruped that ever man sat on, and followed by their motley band in a lumber wagon, drawn by two tame bay horses, marched in procession through the principal streets of the village, which added in no small degree to the amusement of the day.

In the evening there was a grand torch-light procession by the same comic body, accompanied by the splendid brass band which discoursed excellent music throughout the evening's entertainment. On the green in front of which the block-house stood in days gone by, was kindled a huge bonfire of pine stumps, around which they danced and played until a late hour, to the no small delight of their numerous spectators, of all ages and sexes.

At the conclusion D. F. Jones, Esq., was called on to make a speech. He said he had been called on unexpectedly, but as he always had a shot in the locker (in sailor parlance) he was never short taken. Mr. J.'s speech was short but very appropriate on the present occasion. He spoke in very glowing terms of Her Majesty's good qualities as a Queen and a mother, the peace and quiet enjoyed under her beneficent sway, for which we should be very grateful to Divine Providence, while our neighbors on the other side were engaged in a civil commotion.

Three cheers being given for Her Majesty the Queen, the band played up the national anthem, and all departed for their respective places of abode, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

SPECTATOR.

Leeds, May 25th,

The news from Europe, by the *Alma* is interesting. The British government has issued a proclamation, declaring its entire neutrality towards the American government and the rebels, and the warning to its subjects that if they will engage in the war or run the blockade as privateers they must do so at their own responsibility. And that any British subject joining in privateering must not look to his government to save him from the consequences of his own criminal act. This, certainly, ought to prove very satisfactory to the American government.

Affairs on the continent continue to present a peaceful aspect, Spain, alone, appearing belligerent. It is supposed that her new ships are intended for the Americans. Both money and breadstuffs have risen in England.

NORTH LANARK.

We understand that at the request of a number of the leading men in the North Riding of Lanark, Mr. Bell, the present member has consented to be put in nomination as a candidate at the approaching general election. We believe it is the general opinion of his friends that there will be no opposition to his return, again, by acclamation.

Betrayed and sold as we feel ourselves to be in the South, we cannot help congratulating our friends in North Lanark, on having secured a tried and faithful man to represent them in Parliament. In the midst of the tide of corruption and bribery in which so many members of the last parliament were short taken and bought over to the most unprincipled government that ever ruled in Canada, the member for N. Lanark was invariably found voting on the side of truth and justice—the unflinching advocate of the rights and interests of his constituents.

GOWAN SHELVED.—We understand that Mr. Gowan, the member for North Leeds, has accepted the appointment to the head of the money order department in the Post Office. The government will make all the appointments they possibly can while their tenure of office holds.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, May 17, 1861.
MR. EDITOR.—It has been officially announced in the two Houses of Parliament, that the session will be brought to a close, on Saturday (to-morrow) at two o'clock, the government having got through all the Bills they intend to carry this Session.

You will be surprised to hear that the Bankruptcy Bill, which was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, is to be allowed to sleep for another year. A Bankruptcy Bill is wanted, but so far as Upper Canada has been heard from, the opinion is almost unanimous against its clumsy and expensive measures. I have been informed by several lawyers, well qualified to judge that the average cost of suit in the proposed court, would not be less than \$500 each. The court would be just the thing for wealthy rogues, but would be quite beyond the reach of poor but honest debtors. The Attorney might have had a majority of Upper Canadians with him, if he would have consented to simplify the machinery, and lessen the cost, but after being for four years in an Upper Canada minority he all at once discovered that he cannot proceed with a measure, because a small majority of Upper Canadians were against it.

After nearly a week's fighting on the usury law, (and this is a purely local question as between U. C. and L. C.) the former desiring to let the law stand as they are, while the latter wish to re-enact the old state of things, the Lower Canadians were defeated by a majority of two. It must be apparent to every one, that these perpetual attempts to tinker the laws affecting the price of money, must be very injurious to the introduction of foreign capital, which is so much needed in a country like Canada; but Lower Canadians seem to make six per cent interest on money, a part of their religion, and they fight for it most pertinaciously.

The Solicitor-General (East) and the Hon. Mr. Desaulles, of the Legislative Council were foolish enough, a few days ago, the one to send, and the other to accept, a challenge to fight each other with deadly weapons.—The place fixed upon, not to blow out each other's brains, for if they had any, they would not have behaved so ridiculously, but to burn a little gunpowder, was the state of Vermont, some hundred and fifty miles from the seat of government. On their arrival at the battle ground, it was discovered that they had forgotten (?) to take bullets and percussion caps with them, and that one of the pistols was an old broken article which would not go off, so the belligerents came back un-killed, and with honor (?) unfilled.

This modern plan of taking fights, and fighting duels, without hurting any body, is really a great improvement on the old state of things. I hope it will be universal adopted.

THE GAME CLUB.

To the Editor of the *Carleton Place Herald*. Sir,—I observed a libellous article in the "British Standard" of the 15th, signed Cautie, and endorsed by the Editor, against the members of the Game Protection Club of Lanark and Renfrew, and John Menzies and David Campbell, Esquires, J. P.

The writer of the article is "notorious," and the "creature" beneath notice; but the Editor of a newspaper ought to have some respect for his own character in place of endorsing a tissue of falsehood. The Editor is perfectly aware that his correspondent is a convicted libeller, that he has been an inmate of the Toronto, Montreal and Perth jails for forgery, swindling, &c., and he is also aware that his correspondent makes a boast of being an imposter in assuming the sacred profession of a minister of the gospel, yet in the face of all these notorious acts the Editor endorses the whole, the same as if his corres-

pondent was a reliable person. It is quite natural that a notorious violator of law and justice should come forth as the champion of poachers who have destroyed more deer during the heavy crust in March, when both carcasses and skin were worthless and the females full of young, than all the sportsmen in the United Counties have done in many years.

As to the facts of the case, the prosecutor lives in Perth, where the information was laid, he having cases from Darling, Pakenham and McNab, selected Almonte as the most suitable place, as a number of Magistrates reside on the spot, and although the poor man, *Ned*, had killed a very large number of deer which his dogs and hogs fed upon, yet the magistrates and constable remitted their fees, and only indicted the lowest fee that the law allowed for the killing of one deer in place of having him convicted for his wholesale butchery. The correspondent says "a man of the name of Lochard happened to purchase a log of venison from an Indian." The facts as proved were that he set the dog upon the deer after Thomas Andrews had released it once or twice, he also fired a shot and called upon his wife to bring a knife and to help him. Lochard admits having killed four deer out of season. The correspondent says "Lochard is very poor," perhaps he is not rich yet, he is a good tradesman, with only his wife to support, and much better off than his champion if he would give up poaching, which, he says, was the cause of his leaving Scotland.

The law abiding population gives the Game Protection Club great credit for putting a stop to the wholesale slaughter of game at the season when it is of no use, but hurtful as human food. Moreover, there is neither pleasure nor profit in bringing up parties for the violation of the game laws, yet, if the noble animal of deer is not going to be annihilated by poaching during deep snow and crust, a stop had to be put to it.

No one has any cause to complain of the game laws of this country as there are no invidious distinctions as in Great Britain, all here have an equal footing, the rich and the poor are equal, hence there is no room for complaints, therefore all ought to respect the law.

A SPORTSMAN.

We regret to state that Mr. Thos. Hughes, Station Master on the B. & O. Railway at this village, died suddenly yesterday evening at his lodgings, in Metcalf's Hotel. The deceased, during his residence here, made many friends from the civility of his manners and the kindness of his disposition.—Mr. Hughes, we understand, was 36 years of age when he died.

The comet, now visible in the heavens, will be in that part of its orbit nearest the sun on the second of June.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, will (D.V.) preach, next Lord's day, in the Baptist Chapel, Carleton Place, service commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore, May 26.
The pickets of the forces at Alexandria were last night fired on, and the troops were called to arms in consequence. No one was hurt.

Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by the U. S. troops on the Virginia heights. They entirely command the approaches from Alexandria.

Sergeant Butterworth, of the New York Zouaves, was shot last night at Alexandria by Mike O'Neal, of the same corps, who was acting as centry, and receiving no reply to his challenge, fired and instantly killed the former. Butterworth was a stutler, and his failure to answer was caused by this infirmity.

The steamer *Adelaide* has arrived from Norfolk. General Butler was reinforced yesterday by 3,000 troops from New York and Maine.

It was understood when the *Adelaide* left that Norfolk would be attacked on Monday. It is said that the rebels there are confident of their ability to hold Norfolk against any force. The bridge connecting Old Point Comfort and Hampton, has been burned by the rebels. No communication is allowed between Portsmouth and Norfolk.

Washington, May 26.
All along the river front troops are engaged in throwing up works. There are several forts being constructed—some of large dimensions. The 69th regiment has thrown up a bank one mile long and seven feet high.

The troops last night seized 250 revolvers and 300 rounds of ammunition, all of which were in the possession of some secessionists, and were duly confiscated.

The 8th regiment are to cross over into Virginia and take up the position on the heights. It is determined to order 10,000 more volunteers to Washington.

Private Coburn, of Company E, 71st regiment, was drowned this morning while bathing. The 7th was turned out twice by order of Gen. Sanford, expecting to receive the order to return on this side of the river at any moment. The members continued packing up nearly all the night, though all but worn out from want of sleep. They again volunteered to-day to labour in the trenches. The heat was oppressive all day but the plucky men of the 7th vied nevertheless with the hardy yeomen of New Jersey in handling the pick, shovel and wheelbarrow. The 7th worked in squads of 150 each, relieving every two hours.

A fire which broke out in the brick dwelling of Mr. P. Smith, Picton-street, London, on Tuesday, destroyed five houses, all with the exception of Mr. Smith's being of wood. Loss \$3,000.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.—Three Thousand Lives Lost.—In addition to the six thousand lives lost by the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, we learn that San Juan, situated one hundred and twenty leagues north of Mendoza, had been nearly destroyed by the same earthquake, with an estimated loss of three thousand lives. The earthquake approached from the direction of Valparaiso, and great anxiety is manifested to hear from that quarter.

WAR NEWS.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, May 21.
The Pony Express brings news from San Francisco to the 11th, at 7 p.m. The shipment of treasure by the *Sonora* is smaller than was anticipated, owing to the fears of privateers. Money is fair demand, on call, and easy, at 1 to 2 per cent. A Union meeting was held today (the 11th) in San Francisco. Nothing like it was ever seen here. Business was entirely suspended, people left the streets and shops were closed. Three speakers' stands were surrounded by thousands. Senators Latham and McDougall, General Sumner and Shields, and others, made addresses in favor of sustaining the Administration, and resolutions adopted that secession be put down, and the Union preserved complete.

A procession moved through the streets embracing all the military and civic organizations, thousands of citizens on foot, and horseback, and in carriages. All political parties joined in the demonstrations. San Francisco is unanimous for the Union, and the Administration will preserve it. Six ships, loaded with arms and supplies, are being sent to the coast. A bear flag was raised in El Monte on Sunday by 40 mounted men, probably Texas emigrants, but not considered of any account.

Oregon dates of the 6th, British Columbia dates of the 2nd are received. The stamped for the Cariboo mines are continued. The prospects there are excellent, and considerable treasure had been received from there.

The papers publish a call for a mass meeting to be held on the 4th of May. All citizens desirous of sustaining the National government.

Washington, May 22.

At noon to-day an immense concourse of enthusiastic people attended the raising of an American flag over the General Post Office building. The President and Cabinet were seated on a platform, together with several other distinguished gentlemen. The President hoisted the flag by a hand over hand movement, amid deafening cheers. He said he was very happy on all occasions to be the humble instrument of forwarding the very worthy object which had been expressed. He therefore took pleasure in so doing. He again appeared in the front of the platform, saying it occurred to him a few words would be appropriate on this occasion. Several weeks ago the stars and stripes hung lankly around the staff, and over the Union. So it was to-day when this flag was raised; but this glorious breeze has unfolded it, and it now floats as it should. He hoped the same breeze was now spreading out our glorious flag all over the nation.

The Postmaster General thanked the crowd for their presence. He responded to the call for him. He said—Follow citizens, you have known well the statesmen and orators of some of the Southern states. We have known their courage, and the courage, spirit and resolution of the people of all the Southern States. But know all these, we know two things which even the bravest of men are unable to do. One is to destroy the Star Spangled Banner. They will fail to do it only because human nature needs the one shall continue, and that other shall float over the sea and land; and what human nature needs God Almighty decrees.

Washington, May 24.

Within a few hours past there have been stirring and important military movements. The New York 2nd, 7th and 71st regiments, and the Ellsworth Zouaves were, so far as ascertained, the constituted forces which advanced upon Virginia.

The Washington City National Rifle, Captain Smead, at about ten o'clock last night passed over Long Bridge to the Virginia shore, halting at the Virginia end until between one and two o'clock this morning, as an advance guard. They are to be followed by other District Volunteer Companies acting in the same capacity. Subsequently the New York 2nd and 12th regiments, and the Michigan and New Jersey brigades, crossed the bridge, at the Virginia end, having been previously driven in by the advance guard. One of these regiments took the road leading to the Fairfax Court House, about 20 miles from Washington, while another, the Jersey, stopped at the Forks, a mile from Long Bridge, to await orders. An advance into Virginia was also made from another point, viz., at the Potomac at Georgetown. The seventh New York regiment was among these troops, and after several hours' march occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria railroad.

It is understood orders were issued yesterday for two regiments to proceed to and occupy Alexandria, and it is said Ellsworth's Zouaves crossed over in boats, while it is equally certain that preparations were made to seize Arlington Heights, and there is little doubt these orders were executed. It was at least two o'clock before all the troops reached places of destination. The troops which did not repair to Alexandria and Arlington were required to guard important intermediate points between Washington and Alexandria. The District Militia did not return to Washington until 6:30 this morning. Firing was heard occasionally about nine o'clock.

Col. Ellsworth, who had hailed down a secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon afterwards shot dead by a concealed foe. His dead body has been brought to the Washington Navy Yard.

Accounts from Alexandria are somewhat confused, but there is no doubt of the fact that it was a man named Jackson who shot Ellsworth. He was instantly put to death, some say, by both bullet and bayonet.

When the federal troops reached Alexandria the Virginia soldiers fired at them and fled. Federal vessels were meanwhile before Alexandria.

Nearly 3,000 troops arrived here yesterday, comprising some from New York. The two Ohio regiments, and third Connecticut regiments, arrived this morning.

New York, May 24.

The steamer *Champion* has arrived from Aspinwall. Several vessels are fitting out by the revolutionists at Carthagena to convey 1,000 troops to Aspinwall, to take possession of the state of Panama.

It was reported that the British Admiral had declared his intention not to remove the blockades of New Francisco ports, but to open them to British commerce.

The Chilean government party had triumphed in the elections. Washington, May 24—11 o'clock. It is reported that as the Virginia troops started from Alexandria on the 20th, they were killed by a return shot from the federal forces. There is some prospect of capturing the fugitives.

Among the forces sent into Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery. Numerous wagons with supplies and tools also passed into that State. They again volunteered to-day to labour in the trenches. The heat was oppressive all day but the plucky men of the 7th vied nevertheless with the hardy yeomen of New Jersey in handling the pick, shovel and wheelbarrow. The 7th worked in squads of 150 each, relieving every two hours.

Baltimore, May 24.
Nothing is known relative to Sewall's Point. A movement had been taking place when the steamer *Washington* has produced a profound sensation.

A steamer arrived at Fort McHenry this morning with a large supply of gun carriages and other military stores.

Col. Morehead's regiment came across the river this a. m., and marched up Broadway and proceeded to Patterson Park.

Numerous wagons with camp equipment are passing through the streets to-day to the federal troops in Virginia.

Nothing of peculiar note has been received up to this hour.

Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to-day discontinuing the transmission of the United States mail in Virginia and other seceding States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee is exempted from this order for the reason stated that she has not yet formally seceded. The mails for the South from Washington were stopped at the crossing place by federal troops, and were returned to the Post Office here.

Washington, May 25.
At two this p. m., the Massachusetts and other troops were hurrying to their quarters for a hasty advance towards Alexandria, where a fight is in progress, the extent of which is not known.

A signal for the troops to get under arms. Great excitement prevails throughout the city. Soldiers and private citizens in crowds are hurrying in every direction. A full light battery, at a few moments' notice, thundered over long bridges, and the federal staff led the advancing troops from Washington.

THIRD DISPATCH.
The fight is not at Alexandria as reported at first, but apparently three miles this side of it in a southwest direction, somewhere in the vicinity of Arlington.

FOURTH DISPATCH.
The report of an engagement is incorrect, although believed at headquarters and acted upon by signal guns. There is no fight in progress.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.
The American War—Neutrality of Great Britain.
DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD
THE GALWAY MAIL CONTRACT
ANNULLED.
Warlike preparations of Spain.

Cape Race, May 24.
The steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool May 15 via Queenstown 16th, passed here at 9:30 p. m. yesterday.

Her advices are four days later than the *Perisa*'s.

The *Niagara*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th. The *Colombia*, from New York, arrived at Galway on the 14th. The *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived at London on the 14th. The *City of Washington*, from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

The *New York* from Bremen, left Southampton on the 15th for New York, with £135,000 in specie.

A proclamation has been issued by the British Government relative to affairs in the United States—warning British subjects against engaging in the American war, and all doing so will be held responsible for their own acts. The proclamation declares the intention of the British Government to maintain the strictest impartial neutrality between England and the Government of the United States, and certain States styling themselves the "Confederate States of America."

It warns all British subjects that if they enter the military service of either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or as transports, or break or endeavor to break a blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers' dispatches, or any material contraband of war, for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of their Government.

The screw frigate *Mersey* has sailed for America to break a blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers' dispatches, or any material contraband of war, for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of their Government.

COLLISION ON THE WELLAND RAILWAY.

THREE MEN KILLED—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF SEVERAL OTHERS.
(From the St. Catharines Journal.)

One of the most serious, and in fact the first collision that has occurred on the Welland Railway took place at the "Black Horse crossing" at Allanburg on Saturday night, by which three men, well-known in this town, and greatly respected by all classes, have lost their lives. The collision took place between a heavily grain-loaded train coming down from Port Colborne, and a special going up with empty cars to the same place. In the down train there were some thirteen cars, drawn by two locomotives, the "Chippewa" and "Grantham," and the up train was composed of seventeen cars, and drawn by the locomotive "Ontario." The accident appears to have been the result of gross carelessness and neglect. When the trains came in contact, the up train was shoved down the track while the locomotive "Chippewa," the pilot, was thrown partially off the track, and driving wheels remaining on the rails. The tender of the "Grantham" was thrown over the Chippewa on the side of the embankment, while the engine itself—in which were Messrs. Stoker, Keenan, and Burrows, sitting on the inside, and Harrington outside on the frame, having just been to oil the machinery—was thrown down the side of the track, turning partially over, and falling on Messrs. Stoker and Burrows, and of which one had his leg broken, and a fearful contusion on the groin. He lived about half an hour after, but though apparently conscious, was unable to speak, notwithstanding frequent efforts to do so. He lived in this town, and leaves a wife and two children, and a brother Mr. George Stoker. Mr. Burrows was thrown about the same distance as the conductor. One of his legs was fearfully smashed, the bone protruding several inches. He lived about an hour and a half after the accident, and talked to those around him. He formerly resided in this town, but having removed to Ottawa, where he leaves a wife and several children, totally unprovided for. He was agent for a line of propellers running to Port Colborne, on which he arrived just before the fatal train started, and being acquainted with Mr. Stoker it is supposed that he requested to ride down with him for the purpose of spending Sunday in this town. Thomas Harrington, the fireman, was thrown 25 or 30 feet, had an arm broken, a severe and fatal injury in lower part of the abdomen, and we believe the spine was injured. He lived some twenty minutes after the accident. He conversed with his friends around him. He lived here where he has a mother and sisters. Hugh Keenan, the engine driver, does not know how he got out of the engine, but is of opinion that he was either thrown through the top or the window. He was pitched some 18 or 20 feet, and knocked insensible. When he got up he stumbled over poor young Harrington, and then proceeded to the house of Mr. Porter close by, obtained assistance, and succeeded in helping to convey the injured men there, where he became too weak to do more and found that he had two ribs broken and some other slight injuries. Medical attendance was immediately sent for, but of course the three who are dead were beyond all possibility of relief. The two wood cutters were sitting in the tender of the "Grantham," and escaped with only sustaining injury, the tender being over them, and when they crawled out from under it, one of them shook himself, and then observed very coolly that he must go to St. Catharines for cats for his home, and walked off, followed by his companion. After the death of the three mentioned, an order was obtained from Coroner Rannis, at Allanburg, to remove the bodies to this town, and those of Stoker and Harrington were taken to their homes, while the Masonic Fraternity took charge of that of Burrows, and telegraphed to his friends. Young Harrington was buried this afternoon by the freemasons, of which body he was a member, and Mr. Stoker will be buried to-morrow by the Masons.

Thomas Brand, upon whom it is charged the whole blame of this melancholy accident rests, was arrested, and this morning Mr. Storer preferred the following charge against him:—"I charge Thomas Brand with having succeeded—by fraud and falsehood—in starting a train in direct violation of my positive and personal orders, which, if adhered to, would have rendered it absolutely impossible for the fatal accident to have occurred."

A STRANGE PASSENGER.
We mentioned in our last impression that a living whale had been transported by rail from River du Loup to Portland. We have now some further particulars of this remarkable fact. On Monday evening last this dweller of the seas, measuring fourteen feet in length, well boxed and covered with seaweed, passed Island Pond on his way to Boston. He was captured at River du Loup for Mr. Cutting, the enterprising proprietor of the "Aquarium Gardens" of Boston, at an expense of \$400 in addition to which he was added \$400 for freight by special train to Boston. We are told that a tank is made specially for his whaling of 1½ inch plate glass, and having pipes from the reservoir at a cost of \$20,000. Mr. J. S. Martin, superintendent of the Eastern division of the G. T. R. accompanied this special train, and saw that his extraordinary visitor received his drinks at every watering station.

After the above was written we received the following further particulars:—This new railway traveller over the Grand Trunk arrived safely at Portland at 2 A. M. yesterday, all alive, and like "Mark Twain," quite jolly. After his long ride of 440 miles, a special train was waiting to take him on to Boston. He was sent in a large box, covered with sea-weed, and at each watering station the hose was turned upon him, when he blew off famously making quite as much noise as "Puffing Billy."—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE DISSOLUTION.
The Government organ yesterday urges an immediate dissolution, on the ground that a new Parliament may be needed to take measures to oppose an invasion from Yankedom. The reason is of no importance; the fact of immediate dissolution is. We recommend the instant call of convention in every constituency not provided with a candidate. Not a moment can now be spared.—*Globe*.

THE GRAND TRUNK REPORT.
We are informed that fifteen hundred copies of the printed report of the Commissioners on the Grand Trunk are now lying in Quebec, suppressed by the Government. A very large sum has been spent in printing the report, a still larger sum in suppressing it, and the money to be wasted. Are we to submit to a supposition even against which a subject of Louis Napoleon would protest with all his energy? We trust the press of both Provinces will use its influence to secure this important document.—*Globe*.

IN reply to the inquiry of certain merchants connected with the trade of Newfoundland, Mr. C. Fortuque, Under Secretary for the Colonies, stated, on the 16th March, "that the details of the proposed arrangements with respect to the Newfoundland Fisheries are still under discussion, and that it is not yet in the power of His Grace to give publicity to his provisions."

Mr. Mackenzie.—The Quebec correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator* says, it is rumored in that city that William Lyon Mackenzie is casting his eyes round for a constituency, and wants to be in the next Parliament. He is said to have asserted that five or six constituencies have expressed their willingness to elect him, and that he will shortly make up his choice. We understand the favored constituency is to be the North Riding of York.

The Montreal Witness says:—"A special train was run on Sunday on the Grand Trunk railway for the benefit of members returning to their homes. It was a 'run' on the Sabbath observance question."

SWORDFISH.—The sword of a swordfish was found sticking in the bottom of the steamship *Golden Age*, when she was hauled up recently in Panama for repairs. The sword of bone was about thirteen inches long, and it was driven through the copper and both the outer and inner planking. The fish stabbed the wrong customer for once; had it been a whale all would have been quite right.

A woolen mill is in course of erection in Florida, by Mr. Thomas Ormanby.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.
MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.
Thursday, Noon, May 23, 1861.

FINANCIAL.—The recent Bank failures in Albany, N. Y., have created quite a flurry and on Monday last there was a "run" made on some of the saving Banks; but by-and-by, confidence was restored. On Tuesday, 21st inst., at the loss of banking hours the Bank of the Interior suspended. It had only been a few hours wholly with Canada. Depositors are fully secured, and it is simply protected by State stocks.

DIRECT TRADE.—The Hon. W. H. Merritt has been moving in Quebec to promote a direct trade between the Lakes and that city, as a means of attracting Western business. He proposes to have the canal deepened, and to build large propellers, by which means he expects to send grain from the head of Lake Ontario to Quebec for 10 cents a bushel. The Quebec merchants received his communication favorably, and resolved to have a public meeting on the subject. It is probable that when lake craft got to Quebec to meet Ocean vessels, they will shortly afterwards find their way to Green Island or Bic, which are at the natural junction of the two kinds of navigation.

TIMBER.—The Quebec *Advertiser* learns from a merchant just returned from the West, that the new timber this season will be late in reaching the market; first of all, owing to the continued height of the water; and secondly, from the scarcity of a class of steamers of suitable power to tow it safely, two or three rafts, however, are on their way and were expected at Quebec this week.

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter states the number of cases sent from Boston during the week ending 18th inst., at 5,335 or 2,000 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The total decrease since January is 88,000 cases. The market is very still. The stock is small; but none disposed except for cash, as the best Southern and Western houses have had their paper extended or protested. Letters from the South report the trade dead and the collections impossible. The losses thus far have been very great.

STROPPING CORN FACTORIES.—Some of the factories in New Hampshire are repairing to reduce their working-time to four days in the week. The largest factory on this continent, and perhaps in the world, the "Pacific Mill" at Lawrence, Mass., is to be stopped for four weeks, at the end of which time the operatives are to resume their work, but on reduced wages.

WHEAT.—Dull; \$1.10 to \$1.12½ by car loads; no considerable sales to report.

BUTTER.—New is still scarce; no demand for old.

EGGS.—Pots \$6.65, rather dull; Pears \$7.10 to \$7.20.

SALT.—Receipts by spring fleet very large sales at Quebec at 5 to 6 cents per bushel.

COALS.—Large receipts, and sales of cargoes \$3 to \$3.60 per chaldron at Quebec.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

BIRTH.
At Springbank, Ramsay, on 18th instant Mrs. Wm. W. Wilkie, of a son.

At White Lake, McNab, on the 14th inst, Mrs. Alex. Stirling, of a son.

MARRIED.
In New York, on Sunday the 36th ultimo by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Mortimore Thompson, (better known as "Doesticks") to Miss Grace Eldridge, eldest daughter of "Fanny Fern." The ceremony took place at the residence of Jas. Parton, Esq., the celebrated biographer. The patriot mother of the bride had an elegant American flag arranged as a canopy, beneath which the happy couple were united.

DIED.
At Ramsay, on the 8th inst., Isabella Wilson, widow of the late John Toshack, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 81 years. One gentle sigh her latter breath.

We scarce could say she's gone, Before her willing spirit took, Its station in the throne.

At Spessia, Italy, in the latter part of April, Charles Lever, the Novelist. He was a native of Dublin, and was educated in Paris as a physician. He was the author of some 52 volumes, all of which were a delight of those who love adventure. Mr. Lever had lived at Florence most of the time since 1845.

At New York, Honora Gunnip, wife of Jas. Murphy, a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, died on the 23rd inst.

At Almonte on the morning of the 23rd instant, of Rheumatic Carditis, in the thirtieth year of his age, John, third son of John Paterson Esq.

At White Lake, McNab, on the 20th inst., Walter Daniel, infant son of Mr. Alexander Stirling.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MARRIAGE LICENCES.
ISSUED AT CLAYTON BY
THOS. COULTER.
22nd May, 1861. 38

STRAY COW.
A RED COW came to the premises of the Subscriber about the first of May. She has a white spot on her forehead, and some white spots on the legs. She will calve in a few days. The owner will please pay expenses and take her away.

JAMES TURNER.
11th Con., Lot No. 3,
Ramsay, May 20th, 1861. 38

THE YOUNG ROCKINGHAM.
SHE by the well known home Old Rockingham, formerly the property of Mr. E. Reilly, Richmond, is of a bright bay color, with black eyes, main and tail, stands straight, hands high and is well built in proportion. Will stand for miles this season as follows:—

Monday, between Mr. D. McFarlane's Ashton, that evening at Mr. N. Lavallee's, Carleton Place. Tuesday, noon at Mr. D. Stewart's 11th line Ramsay, that evening at Mr. D. McFarlane's, Almonte. Wednesday, noon at Mr. W. Sturgeon's 2nd line Ramsay, that evening at Mr. J. Jackson's, Hamilton. Thursday, noon at Mr. J. Doyle's, 3rd line Drummond, that afternoon between two and five o'clock at Mr. G. Barry's, Perth, that night and next morning at Mr. J. McMillan's, 1st line Drummond. Friday, noon at Mr. E. McKenna's, Franktown, that evening at Mr. J. McDowell's, 7th line Beckwith. Saturday, noon at the stable of the subscriber. Terms:—Hire for the day, single leap \$2. Notes to be paid at the time of service payable on the 1st of February, 1862. All mares at the risk of their owners.

TRAFFIC ZOO ALEXANDER McKEWEN,
Beckwith, May 20th, 1861. 38

FRANCIS' LAY-
FALLER, Cooper,
Trunk railway, &c.,
is prepared to execute
all orders with which he
may be favored, in his
line of business, and to
supply at short notice,
any number of Park and
Four Barrel, Tube,
Carleton Place, May 26th, 1861. 38-d

PERSONS RE-
QUIRING
Monuments, HEADSTONES, MAN-
TEL PIECES, TABLE TOPS, &c.,
Manufactured in the best style, by
W. G. H. SMART. ARNPRIOR, C. W.

THE Subscriber
having commenced
business in Carleton
Place, takes this
method of inform-
ing the public that he is prepared to execute
orders entrusted to him with neatness and
despatch, and at prices as low as possible.
Coffins furnished on the shortest notice.
JACOB LEBLEY.
Carleton Place, May 28th, 1861.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

Pursuant to Public Notice the Municipal Council of the City of Montreal met at the Town Hall, Present Messrs. Patis, Fisher, and Robertson. Mr. Patis in the Chair.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read, confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The following Petitions and communications were presented and read:

A letter of advice from J. Deacon Esq., Perth.

An Act from D. McIntyre for work done in securing the Balmain Island bridge during the present Flood, amounting to \$16.

Act of Township Surveyor \$15.00.

Act of James McCreary, bail, due him for building a pier under the White Bridge at Arnprior, \$20.00.

Act of D. Mackie, for work done at the Town Hall, \$10.00.

Act of Assessor for Salary, \$10.00.

The following petitions were presented and read.

From Jno. Campbell and others for statute labour on 13th Con.

From Dancan Campbell, praying the Council to take steps to have sundry trees felled by John O'Connell, removed from the 12th Con.

From James McCreary for payment of 4 Iron Bolts, put in the Pier under the bridge at Arnprior, \$23.10.

From Donald McLaren and Thos. Martyn for the sum of \$25 to build a bridge over a gulf on the side line between lots 25 and 26 in the 9th Con.

From Alex. Steward for \$25.00, to repair a bridge on Lot No. 2 in the 5th Con.

From Mary Sherlock, praying Exemption from Taxes.

From James Dickson and others praying the Council to adopt measures to join the Arnprior and Sandpoint road.

From John Tough for statute labour on the 8th Con.

Mr. Fisher gave notice that he will introduce a By-law to confirm the payment of \$45 paid Jas. McCreary by the Reeve on account of the pier under the White Bridge at Arnprior.

Mr. Robertson gave notice of a By-law for the distribution of the statute labour for the present year.

Mr. Fisher gave notice of a By-law to establish a road at and near the side line between Lots 3 and 4 from the 10th to the 12th Concession.

Mr. Robertson gave notice of a By-law to fix the amount of security to be given by the Treasurer and Collector.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the By-law for constituting a road at and near the side line between Lots 3 and 4 from the 10th to the 12th Concession was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the By-law for the distribution of statute labour for the present year was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the By-law to fix the amount of security to be given by the Treasurer and Collector was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the By-law confirming the payment of \$45 to Mr. J. McCreary by the Reeve, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the By-law for the distribution of statute labour for the present year was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the By-law for fixing the amount of security to be given by the Treasurer and Collector was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the By-law for constituting a road on and near the side line between Lots 3 and 4 from the 10th to the 12th Concession was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the By-law confirming the payment of \$45 to Mr. J. McCreary by the Reeve, was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the following accounts were ordered to be paid.

Act of Township Surveyor for \$12.60.

Bail, due Mr. J. McCreary for building a pier under the white bridge at Arnprior \$20.00.

Act of D. Mackie \$15.00.

Act of D. McIntyre for work done on Balmain Island Bridge during the present high flood \$25.00.

Assessors Salary \$10.00.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the following petitions were ordered to lay over:

Of James McCreary for payment of Iron Bolts.

Of Donald McLaren and Thos. Martyn for all to build a bridge over the Gulf between Lots 25 and 26 on 9th Con.

Of Dancan Campbell to have the 12th Con cleared of Trees felled by John O'Connell.

Of Mrs. Mary Sherlock to be exempted from Taxes.

On motion of Mr. Robertson it was ordered that the petitioners do advertise for tenders to repair the Bridge on lot No. 2 in the 5th Con. and give out the work by contract.

On motion of Mr. Robertson it was ordered that the Chairman do grant the following orders on the Treasurer:

To David Mackie for \$15.00.

To the Trustees of S. S. No. 1 for \$113.30.

To D. McIntyre for \$25.00.

To Township Surveyor \$12.60.

To the Assessor \$10.00.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the Clerk is instructed to take legal advice with regard to the protection of the Balmain Island Bridge from further injury, by timber coming down the river.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the pathmaster is instructed to employ men, and secure the middle water outlet of Balmain Island Bridge, by placing stones into the same and to render his acct. at the next meeting of Council.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the Council adjourned to the first Monday of August next.

A. H. DOWNIE, Town Clerk.

McNeill 20th May, 1861.

The following notice appears in the Royal Gazette of the 16th: His Excellency the Governor General desires to state that the information of the people of Canada, that this colony is about to be honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. His Royal Highness will travel strictly incognito, as an officer of one of Her Majesty's ships, and will dispense with addresses and other formal or ceremonial marks of respect and loyalty. His Royal Highness will progress through the country will necessarily be rapid.

Various political riots in Newfoundland are reported by telegraph. They had occurred in the city of St. Johns, on the opening of the newly elected house, as well as at Harbor Grace. On both occasions, the military were called out. At St. Johns, two persons were shot and some wounded. At Harbor Grace fortunately "nobody was hurt." These riotous acts take them altogether, have been more fatal than the civil war in the United States.

In France, as the Government could not publish the Duke d'Aumale, it publishes the anonymous publishers of his pamphlet, and the still more anonymous printer. A. Durand is sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs. This is a severe but a cheap way of silencing the press. The pamphlet has not been answered nevertheless.

The house of Mr. McNeill, Town Clerk, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last.

BUTTER CIRCULAR.

At the commencement of another Butter Season, Farmers and Merchants could well be doing everything in order, for doing this important branch of the Produce trade of Canada to advantage; to which we offer the following suggestions, the result of long experience in selling Butter, and which, in the main, are only a repetition of Circulars issued for many years.

THE FARMER'S PART IN MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

The Farmer should have good healthy cows, giving rich and well-flavored milk.

The milk of some cows has always an unpleasant taste, which affects the Butter. The cows should be fattened and sold. The pastures should be rich, but not rank, and kept clear of weeds; some of which, give an unpleasant flavor to the milk. A milk-house should be provided, capable of being kept cool, airy, clean, and rather dark; to which a thermometer is a necessary appendage.

THE DAIRY WOMAN'S PART IN THE BUSINESS.

The cows should be thoroughly milked, the last being the richest. The milk should be carefully strained into broad, shallow vessels, to stand until the cream comes completely to the surface; but on no account till it becomes stale or bitter; hence, in warm weather, churning should be frequent. The butter should be churned at a temperature of 55 degrees; and this process should occupy nearly an hour, to produce a good article.

The Butter should be worked till all the butter-milk is pressed out. In this process, Butter is often deprived of its sparkling appearance and fine aroma, and rendered heavy, soft, flat, and insipid. To wash Butter in soft water is injurious to it; as also, in water much impregnated with lime or any mineral. The best water is that from a pure spring or well; but even in this, there should not be much washing. The salting is a very delicate process, which should be attended to with great care. Only the finest and purest salt should be used, and that worked in very evenly, and only in sufficient quantity to preserve the Butter. There should be no coloring matter used, or other ingredient, except pure salt. The first requisite in making Butter is, to have the cows clean—the hands clean—the pails and pans, and other utensils, scrupulously clean.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.—A firm in Amherst, Mass., are manufacturing about fifteen hundred pounds of artificial leather daily, from scraps of leather and pieces of rope. It has not been introduced out of New England but the demand is reported as greater than the supply. The process of making it is similar to that of manufacturing paper.

Ottawa Market Prices.

May 27, 1861.

Wheat—Fall, white, \$1.05 @ 1.10

Spring, No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.05

No. 2, 0.95 @ 0.95

Flour—Fall Wheat No. 1, 5.75 @ 6.00

No. 2, 5.50 @ 5.75

Farmers, 5.00 @ 5.00

Oatmeal \$ lb. 136 lbs., 4.75 @ 5.00

Rye \$ bush, 45 lbs., 0.50 @ 0.50

Barley \$ bush, 45 lbs., 0.50 @ 0.50

Oats \$ bush, 34 lbs., 0.25 @ 0.28

Peas \$ bush, 60 lbs., 0.45 @ 0.50

Beans \$ bush, 1.00 @ 1.25

Corn \$ bush, 0.50 @ 0.55

Potatoes \$ bush, 0.25 @ 0.30

Hay \$ ton, 11.00 @ 12.00

Straw \$ 100 lbs., 0.50 @ 0.60

Pork \$ 100 lbs., 6.00 @ 7.50

Beef \$ 100 lbs., 5.50 @ 6.50

" " lb., 0.06 @ 0.10

Mutton \$ lb. by the quarter, 0.05 @ 0.06

Ham, 0.00 @ 0.10

Tallow \$ lb., 0.10 @ 0.11

Lard \$ lb., 0.10 @ 0.10

Hides—slaughtered, \$ 100 lb., 0.00 @ 0.50

Forls, 0.25 @ 0.00

Chickens each, 0.15 @ 0.20

Wood—fence washed, 0.25 @ 0.30

" pulled, 0.27 @ 0.00

Apples \$ bush, 0.60 @ 1.25

Wood—hemlock, &c. cord, 1.00 @ 1.20

hardwood, 0.75 @ 3.00

Geese each, 0.50 @ 0.00

Ducks each, 0.30 @ 0.00

Turkey each, 1.00 @ 1.00

Butter—fresh \$ lb., 0.17 @ 0.18

" tub, 0.14 @ 0.15

Eggs \$ dozen, 0.00 @ 0.12

Brockville Market Prices.

May 25, 1861.

Fall Flour, \$ 100 lbs., \$2.80 @ 3.00

Spring Flour, 2.25 @ 2.50

Wheat, No. 1, 0.95 @ 1.10

Spring Wheat, 0.95 @ 1.00

Buckwheat, 0.25 @ 0.30

Indian Corn \$ 56 lbs., 0.45 @ 0.50

Barley \$ 48 lbs., 0.50 @ 0.00

Oatmeal \$ 100 lbs., 0.50 @ 0.00

Rye, 0.00 @ 0.50

Potatoes, 0.25 @ 0.00

Oats, 0.25 @ 0.00

Hay \$ 100 lbs., 11.00 @ 13.00

Beef \$ 100 lbs., 4.00 @ 5.00

Butter, 0.12 @ 0.15

Eggs, 0.00 @ 0.14

Turkeys, 0.50 @ 0.60

Hardwood, 0.25 @ 2.50

Forls, 0.25 @ 0.00

Pork, Prime Meat, 12.00 @ 13.00

Wood \$ lb., 0.00 @ 0.20

Perth Market Prices.

May 26, 1861.

Potatoes, per cwt., \$5.00 @ 5.25

Pork, Prime Meat, per 100 lbs., 5.00 @ 6.00

do Prime, 5.00 @ 6.00

Wheat, per bush, 0.80 @ 0.90

Oats, 0.20 @ 0.25

Peas, 0.50 @ 0.50

Barley, 0.50 @ 0.50

Flour, 2.25 @ 2.25

Flour, per barrel, 4.00 @ 4.50

Oatmeal, 0.50 @ 0.50

Butter, per lb., 0.12 @ 0.15

Eggs, per doz., 0.00 @ 0.10

Hay per ton, 12.00 @ 14.00

FAIR.

Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.

Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.

Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.

Fergusons Falls, third Tuesday in May and October.

Clayton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.

Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has Received per Express, "Jas." and "Edmund," from Liverpool at Montreal, his usual Spring and Summer.

Stock of Dry Goods.

In Goddard's Wear from the Manufacturers at Leeds:

BROAD CLOTHS, NARROW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

FANCY TWEEDS, AND DOESKINS, Gambrinos, Coatings, Trouserings, Russel Cords, Satinets, &c. &c.

LADIES' Wear from Bradford.—Mantle Cloths, Plain and figured Coubours and Circassians in every variety and shade, beautiful Silk Striped and Check'd fancy Barge Dresses in all colors, and Fancy Robes in 2, 4, and 5 Flounces, Which for beauty and design cannot be surpassed.

His Manchester Goods comprise the usual Variety of

Cottons, Stripes, Checks, Together with an extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS.

which will be found second to none as to Quality and Price.

A large assortment of Hats and Bonnets quite New and fresh from New York.

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO'S, HIGH WINES, PROOF WHISKEY, and a general assortment of all kinds of groceries will be found complete and kept on hand in abundance during the entire summer months.

The entire stock is offered on sale cheap for cash, and the usual term of credit given until winter without interest where satisfaction.

All kinds of produce and Butter taken in exchange and Kept given out to fill.

JOHN SCHNER, Carleton Place, 14th May, 1861.

NEW AND FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving, and just opening a very large and varied Assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods, Amongst which will be found a Splendid Variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS, TURBANS, &c. &c.

LADIES' DRESSES, SHAWLS, CAPES, AND MANTILLAS, Of the Newest Style and Pattern; together with a beautiful Assortment of Flowers, Pianos, Ribbons, Collars and Head-dresses. Also, a very great variety of Trimmings; with a full assortment of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season; together with his usual Stock of

Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Leather, Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

He has great pleasure in calling particular attention to his very fine

ASSORTMENT OF TEAS, A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, May 7th, 1861. 35

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith will meet for public business at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon. And the Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll of said Township will hold their second meeting at the same time and place. All interested are requested to take notice and attend.

EWEN McEWEN, Town Clerk.

Dated this 17th May 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the NORTH RIDING of LANARK Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Village of ALMONTE, on Friday the 31st day of May, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Sec. and Treas. N. L. A. S. Ramsay, 11th May 1861 36-g

TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Charles Coulter of Douglas, Merchant, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned for examination and for the purpose of declaring a dividend.

JAMES COULTER, Clayton, C. W. 6 May, 1861. 36-g

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred acres good farming land within One and a half miles of the Village of Pakenham, viz: The west half of Lot No. 14—10th Con. Pakenham. There is a house and barn and a farm is well watered. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MICHAEL DEVINE, Pakenham, 10th May 1861. 36-g

WANTED.

TWO active Lads to learn the Cabinet Making Business. Apply to

JNO. HOGG, Carleton Place, May 6th, 1861. 35-4f

Fresh Grass and Clover Seeds.

IN STOCK AND A NEW ARRIVAL DAILY EXPECTED.

Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, and Hungarian Grasses.

Long Red Vermont Clover, late. " Resound " " " Western " " White Dutch " " For Sale cheap for Cash, at the Perth Seed Store.

JOHN HART, 29

THE LATEST AND BEST.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Post Office, an Assortment of DRESS GOODS, Prints, Cloths, &c. &c., surpassing in design and quality, and at lower rates, than ever before offered in this Market.

A Splendid Assortment of Straw and Felt Hats which will be sold cheap, for ready pay only.

All kinds of Merchandise Produce taken in exchange.

P. STRUTHERS, Carleton Place, 10th May 1861. 36

WELL BORING AND PUMP.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to excavate all Orders in Well Boring.

Also a variety of Well and Cistern Pumps kept on hand.

DAVID WARD, Carleton Place, 7th May, 1861. 36

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith will meet for public business at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon. And the Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll of said Township will hold their second meeting at the same time and place. All interested are requested to take notice and attend.

JOHN HART, Town Clerk.

Dated this 17th May 1861.

CHURNS! CHURNS!

Labour Saved is Money Gained.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & TWEDDY of Smith's Falls, have at considerable expense and trouble obtained from the inventor the Patent for the

Best Churn Power