

Carleton Place

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MARCH 9, 1864.

No. 26.

VOL. XIV.

SUSPENSE, A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

Will the Postman never come?
I have listened anxiously since morn,
Sometimes with hope, but oft forlorn,
His quick rat-tat to hear,
The hourglass never seemed so slow,
The sluggish sand forgets to flow,
The clock—I watch in silent face,
Each quarter seems an hour to trace—
Will the Postman never come?
Your answer shall I never have—
Dear Ellen will't thou be my wife?
On that depends my joy, my life
I shall be wretched, or most bliss.
Will she be mine I love the best;
The Postman soon my fate reveals,
Tho' he no woe or joy conveys,
No answer, and I'm answered no,
And I must ever hope forego—
Will the Postman never come?
I hear his rat-tat now afar,
As come like distant sound of war,
Do still my heart—does fortune-tell?
Oh, dread suspense, distracting hour,
He knocks! no, 'tis my neighbor's door,
Now blast an ill-omened hour,
He comes, and o'er his precious stock
He casts his eye—and will not knock!
The cruel Postman hurries on,
And with him all my hopes have gone.
J. THIRWELL.

Minutes of Ramsay Council.

Ramsay, 26th Feb. 1864.
The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to Public Notice. Council all present, the Reeve in the chair.
Mr. Marshall took and subscribed the oath of qualification and office.
Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.
Two communications from the County Treasurer were read, respecting non-resident land sold for Taxes.
Mr. Dickson presented the petition of John Taylor and others, craving assistance for James Hart and wife, 2nd con.
Mr. Marshall presented the petition of John Miltons, praying for assistance to Educate a Deaf and Dumb Girl.
Five petitions were presented in due form in favor of certain Innkeepers Licenses being renewed, viz. John K. Cole, W. C. Lewis, Patrick Riley, David Snodden, and Ozias Banning.
The Inspector of Houses of Entertainment presented his Report.
Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, That a By-law be provided for the appointment of Township officers for the current year be now brought up and read a first time. Carried.
The By-law read a first time.
Mr. Galbraith moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, That the Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to fill up the blanks in the By-law just read, and to consider any other business that may come before it. Carried.
The Council in committee, Mr. Galbraith in the chair. To whom was referred the consideration of the several petitions read in Council, and the filling up of the blanks in the By-law read a first time.
The committee having had under consideration the several petitions read before them, recommended as follows:—
That the following Innkeeper's Licenses be renewed, viz. John K. Cole, W. C. Lewis, Patrick Riley, David Snodden, and Ozias Banning.
The petition in behalf of Mr. Bailey, presented at meeting of Council and ordered to lay over, the clerk in the meantime to notify Mr. Shepherd, and that the petition still lay over.
The petition in favour of James Hart, and wife an aged, indigent couple, that they be allowed four dollars per month, and that Messrs. John Taylor and Samuel McClelland be commissioners to expend the same.
In reference to the petition of John Miltons, the clerk will communicate with Mr. McGinn, Teacher Deaf and Dumb Institute Toronto.
The clerk to notify Mr. William Simpson, That a By-law will be passed next meeting of Council for opening the allowance of road between Nos. 10 & 11, 10th concession, Ramsay, That the blanks in the By-law for the appointment of officers for the current year be filled up as follows:—
Assessor, Thomas Teskey; Collector, William Gilmore.
Fence Viewers—Wm. Robertson, Pat. Corkey, Robt. McFarlane, John Patterson, and John Steel.
Pound Keepers—Wm. Sturgeon, W. B. Sutherland, Joseph W. Williams, Alex. Sutherland, James Paterson, Joseph Houston, Wm. Barker, Isaac Mansell, Patrick Riley, George Colvin, Peter Ryan, Gillan McLean, and Daniel Drummond, 12th Concession.
PARISH MATTERS.
1st line, Wm. Halpin, Jas. Robertson;
2nd line, Peter Nowlan, John Wright, Wm. R. Sutherland, James Bath, Edw. Foster;
3rd line, Alex. Kinosh, Wm. O'Neil, Jr., Thomas Hilliard, Fred Price; 4th line, Joseph Poole, Dan Lynch, Wm. Giles, Robt. McClelland, 5th line, Thos. Scott, Alex. Sutherland, Ruchon Giles; 6th line, Gillan McLean, Robert Yule, John McPherson, John Cunningham; 7th line, John McPherson, Wm. Yule, Neil McQuarry, 8th line, Samuel Shipman, Edward Nicholson, John Gilmore, John Snodden; 9th line, James Docherty, Wm. Snodden, Joseph Kea, Peter Mcintosh, Alex. Snodden; 10th line, Thomas Arthur, Matthew McFarlane, D. Alkenhead, John Stewart, Almonte, Alex. McLean; 11th line, Thomas Teskey, Robert Bryson, Robert Houston, Daniel McPhail, Edward Robinson; 12th line, James Turner, Patrick O'Brien, Charles Symington, Allan McPhail, 4 & 5th Concession; Bellany Road, Henry McKinn; Perth Road, George Danlop, John O'Neil.
Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair.
Mr. Galbraith moved, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the Report of the committee, as minutely adopted, be carried.
Dickson moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, That the By-law providing for the appointment of Township officers, with the blanks filled up in accordance with the Report of the committee, be now read a second time short, and passed.
The By-law accordingly read a second time short, and passed.
Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, That the Reeve and the Reeve be a committee to examine the Bridge over the side near Henderson's Mill, to ascertain the quantity of material required to build a new Bridge at the same place, and to report to the Council on the same during the next meeting.
Adjourned till Friday 15th April.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, Feb. 28.
The Royal Mail steamer Asia, from Liverpool at noon on the 13th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 14th Feb., arrived here this morning.
Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, attacked, and Earl Russell defended the Government in reference to the suspected steamers. The latter declined to produce papers pending legal investigations.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard reiterated his statement that Mr. Adams made no official or verbal communication to Earl Russell of the substance of Mr. Earl Russell's despatch of the 11th of July last.
Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels by Federal cruisers; the murder of one of the crew of the "Baxon" by a Federal Lieutenant, &c. He asserted that Earl Russell had not done enough in the matter, and moved for the correction of the statement.
The Attorney General, Mr. Stansfeld, moved the adjournment of the House. He said the principle of prize adjudication in America is the same as in England, and the disposition of the American Government is very fair and just.
During the general debate several speakers charged the Government with a treacherous policy toward the American Government.
Lord Palmerston said it was due to the American Government that they should be invariably received England's representations in a spirit of Equity and justice. He quoted the Trent case as an evidence of a desire to do right. It was prejudicial to the good understanding between the powers to accuse a foreign Government of acts of which it is not guilty, and express distrust of their equity when nothing justified such charges.
The resolution was withdrawn.
The Army and Navy Gazette says the military estimates will be reduced a quarter of a million sterling, with only the loss of a few hundred men.
There is a questionable report that two first-class English houses, sufferers by rebel cruisers, are about to despatch one of the fastest steamers afloat in pursuit of the pirates. It is suggested that this may be another rebel dog.
It is confirmed that England proposed an armistice on the basis of the evacuation of all Schleswig except Alsen by the Danes. Russia, France and Sweden support the proposition. It is stated that Austria disents. The result is not yet known.
Nothing but more skirmishing was reported from the seat of war.
The Germans were receiving large reinforcements and making preparations against Alsen.
The Prussians had occupied Altona, in spite of the Federal protests.
The Danes were capturing Prussian vessels.
The Bank of France had gained thirteen and a half millions of francs in specie.
Maurini is indicated as an accomplice in the late plot against Napoleon.
The Queen of Spain had been confined with a daughter.
It is asserted that Italy is arming.
Liverpool, Feb. 13.—There will be no Galway steamer on the 16th. The new steamer Pennsylvania leaves Liverpool on that day for New York.
Preliminary proceedings in the case of the suspected steamers, Pampiro, seized on the Clyde, commenced in the Exchequer Court, Edinburgh, on the 11th. The indictments are similar to those in the Alexandria case. The defendants put in a general denial and appealed to the jury. The case was adjourned till the 18th.
The London Times has an article on the Parliamentary debate upon seizures by the Federal of cotton in British ships. It treats the alleged murder on board the Saxonia as a serious case, and says any negligence in demanding and urging the punishment of the crime, will be an abandonment of the protection which a State owes to its subjects.
London, Feb. 14.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 91.
It is stated that Prussia has refused the armistice proposed by the Great Powers.
The Paris Bourse closed heavy on Saturday. Rentes 65 3/8.
Bensberg, Feb. 12.—The Danes on the 10th were posted about an hour's march from Duppel.
Frankfort, Feb. 13.—The Bank of Frankfurt has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—The bank rate is reduced to 8 per cent.
Among the passengers by the Asia is Mr. Sanford, U. S. Minister of Belgium.

Arrival of the Bremen.

New York, March 1.
The steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 17th, arrived about 8 o'clock.
The Canada arrived out on the 15th; the City of New York, and the City of Limerick on the 16th, and the Germania on the 17th. The seizure of the Tuscoloma at the Cape of Good Hope has been confirmed.
High gales were prevalent on the English coast.
Consols advanced on the eighth at 91 to 91 1/2.
All was quiet at Duppel on the 15th.
In consequence of the disposition of German troops, the Danes were compelled to evacuate Kolding in Jutland. A cavalry engagement subsequently took place without decisive result.
Thirteen Austrian men of war are ordered to sea, to protect German merchantmen.
Sandy Hook, March 2.—The steamship Pampiro, from Liverpool, 16th, is sig-

The Allies attacked the Danish intrenchments at Duppel, and mortars were placed to shelling the Danes.

The Prussians occupy Fredericstadt at Kiel Bay entrance.
Liverpool breadstuffs markets heavy and downward. Flour very dull. Wheat dull and easier. Winter Red 84 1/2 to 84 3/4. Corn heavy and 64 lower, mixed 26 1/2 to 29.
Prussia wout consent to leave Alsen to the Danes.
In the Federal Diet, the Oldenburg representative protested against the march of the Prussians through Lubeck. Augustenburg had been proclaimed at Appenland. A Prussian battery of heavy artillery had gone to Glueksburg destined for Holms from where Flensburg harbor and Duppel intrenchments can be bombarded.
High gales were prevalent on the English coast.
Confederate loan 51 to 52.
French consols 68 1/2.
Consols advanced 1/2; 91 to 91 1/2 francs.
The Nord denies that the French Army of observation is to be placed on the frontier.
PRUSSIA.—The 6th Army Corps will be mobilized and quartered in Lanais.
BAVARIA.—It is officially announced that a Conference of Ministers of the minor States opened on the 18th at Wurzburg in Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, Saxweimar had consented to attend.
ITALY.—Parliament had resumed its sittings. An armament of National Guards was being hastened, and large quantities of war material continuing being forwarded to Ancona, Polign and elsewhere.
The Reichsrath had closed. The Emperor said that Austria's mission was peace. Notwithstanding the endeavors of Austria to exercise conciliatory influence, war had broken out between Germany and Denmark. In conformity with the Federal Diet vote I have as a German Prince taken part in Federal execution, and in concert with the King of Prussia occupied Schleswig as a pledge.
The following is from the London Shipping Gazette of February 16th: Bombay, January 29th.—The Confederate steamer Alabama, of the West coast of India. She has burned the ship Emma Jane which was last reported at Bombay on Dec. 26.
The following is from a recent letter written by an American shipmaster, dated Singapore, January 31. The Alabama came here on the 17th. She was taken to Malacca Straits. I think she will go round Sumatra into Sunda Straits again, up the China Sea, and over to California coast, if not captured.
ADDITIONAL BY THE "BREMEN."
The Danish frigate Neil Juil left Plymouth on the 17th. The captain announced the intention of capturing and steaming in, caught three miles outside the coast. Two Bremen Larks and one Prussian bark were also in the harbor. The course the frigate will place her in the track of all merchant vessels going up and down the channel, while a contingent of this course will take her near Bruns. There there is the Prussian frigate there.
DENMARK.—Penrude, February 16.—The Austrian headquarters are here. The Prussian headquarters are transferred to Graveston.
There are indications on the part of the Allies of an intention to enter Jutland.
Altona, 17th.—The Austrian Civil Commissioner in a speech at Flensburg, stated that all the wishes of the Schleswig-Holsteiners would be satisfied, although the personal union of the Duchies with Denmark, could not be given up.
Stockholm, February 15.—Sweden does not support the proposal of an armistice, neither has she recommended the withdrawal of the Danish November constitution.
Madrid, 16th.—A bill has been brought into Congress relating to 35,000 men.
Liverpool, Feb. 16.—Cotton, and quotations barely maintained. Sales for two days 9,000 bales, including 2,500 for speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs heavy and downward; Flour very dull; Wheat dull and easier; Winter Red 84 1/2 to 84 3/4; Corn heavy and 64 lower; Mixed 26 1/2 to 30.
Provisions.—Beef steady; Pork quiet; Bacon quiet and steady; Lard dull and easier; Axes firm; at 20s to 31 for Pots and Pails; Sugar steady; Coffee tends upward; Rice inactive.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, March 3.—The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool, 20th ult., via Queenstown, 21st, has arrived. She has 26 passengers for Boston, for which port she leaves to-night, where she will put on board Saturday. She spoke on the 20th the Australian going into Liverpool.
The Australasian, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.
The rebel steamer Georgia has left Beatt. There was a vague rumor that France intended soon to recognize the Southern Confederacy.
The German forces have entered Jutland. Paris bourse flat; rentes 66 3/8.
The Archduke Maximilian will visit the Courts of Brussels, Paris, and Windsor, before leaving for Mexico.
Consols closed on Saturday at 90 1/2.
The fall in the funds was owing to the tone of Lord Palmerston's speech on Friday evening, and increasing fears of other complications arising out of the Danish war.
The change of quarters, now in the Tagus, is ordered to return to England, and assembly in Portland Roads, to await further orders.
A Cabinet Council was held at London on Saturday. It had been hastily summoned the previous night.
The French policy appears to be settling in favor of Denmark, and some of the journals utter warnings to Prussia.
COMMERCIAL.—Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady at Friday's prices, except wheat, which is firmer. Provisions flat.
London, Feb. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says Napoleon will not fall any opportunity given him to march French troops to the Rhine. Little credence attaches to the reported intention of France to recognize the Confederates.
All was quiet at Duppel on the 15th.
In consequence of the disposition of German troops, the Danes were compelled to evacuate Kolding in Jutland. A cavalry engagement subsequently took place without decisive result.
Thirteen Austrian men of war are ordered to sea, to protect German merchantmen.
Sandy Hook, March 2.—The steamship Pampiro, from Liverpool, 16th, is sig-

THE WRECK OF THE BOHEMIAN.—INCIDENTS AT PORTLAND.

The Portland Advertiser says:—On board of the disaster yesterday forenoon a meeting was held at the Merchants Exchange and a committee raised, consisting of Messrs. W. S. Hans, H. Willis, and Andrew Spring to take measures for the relief of passengers. The passengers were taken to the City Buildings and their necessities provided for. They were afterwards transferred to the "Sailors Home," on India street and everything was done that an active and generous sympathy could do. A subscription paper was started in the Merchants Exchange for the relief of the sufferers, and a very liberal sum was immediately subscribed which will no doubt be largely increased. A large amount of clothing was sent to us by our citizens. The ship and the whole community were moved by the calamity, and to do everything in their power to relieve the sufferers. Many of these who arrived are greatly in need of clothing, having nothing but what they stood in at the time of the disaster. We do not doubt but that they will duly be provided for, as soon as the fact becomes known. Articles of second hand clothing for women and children especially children's shoes and stockings, would be particularly acceptable, and can be left at the Merchants Exchange. Persons desirous of contributing, generally, will find a subscription list at the Merchants Exchange. Among the saved we noticed one poor fellow, who, in his efforts to save his family, was considerably bruised in the lower limbs and chest. He saved his wife and a little girl, but alas! his own young son, one year and one day old, was lost. Our friend Chamberlain, of the Ocean House, gave shelter to a large number of the sufferers, and did all in his power to alleviate their condition. We noticed a woman passenger, who, knowing them to be in the Cape, in a way, with a little child, waiting at the British consulate office. She was drowned, and her infant in her arms. She was weeping and sobbing, for she lost two of her children. Without conceit a handsome contribution was given to her by a sympathetic passer-by.

The Bohemian.

Portland, Feb. 26.
The testimony before the coroner's jury, in the case of the disaster to the Bohemian, shows no carelessness or want of skill on the part of the officers of the ship. A pilot on the Boston steamer which passed the Bohemian before she struck, testifies to seeing her signal for a pilot, and that the haze made the lights look much further off than they really were.
Captain Borland testifies that he had two boats on the fore-castle and one aloft. The steamer was going dead slow. He had sailed into the port nine winters, and never found himself in that locality before. He thinks the current may have set him to the westward. The ship struck the rocks at about eight o'clock on the night of the 25th. Shortly after the engine reported that she was making water fast, and put on full steam, heading the steamer towards the shore to beach her. She ran about ten minutes when her fires were drowed out. Orders were given to get the boats ready as soon as she struck. The officers went all to their stations attending to their duties, but the crew, who were rushed on deck, making great confusion. Boat No. 2 was swamped by the fall or the pin breaking in lowering. Some of the boats were filled, others were not. The men in the boats not filled refused to pull alongside, leaving the captain, boat-crew, three of the crew, and seventy or eighty of the passengers on board. There was a dense fog, and the ship was settling fast, so the only alternative was to get the passengers into the rigging. We succeeded in getting 50 women and children into the rigging. The water then began to over the fore-castle and came aloft. In three hours and took all off. We lowered the women and children into the boats from the rigging, and got all those who were in the rigging safe to land. A few passengers were washed off the fore-castle head when the boat was drowed. We had a hundred and cared for we were taken to the Capt. Stone of Kennebec, testified that he was a passenger on board. He made no remarks to Capt. Borland about the ship being in danger as had been currently reported. Two more mails were found to-day for the Canada and one for Boston. Three more bodies have been recovered. The ship is stripped and ready for the wreckers, who express confidence in their ability to raise her intact, if the storm holds off.

Marble.

The progress of Marble excavation at the quarries of this village is still going on vigorously. Some twenty men are daily employed, and over 8,000 cubic feet has already been quarried at the Parliamentary Buildings at Ottawa, much of which, we are told, is beautifully manufactured and polished, and ready to be used early in the spring for the interior of the Legislative Hall, Library, lobby, &c. The quality of the marble is very superior, receives a high polish, and must cost between four and five dollars per cubic foot. Several blocks weighing 3,000 lbs., and measuring over 30 cubic feet, are now ready to receive the columns, and we have no doubt, if no unnecessary delay is placed in the way of the progress of the work, that the principal part of the buildings will be completed within the present year.—Portland Phoenix.

AMERICAN AUTOMATA.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Freeman says, gentlemen of that city have produced, after three and half years of close application, some of the most wonderful automata the world has ever seen. They consist of six figures, full size of life, three of each sex, dressed in the fashion, and so closely do they resemble living persons as to deceive the clearest observer. These figures appear on the stage each with a separate character (whether they be, and at a sign given by the leader, they salute the audience and commence playing. They perform a large number of antics, keeping perfect time and producing full harmony.

THE SANTIAGO CATASTROPHE.

The Birmingham Post publishes a private letter from Santiago giving an account of the fearful calamity which occurred in that place on the 8th of December. The writer says:—
"I went the next day into the Church by a great favor, as diamonds were strewn all over the ground and had the people been let in they would have stolen them," and counted the dead bodies as well as I could, but after each house had been missed, in each house and the name given to the office of one of the papers, it was found that over 2,000 persons were burnt to death. I should never have believed had I not seen the Church the morning after. The night, I saw I am afraid, will never go from being prompt action on the subject, and the whole community were moved by the calamity, and to do everything in their power to relieve the sufferers. Many of these who arrived are greatly in need of clothing, having nothing but what they stood in at the time of the disaster. We do not doubt but that they will duly be provided for, as soon as the fact becomes known. Articles of second hand clothing for women and children especially children's shoes and stockings, would be particularly acceptable, and can be left at the Merchants Exchange. Persons desirous of contributing, generally, will find a subscription list at the Merchants Exchange. Among the saved we noticed one poor fellow, who, in his efforts to save his family, was considerably bruised in the lower limbs and chest. He saved his wife and a little girl, but alas! his own young son, one year and one day old, was lost. Our friend Chamberlain, of the Ocean House, gave shelter to a large number of the sufferers, and did all in his power to alleviate their condition. We noticed a woman passenger, who, knowing them to be in the Cape, in a way, with a little child, waiting at the British consulate office. She was drowned, and her infant in her arms. She was weeping and sobbing, for she lost two of her children. Without conceit a handsome contribution was given to her by a sympathetic passer-by.

The Volunteer Certificates.

Quebec, Feb. 27, 1864.
The Gazette announces the result of the examinations by the boards of Military officers in the respective garrisons towards Fifty seven have obtained certificates. The following are the successful candidates in Upper Canada:—
First-class Certificates.—Lieut. Col. Booker, Hamilton; Brigade Major Dennis, Toronto; Major John B. Kingston, London; Captains—R. A. Becket, Alfred A. Campbell, and Henry McLeod, Belleville; Jacob D. Bull, Brookville; H. Goodwin, Toronto; Lieutenants—Arthur Colson, Toronto; G. Papp's Hamilton.
Second-class Certificates.—Lieut. Col. Brigade Major Shaw, Kingston; Captains—Atwood, Komoka; H. Hamilton, Storrington; Thomas H. Ince, Toronto; T. F. Kelly, Kingston; Alex. McKessie, Barrie; Lieutenants—Askin, Biggar, Irving, James, and Ritchie, Hamilton; W. E. O'Brien, Barrie; John Paton, Kingston; J. Ryan, Port Rowan; Esquisse—L. Bussard, and J. H. Watson, Hamilton; Sidney Barrett, Clifton; Charles T. Gilmore, Toronto; G. Jackson, Egmontville; D. McDougall, Durham; Colonel Sergeants—Cairns, Durham; C. G. Foster, Toronto; James White, Wagon-stone.

THE VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES.

An elegantly dressed lady entered a Chicago store last week and purchasing some silk, tendered a hundred dollar Canadian bill. Not being satisfied as to its genuineness, a boy was sent off with it to the bank, who returned with "as good as gold!" The lady was highly indignant at thus being accused of reguery, and taking the bill said she would not purchase the goods. She was finally prevailed on to accept the stolen cut off. After she had gone, it was discovered that she had changed the genuine bill first tendered to the clerk for another, a counterfeit.
Valuable mines of nickel have been opened in Litchfield county, Connecticut, about eight miles from the Naugatuck Railroad, on what is known as Prospect Mountain. A single ton of the ore will yield, according to the estimates, at least seventy pounds of nickel, worth at present prices three dollars per pound. The works, now nearly completed, will have a capacity equal to ten tons per day.
THE MOON.—Professor Phillips, of England, has succeeded in obtaining drawings of the moon seen through a new telescope with a 6-inch object glass. They exhibit many new and striking features, showing a volcanic origin of what we call the "dark spots." What would we think if our moon's counterpart was a collection of islands with hills rising out of their sides and divided by radiating ravines of awful depth? The only approach to any such country in our world, to be found in the Cordilleras of our gold regions.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Quebec, Feb. 28.
The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.
For routine business, the Hon. Sir E. Tache resumed the debate on the address, and was followed by the Hon. Mr. Ollivier, and the Hon. Mr. Lottelier, the latter of whom was speaking when our report left.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Quebec, Feb. 29.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. James Cookburn, Esq., appeared in the Senate in the stead of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and put in an affidavit taken from the Hon. Mr. Lottelier, the latter of whom was speaking when our report left.
The Hon. Francis Evansville also appeared at the bar and put in an affidavit that he had been present at the meeting of the Hon. Mr. Joliette election Committee. The names of those gentlemen were accepted as sufficient that they were discharged from custody.
Messrs. McKellar, Chapais, Alex. Durette, Carling, Bell—Lanark—and Daoust were sworn at the Clerk's Table as the general Committee of Elections for the present session, and were ordered to hold their first meeting to-morrow forenoon at eleven o'clock.
Hon. Mr. Cartier resumed the adjourned debate on the address, and was speaking when our report left.
Quebec, March 1.
Hon. Mr. Cartier has occupied the whole of the sitting, discussing the various items of the address, reviewing at great length the policy of the late Cartier-Macdonald Government as compared with the present, as well as some of the important measures as also discussed a considerable length the conduct of the various Commissions appointed by Government, more especially that respecting the Clerk of the Peace of Montreal. He began speaking at half-past three and continued speaking till half past one this morning. The usual adjournment at six o'clock being prolonged to a quarter to eight.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 1.
The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.
After routine business the debate on the address was continued by Hon. Mr. Dickson, Hon. Mr. McCrear, and Sir N. Belleau, who was speaking when our despatch left.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Quebec, March 1.
Last night, after our report left after further debate, the second paragraph of the address was adopted. On the third paragraph being put, the debate was adjourned, and the house rose at 12 o'clock, midnight.
The general Committee on elections reported that they had unanimously decided in pursuance of their interpretation of the late constitutional act, to proceed to choose new members of the House of Representatives of the Province of Quebec and Bellefleur.
The Committee also reported that they had selected the names of the following gentlemen to form the Chairmen's panel for the present session:—Messrs. Desjardins, Abbott, Taschereau, Wood, Morris and Gagnon.
The house then resumed the consideration of the address in reply to His Excellency's speech.
The third paragraph relating to the Reiprocity Treaty was adopted without debate. The 4th paragraph having reference to the improvement of our existing system of inland water communication, being then put Hon. Mr. Rose addressed the House.
After further debate, the fourth and 5th paragraphs were adopted.
On the 6th paragraph, referring to the survey of the International Railway, a debate arose which was proceeding when our report left.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 2.
In the course of the debate on the address, Hon. Mr. Rose expressed regret that the government made no allusion to any amendment to Militia Bills. The force would fall to the ground if it did not receive more encouragement.
Hon. Mr. Sanfield Macdonald in reply, said the government would be prepared at a proper time to propose a scheme in accordance with the promise of last session.
In reply to enquiries as to the position of the International Railway negotiations, the Premier stated that the conduct of the Premier of New Brunswick had been such that communications with the Province had ceased. The delegates, however, had been distinctly told that the convention of 1862 was at an end. Notifications had been given to the Lower Provinces that the negotiation survey would be proceeded with, and they were invited to take part in it. Mr. Fleming had been appointed to conduct the survey with the sanction of the Imperial Government, and the work had already commenced.
Hon. Mr. Dorion said he occupied the same position in this matter he always did. He retired from the cabinet as on a former occasion because the undertaking was too great to go into at that time and under current proposals. He was not opposed to a railway if it could be obtained on terms within means of the revenue. A Railway appeared a little more necessary now than formerly, owing to the proposed abrogation of the Reiprocity Treaty, but the first step was to ascertain by survey the practicability of the scheme.
Hon. Mr. Foley spoke after the recess, saying he would not vote for the appropriation for the exploration survey. He attacked the Government on various grounds. Among other things Hon. Mr. Foley urged that on the representative question this ministry had retrograded from the position of the MacDonald-Sirote Government, refusing to grant even an adjournment, that on the St. Charles question, the Postmaster General and other members had supported the Government, whereas Mr. Scott's bill before their Western constituents; but not by silently acquiescent when the Premier claimed at the Quebec banquet the honor and popularity for Ministers for passing it. He gave notice before he went to the Mount St. Charles dinner that he would not drink the health of the Ministers, and was given to understand that it would not be done. He was guilty therefore, of rudeness or breach of hospitality in speaking as he did when that toast was in spirit of previous arrangements proposed. 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measures to put it into shape again. Instead of making the survey dependent upon an agreement with the other provinces as to the division of the cost, they have assumed the responsibility of conducting such an exploration as the season admits of at the cost of Canada, leaving the matter of the division of the expense with the other provinces for subsequent consideration...

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Quebec Correspondence. Quebec, 4th March, 1864.

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Does not deem himself at liberty to give it the sanction which might be inferred from "silence"; and he authorizes us to pronounce it a falsehood from beginning to end. He "cannot question"; so over us was made "to him, corrupt or otherwise"; he was not asked to drink; and the printed sketch of his indignation has not a single element of truth to redeem it from infamy."

The Hon. Mr. Galt seems to feel in poor spirits if we may judge by his very lame attempt to deny the policy of his successor in the financial department of the government. It would be expecting too much to suppose that he could fall in with the retrenchment policy which Mr. Holton is pursuing and he contents himself with grumbling and growling at it, as he scarcely knows himself, what.

His latest attempts are in a line of policy of which he never before dreamed. He actually begins to think that the government should retrench—His character appears as truly new when he objects to large expenditures, even for important and necessary public works. If we are to believe his professional note, the purse strings must be tied up, and the mouth of the money bag contracted to a narrow compass. He is actually trying to steal Mr. Holton's thunder and seeking to get credit in the legislature for ideas of retrenchment which Reformers are entitled to the honor of introducing.

The single member for South Lanes and others of the same stamp—blind followers of the Cartier and John A. Macdonald, can afford to cheer Mr. Galt, in his double faced dealing, and to forget, that when in the office of Finance Minister himself, his policy was the very opposite of what, in opposition, he now advocates. The public, however, who take an interest in public affairs, cannot help observing, that although "the voice is the voice of Jacob—the hands are the hands of Esau."

The American War is making little headway. Late reports stated that Gen. Kilpatrick was making a move towards Richmond and that startling announcements might be immediately expected. The sensation subsides a little, however, on reading the following from the Brigadier General himself.

Fortress Monroe, March 4. To the President: I furnish the enclosed account from Gen. Kilpatrick: Yorktown, March 4.—Col. Dahlgren was directed to make a diversion with 5,000 on the James River. He attacked at four p.m. yesterday and drove the enemy in on Richmond. The main attack having failed, Col. Dahlgren attempted to regain the road to the river bridges. He and Col. Cook were with the advance guard. Some fifty men became separated from his main force, since which nothing has been heard from him. The main force reached me with slight loss. I have hopes that he may yet come in.

Signed, J. KILPATRICK, Brig. Gen. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. DEAR SIR—I hope you will insert in your next issue, the following brief account of the Good Templars' Saboteur's work in the town of Almonte last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Roe's Hall, which was obtained for the occasion, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The audience, among whom were several "brothers and sisters" from Pakenham, Armprior, and other localities, appeared to great advantage, conspicuous as many of them were by the badges, red and white, of their order. Mr. Proctor occupied the chair, and performed his duties most efficiently. Your far-famed Carleton Choir, under the able leadership of Mr. Doherty, contributed no small degree to the evening's enjoyment. The large number of pieces with which they favored us were always rewarded with loud applause. And here I must express the greatest delight at the manner in which Miss Bond sang that beautiful song with which she so much charmed the audience.

The first speaker was, I believe, Mr. Jackson, of Armprior, but I can't say that the audience appeared to appreciate his eloquence. After he sat down, cakes and tea were the ruling power for some time, and very good they both were. I was astonished, however, at this period of the evening to see young men and women who ought to have known better, throwing pieces of cake at each other, to the great discomfort of the more quietly disposed part of the assembly. This conduct, I am happy to say, drew a well merited rebuke from the Rev. Mr. McKinnon.

After the tea things had been cleared away, Rev. Mr. Gary took the floor, and made a most eloquent and effective speech, describing in truthful terms, the evils of intemperance, and the low respect in which it is held by the people of the United States, and a considerable number of lots are being bonded, as it is termed, in these townships, which, until a very recent period, have been considered almost valueless. The same geological features of the country which are found in these townships may be noticed for a considerable distance to the eastward and south-eastward of Quebec. From the County of Beauve we have just received a private letter from an experienced California gold digger, who "prospected" the whole of the Canadian gold fields last autumn, and who says signs sufficiently encouraging to determine him to go into gold mining there. He writes that that part of the country is being rapidly explored, especially by emigrants from the United States, and that a very large addition to the population will certainly be made in the coming Spring.

The Toronto "Leader" has been distinguishing itself lately for its ability to manufacture stories. The latest attempt of the "leather organ" is to the effect that Mr. Wright, of Ottawa county, was tempted in a bar-room, in Ottawa, by three ministerialists, to accept a corrupt offer, and support the government for a glass of brown lemon syrup. We saw the charge in the newspapers last week, but thought it was of too gross a nature to need contradiction. The Quebec "Mercury," however, is authorized to contradict the statement of the "Leader," and says: "We did not think it necessary to print 'ministerial denials' in a matter which, as stated was too gross to deserve their friends, and the profane opinion of their malignity we did not hope to change. The story is, however, so astounding that Mr. Wright

Great Calamity in Quebec. Quebec, March 4.

A great calamity occurred about 11 o'clock. The military powder magazine was blown up. Capt. Mahan and several men of the artillery were in the building at the time. The extent of the damage is not known. Danger of another explosion. Great loss of life reported. The shops are shut a few days. Buildings in Upper Town were shaken, and windows smashed to pieces. It was the laboratory that blew up, while fuses were being made. Thirteen or seventeen men were buried. Capt. Mahan and another man were dug out alive. The laboratory is only a few feet from the Magazine, where there are tons of powder, shells, &c. Nine bodies have been taken out so far.

ADDITIONAL EXPLOSION. Quebec, March 5th. Building destroyed this morning was stone, walls four feet thick, with strong heavy timber forming roof. At time of explosion, there were 14 persons in it, emptying condensed fuses, and filling them with good powder. Three escaped more or less injured. Capt. Mahon, officer in command was almost buried in burning ruins, but rescued with some bruises. Corporal Brewster and gunner Robert Morant, were buried but not dangerously. Eleven killed named:—Mr. J. Hawkins foreman of Ordnance; James Doonan Ordnance laborer; Private Flanagan, 17th Regt; and eight gunners Royal Artillery, viz:—Russell, Baxter, Enoch, Fian, Lewis, Thompson, Batters, Barr. All bodies recovered most of them dreadfully mutilated. One head found outside wall and trunk inside. Head found in St. John street, and other portions of human bodies picked up in various places throughout the laboratory. There were only seven barrels of powder in the laboratory, two of which were found in the ruins unexploded. In the magazine about fifty feet distant, there were 600 barrels of powder and 500 barrels of ball cartridges, and other combustible material. The main laboratory nearly the whole of Upper Town would have been destroyed. There were great fears of such a catastrophe before the fire among the ruins of the laboratory were extinguished, as a gate in the wall surrounding the magazine had been broken down and it was not known when the fire might reach inside. There was also danger apprehended from a number of live shells which were stored under the laboratory; the flames however, were extinguished, and all cause of further alarm removed. The police, who act as a fire brigade, were soon at the spot, and had the hose playing on the ruins. The building was totally destroyed. One of the men who escaped with his life, says that on seeing the flash he rushed to the door; just as he reached it the explosion occurred, and he became insensible. When he recovered consciousness, he was lying twenty or thirty feet from the side of the building. A large quantity of wood had fallen across his legs, and his injuries were severe. Inquest to be held on the bodies to-morrow.

B & O Railway. The following is Mr. Richardson's note alluded to in our last, and which we now lay before our readers. (Brookville and Ottawa Railway, Brookville, Feb. 19th, 1864. To the Editor of the Perth Courier, Perth, Ont.—In this day's issue of your paper, under the heading "B. & O. Railway," I perceive certain inaccuracies in the statements, from the ignorance or error of your informant in connection with the subject. I had no conversation with Mr. Bell previous to the meeting, on the subject of election. I did not offer a D rectorship, on any terms, therefore there could be no refusal on the part of Mr. Bell, who comprehends the position of affairs, and has kindly promised his continued assistance and support for the welfare of the Road. On the remainder of your article I make no remark, leaving the results to time "as new facts" (?) develop themselves.

I am, Your obedient servant, J. G. RICHARDSON, Managing Director B. & O. R. R. The following is a letter we have received from Mr. Bell in explanation of what occurred, as far as he was concerned, at the meeting for the election of Directors:—Quebec, 1st March, 1864. DEAR SIR.—I have received your letter of the 24th ult. The article in the Courier to which you allude, is substantially, though not strictly, correct. It is true that Mr. Richardson had no conversation with me "previous to the meeting," but he and I had a conversation (having gone aside for that purpose) during the general meeting before the election. What transpired during that conversation was, to a considerable extent confidential; but among other things Mr. Richardson expressed his regret that he could not accept the office of a Director in consequence of the absolute necessity of a majority of the board being pledged to carry out the views of his principals in England. There was no misunderstanding between Mr. Richardson and myself, for I believe in the appointment of Directors, he could not follow the instructions from England have followed any other course. I cannot however approve of the summary dismissal of the Railway Officials, who were competent for their duty, and against whom there was no complaint.

I cannot agree with you in believing that the Railway will not be completed to Arraprior during the ensuing summer. On the contrary, I have every confidence in the ability and good faith of Mr. Richardson and his friends to complete what they have undertaken. Yours truly, K. BELL. Mr. G. L. WALKER, PERTE. We are glad to learn that Mr. Bell feels so confident of Mr. Richardson's intentions to give the people of these counties what they have so long and earnestly struggled for, namely a road to Arraprior. In confirmation of this fact we learn that Messrs. Foster, Ryan and Sherwood have entered into a contract for the completion of a portion of the road beyond Almonte. A portion of the iron is now lying at Brookville, which will be conveyed to Almonte at once, and from thence will be stowed along the track as far as Pakenham. Messrs. Foster, Ryan, and Sherwood will proceed immediately with the section of the road assigned to them. Mr. Richardson has also come to arrangements with the Montreal Telegraph Company for the construction of a line of Telegraph to Perth along the line of Railway, to be completed during the early part of the ensuing summer.—Perth Courier.

The physicians of Her Majesty having decided that the exertion of holding Drawing Rooms and Levées would be prejudicial to the health of the Queen, the Princess of Wales will undertake these duties on behalf of Her Majesty. The first Drawing Room will be most likely held before Easter and also Levées. These will be followed by Drawing Rooms and Levées after Easter.

By late news from San Francisco, vessels for export cargoes were being hurried to England, and lumber sent, being packed, to Boston and Philadelphia.

THE WEALTH, POWER AND CRIME OF LONDON.

The city of London now covers an area of one hundred and twenty square miles and contains a population of about three million souls. It is stated in a late report of the Registrar-General that its population has increased, since 1860, at the rate of one thousand per week. It far surpasses any other city on the face of the earth in wealth, and its annual income is added—in many instances also. The Registrar-General records the following facts that one in six of those who live in the world die in public institutions—workhouses, hospitals, asylums or prisons—workhouse. Every sixth person dies in a pauper's or a criminal's bed. A great number of the population of London are in a state of pauperism, and it is a terrible ordeal for any human being to pass through.

Cities are centres of great temptations, in which many persons sink every year from wealth to poverty. A very large number of the population of London are in a state of pauperism, and it is a terrible ordeal for any human being to pass through.

Obituary. Died on Friday last, James S. Nichols, Esq., M. D., of the city of New York. He was a native of New York, and resided in Perth for a period of upwards of thirty years. He was the first Mayor elected in this town, under the Act of Incorporation, and he had for many years faithfully fulfilled the duties of a Gen. of the United States Army. No gentleman in Perth or neighborhood was more esteemed or respected than he; and as a skillful physician he stood in the foremost rank. In every relation of life—as a magistrate, father, friend or neighbor—he was among the highest and exemplified in his own person what the English poet said was God's nobler work—"to be a good man." Kind and a brave in his manners, frank and straightforward in his disposition, his memory will be revered by many thousands of people throughout the country, and he will be remembered with affection and admiration by all who knew him. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by upwards of a thousand people, of all ranks—in fact, a larger one than was ever seen in this town; many of those who attended having travelled upwards of twenty miles, that they might be amongst the many mourners who conveyed the remains of the "bearded physician" to their final resting place.—Standard.

The Gun Panic in England. The Saturday Review says:—"On the mode of constructing a very tall chimney it is possible that we may also have something to learn from the Americans. All the experiments tried in this country have pointed to one broad conclusion—that the penetrating power of a shot depends mainly on the charge of powder used; that it makes comparatively little difference whether the powder utilized by impressing a very high velocity on a moderate sized bolt, or a lower speed upon such masses of metal as are hurled from the Dahlgren guns. The shot itself is only a means of carrying the force of the powder from the cannon's mouth to the target; and it is not until the bolt has been hurled that the effect of the powder is felt. Upon a moderate amount of the original impulse than on the means employed for its transmission. Still there must be certain proportions between the charge and the shot which will produce the greatest effect. It is upon this point English and American views are very divergent. Our artillerymen have thought more of increasing velocity, while the Americans have attached the greatest importance to the weight of the cannon ball. It may deserve consideration whether (especially for long range firing) the Americans have not long since nearer to ourselves to the best possible while practical trials are being so frequently made across the Atlantic. It would be folly absolutely to commit ourselves finally to any plan, either of ship building or gun range firing, until the result of foreign experience has been respected. But the Admiralty cannot be too strongly urged to see to it in perfecting their own experiments ships and guns, and putting the navy in a position to deal satisfactorily with the most powerful vessel that any foreign country can produce."

Gold Fever. The gold fever in Lower Canada is rapidly propagating itself. It is now ascertained that all the streams running into the west of land between the State of Vermont and Lower Canada contain more or less quantities of the valuable ore, and some specimens have been exhibited to us, by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, as the produce of washings in which they were interested. In the townships of Herford and Auckland a great deal of prospecting is going forward, and a considerable number of lots are being bonded, as it is termed, in these townships, which, until a very recent period, have been considered almost valueless. The same geological features of the country which are found in these townships may be noticed for a considerable distance to the eastward and south-eastward of Quebec. From the County of Beauve we have just received a private letter from an experienced Californian gold digger, who "prospected" the whole of the Canadian gold fields last autumn, and who says signs sufficiently encouraging to determine him to go into gold mining there. He writes that that part of the country is being rapidly explored, especially by emigrants from the United States, and that a very large addition to the population will certainly be made in the coming Spring.

The Toronto "Leader" has been distinguishing itself lately for its ability to manufacture stories. The latest attempt of the "leather organ" is to the effect that Mr. Wright, of Ottawa county, was tempted in a bar-room, in Ottawa, by three ministerialists, to accept a corrupt offer, and support the government for a glass of brown lemon syrup. We saw the charge in the newspapers last week, but thought it was of too gross a nature to need contradiction. The Quebec "Mercury," however, is authorized to contradict the statement of the "Leader," and says: "We did not think it necessary to print 'ministerial denials' in a matter which, as stated was too gross to deserve their friends, and the profane opinion of their malignity we did not hope to change. The story is, however, so astounding that Mr. Wright

Does not deem himself at liberty to give it the sanction which might be inferred from "silence"; and he authorizes us to pronounce it a falsehood from beginning to end. He "cannot question"; so over us was made "to him, corrupt or otherwise"; he was not asked to drink; and the printed sketch of his indignation has not a single element of truth to redeem it from infamy."

The Hon. Mr. Galt seems to feel in poor spirits if we may judge by his very lame attempt to deny the policy of his successor in the financial department of the government. It would be expecting too much to suppose that he could fall in with the retrenchment policy which Mr. Holton is pursuing and he contents himself with grumbling and growling at it, as he scarcely knows himself, what.

His latest attempts are in a line of policy of which he never before dreamed. He actually begins to think that the government should retrench—His character appears as truly new when he objects to large expenditures, even for important and necessary public works. If we are to believe his professional note, the purse strings must be tied up, and the mouth of the money bag contracted to a narrow compass. He is actually trying to steal Mr. Holton's thunder and seeking to get credit in the legislature for ideas of retrenchment which Reformers are entitled to the honor of introducing.

The single member for South Lanes and others of the same stamp—blind followers of the Cartier and John A. Macdonald, can afford to cheer Mr. Galt, in his double faced dealing, and to forget, that when in the office of Finance Minister himself, his policy was the very opposite of what, in opposition, he now advocates. The public, however, who take an interest in public affairs, cannot help observing, that although "the voice is the voice of Jacob—the hands are the hands of Esau."

The American War is making little headway. Late reports stated that Gen. Kilpatrick was making a move towards Richmond and that startling announcements might be immediately expected. The sensation subsides a little, however, on reading the following from the Brigadier General himself.

Fortress Monroe, March 4. To the President: I furnish the enclosed account from Gen. Kilpatrick: Yorktown, March 4.—Col. Dahlgren was directed to make a diversion with 5,000 on the James River. He attacked at four p.m. yesterday and drove the enemy in on Richmond. The main attack having failed, Col. Dahlgren attempted to regain the road to the river bridges. He and Col. Cook were with the advance guard. Some fifty men became separated from his main force, since which nothing has been heard from him. The main force reached me with slight loss. I have hopes that he may yet come in.

Signed, J. KILPATRICK, Brig. Gen. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. DEAR SIR—I hope you will insert in your next issue, the following brief account of the Good Templars' Saboteur's work in the town of Almonte last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Roe's Hall, which was obtained for the occasion, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The audience, among whom were several "brothers and sisters" from Pakenham, Armprior, and other localities, appeared to great advantage, conspicuous as many of them were by the badges, red and white, of their order. Mr. Proctor occupied the chair, and performed his duties most efficiently. Your far-famed Carleton Choir, under the able leadership of Mr. Doherty, contributed no small degree to the evening's enjoyment. The large number of pieces with which they favored us were always rewarded with loud applause. And here I must express the greatest delight at the manner in which Miss Bond sang that beautiful song with which she so much charmed the audience.

The first speaker was, I believe, Mr. Jackson, of Armprior, but I can't say that the audience appeared to appreciate his eloquence. After he sat down, cakes and tea were the ruling power for some time, and very good they both were. I was astonished, however, at this period of the evening to see young men and women who ought to have known better, throwing pieces of cake at each other, to the great discomfort of the more quietly disposed part of the assembly. This conduct, I am happy to say, drew a well merited rebuke from the Rev. Mr. McKinnon.

After the tea things had been cleared away, Rev. Mr. Gary took the floor, and made a most eloquent and effective speech, describing in truthful terms, the evils of intemperance, and the low respect in which it is held by the people of the United States, and a considerable number of lots are being bonded, as it is termed, in these townships, which, until a very recent period, have been considered almost valueless. The same geological features of the country which are found in these townships may be noticed for a considerable distance to the eastward and south-eastward of Quebec. From the County of Beauve we have just received a private letter from an experienced Californian gold digger, who "prospected" the whole of the Canadian gold fields last autumn, and who says signs sufficiently encouraging to determine him to go into gold mining there. He writes that that part of the country is being rapidly explored, especially by emigrants from the United States, and that a very large addition to the population will certainly be made in the coming Spring.

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The Herald. CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, March 9, 1864.

The Constitutional opposition sometimes take a very curious view of their parliamentary duty; and instead of assisting to carry out measures in which they profess to feel deeply interested, content themselves with simply, adopting the policy of obstruction. The leaders of the opposition pretend to be very anxious for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway and are trying to convert the delay to which it has been subjected into a serious ground of complaint against the government. Instead of criticizing the policy of the government on this question in a friendly spirit and assisting to solve the difficulties with which it is connected they prefer to magnify supposed errors and minimize difficulties. They do not seem to feel it beneath their dignity to persist in misrepresentations of the greatest nature and allegations of a most malignant character.

The position of the ministry, however, does not admit of so much misrepresentation as the opposition could; and they find it an exceedingly difficult matter to persuade parties who are governed by honest motives that the best plan has not been pursued; and that, so far as they have yet gone, ministers have not acted wisely. The negotiations with the Imperial authorities having failed, and having moreover failed in a way that indicated a survey as a condition precedent of renewed negotiation, our government took early steps to secure the commencement of the survey. By this proceeding, and this alone, it is possible to obtain the information without which the parties of Canada could not be asked to offer or to entertain further propositions. What better evidence of good faith were possible than which is thus afforded? An inconsiderate might have pushed forward the scheme irrespective of the information sought by the survey, but it would have been with a certainty of encountering overwhelming defeat. An insincere minister might have discovered protests for delay. The Macdonald-Dorion Ministry did neither. On the contrary, they applied themselves to the immediately practical features of the question, with an energy that would have brought forth good fruit but for access over which they had no control.

Other circumstances have since arisen which invest the project with increased importance, and ministers have now adopted

measures to put it into shape again. Instead of making the survey dependent upon an agreement with the other provinces as to the division of the cost, they have assumed the responsibility of conducting such an exploration as the season admits of at the cost of Canada, leaving the matter of the division of the expense with the other provinces for subsequent consideration. Trustworthy information as to route and cost will thus be obtained for the guidance of the province. Both parliament and people will be enabled to judge intelligently and to proceed satisfactorily, because in possession of data not yet accessible. What more could ministers have done to prove that the action in the premises has been and is bona fide?

We can remember, and so, doubtless will our readers, that under the old system of management, sessions of parliament used to be advanced, before any information, at all, could be obtained in reference to financial matters. And it will be gratifying to the friends of good government to observe an improvement in this respect. Thus early in the session Mr. Holton has laid the public accounts of the table, and the auditors report, which presents a most pleasing and encouraging result, of the retrenchment which the government have been trying to effect in the public expenditure. Mr. Holton may well feel proud of his financial success in redeeming the credit of the country from the verge of ruin. And the public may well be rejoiced to learn that the financial transactions of the year 1863, are much more satisfactory, than that

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Providence Journal prints a letter from Lieut Eddy, of 3rd R.I. Heavy, who participated in the battle of Florida. The letter is dated on board the battleship, in the Commodore's Port Royal Harbor, Feb. 22nd, and says: "Yesterday morning, the 18th ult., we left our camp in light marching order, with our day's rations, we marched all day, and at the end of the day made sixteen miles, and the march was not only night. Friday morning, we halted for the early in the morning, at about 11 o'clock, we started on our march, and at 12 o'clock, we were eight miles and stopped over night at a small place called Barbers. Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock we started once more for a place called Lake City, three miles distant, which I have been succeeding in occupying, would stop supplies, we were sent to the western armies of the enemy. We skirmished with them for the next four miles, when we found they were in force and had formed their line of battle.

Our divisions were at once deployed into line, and our advance was soon sharply engaged. Hamilton's regiment, which was ordered forward. Four pieces of the battery, including my section, were placed in position within 250 yards of the rebel lines, under a severe fire of musketry. We went in with 4 pieces, 50 horses, 88 men, and four officers. In 20 minutes we lost 44 men, 40 horses, 2 pieces, and 1 officer, when we managed to get off with little loss. I was left. It was our misfortune to have for support a negro regiment, who by ranning caused us to lose our pieces. The fight lasted four hours, and finding the small army so much used up, the General ordered a retreat. We were ordered to Jacksonville, 55 miles distant, and marching at 12 o'clock. We had 5,000 men engaged on our side, lost 1,200, as near as I can learn. The enemy had 15,000 opposed to us. Capt. Hamilton is wounded in the left arm severely, and in the hip. Lieut Myrick is wounded in the left leg. Lieut. Dirge, wounded in the left leg. Lieut. Wounded, not badly, in the right leg. I all officers had horses shot under them. We are now on the steamer bound for Beaufort, where all the wounded will be landed except our four officers. We return to Hilton Head tomorrow. The battle of Florida was difficult to hold, as the enemy were following us closely. Taking everything together, we have done pretty sharp work. In 90 hours we marched 110 miles, fought a battle of 3 hours duration, and what there is left of our army is back again where we started from.

Memphis, Feb. 26.—The reports of strategists that Gen. Smith's expedition had been cut off, prove false. That general arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. From an officer's diary, kept during the progress of the expedition, I condense the following particulars in addition to those already furnished.—On the 18th ult. the expedition reached Okolona on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 75 miles south of Corinth, and 130 miles southeast of Memphis. Here we heard that Sherman had captured Meridian, and was advancing east. 19th, marched to Eggot Station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, where we captured a large quantity of Confederate corn. One column went through Aberdeen, and the other west of the railroad concentrating at Prairie Station. The column under Gen. Grierson had considerable skirmishing in the rear of Aberdeen, and destroyed over 100,000 bushels of corn, and a large lot of cotton. 20th, broke camp at 5:30 a. m. Forest reported in force at West Point. At 11 a. m. the advance skirmished heavily with the enemy. Smith burned every tree in the M. & O. railroad, destroyed many miles of track, and a very large amount of corn as he fell back. 23rd.—Broke camp at one o'clock a. m., after resting two hours. Severe fighting in the rear all day. The rebels shot heavily as the roads were ambushed at every available point. Volley after volley was poured on the ranks as we advanced, but having such the larger force, we continued to press our rear heavily. The rebels crossed on each flank, with the evident intention of reaching Tallahatchie in advance of our force, and by forming a junction to prevent our crossing, and capture our main command; but by forced marching, Smith passed both flanking columns, and marching all night crossed safely at New Albany.—24th.—Skirmishing continued.—25th.—We marched 52 miles, arriving at Memphis at 11 p. m.

The following is the result of the expedition: Destroyed over one million bushels of corn; tore up and destroyed many miles of track on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, burned many bridges and trestles, captured and brought in over 1,500 mules and horses, about 2,000 negroes, and over 300 rebel prisoners, who are now in prison.

The Houatonic Disaster.—Narrow escape of the Paul Jones. The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer of the gunboat Paul Jones, of the Charleston blockading squadron. It is dated Feb. 21.—I have no doubt that the machine which blew up the Houatonic was intended for us. We were on the blockade of Moffitt's channel, which is the one nearest the shore, and runs along the shore of Sullivan's Island. We were, therefore, the nearest vessel towards the rebels, and stood the first chance of their attention. But Captain Danes was in the practice of changing the position of the ship every night after dark, so that in case the rebels got our bearings by daylight they could not find us at night. To this I attribute the fact of the rebel torpedoes not striking us instead of the Houatonic, which was next above us. The affair was accomplished in the most artistic manner; so neatly that we did not know it was done at the night, although it was bright moonlight. The first we knew of the disaster was the next morning, when we discovered her lying with nothing but masts and smoke-stacks above water."

THE RENEGADES.—The Montreal Herald asks, will our opposition friends who are so ready to swear and say no more about it. Suppose they give us Messrs. McGee, Brown, Evans, and Abbott, for our O'Hallorans. It is true that in a moral point of view we might lose by having to receive so much of this kind of material, but we have established. For the sake of settling things in an amicable way, we would not object to see them there would be a balance of prisoners to be handed over to us.

The punishment of death is about to be abolished in Portugal, except for military crimes committed during a war with a foreign power.

Anglo-American Real Estate. THE TAVERN STAND lately owned by Robert Metcalf, beautifully situated in the centre of the village, on Bridge Street, also two vacant Lots, No. 8 and 15, on the same street. ALSO. 30 VILLAGE LOTS, on the North side of the river, being the property of Wm. Morphy. Terms of Sale.—One third Cash down—the balance in three annual instalments bearing interest at 7 per cent. A good and sufficient DEED will be given to each purchaser. SALES IS POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. Plans of the property can be seen, and further information at Metcalf's Hotel, Carleton Place, or of the Auctioneer, H. McLEAN, Auctioneer, March 7th, 1864.

THE CLOSING SCENE of the Carleton Place Singing School—under the able management of Mr. Joseph Doherty—will be held in the SCHOOL HOUSE, in this place, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 16th inst., to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock, precisely. PART FIRST will consist of a number of choice pieces of Sacred Music, selected from the School exercises. PART SECOND will embrace a number of Secular Melodies—Sings, Duets, and Choruses. The committee has every reason to believe that this Concert will be, in reality, a choice musical entertainment. ADMISSION 12c, only. W. W. TEMPLEMAN, Com. March 7th, 1864.

THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at his residence in Beckwith, on Monday the Twenty-first day of March, instant, his FARM OF LAND, being lot 22 in the 12th Concession of Beckwith. The land is thoroughly drained, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. A good and sufficient Title will be given. Terms of Sale.—One half to be paid down, and the remainder in yearly instalments, at Seven per cent, by furnishing approved Endorsed Notes. PATRICK MAURE, Beckwith, 1st March, 1864. 26a.

THE Misses of Carleton Place having formed themselves into a Sewing Society for the purpose of raising funds for the French Canadian Mission, respectfully invite their friends and the Public to attend a SOIREE in the Methodist Church, on Monday the 14th inst. at 6 p. m. The sale of which will be applied to the purchase of Materials. Addresses are expected to be delivered by the local ministers, and some from a distance. Admission 25 cents only. W. W. TEMPLEMAN, Com. March 7th, 1864.

THE Stratford Beacon says that Mr. John Roger, of Fallerton, was seriously injured by the falling of the branch of a tree upon him. Five men have been arrested in St. Catharines, charged with assisting men for the Federal army in that town. Mr. Edwin white, of Erin, fell last week as he was about to step into a cutter, and broke his arm. Lady Elgin arrived at Dover from India on Monday morning, 15th February, after a rough passage, and was received by the authorities with the most respectful attention.

Birth. On Friday, February 26th the wife of the Reverend E. H. M. Baker, incumbent of Sterling, of a son. On Monday, 1st March, Mrs. Peter Stewart, Ramsay, of a son. On Friday, 5th March, Mrs. Wm. Young, at Appleton, of a daughter. At Carleton Place, on 29th Feb., Mrs. Donald Stewart, of a daughter. On the 29th February, the wife of George Kidd, Esq., 2nd con, of Beckwith, of a son.

Married. At Carleton Place on Thursday, the 3rd inst., by the Reverend Mr. Morris, Mr. Andrew Coleman and Miss Mary Ann Barker, both of this place. On the 3rd inst. at the residence of Prof. Bell, Queen's University Kingston, by the Rev. Wm. Bell, M. A., St. John's Church, Pittsburgh, ARCH. CAMPBELL, Esq., Beach Grove, Drummond, to MARIA, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bell, Esq., Perth.

Died. At Carleton Place, on Monday 7th inst. George McLean, son of the late George McLean, aged 3 years and 10 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. It Pays! It Pays! It Pays! TO GO WHERE YOU CAN GET TINWARE of good quality for the price, and one of the most complete Stocks to select from in the County. OPPOSITE SAYLOR'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

J. BOND, JR. HAS constantly on hand a complete assortment of TINWARE. It is carefully manufactured and warranted of the best quality. Having long experience in the business he is prepared to execute orders promptly. Please call and examine and you will find BOND on hand as usual. Jobbing of all kinds done at the shortest notice.—Time and article newly received up to date; Conductor-pipe properly made up, in all sizes. To suit the fancy of those who desire high quality; Eave Troughs, &c., in the most approved style of fabrication. Suitable to the Rural Cottage, or Merchant's City. My Stock of Tinware you will find an inspection, to be the Cheapest in the land, without exception; To the industrious housewife will recommend them as a Saviour. The article will cheaply to my friends, For Cash, Farmers' Ploughs, &c. Raw Furs of all kinds, Sheep Pelts, Otter and Woven Rags, Calveskins, Old Hides, Copper, and Brass taken in exchange for Tinware. JOSEPH BOND, JR. Almonte, March 4th, 1864. 26

ON the 6th inst. Ramsay, between Almonte and Carleton Place, on 4th inst., a Man's Field Shell, Home-made, of the name of the same will be thankfully returned, and may be left at the "Herald" office. Carleton Place, March 4th, 1864. 26a

Best do Sole. 0 75 Best Malting Barley. 1 00 Best Walnut Barley. 0 75 Best Lady's Work Table. 0 50 Best Child's Cot. 0 50 VEGETABLES, &c. Best bushel Carrots. 0 50 Best do. 0 50 Best 6 Common Turneps. 0 25 Best do. 0 25 Best bushel Onions. 0 50 Best do. 0 50 Best bushel Beets. 0 50 Best 3 head Cabbage. 0 50 Best bushel Apples. 0 75 Best bushel Timothy Seed. 1 00 Best 20 lb Clover Seed. 1 00 Best 10 lb Clover Seed. 0 75 Best do. Farm Gates. 2 50 DAIRY PRODUCTS AND SUGAR. Best Cheese, 12 lbs or more. 1 50 Best Butter, 20 lbs or more. 3 00 Best Maple Sugar, 12 lbs. 0 75 Best 10 yds. do, not dyed, full and dressed. 1 00 Best 10 yds. do, dyed, full and dressed. 1 00 Best 10 yds. white Flannel. 0 75 Best 10 yds. Colored Flannel. 0 75 Best pair Woolen Blankets. 1 00 Best pair Woolen Stockings. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Mittens. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Socks. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Hose. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Undershirts. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Drawers. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Ties. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Handkerchiefs. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Neckties. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Scarves. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Gloves. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Suspenders. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Caps. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Hats. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Shoes. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Socks. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Stockings. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Mittens. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Socks. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Hose. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Undershirts. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Drawers. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Ties. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Neckties. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Scarves. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Gloves. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Suspenders. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Caps. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Hats. 0 50 Best pair Woolen Shoes. 0 50

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on the morning of the Exhibition at 9 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for entering upon their duties. 13th. That arrangements will be made for an agricultural Lecture, or discussion, during the afternoon of the day of Exhibition. 14th. That the Judges of Crops and Feeding be paid two dollars per day each for their services, but that they shall endeavor get through with their duties in as short a space of time as possible. 15th. That while the Directors will give every precaution possible under the circumstances, to ensure the safety of articles sent to the Exhibition, yet it is to be distinctly understood that the owners themselves must take the risk of exhibiting them, and that should any article be accidentally injured, lost or stolen, the Directors will give every assistance in their power, towards the recovery of the same, but will not make any payment for the value thereof. 16th. That all parties in arrears shall be liable to be sued by the Treasurer, in the name of the President and Directors. 17th. That the Directors shall use all diligence in obtaining and collecting subscriptions, and pay over the same to the Treasurer, before he makes his returns to the Board of Agriculture at Toronto, in the month of May. 18th. That meetings shall be called as directed by the Act, by giving seven days notice. 19th. That the Treasurer shall, at all times, within reasonable hours of business, exhibit the state of his accounts to any officer or member of the Society, if ordered by a meeting of Directors. 20th. That no person shall be entitled to claim payment of Premiums till after fourteen days from the date of awarding them, and should the funds of the Society, by any unforeseen circumstances, be insufficient to pay the amount of Premiums awarded, then only a certain percentage on the amount shall be paid. 21st. That the Secretary will announce the names of the successful competitors, from the front of the Town Hall, as soon as possible after the award has been made on the afternoon of the day of Exhibition. 22nd. That no Premium shall be given for any stock or article, which have not been bred, raised, grown, or made within the County of Renfrew, and Implements, Brood Mares, Bulls, Rams, Boars, and Swine, which shall be eligible for competition by 18th of February in the possession of the competitor, six months previous to the Exhibition; except Entire Horses, Brood Mares, Bulls, Rams, and Boars, which shall be eligible for competition by 18th of February in the possession of the competitor. 23rd. That Home-made and Imported Implements, shall have been in the possession of the competitor at least two months before exhibition. 24th. That in all departments, except in the stock and crops, the competitor will only be allowed to make one entry. 25th. That Agricultural Implements taking first Premiums, will be excluded from competition for three years thereafter. The same to apply to all Machines. 26th. That Woolen, Cotton and Flax goods taking first Premiums will be excluded for two months in the possession of the competitor. 27th. That Draught and Saddle Horses taking first Premiums, be excluded from competition for three years thereafter. The same to apply to working Oxen and fatted Cattle. 28th. That no person shall receive a Premium, from the Society, for an Animal or Article, which in the opinion of the Judges is not deserving of it. 29th. That the Secretary supply each Member of the Society with a copy of the Premium List and By-laws. 30th. That the Directors shall arbitrate and settle all differences which may arise among the Members, and their decision shall be final. 31st. That the amount of Premiums drawn by competitors shall be in proportion to their subscriptions: that is to say, for every dollar paid in an subscription (on or before the first day of May) the competitor shall be entitled to draw six times the amount in Premiums, should that amount be awarded him, (this rule shall not apply to Plooughing Match). 32nd. That the Society shall hold a Plooughing Match in the month of October next. Time, place, amount of Premiums, and all other requisite information shall be made public by printed circulars, in due time previous. Parties who took 1st prizes in former years to be excluded for 3 years. ROBERT McLEARN, Secretary & Treasurer.

ROBERT McLEARN, Treasurer, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF RENFREW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. 1863. To cash, bal. from last audit \$7 15 1/2 A member's subscription 126 00 " donations for P Match 82 00 " deposits from Branch Societies.....278 25 " entries for P Match by township members..... 3 00 " Government grant.....684 00 \$1279 94 1/2

1863. CR. \$ cts Mar'y cash for fencing material 31 29 Aug " Crop Judgments.....48 00 " Crop premiums.....109 75 " Branch Societies, grants..... 68 65 " Exhibition premiums.174 05 " expense of Exhibition in fencing &c..... 11 00 " Doorkeepers..... 2 00 " Prem. at Plooughing Match 80 00 " Storage on plough..... 60 " " Postage & Stationery.....14 37 1/2 " Jas. Poole for print'g. 12 00 " See & Treas' salary, 63 60 00 Jan 15, 64, By cash bal on hand.....47 94 1/2 \$1279 94 1/2

LIABILITIES. To James Poole, Esq. printing annual meeting notice..... \$2 00 British Standard for printing for 1857-8, cost disputed..... 49 00 Balance on hand.....47 94 1/2 Due from McLean with interest.....63 20 ROBERT McLEARN, Secretary & Treasurer.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1864. President, James Thomson; 1st Vice, William Gilchrist; 2nd Vice, Andrew J. McAlroy; Secretary & Treasurer, Robert McLearn; Directors—William Gibson, John McNeil, John McGregor, Alex Stewart, Henry Aitkin, John Campbell and James Lindsay. Parties who to whom it may not be convenient to call upon the Secretary may leave their subscriptions with Mr. James Aitkin at his shop, Main street, Renfrew, who is authorized to receive and acknowledge subscriptions for the Society. All parties interested are respectfully requested to take heed to the foregoing rules and regulations, as they will be strictly adhered to.

ALL entries of stock to the Society by mail will be positively attended to. Persons giving in their Entries by mail will be careful to state their names, and to send them to the Secretary at the Town Hall, Renfrew, on the morning of the Exhibition at 9 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for entering upon their duties. 13th. That arrangements will be made for an agricultural Lecture, or discussion, during the afternoon of the day of Exhibition. 14th. That the Judges of Crops and Feeding be paid two dollars per day each for their services, but that they shall endeavor get through with their duties in as short a space of time as possible. 15th. That while the Directors will give every precaution possible under the circumstances, to ensure the safety of articles sent to the Exhibition, yet it is to be distinctly understood that the owners themselves must take the risk of exhibiting them, and that should any article be accidentally injured, lost or stolen, the Directors will give every assistance in their power, towards the recovery of the same, but will not make any payment for the value thereof. 16th. That all parties in arrears shall be liable to be sued by the Treasurer, in the name of the President and Directors. 17th. That the Directors shall use all diligence in obtaining and collecting subscriptions, and pay over the same to the Treasurer, before he makes his returns to the Board of Agriculture at Toronto, in the month of May. 18th. That meetings shall be called as directed by the Act, by giving seven days notice. 19th. That the Treasurer shall, at all times, within reasonable hours of business, exhibit the state of his accounts to any officer or member of the Society, if ordered by a meeting of Directors. 20th. That no person shall be entitled to claim payment of Premiums till after fourteen days from the date of awarding them, and should the funds of the Society, by any unforeseen circumstances, be insufficient to pay the amount of Premiums awarded, then only a certain percentage on the amount shall be paid. 21st. That the Secretary will announce the names of the successful competitors, from the front of the Town Hall, as soon as possible after the award has been made on the afternoon of the day of Exhibition. 22nd. That no Premium shall be given for any stock or article, which have not been bred, raised, grown, or made within the County of Renfrew, and Implements, Brood Mares, Bulls, Rams, Boars, and Swine, which shall be eligible for competition by 18th of February in the possession of the competitor, six months previous to the Exhibition; except Entire Horses, Brood Mares, Bulls, Rams, and Boars, which shall be eligible for competition by 18th of February in the possession of the competitor. 23rd. That Home-made and Imported Implements, shall have been in the possession of the competitor at least two months before exhibition. 24th. That in all departments, except in the stock and crops, the competitor will only be allowed to make one entry. 25th. That Agricultural Implements taking first Premiums, will be excluded from competition for three years thereafter. The same to apply to all Machines. 26th. That Woolen, Cotton and Flax goods taking first Premiums will be excluded for two months in the possession of the competitor. 27th. That Draught and Saddle Horses taking first Premiums, be excluded from competition for three years thereafter. The same to apply to working Oxen and fatted Cattle. 28th. That no person shall receive a Premium, from the Society, for an Animal or Article, which in the opinion of the Judges is not deserving of it. 29th. That the Secretary supply each Member of the Society with a copy of the Premium List and By-laws. 30th. That the Directors shall arbitrate and settle all differences which may arise among the Members, and their decision shall be final. 31st. That the amount of Premiums drawn by competitors shall be in proportion to their subscriptions: that is to say, for every dollar paid in an subscription (on or before the first day of May) the competitor shall be entitled to draw six times the amount in Premiums, should that amount be awarded him, (this rule shall not apply to Plooughing Match). 32nd. That the Society shall hold a Plooughing Match in the month of October next. Time, place, amount of Premiums, and all other requisite information shall be made public by printed circulars, in due time previous. Parties who took 1st prizes in former years to be excluded for 3 years. ROBERT McLEARN, Secretary & Treasurer.

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