

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

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For the C. P. Herald.

THE ROCK THAT IS HIGHER THAN I.

Jehovah my Saviour, and King of all kings,
Who made me, who feeds me, who hears
every sigh;
The God of all gods—rightful heir of all things,
Is the rock—the rock that is higher than I.

Gold, pearls and pleasures—all labor's procuring,
Honor, life, time, health, earth and sky,
Man's friendship—how fleeting! nought is enduring

But the rock—the rock that is higher than I.

When time has all flown, and suns ceased to shine,
When mountains have fallen and seas become dry,

For sauls there a refuge—a refuge divine
In the rock—the rock that is higher than I.

Fixed on the rock—by faith in it dwelling
The world, flesh and Satan I boldly defy,
My hearts filled with love—with gratitude smiling,
To the rock—the rock that is higher than I.

When health becomes broken, and friends prove untrue,
When earth's richest treasures like eagles do fly,
Aid storms and commotions, my succor I sue
From the rock—the rock that is higher than I.

When called for to part with all I hold dear,
When in the dark vale—at death's door I lie,
To the rock will I cling—to the rock ever near
The rock—blessed rock—that is higher than I.

When creation has faded, and earth heard its knell,
When nations are judged and sinners must die,
O let me be lodged, and eternally dwell
With the rock—the rock that is higher than I.

ALPHA.

April 17th, 1856.

ISIDORE DE MONTIGNY.

The Smuggler of St. Malo.

A STORY OF SEA AND SHORE.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

(Continued.)

THE TUTOR.

It was toward the close of the day that

Henry Freret met the marquis in the hall.

It was the first time they had met since

morning, and at first de Montigny started,

for he had not a stranger.

"Upon my faith," he said, as soon as he

recognized his guest, "your change of dress is to

your advantage. You are wonderfully im-

proved, and this meeting is most opportune,

for my daughter wishes to see you—she has

sent for you, as she has a curiosity, I suppose,

to look upon the man who served her so good

a turn."

As the marquis spoke he turned towards

the stairs and beckoned on him, which he did

without speaking, for his mind was in a state

of rebellion. The wish of his soul

was about to be gratified, and on the way up

stairs he pondered upon the circumstance.

He tried to analyze his feelings and learn if

he, too, was moved alone by curiosity.

The marquis had said his child had a curiosity

to see her preserver. But his meditations were

cut short by arriving at the door of her room.

The marquis entered first, and when our hero

had followed him he found himself in a sumptu-

ously furnished room, the deep windows of

which were hung with crimson drapery.

Near one of these windows sat Isidore de

Montigny. She arose as her visitors entered,

and upon her father's introducing Henry she

smiled one of the sweetest smiles in the world,

and put forth her hand frankly.

The youth felt the small warm hand rest for

a moment in his own, and he thought he never

before had felt a hand half so soft or so power-

ful in its electric properties. He had felt

some fear that he should see a proud, haughty

Our hero spent an hour in Isidore's

parlor, and even the marquis who

deeply in the conversation, seemed

at the general information which his

guest evinced, and he asked now or

position so unfavorable could have been

so much information.

"Ah," replied Henry, while a beam

lighted up his features, "it is not those

circumstances are the most favorable to

ways make the best of their time. Is

true that our strongest minds are those

have had the most rugged path to climb

is it not also true that this very labor

ing up the hill of adversity, strength

mind, and gives more keen appetite for

edge—more power for digesting information

I may so speak?"

The marquis admitted that such was the

case, but he had not been adverse to

have had many advantages, and I have in

three years ago I was employed

the authorities of St. Malo to make

a lot of buildings which they have since

and they were so pleased at my poor

that they gave me access to their li

and I have availed myself of this p

may consider that point settled. O, if I could

only learn to draw and color like that; why,

I should have the old chateau's walls all cov-

ered with pictures in a year. The thing is

settled, monsieur, and from hence you may

teach—but you must not be a very strict

teacher, for I was always taught to have my own

way."

"Because your own choice was sure to

lead rightly, I suppose," replied Henry, warm-

ly. "You flatter, sir."

"Truth is not flattery, lady."

A TRANSACTION OF MOMENT.

Henry Freret commenced his course of in-

structions to Isidore de Montigny.

It was on the morning of the third day after

Henry had commenced his instructions that the

Cousin Armand Montigny rode into the court

of the chateau. It was a beautiful morning

and the count was dressed with the most

scrupulous neatness. He gave his horse to one

of the grooms, and immediately afterwards he

was met upon the piazza by the marquis. The

Marquis de Montigny knew Armand Montigny

as the richest man in the province, and as

a nobleman of some standing. He may have

known that he sometimes allowed wine to get

this point would be the simple truth, and he

replied:

"I have been back here a short distance to

sketch an old mill. What do you

mean?"

"I mean, to take a drawing of it—to make

a picture of it," returned Henry, rather tardy,

speaking as though he were teaching a child

the definition of a very simple word.

Armand Montigny blushed color in an in-

stant, and his gray eyes gleamed with a deep

fire.

"You are an artist, then?" he said, drawing

his right hand to hide the tremulousness of his

hand.

"I sometimes amuse myself in that way,"

answered Freret.

"And the people who are giving lessons to the

Lady Isidore de Montigny?"

"I am," answered our hero, moving back a

pace for he did not like the look of the count's

movements.

Montigny sprang from his saddle and ap-

proached the youth with a quick step; but

he stopped before he had reached him, and

placed his hand within his bosom. Henry did

the same, for he carried his pistol in that

ring influence he never fails

to prevent that efforts should be made to

enjoin the repetition of crime, by

an endeavour to reform the indi-

vidual."

Reformation may certainly be expected

by the exercise of leniency and kind-

ness, where there is any prospect of

arousing the better sentiments of our

nature. But the only true basis is to be

sought in religious instruction, for no

privations or inflictions, however aro-

useful, can ever induce or arouse

virtuous impulses, in an old and harden-

ed offender. He is on the contrary made

worse, becomes unmanageable, and ulti-

mately desperate." It is one thing to con-

vert him into a skilful mechanic, and

another to induce him to become a better

man, and the interests of society are in-

jured, instead of being benefited, when

for the sake of profit the penalties of the

law are weakened and the moral ef-

fects of imprisonment suppressed." (Crav-

ford's Report, p. 24.)

There is much truth in the remark

"that the prison is a moral hospital."

tached, from long habit, and interesting asso-

ciations, to their respective positions, and

which imperious necessity alone would compel

them to relinquish.

With regard to what they have already

expressed of their sense of his valuable ser-

vices. He wields a moral and physical in-

fluence on every side. He combines, in an

especially happy manner, much dignity and

sternness of deportment, with great kind-

ness and amenity. His unremitting atten-

tion to his highly important and multifarious duties is

deserving of the fullest approbation.

REMARKS.

The Act 14 Vict., sec. 11, cap. 2, invites

the Inspectors to make such remarks on facts

that may come under their notice in regard to

the working of the Criminal laws and the

penal system, &c., of the Province.

The Inspectors have very few sugges-

tions to make that they have not already made

in all their former annual reports; yet very little

action has been taken upon their recommen-

dations. Yet the Inspectors would most respect-

fully continue to press upon Your Excellency's

notice the great necessity for Houses of Re-

formation for the more grave offences, on the

Do best 1 year old Heifer..... 10 0

Do 2d do..... 5 0

Do best 1 yearling Boar..... 15 0

Do best 2 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 3 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 4 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 5 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 6 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 7 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 8 yearling Boar..... 10 0

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Do best 68 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 69 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 70 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 71 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 72 yearling Boar..... 10 0

Do best 73 yearling Boar..... 10 0

A TUGH WITNESS.
Prosecuting Attorney.—Mr. Parks, state if you please, whether you have ever known the defendant to follow any profession?
"He's been a professor ever since I've known him."
"Of religion?"
"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks. What does he do?"
"Generally what he pleases."
"Tell the jury Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows."
"Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant follows the crowd when they go to drink."
"Mr. Parks this kind of preparation will not do here. Now state how this defendant supports himself."
"I saw him last night support himself against a lamp post."
"May it please your honor, this witness has shown a disposition to trifle with the Court."
Judge.—Mr. Parks, state if you know anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is.
"Occupation, do you say?"
"Knows the defendant his occupation?"
"If I ain't mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."
"That's all, Mr. Parks."
Cross examined.—Mr. Parks, I understood you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?
"I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them."
"You said something about his propensity for drinking. Does he drink as hard?"
"No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw."
"One more question, Mr. Parks. You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—good or otherwise?"
"The one he's got on now, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and too long waisted for the fashion."
"You can take your seat Mr. Parks."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAM.
NOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Toronto, April 15.
The House proceeded to take in consideration the motion made by Mr. D'Almeida on the 2nd instant, which is as follows:
"That with a view to the abolition of the Rectories of Upper Canada, and the ultimate restoration of the 'Lands to the People of Upper Canada' expedient to repeal the third section of the Statute 14 and 15 Vict., c. 175, which is in the following words: 'It is enacted that in the event of any judiciously decided that any 'Parsonages or Rectories were 'according to law and until a 'decision shall be obtained on 'question, the right of present 'incumbent or Minister to such 'age or Rectory shall vest in 'exercised by the Church Society 'Church of England Diocese, 'which the same shall be situated 'such other person or persons 'politic or corporate, as such 'society by any By-law or By-laws by them from time to time 'for that purpose shall or may 'fit to direct or appoint in the 'half.'"
That a humble Address be presented to the Governor General, praying Excellency (on the repeal of the section in said Statute) to cause to be instituted in the House of Commons of the 25th July, 1851, and still being before the judicial tribunals country, to test whether the Rector of Upper Canada were legally endowed, may be stripped and turned over to the people."
And also, Mr. Joseph C. Morrison in amendment, "That it expedient that this House should 'an opinion on the subject of the 'Lands to the People of Upper Canada' after the decision of the Court shall be had thereon, put 'of an Address of this House of 'July, 1851.'"
And also, Mr. Sidney Smith in amendment to the said proposition, "That it is expedient to abolish the right of the Church Society to the Rectories of Upper Canada which may 'vacant by the decease of the 'incumbent, and to discontinue the 'pending in the Court of Chancery 'said Rectories.'"
And the question being put upon Mr. Smith's proposed amendment, the House divided thereon:
Yeas:
Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Conger, Charles Daoust, D'Almeida, De Witt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. D. Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Goulet, Hartman, Holton, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Mat Matice, Munro, Papin, Patrick, P. Scatcherd, Sidney Smith, South, Wright, and Young.—37.
Nays:
Messieurs Allyn, Bowes, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chiu, Church, Clarke, Cooke, Cryer, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dostale, Attorney General Drum, Dufresne, Evanturel, Felton, J. F. Fortin, Fortier, Octave C. F. Fortin, Freeman, Gamble, Gervais, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Le Bon, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Macdonald, Roderick Macdonald, McCann, Masson, Mongenais, J. S. Morrison, Murray, Poulton, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Robin, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Thibault, Turcotte, Wilson, and Wilson.—69.
The question being then put upon Mr. Morrison's proposed amendment, the House divided thereon:
Yeas:
Messieurs Allyn, Bowes, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Conger, Charles Daoust, D'Almeida, De Witt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. D. Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Goulet, Hartman, Holton, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Mat Matice, Munro, Papin, Patrick, P. Scatcherd, Sidney Smith, South, Wright, and Young.—37.
Nays:
Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Conger, Charles Daoust, D'Almeida, De Witt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. D. Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Goulet, Hartman, Holton, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Mat Matice, Munro, Papin, Patrick, P. Scatcherd, Sidney Smith, South, Wright, and Young.—69.
The House then adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Gould, a return was ordered concerning the lands assigned to various individuals on the waters flowing into Lake Huron and Superior; also a copy of the contracts entered into by the Government for the sale of the White Harbor Narrow Bridge in Simcoe, and the Public Roads of the County of Ontario, copies of all correspondence connected therewith.
On motion of Mr. D'Almeida, a return was ordered for a copy of the petition of the School Commissioners of the Parish of Chambly, relative to the sum of \$250 voted in 1854 and 1855 for a superior school for girls in that Parish.
On motion of Mr. Wilson, a return was ordered for a copy of all contracts for the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad.
In reply to Mr. Foley, Mr. Lemieux said the reason why the Hamilton Custom House members of the Parliament had no plan for a bill yet adopted. When it was, the work would be proceeded with.
Mr. H. Morrison introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Clifton.
Mr. Wilson moved for a select committee to enquire whether any, and which of the members of the administration, directly or indirectly, hold any emolument or receive any emolument from the Grand Trunk Railway Company or directly or indirectly receive any emolument from that Company, or from any of its contractors; or whether any of the said members of the administration or their partners, act as counsel, solicitors, or in any way connected with the said Company or any of its contractors, and whether the position held by any members of the administration, in the said Company, conflict with the interests of this Province. The said committee to consist of Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Murray, Mr. Bell, Mr. A. A. Dorion, and the mover, with power to send for persons and papers.
Hon. Mr. Drummond on behalf of the Government requested the motion to be postponed until to-morrow, which was done.
Toronto, April 15.
Last night Mr. Allyn introduced a bill to amend an Act to regulate the shipping of Seamen, second reading fixed for Monday.
On motion of Mr. J. B. E. Dorion, an address was voted to his Excellency, for a copy of all complaints made to the Government against the conduct of John McGuire, Police Magistrate of the city of Quebec, since the 1st Jan. 1855.
Hon. Mr. Drummond moved that the petition of the Rev. Francis Evans, for the increase of commutation from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and others be referred to a select committee.
Mr. Holton moved that the orders of the day be called.
Yeas 74, Nays 43.
And the order of the day for the call of the House being read, the House was called over accordingly, and the following members were absent: Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Burton, Mr. Flint, Mr. Fortin, Mr. Gervais, Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Sidney Smith, and Mr. Valois.
Hon. J. T. McDonald moved that an address be presented to his Excellency, representing that in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when the present system of governing the Province of Quebec, by a select committee, should be discontinued.
Mr. Brown moved in amendment—that it is expedient to consider the question of a permanent seat of Government during the present session.
Yeas 73, Nays 62.
The motion was then agreed to.
Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bourassa, Broderick, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chiu, Church, Clarke, Cooke, Cryer, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dostale, Attorney General Drum, Dufresne, Evanturel, Felton, J. F. Fortin, Fortier, Octave C. F. Fortin, Freeman, Gamble, Gervais, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Le Bon, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Macdonald, Roderick Macdonald, McCann, Masson, Mongenais, J. S. Morrison, Murray, Poulton, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Robin, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Thibault, Turcotte, Wilson, and Wilson.—69.
The House then adjourned.

Common Schools in Lower Canada being read.
Hon. Mr. Cartier moved the reception of the report.
Mr. Somerville moved in amendment that the report be re-committed, for the purpose of leaving out the first resolution, and substituting the following: "That the powers of the school Commissioners shall be transferred to and vested in the local municipal councils in Lower Canada in so far as relates to raising the assessment or voting any sums of money for school purposes; and that the said sums so raised shall extend to the amount as raised by said councils be deemed sufficient and necessary for the due support and maintenance of common schools in their respective municipalities," and a debate arising thereupon, it was adjourned till Friday.
The bill to amend the incorporated Joint Stock Company's Act was read the 2nd time.
After routine business, Mr. Galt moved to bring on the Seat of Government question.
Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Morrison (of Simcoe) objected, as it stood far down on the list of the notices.
The Speaker said, without the unanimous consent of the House, the motion could not be taken out of its order.
Mr. Brown, whose notice for representation by population stood first, offered to give way, as did Mr. Cameron with his notice.
The matter having been before discussed, had to be decided on, somehow, and might as well be done now. After some further discussion, the objections were withdrawn, and
Attorney General Drummond moved, that in order to facilitate the selection of a permanent seat of Government, it be and is hereby resolved by the House.
The place other than one of the cities heretofore named be selected or proposed for selection, as the place where the seat of Government is to be permanently fixed, viz: Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, and that the said places respectively be rejected in the first instance, it shall be competent to any one or more members to propose a second time any one or more of the said cities for selection, and as a place for the permanent seat of Government, and that it shall be competent for any member to propose in the same way a motion with any such proposal in the same way as a motion not previously considered during the present session, notwithstanding any rule or usage of this House to the contrary, and that the said resolution do take precedence of all motions and notices of motions this day.
Mr. Brown objected to the motion as out of order, because it proposed to over-ride the rule of the House which declared that no one question could be decided not be again raised during the same session.
The Speaker held that this objection was overruled by the consent to go on with the motion.
The discussion then commenced, and is still going on.
Mr. Patrick has moved an amendment that Ottawa be the proper place for the permanent seat of Government.
Mr. Cook (of Ottawa) moved to substitute Montreal for Ottawa.
Sol. Gen. Smith then moved the previous question, which the Speaker declared out of order.
Mr. Crawford moved to substitute Kingston for Montreal in the last amendment.
Mr. Rankin moved to substitute Toronto.
Among the petitions presented to-day was one from H. S. Griffin and others, of L'Anse-au-Loup, Quebec, and others, of Plessureville, against extending any further aid to the Grand Trunk Railroad, any extension of the Provincial guarantee.
A message from the Governor General was brought down by the Provincial Secretary, stating that he was ready to discontinue the present system of governing the Province of Quebec, by a select committee, and to place what was most convenient to the Legislature, and the requisite funds for carrying out his wishes were in the possession of his Excellency.
The message from the Legislative Council, announcing that the House had passed the bill to amend an error in the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company's Act of last session with some amendments; also, that that House had concurred in the address to the Imperial Parliament against the execution of the Income Tax on the holders in this Province of Canada, debentures payable in London.
Toronto, April 17.
Last night the following divisions were received and read, viz:—Five in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law; of Vercey and others; of Roger Marshall and others; of Edward H. Jones and others; of Richard Thompson and others; of Francis Martin and others; of Andrew Ward and others; of School Trustees of Belleville; of Andrew Evans and others; of J. W. Howe and others; of N. McDougall and others; of James Black; of J. Anderson and others; of E. Wheeler and others; of J. J. E. Smith and others; of Thomas Burrell and others; of W. Bagg and others; of J. O. Gates and others; of W. Atkins and others; of C. Robinson and others; of J. O. Garthshore; of Rev. J. O. Anderson and others; of the Synodical Committee on Sabbath Observance; of the Presbyterian Church of Canada; of Rev. D. D. Shanks and others; of Rev. P. Gray and others; of Rev. W. Steer and others; of David F. Jones and others, of the Village of La Prairie; of J. O. Dunn and others, of the Agricultural Society of Waterloo; of E. Pages and others; of Wm. Salomon and others; of J. O. Dunn and others; of S. S. Zimmon and others; of J. O. Dunn and others; of George Sandes and others.
The debate on the Seat of Government question was continued, Mr. Patrick having moved that Ottawa ought to be the Seat of Government.
In amendment to Attorney General Drummond's motion, Mr. Cook having moved to substitute Montreal for Ottawa; Mr. Crawford for Kingston; Mr. Lyons for Toronto; and Mr. Polette for Quebec for Toronto.
The question being then put on Mr. Polette's amendment, the House divided—Yeas, 70; Nays, 46.
The question was then put on Mr. Lyons's amendment, which Quebec be substituted for Kingston—Yeas, 67; Nays, 54.
The question was then put on Mr. Crawford's amendment, that the word "Quebec" be substituted for "Montreal."—Yeas:—Messrs. Allyn, Biggar, Bowes, Burton, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Cooke, Crawford, D'Almeida, De Witt, Desaulniers, Dostale, Attorney General Drum, Dufresne, Evanturel, Felton, J. F. Fortin, Fortier, Octave C. F. Fortin, Freeman, Gamble, Gervais, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Le Bon, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Macdonald, Roderick Macdonald, McCann, Masson, Mongenais, J. S. Morrison, Murray, Poulton, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Robin, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Thibault, Turcotte, Wilson, and Wilson.—69.
Hon. Mr. Cartier's motion was then agreed to, and the resolutions reported.
Nays—Messrs. J. B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Fortier, Masson, Mongenais, O'Connell, Poulton, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Robin, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Thibault, Turcotte, Wilson, and Wilson.—69.
The order of the day for receiving the report of the committee on the whole House on certain resolutions relating to the

Nays—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Bourassa, Broderick, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chiu, Church, Clarke, Cooke, Cryer, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dostale, Attorney General Drum, Dufresne, Evanturel, Felton, J. F. Fortin, Fortier, Octave C. F. Fortin, Freeman, Gamble, Gervais, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Le Bon, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Macdonald, Roderick Macdonald, McCann, Masson, Mongenais, J. S. Morrison, Murray, Poulton, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Robin, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Thibault, Thibault, Turcotte, Wilson, and Wilson.—69.
The House then adjourned.

FURTHER BY THE "CAMBRIA."
The London money market was more stringent. The closing quotation for Consols on Friday evening was, 92½ to 93.
The America reached Liverpool on the morning of Friday, 29th bringing no intelligence of the Pacific. Acting on the suggestions made by the press and individuals, Government has sent out steamers to search for the Pacific on the north west of England.
The treaty of peace, it was confidently rumoured, would be signed on Saturday, the 29th.
The Correspondence of the London News says that the tradesmen of the Court have been ordered to prepare illuminations definitely. Other papers say Sunday others one day next week; but all agree it will be early.
Previous intelligence from Paris had stated a diplomatic difficulty is on point of being settled. The delay was caused by Prussia claiming to sign the treaty on equal terms with other powers. Lord Clarendon having earnestly resisted, Prussia claimed and insisted that she should only adhere to the treaty in the same manner as France did in 1840 which was signed without participation in making it.
The Paris Patrie, Government paper, now says: "without intending to necessarily on reserve, we can announce that the trifling difficulties have not been attended with any important consequences."
The Congress continues to labor at its task. The congress consists of all the second plenipotentiaries.
The Times correspondent says that Clarendon prevailed in his motion and that an arrangement is come to that the Allies shall sign one protocol and that the second shall be signed by Prussia and the allies jointly. The Congress is now occupied in the preparations of both protocols. The only delay, supposing no accident to occur, can only be in the proper framing of these documents.
The London Times editorial speaks of our allies undignified demonstration in favor of peace, and conceives that the British will be disappointed with the terms of peace, the only results to England being her victories—consequences of which are her undiminished resources. The armistice is not formally prolonged but telegraphic instructions have been sent not to renew hostilities without express orders.
Crimes advised are to the 13th.
Health of the French troops improved.
Several conflagrations occurred at Eupatoria.
Ten thousand English troops were at Balaklava.
Gen. Marmora had left Constantinople for the Crimea.
The Polish General, Scamoyta, had arrived at Constantinople.
The English fleet was expected at Malta.
Omar Pacha had a lengthy interview with the Turkish Ministry. He seems determined to resign unless he receives certain satisfaction which he demands.
BRITAIN.
There is no indication whatever respecting American difficulties. The interest on the subject is almost extinct, although papers continue to discuss it internally.
Kossuth writes to the press, expressing himself mortified by the recent appeal made by the Walter Savage Landor, respecting Kossuth's so reduced circumstances.
FRANCE.
A review of 100,000 troops will take place, to celebrate the signing of peace. The review is intended as a compliment to Count Orléans—the only soldier of the plenipotentiaries.
Among the rumors prevailing are, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have respectively promised to visit Paris after the conclusion of peace.
6000 French have embarked at Marseilles for the Crimea, probably to supply sick vacancies.
Napoleon determines to send an extensive expedition and colonization to Madagascar. England does not oppose.
AUSTRIA.
Differences between Austria and Rome relative to the proposed conference to interpret the Concordat, have been mutually arranged.
Very bad feelings are exhibited by Russia and Prussia towards Austria.
ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC."
TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.
New York, April 17.
The steamer Baltic is at anchor inside the bar. Her passengers arrived up at 11 o'clock, without previous announcement.
The treaty of peace has been signed by all the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday, 30th March.
Great demonstrations were made in Paris, firing of cannon, illumination, &c. English demonstrations much quieter.
Ratifications cannot be exchanged within four weeks.
Steamer Africa arrived out on the 3rd instant.
Cotton market strong: under peace news and advanced. Sales for two days, 24,000 bales.
Provisions quiet.
Consols advanced to 93½.
LONDON, April 2.
The Minister of the Interior, by a special decree, the award of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is conferred on Count Walewski, and the Baron de Boursac, is raised to the dignity of a Senator. The official journal announces the Emperor's decision that the soldiers of the class of 1848 shall have been retained until this time, shall be restored to their homes. The orders necessary for the immediate execution of the will of the Emperor had been issued by the minister of war.
The ceremonial announcement of the conditions of Peace, was made to the Senate and Corps Legislatif on Monday, in the words previously employed to announce the fact in the Moniteur. To the proclamation the Minister of State added: "The Emperor has charged that in bringing the fact to your knowledge I should thank you for the patriotic support which you have always afforded, and which, with the admirable devotedness of the Allied Fleets and Armies, have so powerfully contributed to the happy issue of the war."
It is stated that the members of the Conference have still to complete a number of secondary amendments to the new state of relations to be established in the East.
Marseilles, Tuesday.
Affair Bey embarked last night from this port, bearing the treaty to Constantinople, for the ratification of the Sultan. A French officer has embarked on a special mission to the Sultan, from the Emperor of the French.

Berlin, Tuesday.
The announcement of the conclusion of Peace in the Prussian Chambers, yesterday, was received with cheers.
Accounts have been received of the death of Sir Charles Holham, Governor of Victoria.
The British General Legation which had been raised by Baron Sluterhan, to meet the exigencies of war, will be sent now, that peace has been concluded, to the Cape of Good Hope. At the Cape they will receive grants of land for their military services. The strength of the force will muster about the 10th of April, when all the troops en route will be reviewed, about nine thousand men.
The Moniteur contains the following from General Pellissier, dated Sebastopol 23rd March:—
"This morning the French, English, and Sardinian armies, and the Fleets, fired salutes of ten guns each in honor of the birth of the Prince Imperial. During the day the Commander-in-Chief of the English and Sardinian armies came eagerly to offer me their congratulations. There have been illuminations in the camp, and the Russians their line on Inkermann."
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—We understand that the St. Lawrence County mutual Insurance Company, of Ogdensburg, has obtained a renewal of its charter for twenty years, dating from the 12th of May next. The following remarks in reference to the standing and prospects of this company are from the Ogdensburg Sentinel:—
"Amid the crash of Mutual companies that has, during the last few years, impaired the credit of the Mutual system, the St. Lawrence County Mutual Insurance Company has steadily maintained its position in the field with a large capital in premium notes, and a sufficient surplus to meet all maturing claims. Its losses, during the last eighteen months, have been so small, that we understand there is no immediate prospect of an assessment. It is observable that the failure of the Mutual companies have nearly all of them been of that class that was organized under the general law of 1849, which opened the door for the grossest frauds, by permitting the pledge of large fictitious notes, representing no corresponding amount of insurance, and which were surrendered, or reduced by endorsement, as soon as the certificates of the commissioners had been obtained, and filed with the Comptroller. The capital of the St. Lawrence County Mutual Insurance Company was never obnoxious to this charge. Organized under a special charter in 1836, its notes have always been graduated in good faith, upon actual risks, and it has never held and does not now hold a dollar of notes, but such as were taken in the regular course of its business, and based upon its established rates. It is with a capital so constituted, that it now enters upon its renewed life, offering to the public a cheap and reliable mode of insurance. The credit of the old class of Mutual companies, which suffered by the misconduct of the new class, has of late been reviving, and assuming its accustomed place in the public confidence. People have begun to discriminate between what was old, well tried, sound and reliable, and what was new, untried, rotten and delusive. The result is renewed confidence in old favorites, and we feel an honorable pride in the fact that this company justifies that confidence. Its reputation for honesty, integrity, and reliability, is placing it upon a sounder basis than ever, and gives it a renewed claim to public favor."
The system of mutual insurance was intended to afford a safe and cheap mode of protection against loss, and to save to the insured the profits which they annually divided among the stockholders upon the stock principle. This, it effects, not by returning a portion of the premiums, but by reducing the amount paid, and in all well conducted companies, it has never failed to accomplish this object. Last year of the St. Lawrence County Mutual Insurance Company, it has always been cheap, and it has always protected the insurer. Even should the whole amount of its premium notes be called for, the insurance would still be cheaper than in stock companies.
"It has always proved a protection to the insurer—none can justly complain that a claim has been unreasonably rejected. In the auditing of claims it has always been the aim of the directors to lean to the side of the insurer, and to reject no claim but upon the clearest ground. We have known several instances in which the strict legal rights of the company have been waived in behalf of the unfortunate, and the losses paid where they could never have been enforced at law. With a new lease of life and a continuance of the same liberal course, it presents strong claims to the confidence and support of the public, and especially to that of the people of St. Lawrence County, who should take a just pride in promoting its prosperity and its efforts for continued usefulness."
MR. CAYLEY'S NEW TARIFF.—Resolutions to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Cayley, in Committee of the Whole:—
Be it Resolved,—That all the articles now subject to a duty of 12½ per cent, be, unless specially excepted, chargeable with a duty of 15 per cent.
That Silk and Manufactures of Silk, in whole or in part, Leather Manufactures and India Rubber Manufactures be charged with a duty of 30 per cent.
On the following articles, now subject to a duty of 2½ per cent, be charged with a duty of 5 per cent:
Cassimere, Fustian, Wrought Cranks, Serapi for Walking Beams, Plough Moulds, Galvanized Iron, Frames and Pedestals, Connecting Rods Chains other than Chain Cables Wheels and Axles, Hoop or Tire for Locomotives, Door and Window Sash and Blinds, Machinery Printing Paper, that is to say Book Printing Paper and News Printing do. That the duty on Cigars be per lb three shillings.
Snuff sixpence.
Manufactured Tobacco twopence-half penny.
Brandy per gallon four shillings.
Cordials five shillings.
Gin three and sixpence.
Rum 2s 3d.
Wine in wood, under £10 per pipe, one shilling 6d and under £10, 1s 3d over, 2s 1s 3d in quart bottles, per dozen, 10s; in pint bottles, 5s.
Molasses, per gallon 2½d.
Coffee, per lb, 3d.
Dried Fruits, 14d.
Vinegar, per gallon, 3½d.
Tea, per lb, 2½d.
Brown, per dozen, 2s 6d.
Mustard and Starch, per lb, 3d.
Ginger, Peppercorn, Pepper, Cloves, 3d.
Cinnamon, 6d.
Nutmegs, 8d.
Spirits, measured, 4d. and above, to be added.
Refined Sugar, whether in barrel or lump, or in any other form; White Sugar, refined or unrefined, equal to refined Sugar in quality per cwt.—14s.

The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, APRIL 24, 1856.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

We believe this question has lost none of its popularity since the declaration of Mr. Drummond—the Attorney General East—that sooner than yield to Upper Canada, her reasonable demand of representation according to population, the people of Lower Canada would seek for another state of political existence. On the contrary, this threat has roused Upper Canadians to a sense of their duty; and the result is, that numerous signed petitions are pouring into the House from every part of the country, in favor of Representation based on Population. An exchange paper truly remarks that "the principle is correct and however much it may be opposed now, it must eventually be conceded. It is more important than any other question before the country, because it lies at the foundation of all. If we were right in supporting it six years ago, we cannot be wrong in supporting it now, when the population of Western Canada has increased by thousands and tens of thousands, and the popular voice is clamorous to be heard, and will not be silenced. A change is being made in the constitution of the Legislative Council; the House has affirmed the principle of popular election to our Upper Chamber; let that principle be carried out intact; carried out as the Conservative members of the present government claimed that it should be in the Representation Bill of 1850 and 1851. Let the people arouse themselves, if they wish that principle to exist in the bill. If they are silent they will be deemed satisfied. They can petition for a Maine Law, let them petition that through which all laws may be enacted—Representation by population. It is no party measure; all can unite upon it, as all have united. It has been a battle cry of Conservatives and Reformers alike; it claims the support of those who lean to the popular side on the one hand, and of those who desire tranquility and believe continual agitation to be prejudicial to the public peace on the other. The movement to be effected must be steady; it must be persevered in until the end is accomplished; and if there be combined action, that end cannot be far distant. There must be energy, concert, plan, petitions, public meetings, the press, all must urge it forward; and the result will be certain. The change in our constitution will ensure a change in our system of representation; and the law that declares to the people that the Legislative Council is elective, must also declare to them that the Representation provided by it is based upon POPULATION."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Our readers have already seen in our columns a lengthy portion of the Report of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary. From the statistical part of the report we learn that there are at present 507 prisoners in the institution. And it is a startling fact that of this number 497 are, previous to their incarceration, habitual drinkers of spirituous liquors; 307 of whom drank to excess; 82 were habitual drunkards, and 104 were moderate drinkers. Who can deny the language of the report that "intemperance from spirituous liquors, viciousness of mind, and idleness, are the main sources from which this institution is furnished with so many subjects."

The following is a comparative statement of the criminality of the different denominations in Canada:—

Churches.	Numbers.	Convicts.	Proportion.
Ch. of England	268,992	189	1 to 1421
Ch. of Rome	914,562	230	1 to 3900
Presbyterians	273,732	41	1 to 6711
United States	56,214	80	1 to 702
Methodists	288,846	59	1 to 4862
Baptists	45,846	15	1 to 3050
Lutherans	12,107	2	1 to 6053
Congregationalists	11,770	2	1 to 5885
Society of Friends	7,523	1	1 to 7523
No religion	40,351	17	1 to 2373
All other denom.	66,548	1	1 to 66,548

Total 1,842,265 557 1 to 3307

The following table shows the comparative criminality of the different national origins residing in the Province of Canada:—

Nations.	Numbers.	Convicts.	Proportion.
England	93,929	63	1 to 1475
Ireland	227,776	190	1 to 1200
Scotland	90,370	23	1 to 3920
United States	56,214	80	1 to 702
Germany	10,348	4	1 to 2582
New Brunswick	3,464	3	1 to 1153
Canada	1,277,622	182	1 to 7020
Russia, Poland, &c	196	1	1 to 196
14 other origins	12,358	11	1 to 1123

Total 1,842,265 557 1 to 3307

Table showing the disadvantages of the convicts in early life:

Lost their mother when young.....	93
Lost their father.....	119
Were left orphans.....	49
Had no means of support except from daily labor.....	219
Had means of support.....	101
Left home when young.....	170
Born in slavery.....	35

Table showing the education state of these convicts before their admission to the prison:

Had been to school.....	189
Could read.....	187
Could write.....	177
Could cipher.....	125
Knew the Ten Commandments.....	179
Were partially educated.....	172
Have learned to read in prison.....	53
Refused to learn.....	8
Have improved in learning.....	171
Have learned to write a little.....	33
Have learned to cipher.....	20
Are anxious to learn to read.....	38
Are anxious to learn to write.....	49
Attended Sunday school.....	187

Table showing the ill or vicious habits of convicts before their imprisonment:

Disregarded the Sabbath day.....	200
Never attended divine service.....	152
Occasionally attended only.....	61
Attended regularly.....	65
Use of tobacco.....	190

Were in the habit of gambling.....
Belonged to no church.....
Rash or hasty temper.....
Never baptized.....
Table showing the state of convicts before marriage:

Married.....	1
Married twice.....	1
Widowed.....	1
Had lived in illicit marriage.....	1
Had never been married.....	1
Had two wives.....	1
Had separated from their wives or husbands.....	3
Children of these convicts.....	3

The following is a statement of the distribution of the convicts on 31st Decr 1855:—

Stone-cutters and masons.....	1
Carpenters.....	1
Coopers.....	1
Tinsmiths.....	1
Tailors.....	1
Quarrymen.....	1
Shoemakers.....	1
Cabinetmakers.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	1
Agricultural instruments.....	1
Seamstresses.....	1
Barbers.....	1
Cooks.....	1
Labourers.....	1
Sick.....	1

Total.....

THE SABBATH.

Those of our readers who "remember Sabbath day to keep it holy," although joining to learn that peace has again been stored to Europe for a season, cannot but regret that the plenipotentiaries of the powers assembled in Paris, did not think it proper to respect the Christian Sabbath, and choose some other day for the signing of treaties.

It is a pleasing fact, however, to observe that the Sabbath movement is becoming clear in various parts of the world, and that men are beginning to see that the appropriation of one seventh of their time, from his is not only a duty conducive of their interests, but according alike with reason and Revelation. The New York Central, the Hudson River and the New York and Erie railroads have now their Sabbath days. Locomotives and tender, axle and rail, wheel and iron, are in common with man, a day of six days service fills their appointed wear, as it does that of most of the laborer Christendom. There is an incalculable economy in the Sabbath. Machinery wears out constant use. Man's tissues are consumed by it—his vitality becomes feeble, eventually exhausted. In the course of abuse of his divine organization, his joy, sweetness, his courage, his hope, are worn until they are all worn out. The Sabbath is to weeks of toil, what the sleep of the tormented night is to the day's labor—recuperation of physical force, and requirement of new moral power. The Sabbath will reward the companies who institute it. Their employees will wear it out and work better. There will be fewer accidents upon the lines—fewer per cent less wear and tear of rails and machinery, and of expenditure and fuel, and waste. While the heated few who wear travel seven days in the week are fretting themselves and their passage money the Monday trains, the giant locomotives gradually sleeping in their darkened road houses. The Sabbath through their break quietly on their beds, images of power in state of rest, suggestive and admonitory to all.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Many of our readers will be startled to learn that the perambulatory system of Government is to end. The next move, our readers, is to be the last; and that is to be back again to Quebec! We had fondly hoped that some locality in Upper Canada would honor with the seat of Government. Such is not the case—Lower Canadian interests appear to be uppermost in the minds, only of her own representatives, but also many of those of Upper Canada. How can we account for the votes of many Upper Canada members in favor of Quebec.

RAISING THE TARIFF.

Our readers cannot but remember, when Messrs. McDonald, Cayley & Co. formally, attempted to manage the financial affairs of the country, they proved themselves to be inadequate to the task, and the Province on the verge of bankruptcy. We fear that matters are again assuming an alarming aspect. Mr. Cayley has at last brought down the public accounts, and it appears that there is a great falling off in the revenue for the year 1855, the surplus being only the nominal of £22,000, in contrast to a surplus for previous year of £400,000! And meet the demands upon the Exchequer the current year the Inspector General proposes to increase the tariff twenty-five per cent!

PEACE MADE.

The news of the week is embraced in an important announcement that a treaty of peace has been signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. We have not yet received anything to show the terms upon which the treaty is based.

THE NEPEAN TRAGEDY.

The Governor General has called upon the Sheriff of the County of Carleton to make a full report of the circumstances connected with this case.

THE HON. JAMES MORRIS HAS INTRODUCED.

A Bill to protect married women in the enjoyment of their own property. It secures to her whatever property she may possess before marriage; and declares it shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, except in so far as to debts contracted before the passing of the Act, and also provides that a married woman may sue by inheritance or otherwise, from person except her husband, real or personal property, which she may hold to her sole use.

separate use. Married women, however, may not deed away property, or effect mortgages without the consent of the husband.

The "Pembroke Observer" records "the death on the 10th inst., of Mr. James McLane of Westmeath, aged 21 years. He left home the day before, to assist a neighbor in making timber, and on Thursday morning arose in perfect health, and after taking his breakfast went to work—shortly afterwards he fell down and immediately expired without a struggle. His sudden and unexpected end has cast a gloom over the Neighborhood in which he had resided.

The same paper tells us that David Brown, who was tried at the Quarter Sessions for an assault upon Mary Anne Fletcher, of Westmeath, and confined in Jail for non-payment of fine and costs, made his escape on the evening of the 12th inst., he managed to get off by tying a piece of stove wood to the end of a clothes line in the yard, throwing it over the wall and climbing to the top, reversed the stick and let himself down on the outside and so made his escape.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed an act to define the liabilities of the husband for the debts of the wife, and to define the liabilities of property received through the wife, for the debts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage. It provides that "hereafter, when persons intermarry, the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife further than the property received through the wife will satisfy, and that the property received by the husband through the wife shall in no case be liable for the debts, defaults, or contracts of the husband, existing at the time of the marriage."

"THE WORLD'S SHIPPING."—The German Quarterly Magazine has an article on the world's marine, from which it appears that the waters of the earth are navigated by 145,000 vessels, of 12,904,687 tons. The U. S. has 5,500,000 tons of shipping, Great Britain 5,000,000, Germany, including Austria, 1,000,000, and France only 716,130 tons.

The London Times shows from history, that for the last 200 years in no case has the son of an occupant of the throne of France succeeded to the father. Bad precedent for the "Imperial Baby."

The State of Maine says that a citizen of Washington is about to ship a block of Seneca free-stone from the quarries on the Potomac river to Greenock, to form part of the projected monument to the memory of James Watt, the illustrious mechanic, and the inventor of the steam engine.

On the 12th inst. a great dinner was given to Sir W. E. Logan at Toronto. The Governor General was present and made a geological speech, the best we have seen on this subject from any governor of Canada. The company was large, and consisted of all the leading public men of the Province.

"The Medical Journal" asks, "What are we to do with our 3,000 lunatics, our 1,500 deaf mutes, and 570? Three years ago, by a spasmodic act of humanity, £10,000 were voted by the associated wisdom of Canada, 'for the erection of institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in Upper and Lower Canada.' Not one step has been taken by the authorities towards the erection of these much needed establishments. The £10,000 appears in the estimates for the year 1853, and there is an end of the matter. What we have said in a former article with regard to the insane we would now repeat—monies are voted and, voted freely too, for the furtherance of various objects, but for the cause of the poor lunatic, the cause of him whom an inscrutable Providence has allowed to become the most pitiable and helpless of men, not one penny has been appropriated. Persons who have made insanity the subject of observation must be painfully impressed with the inhumanity of our Legislature knowing as they do that a large proportion of insane cases, if submitted to proper treatment at an early period, will be restored to their original vigor of mind, but the same case allowed to be confined and watched over by friends or the employees of a common goal, will certainly result in incurable insanity. It is a question pregnant with sorrowful and distressing reflection, how many of the 2,602 lunatics, at present within the borders of Canada, if properly treated, would be rejoicing in the possession of an unclouded reason, who are now furious maniacs, stolid melancholics, or drivelling idiots."

AWFUL DISPENSATION OF PROVIDENCE.

A private of the East York Militia was on parade a few days ago, at the camp at Aldershot, and being accused of talking more than once by the Sergeant, by whom he was treated that if he did so again "he would be reported to the Colonel, said he did not talk, and at the same time wished that "God might strike him dumb if he had." He was not spoken since. He has answered questions by writing, and stated that the moment he had uttered the last word "dumb," he became so.—Morning Chronicle.

INCREASED HOPE FOR IRELAND.

The symptoms of Ireland's recovery from the prostration of ages are still increasing. A Parliamentary return published yesterday states that the total number of paupers receiving relief in Ireland on the 1st of January 1856 was 73,082, a decrease of 13,776 from the corresponding day of 1855, being at the rate of 35-4 per cent. Only one county—Down—shows an increase of pauperism, and that is only one of about three per cent. In Fermanagh and Tyrone, the decrease is only a little over one per cent; but in Carlow, King's County, Queen's County, Galway, and Limerick, it ranges from 30 to 27 per cent.—British Banner.

PROTESTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Morris, the subject of the "Pembroke Observer" article, introduced a Bill to repeal the disqualification of the clergy from the right of suffrage, which was the subject of the present ministers to the rectory in the Church Society's within which the rectory may be situated. And also that an address be presented to His Excellency, praying that on the repeal of the said section of the Act, he will cause the suit now pending to be discontinued.

In amendment to Mr. Brown's motion, Mr. Morrison moved that it is inexpedient for the House to express any opinion on the subject, till after the decision of the Court. And in amendment to this amendment, Mr. S. Smith moves "that it is expedient to abolish the Church Society of the Church of England to present incumbents or ministers to Rectories in Upper Canada, which may become vacant by the death of present incumbents, and to discontinue the suit now pending in the Court of Chancery on the said Rectories."

You will perceive that by the amendment, and be amendment to the amendment, the subject is rather the mode of accomplishing the object aimed at, is rather complicated. But you may rest assured that there is a large section of the House, however, they may differ about the details, are determined to leave no reasonable means untried, to get rid of the Rectories, which they firmly believe were established by fraud, and misrepresentation. The fact was decided during the discussion, that in the suit now pending, the pleadings are closed, and the decision of the Judges may be expected, within a month, or two at the furthest.

The Prohibitory Liquor Bill, which was under discussion when I wrote last, was lost; which puts an end to this subject during the present session.

On Friday, Hon. Mr. Cartier introduced a series of Resolutions on the subject of superior education in Lower Canada. An attempt was made by some members to throw them out altogether by moving amendments; but a majority thought it would be better to get the Resolutions into committee of the whole, and there alter some very objectionable parts of the proposed scheme. It is admitted on all hands that in education, the Upper Canadian are very far advance of their Lower Canadian friends. When Cartier's Resolutions came up before the committee, they will, I hope, be either amended or thrown out.

On Monday a long discussion took place about the affairs of the Canada Company, on a motion of Mackenzie requiring the Company to send a statement of their affairs. Now, although the House has no power to compel the Company to give the information required there is so much in asking for it; and the country ought to know something about the management and the affairs of a corporation holding millions of acres of the lands of the Province.

Some sparring had taken place, between the Inspector General, on the one side, and Messrs Galt and Young on the other, about financial matters, a few days ago. On cool reflection, they thought that discretion was the better part of valor, and consequently natural explanations and apologies were made on Tuesday, taking up a considerable part of the evening; and costing the country probably several hundred pounds. "All right," says a person near me, to whom I complained. But I say it is all wrong, for the waste of time, and consequently of public money, is outrageous.

On Monday last, an attempt was made to get up a fight between Irishmen wearing orange and green badges. They had however, too much good sense, wantonly to slaughter each other; and their good resolutions being aided by the presence and advice of the police the day passed off quietly.

The weather is still cold and frosty. The harbour ice bound, and but little appearance of summer. Cordwood seven dollars a cord, and potatoes a dollar a bushel. I wish my friends in Lanark, could take advantage of such a market.

Yours, &c. E.

FOR THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

Sir,—In a recent number of your valuable journal, appears an article under the signature "Pickwick, Junior," purporting to be the production of some political writer, railing from that ambitious little town clypt—Renfrew. The who learned author of the laboured epistle is; need not be asked, the animus of the creature is apparent! To reply to his fallacious effusion in detail, would be treating it beyond its merits, besides adding fuel to the flame of the author's unstable vanity! However being of a benevolent disposition, and imbued with the spirit of brotherly affection towards mankind, we would freely use our humble efforts in putting the poor fellow to rights, "ministering to his mind diseased" by counsel and advice, in hopes that when he would be pushing himself again into notice through his scribbling propensity, he might keep a little nearer the truth, but when persons like "Pickwick" are little by nature, little by education, little in principle and little by practice, there is little hope in his case. We therefore abandon our benevolent undertaking, under the conviction that if any deserve to be called INCURABLES, it must be such kindred spirits!

"Pickwick" the younger, for we must give him his title; deals out in unmeasured terms his impudent slanders against the Free Kirk Presbyterians of the Township of McNab, because they had the "harpen effrontery" to vote for Mr. McDougall. What a crime! A crime unpardonable! "Pickwick" with his little sanctimonious air, also tells us that these prescribed supporters of Mr. McDougall "look up to George Brown of Toronto as their beacon, and gauge their political and Protestant opinions by the sentiments boldly enunciated in the columns of the Globe."

What news! The Presbyterians of McNab look up to neither George Brown nor the Globe of Renfrew, as their beacon! No, they have always acted in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience, in their political and Protestant opinions, and in taking their stand at the late election gave presumptive proof that they could neither be bought nor sold.

Had they acted like the "beacon" in their midst, who, it is natural enough to suppose that to him they do "look up" who professed his unasked services to Mr. McDougall previous to the election, but when the "tag of war" was approaching, turned his back, deserted his ranks, and enlisted under the flag of Morris! we say had they made a revolution like that satellite! then they would have been applauded by "Pickwick" as a pious, Protestant people.

"Pickwick" considers that the vote polled by Mr. Morris is a very respectable one, "respectable it would appear in every sense of the word," his voters were of a highly respectable class, being in mostly easy circumstances! How amusing! Well may it be said that we live in an interesting age!

Mr. Supple polled 499 votes, Morris polled only 195, yet we are told that "the vote polled by Mr. Morris was a very respectable one." "Oh Consistency, Consistency whither have you fled!"

With regard to them "being of a highly respectable class" caps the climax! If broken down merchants add a shade of respectability to any party, we must admit that hitherto we were under a wrong impression. But on the other hand if they constitute "respectables of the higher class" then of the Morris party they formed no mean portion! because the Village of Renfrew itself we venture to say has produced more gentry of that caste, than any other town or village of its magnitude within the precincts of the British dominions.

It is an old maxim "that a man's company is the true criterion by which his character may be judged."

Mr. McDougall and his party may not have been paid so many official visits by the High Sheriff and his retinue of subalterns, as Pickwick and his conferrers hence their lack of respectability.

The assertion that Mr. McDougall's party were the most "riotous and threatening" they exhibited not an infamous libel. They nothing less a spirit quite the opposite all through the contest and to their extreme forbearance (with the Morris party in particular) may be ascribed the quietude that prevailed throughout.

Yours, &c.

AN ELECTOR.

County of Renfrew April 15th, 1856.

CLERGY RESERVE COMMUTATION.

A RETURN.

Showing in detail the Parties and Bodies with whom Commutation has been made under the Provincial Statute, 18 Vic, ch. 2, sec. 3; and the amount of each Party or Incumbent, and the amount paid to them respectively; the date of Commutation in each case; also the amount of Stipend or allowance assigned or given to each Party or Body at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act, 16 Vic, ch. 21, and a statement of the manner in which such Commutation may have been invested or appropriated:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.

Names of Clergy. Stipends. Age. Expectation of Life, Years. Present Value. Total Currency.

Alexander, J. L. 136	52	18	11,526	
Anderson, G. A. 120	29	36	11,738	
Arday, J. Y. 121	51	20	14,406	
Armstrong, J. G. 100	29	35	14,449	
Atkinson, A. F. 206	51	20	11,526	
Allen, Thos. W. 100	32	32	14,145	
Atkinson, A. F. 18	51	20	11,526	
Beck, J. W. 100	26	37	14,145	
Bethune, A. N. 206	54	18	10,655	
Do. do 365				
Blake, D. E. 206	18	22	12,517	
Blensdale, Wm. 121	37	29	13,165	
Boomer, M. 121	45	24	15,524	
Bower, E. C. 100	32	33	14,145	
Brent, H. 100	37	29	13,165	
Brough, C. C. 121	59	14	9,169	
Brettridge, N. 121	63	12	8,101	
Blakey, Robt. 206	63	12	8,178	
Boswell, E. J. 206	55	17	10,204	
Bousfield, Thos. 100	29	35	14,145	
Brown, Chas. 100	38	25	13,165	
Burnham, Mark 206	50	21	11,526	
Baldwin, E. 121	25	35	14,173	
Belt, Wm. 120	28	35	14,173	
Bull, Geo. A. 50	26	37	14,731	
Bethune, A. N. 121	54	18	10,655	
Campbell, R. F. 121	48	25	12,140	
Clarke, W. C. 120	44	25	12,136	
Caird, A. H. 121	31	33	14,174	
Cor, E. G. 100	34	31	13,108	
Clarke, J. S. 120	48	22	12,148	
Creen, Thos. 206	55	17	10,204	
Cronin, B. 206	52	19	11,243	
Darling, W. S. 121	36	30	13,165	
Dixon, A. 100	42	26	13,165	
Demore, E. 206	51	20	11,526	
Elliot, F. G. 121	40	27	13,165	
Ellwood, E. L. 120	44	25	12,140	
Evans, Francis. 206	53	18	11,236	
Faucher, T. D. 100	29	35	14,145	
Feller, T. B. 121	44	25	13,165	
Flood, John. 121	42	26	13,165	
Flood, R. 121	41	26	13,165	
Garrett, R. 121	42	26	13,165	
Godfrey, James. 100	30	34	14,140	
Grassett, Elliot 100	29	35	14,145	
Greene, Thomas 121	45	24	13,165	
Gibson, J. G. 121	43	25	12,140	
Givens, Salter. 206	46	23	12,585	
Groves, F. T. S. 100	43	25	12,132	
Gunn, John. 100	40	27	13,132	
Gray, Wm. 121	45	24	13,132	
Greig, John. 206	44	25	12,132	
Gibson, J. G. 100	44	24	12,132	
Hallen, G. 121	60	14	9,147	
Hartley, R. 121	47	23	12,132	
Hicks, John. 100	46	23	12,130	
Hill, Arthur. 100	30	34	14,140	
Hill, Geo. S. F. 121	34	31	13,170	
Hill, Bold. C. F. 121	55	17	10,196	

Business Cards &c

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
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Feb, 1854.

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