

**The Carleton Place Herald**  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING  
AT CARLETON PLACE, BY  
**JAMES POOLE.**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR  
To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,  
should be addressed.  
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#### HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE WAR.

The churches in the United States appear to have turned into places to which people resort to display their "patriotism" and "amenities" have generally given place to "enthusiastic cheering" and "loud applause."—On Sunday last, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon upon the war, and of course his church at Brooklyn was overwhelmingly crowded upon the occasion. The text was taken from 1st Corinthians, 16, 13: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men." He alluded to the reasons why the North was so difficult to arouse, one of which was that they were always busy. Another reason, he continued, "it is because the people have been brought to the utmost faith in moral and intellectual force. In Germany, tyranny had cut the nerve that leads from the brain to the hand. Liberty here has opened the connection between thinking and acting. We have unlimited faith in the force of ideas. If the North wishes to accomplish an object, it plans it. We are a talking people. That is the reason the South don't like us. They have freedom of speech and of the Press—so long as it attacks the majority. The result of our ideas is patience. As the woodman ultimately clears the forest by felling one tree at a time, so the right will finally triumph, however slow its progress may be. We are patient as a people, because we have confidence that the cause on which we rely will work out its result. It may be long, but the tide will run out, and the rock shall, the red line—sometimes we give a point, let the line run out, 'play' with them a little, and then land them. (Laughter.) For thirty years the North has been defeated, yet we have been certain that it was merely a question of time. We have never been moved to rebellion. We have never dreamt of revolutionary violence. Most assiduous pains are taken to teach our youth to avoid physical violence. The world is traveling to that point when quarrels will be settled by brains, and not by muscle; but, until that point is reached, it is not wrong to use physical force to advance a moral purpose. We of the North are slow to move, but the toughest the better the terrible explosion when it does come! A weak boiler lets off the steam at a low pressure, but a strong one gets the steam up to the highest notch. When the north does move, take care.

"We are prone to trust in the honesty of others. We have never heretofore believed that the South meant wrong. We have suffered the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the trial of John Quincy Adams, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the Fugitive slave law, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas struggle, and always up to the last endured defeat. His assertion that Slavery's rifles were better moral persuaders for robbers and whippers than the Bible had proved true. The South had no unbounded faith in revolvers and rifles—in the church and out of the church.

"The first ball fired at the flag that waved over Fort Sumpter revealed to us the fact that the South meant the destruction of our national institutions. There were traitors on board who were boring holes to scuttle the ship. It was simply now a question of Government. God had touched the heart of the people; the tidings that the Government itself was in danger had settled the question. Fifty thousand men were already in the field, an hundred thousand were en route to follow them, and another hundred thousand ready and eager to follow them.

"A navy of 700 guns has sprung up, and by Saturday next the coast of the rebel States will be hermetically sealed—each port will be guarded. He believed this Government had been just as prompt as any government could have been. He did not know how any government could have been more prompt. But the Government had been outwitted by the enthusiasm of the people. Aspinwall, Grinnell, Astor, have given their purses without waiting for the Government. Governments are slow coaches at the best.

"What is the result of this? To what are we going? The North is determined that this country shall be united. Shall we submit to ask a foreign government for a passport to the grave of Washington? Shall we give them the mouth of the Mississippi?—Never. It is simply a question whether 19,000,000 of people are stronger than 8,000,000—the free North against the servile South. The people are on the jury, and can't make off, but must render their verdict.

"The settlement will involve the rapid dissolution of Slavery. He could not sympathize with insurrection; it would not be for the benefit of the white or the slave. But, if the slaves do rise in insurrection, how are we to prevent it?

"What if brothers' blood should flow? Where was there a man who had not his civil war. The borders of England and Scotland had been drenched with blood, and yet there were people were friends.

"Let men do their duty, and God speed the right!"

#### ELECTION RIOTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Pictou, N. S., Monday, May 6.—Great election riots have prevailed in Newfoundland. The telegraph line was taken charge of by the mob last week, so no particulars were received. Two were killed and thirteen wounded. The mob would not allow men to repair the lines in the several districts where the riots prevailed. The participants were disarmed by the Governor. So far as I know, the conservatives were successful.

A petition is being numerously signed in Montreal against Mr. Cartier's bill for restoring the present right of appeal to the Privy Council, by prohibiting such appeals when the Canadian judges are unanimous.

#### CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

The Essex Journal states that on Friday afternoon a man on the Great Western Railway dock at Windsor dived himself of coat vest, hat and boots, and then jumped from the dock into the river. Several persons ran to his assistance, and a life preserver was thrown towards him. He was determined to die, and used all endeavors to keep his head under water. He was afterwards taken out with a boat-hook, although he made desperate efforts to keep clear of it.

On Saturday last a man named Thomas Skitt was run over by the night freight train on the Grand Trunk Railway and instantly killed. The accident occurred near Georgetown. Deceased was employed on the line, and is said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time.

**TWO MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.**—A telegraphic despatch from L'Islet says that two men were frozen to death on Wednesday last, while returning from a sugar-bush in the vicinity of that place.

On Tuesday, the lightning struck the Free Presbyterian church, Brantford, forced the stone window sill from its place passed down the front door, tore open the lock and splintered the door considerably, doing some little other damage.

A dead body was found on Wednesday in the woods, between Caughnawaga and Chateaugay. It appears to be that of an old countryman, who had been a considerable time dead.

A man named Robert Whitehead, who emigrated to Canada twenty years ago, and who became subsequently city clerk of Milwaukee, Wis., recently committed suicide by taking poison. This unfortunate end was the result of a long course of excessive drinking.

**ERIE AND THE OIL REGION.**—In the Franklin oil district of Pennsylvania there are one thousand oil wells sunk, and the lowest estimate at which a well can be sunk is five hundred dollars, but in most cases they do not include loss of time, neglect of other business, travelling expenses, cost of engines for pumping, &c., which on an average may be assumed to be at least five hundred dollars more, making in all an expenditure of a million of dollars. This is exclusively of the lease or purchase of the land, and the heavy bonus which must be paid before boring is commenced. For this large investment there ought to be a good return, but the Erie Dispatch says that not one well in twelve yields oil in quantities sufficient to pay for pumping, and of his reduced number not one in six proves really profitable.

The Dispatch adds that the same rule will hold good with all the wells that have been bored in the Allegheny region between Franklin and Tidoute, making an average outlay of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars to procure what is called a good well.

Yet notwithstanding this discouraging exhibit it seems that the discoveries are really of great value, and that large fortunes are being accumulated in the business in a remarkably short space of time. The owners of the land have reaped the heaviest reward, but some of the wells have made great profits for those who sunk them, and indeed if they were not a great deal of money made in the region the rush thither would soon cease.

**IRISH IMMIGRATION.**—A correspondent writing from Belfast, states that in the last quarter of the year Ireland a largely increased attention is being bestowed upon Canada by parties wishing to emigrate.

There is little doubt there will be great increase in the immigration from Ireland to Canada over last year. The information now furnished by the Canadian government through Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Donaldson, and other agents, will be a most important and valuable means of encouraging a great many to go out to Canada at once, but it will be more likely to have much greater effect next and following years. The tenantry of the province of Ulster will enjoy great advantages in immigrating to Canada. Their farms are generally small, rents high, and taxes still higher, and in many cases they cannot even obtain leases on those terms, but subject to the whims of their landlords, at the case may be. In many instances, such farmers can sell out their tenant right; and they are to do so, with their experience and perseverance, in Canada they would soon become independent men—something they never can be there.

**RECRUITING IN TORONTO FOR THE AMERICAN WAR.**—The Toronto papers state that on Friday the Police Magistrate received a communication from Captain Clarke of the 100th Regiment, to the effect that two Americans, calling themselves Captain and Lieutenant of the American army, had made advances to Sergeant Barlow, who had been attached to the British regiment, and take service under the Stars and Stripes. They held out inducements to him of larger pay and superior advantages relative to promotion in the American army. They also informed him that a number of civilians have agreed to enlist. Sergeant Barlow treated these overtures with the contempt they deserved, and reported the matter to Captain Clarke, who instantly wrote to the Police Magistrate. Capt. Prince, Chief of Police, proceeded to institute inquiries, and the Detectives were put on the alert. In the event of the parties being discovered they will be taken into custody and punished as the law of the Province directs. There is also an Imperial statute, which makes enlistment without the sanction of Government for foreign service a misdemeanor.

**THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.**—In regard to the reported debasement of coin at the New Orleans Mint, the New Orleans Crescent declares that "not one single new coin of any kind or denomination whatever, has been issued from the mint at New Orleans since its seizure by the order of the Louisiana Convention, and we presume none will be issued until after the devices for a new set of coins, to compose the currency of the Confederacy Congress."

#### THE DUKE OF AUMALE AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The pamphlet published by the Duke of Aumale in reply to a portion of the speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate last March, has obtained general circulation in France notwithstanding the efforts of the police to suppress it, and creates much interest and not a little amusement throughout Europe. The following pithy passages are extracted from the paper:—

"In a discourse recently delivered by you (Prince Napoleon) which created diverse emotions in your hearers and readers, you thanked M. Trochu and M. de Persigny for the lessons of Roman and English history which they had kindly given to France and by which you had profited. I wish to add to those lessons a few words on the history of France. When the hour of your dynasty was expiring at Ham, (I use his own words) by a six years' imprisonment, his rank as a prince, and his position as a citizen, he was without impediment his rights as a citizen, and freely criticized in the newspapers (particularly in the *Courier du Pas de Calais*) the regular Government that he had attacked by open force. My position is altogether different. I do not ask such privileges. Exiled from my country, I never having violated its laws, and never by fault of mine having deserved such fate—I am known to France only from having been educated under her flag, and having faithfully served her up to the day when I was separated from her by violence. But has exile worked the fortitude of the natural right the most sacred of all, of defending my family when publicly insulted and, with it, the past history of France? Can the outrageous attack which a Government, that is so strong and inspires you with so much confidence, has sanctioned, circulated, posted on the walls, be followed by my answer published in the country itself according to its laws?—I shall try the experiment. If the result prove contrary to my desires, and if you another my voice in France in defence of the plainest notions of honor and justice, it will at least have some echo in Europe, and appeal to the hearts of honest men of all countries. You have lost your right of judging princely families with the austerity of a republican philosopher. The numerous prerogatives you now enjoy deprive you of that one. You suddenly become one day a Senator, a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, a General of Division, a Prince of the Blood, not by your merits, which were then unknown, but by right of birth, and your point of view must be changed with your fortunes.

Talk as you will, but there is no *parcours* either at the Palais Royal or at the Tuilleries. Sovereigns are hereditary, and I repeat that you claim to belong to one, and that you are, their founder. This title, and it really is one, will be given by history to the obscure Sub Lieutenant of Artillery, who, fifteen years after leaving the school at Brienne, set upon his head the crown of Charlemagne. That man is not a *parcours* who has declared his hereditary right, and himself Napoleon III. You talk grandly of the coup d'etat of the 2nd December. Yet you were not seen that day in the groups of the faithful ones who hurried to the Elisee to courageously devote themselves to the fortunes of the new Dictator. Neither, it is true, were you seen among those national representatives who protested against the subversion of the laws of their country at the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement. Where, then, were you? Nobody would know, were it not that some of the resolute men who debated in the critical moment whether it was not their duty to fight behind the barricades, had been seen among them to disappear again, while the fortune of the day being pronounced the police came, in the name of the conqueror to arrest them. I am surprised at one thing, namely, that my grandfather the Duke of Orleans, has not found favor in your eyes, since you sat as he sat on the left of a Republican Assembly. There, it is true, ends the analogy of your position. Once fatal destiny he would not avoid a lanceable descent; but he expiated his fault. He left the National Convention to mount the scaffold. You came down from the benches of the Mountain to take possession of the regal palace in which the Duke of Orleans was born."

With reference to this pamphlet, Prince Napoleon wrote thus to the Emperor on the 14th of April:—

"I am attacked in the Prince of Orleans' work; that is an additional motive for me to urge upon your Majesty the suppression of the prosecution. To silence is not to answer. I only intend you, sire, to allow the Duke of Aumale's answer to circulate freely, certain I am that the patriotism of France will treat the pamphlet as it merits, and that the good sense of the nation will deal justly to the pretended lesson of history, which is only an Orleansian manifesto."

A late letter from Paris says:—

"The price of a copy was at first hardly 20 sous; the moment people knew it was seized 50, 100, 200, 300 were paid or offered for a copy, and since it has totally disappeared from the booksellers' shops, a gentleman informs me that he has known an amateur offer 1000."

"Neither men nor pamphlets survive long in the memory of the Parisian public. Eight days have elapsed since the publication of the Duke of Aumale's letter—quite sufficient time for it to have been forgotten. But the government has done its best to perpetuate it. People now read, and will yet read it, who will hardly have glanced at it but for the prosecution."

Garibaldi made a speech so violent that it excited tumult in the Chamber. He made offensive allusions to the Ministry, against which Count Cavour protested. The President of the Chamber put on his hat, and sat suspended during a brief interval. Garibaldi, in resuming, spoke with more moderation, and defended his comrades in arms.

The London Daily News, of the 20th April, quotes from L'Union of Paris, asserting that the Duchesse de Kent died a Roman Catholic, that a priest had attended her for the day previous to her death, and that the Duke of Aumale had then waited upon the Queen to inform her of the fact.

The Rev. Principal Leitch, of Queen's College, left Kingston on Wednesday for Scotland, to be absent during the summer. During his short stay amongst us the Rev. gentleman has endeavored himself to large numbers in all ranks by the amiable of his disposition and by his varied social and intellectual qualities.

A sturgeon weighing 35 lbs, was caught in the Thames near London, the other day.

#### ITALY.

It is stated that on the 21st ult., the day following the important debate in the Italian Chamber on the subject of the Southern Italy, Garibaldi held a conference with his former superior officers, the majority of whom were in favor of accepting the policy of Count Cavour. The friends of Garibaldi were in hopes that he also would adhere to that policy. The Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd agreed, by a large majority, to take into consideration the project of Garibaldi's reference to the army of the country. The Ministry voted for the resolution. Garibaldi was not present.

The Turin Gazette publishes a letter from General Cialdini to Garibaldi, recalling the friendship and admiration he had always felt for him, but declaring that his (Garibaldi's) last acts painfully affected him. Cialdini says: "I arrive at the idea of your party, which aims at rejecting itself master of the army and the country, threatening us, if unsuccessful, with civil war."

A letter from Garibaldi, in reply to the above, says:—

"Strong in my conscience as an Italian soldier and citizen, I will not descend to justify myself against these accusations, as by so doing I should fall in respect to the King and the army. I know nothing of the orders said to have been given by me to Col. Trupia. I gave orders that the Italian soldiers of the Northern Army should be received as brothers, although I knew that army had come to put down the revolution, which, according to the words addressed by Signor Farini to Napoleon III, was persecuted in me."

"I believe in my quality of deputy. I have stated to the Chamber a few of the wrongs which the Southern army has sustained at the hands of the Ministry. I believe I had the right to do so. The Italian army will find in its ranks one soldier more when it has to fight against the army of Italy. You are well aware of this. All that others may have said of me is a calumny. It is not true that, when on the Volturno, we were in a bad condition. As far as I know, the Army has applauded the free and moderate words of the soldier's deputy, to whom the Italian honor has been an object of worship all his life."

"If any one is offended at me for speaking in my own name only, I wait calmly for satisfaction to be demanded for my words. I desire the establishment of a National Monarchy."

The Turin Gazette publishes a letter from General Cialdini expressing regret on account of the publication of General Cialdini's letter, and giving some explanation in reference to the words which Sorten pronounced in Parliament, and which were alluded to by Gen. Cialdini. In this letter General Sorten also expresses his desire for concord, and says that Italy is personified in the Parliament and the King.

The result of those concerned in the late conspiracy in Naples, will shortly be known. The number of persons to be tried is 186.

The *News of Wednesday* states that the southern soldiers of the 24th of Monday have protested against the letter of General Cialdini to Garibaldi, and arrests have been made in consequence. The *Italia* says that the state of things at Naples has considerably improved.

Advices from Turin on the following day, the 25th, states that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between Garibaldi, Count Cavour, and General Cialdini. Garibaldi had an interview with Count Cavour, followed by another with General Cialdini. He afterwards left Turin, and proceeded to the villa Pallavicini.

**FROM PERU.**

Peru is in an exceedingly unsettled and disorganized state, which the hourly prospect of another revolution breaking out. Echenique is still kept a close prisoner at the island of San Lorenzo, without any apparent charge against him, and the treatment he has met with in being refused a trial has created a very ill feeling against the government. President Castilla spends the greater part of his time hanging at Chorrillos, and it is rarely a chance can be had to see him except at the card table. As he is the government in toto, and the tribunals of justice, the treasury and everything else are dependent on his nod, an anarchy may be formed of the dreadful mismanagement to which every branch of the government is subjected.

#### THE SUN'S SPOTS.—The following letter appears in the London Times:

"It may interest some of your readers to know that the unusually large spot which traversed the sun's face from east to west, between the 26th of March and the 5th of April—so large to be plainly visible through stained glass without the aid of the telescope—has reappeared this morning on the eastern edge."

It appeared round the western edge in the afternoon of the 5th instant and has reappeared this morning, or rather, must have come round yesterday only the sun was overclouded.

Of course, I may be mistaken in the identification of the spot, but its appearance—so much larger than usual, and with the penumbra so well defined—is so remarkable that I think I can hardly be wrong.

If the same spot it would seem to follow the sun's rotation (25 days 10 hours, giving 27 days to the apparent revolution of a spot) is too long, or that the spot has an accelerated motion of its own in the same direction.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,  
Stafford, April 16. J. P. NORMAN.

On Tuesday morning the good citizens of Toronto, who reside in the neighbourhood of University Park were much astonished on arriving from their slumbers at seeing a large palmetto flag floating defiantly from the flag-staff in the centre park. There it waved with its palmetto tree, crescent, seven stars and three stripes of red, white and blue. The bunting was soon hauled down and the glorious old flag of England raised in its place.

Very interesting and important discoveries in Egyptian antiquities have recently been made at Memphis, under the direction of M. Mariette. Upon a limestone slab were found the names of sixty-three kings anterior to the construction of the pyramids. The temple of Edfou, the oldest and best preserved in the whole world, has been exhumed, and it is so magnificent as to excite the astonishment of all who have seen it.

**DISMISSAL OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**—The writ of Discharge issued by His Excellency the Governor General, dismissing Mr. Benjamin Marr, of Markham, from his office and capacity of Justice of the Peace for these United Counties, was yesterday filed in the office of George Garnett, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, for these United Counties. It will be remembered that Mr. Marr was fined \$50 some weeks since at the Police Court for a misdemeanor.—*Leader.*

The *Guelph Advertiser* says:—"From all the information we can obtain, by personal investigation and otherwise, we have good reasons for believing that the fears entertained for the safety of the fall wheat will prove groundless. Although, in a few of the more exposed spots, a few showers like the one on Saturday evening, followed with genial weather will nurse a great deal of the affected land to health and strength."

We are happy to learn that the tide of emigration is beginning to resume its flow toward Canada. The bad harvest of last year in England has caused considerable distress in the rural districts, and many of the labouring population are on the march. The improvement in business affairs here gives confidence, and residents are beginning to recommend their friends to join them.

A photograph of the bottom of the sea in Weymouth Bay has been successfully taken, by means of an ingenious apparatus. The utility of this attempt is that the condition of piers, bridges, piles and other structures under water, may now be readily ascertained.

We are requested to state that the date of the loss of the *United States* as given by the Captain was an unintentional error. The rock on which the steamer struck at the extreme edge of the reef was not laid down on the chart; the deviation of a fathom would have carried the vessel clear of the reef.

Lake Champlain is higher than it has been for ten years past. It is now seven feet above low water mark, and is over some of the wharves at Burlington. The Passumpsic river has been so high as now in ten years. Dams and bridges are in great danger. In Woodford two dams were swept away on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, and a bridge between Woodford and Glensbury.

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript says:—"Since the war blast was blown by the architect at Washington, many of our ladies have commenced systematic practice with rifle musket and pistol. Colt's six shooters are their favourite weapons, and we hear much said in compliment of them as marksmen. Every woman in the State ought to thus qualify herself."

The captain of the ship *Adelaide Bell* has sued the editors of the *New Orleans Crescent* for \$50,000 damages, on account of certain reports in regard to what was alleged to be a Black Republican flag that was unfurled from the mast-head of that vessel.

The weather in Great Britain is reported by the last steamers to have been remarkably fine in April, and great progress had been made in getting spring crops into the ground. Wheat had, in consequence, fallen 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

#### WAR NEWS.

##### TWO MEN SHOT—TWO MORE HANGED.

A letter from a member of the 7th Regiment to his father, dated Washington 28th April, states that the regiment on that morning received an addition of 173 men from New York all in good health and spirits. The writer says: "Six secessionists were caught yesterday in treasonable acts, and two were shot this morning at the Navy Yard. One is to be shot to-morrow morning. He was in the employ of the Ordnance Department, and had been set to work filling bombs; but instead of charging them with powder, he put sand in them. Several men have been arrested for tearing up the track of the railroad, and they will be summarily dealt with."

A private letter from Annapolis, April 28, says:—

"And now to give you an example of the punishment transgressors receive, we can see where I was writing about the men from shore on the yard-arm of the United States brig Caledonia, two men hanging—one for smuggling provisions and powder to the Rebels at Charleston; the other for plotting the 7th Regiment on the Chesapeake bar—both the intention that the Baltimoreans might get possession of Annapolis being the seventh could land. He was not quite sharp enough for the boys. They suspected his intentions, put him in irons and conveyed him on board the brig and now he is hanging for his crime."

The Washington Intelligencer claims that there is a Union party in Virginia, and against it 55.

Armed vessels are stationed off Alexandria for the protection of the boats engaged in fishing, some of which have been fired in to and their fish taken from the fishermen.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says:—"Every body on the line of these lakes, knows Capt. Bob Wagstaff. He was all through the Mexican war and did good service to his country. He then sailed. He now fights. He has raised a company of one hundred Irishmen, all over 25 and under 45 years of age, stalwart and free men. If the Government cannot afford to furnish muskets, he purposes to use shillaloes."

The Boston Courier says:—"Brands of flour that have been selling here at \$8.50 and \$9 per barrel, have been forced up in the Baltimore market within a week to \$10. The trade are now looking to Canada and the West for the choice family white wheat flour, and whatever change takes place in the lower grades, we look for full prices for this description. Next to Baltimore and St. Louis brands Canada stands highest, several having already obtained a deserved high reputation."

The schooner Charles Dennis, from Wilmington, N. C., has on board Lieut. Piland and 60 men, late of Fayetteville arsenal. They report that on the 13th, between 1000 and 1200 North Carolina Militia demanded the surrender of the arsenal, which was decided prudent by Major Anderson to comply with, as resistance was useless. Lieut. Kill was allowed to depart unmolested. Major Anderson was left behind, too sick to be removed.

Philadelphia, May 7th.

Senator Bayard of Delaware arrived in this city this morning, having left Wilmington fearing an assault would be made upon him. He was taken into custody at the depot here, but was discharged by Mayor Henry, he having no charge against him. As the Senator passed into the Mayor's office his hat struck against a rope with a noose in it, hung over the door, labelled "death to traitors," which had been removed by the police from one of the street lamp-posts.

**TERRIBLE CALAMITY—A SOUTH AMERICAN TOWN DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.**

By the Northern Light we have intelligence of the total destruction of the town of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic (La Plata) by an earthquake on the evening of the 20th of March.

The town which contained a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, was situated on a level plain on the east declivity of the Paramo range of the Andes, at an elevation of 2,800 feet above the sea, and distant from the Andean volcano about fifty-five miles. It was compactly built of sun-burnt bricks, contained a large parish church, convents and other public buildings and was a place of considerable importance as an entrepot for trade between Chili and Buenos Ayres.

On the evening of the earthquake two successive shocks were felt between eight and nine o'clock, which lasted but a few seconds but were of such severity as to destroy every dwelling and public building in the place, while the loss of life was at least 8,000 or 10,000 persons. Whole families were instantly destroyed, and the few that escaped were left homeless and starving. In addition to the horrors of the earthquake, a fire broke out in the ruins, which destroyed the lives of many who had escaped destruction from the earthquake.

A more terrible calamity has not occurred for many years. It was reported that one or two smaller villages, and water works, but the report lacked confirmation. The catastrophe has thrown a gloom over the whole of Chili, as many of the leading families of Santiago, who had gone to reside at Mendoza on account of their politics, had perished. The commercial community Valparaiso also are likely to suffer heavy losses, as a large trade was carried on between the two places.

**THE SUIT AGAINST DUNDAS.**—The decision in the case of the Great Western Railway against the town of Dundas has at last been decided; and an unfortunate decision it has been for the people of the "Valley City." The troubles between the Company and the Town arose from the existence of a disputable balance due the Company, in part remuneration for the improvements effected at the mouth of the Desjardins Canal. The result has been that the case was brought into Court at Toronto; and after considerable delay, it was terminated last week, the Jury rendered a verdict of \$5,000 against the town, including costs.

A little boy at New York, named Norman McLeod, pulled over a large kettle of Melted wax from a stove, which poured out upon his head and killed him; and the wax cooling immediately, an impress of his features contorted by agony, was left in the shell that formed.

#### EFFECT OF A BLOCKADE.

On this subject the Tribune's Washington Correspondent says that active preparations are being made for the further blockading of the ports. Ten vessels of the fleet will within a week be at sea. The entire fleet will consist of at least fifty-five war vessels of various descriptions, accompanied by sufficient steam transports for the accommodation of a land force of at least 20,000. Thus it will prove sufficient to make an efficient blockade of every inlet on the Southern coast, into which any vessel drawing six feet of water might otherwise enter, while it will devolve upon the disunion authorities the necessity of keeping in arms, feeding &c., distant armies, sufficient to cope with the land forces accompanying it, in or near Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, of at least an aggregate of 120,000 troops stationed for the protection of those important points along the Southern production can seek a market through any Southern port, is to become a fixed fact within one month from this day, and without the proceeds of the sale of their crops, the Disunionists will have no means whatever of procuring military supplies of any description, for they do not produce or manufacture them; and the experience of Northern merchants would seem to indicate the available treasure of the South is neither silver or gold, and dainties are not at present desirable mediums of exchange.

#### THE CURSE OF THE AGE.

At the recent sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench in Montreal, Judge Mondelet who presided, addressed the Grand Jury in the following language as reported in the *Pilot*:—

"Chief Justices have often been told that the great cause of crime is intemperance. If any one could doubt it, let him come here and watch our proceedings. Let him read statistics as we have them officially, he will learn that, at least seven-eighths of the unfortunate beings who are brought before Criminal Courts, owe their first, and not unfrequently their repeated offences against society, to intemperance. He will ascertain moreover that in the city of Montreal, during the past year there has been an increase to the Police Station more than the previous year; that of five multiplied and multiplying offences daily committed in our city, 3,488 have arisen from intemperance. Lastly that those offenders are thus classified:—males, 3,759; females, 721; boys 81. We are naturally and necessarily led to ask what the source, the cause of such a state of things are. I shall tell you gentlemen, our city is infested with all sorts of saloons, taverns, pot houses, and public houses, many of which are brought before Criminal Courts, owe their first, and not unfrequently their repeated offences against society, to intemperance. He will ascertain moreover that in the city of Montreal, during the past year there has been an increase to the Police Station more than the previous year; that of five multiplied and multiplying offences daily committed in our city, 3,488 have arisen from intemperance. Lastly that those offenders are thus classified:—males, 3,759; females, 721; boys 81. We are naturally and necessarily led to ask what the source, the cause of such a state of things are. I shall tell you gentlemen, our city is infested with all sorts of saloons, taverns, pot houses, and public houses, many of which are brought before Criminal Courts, owe their first, and not unfrequently their repeated offences against society, to intemperance. He will ascertain moreover that in the city of Montreal, during the past year there has been an increase to the Police Station more than the previous year; that of five multiplied and multiplying offences daily committed in our city, 3,488 have arisen from intemperance. Lastly that those offenders are thus classified:—males, 3,759; females, 721; boys 81. We are naturally and necessarily led to ask what the source, the cause of such a state of things are. I shall tell you gentlemen, our city is infested with all sorts of saloons, taverns, pot houses, and public houses, many of which are brought before Criminal Courts, owe their first, and not unfrequently their repeated offences against society, to intemperance. He will ascertain moreover that in the city of Montreal, during the past year there has been an increase to the Police Station more than the previous year; that of five multiplied and multiplying offences daily committed in our city, 3,488 have arisen from intemperance. Lastly that those offenders are thus classified:—males, 3,759; females, 721; boys 81. We are naturally and necessarily led to ask what the source, the cause of such a state of things are. I shall tell you gentlemen, our city is infested with all sorts of saloons, taverns, pot houses, and public houses, many of which are brought before Criminal Courts, owe their first, and not unfrequently their repeated offences against society, to intemperance. He will ascertain moreover that in the city of Montreal, during the past year there has been an increase to the Police Station more than the previous year; that of five multiplied and multiplying offences daily committed in our city, 3,488 have arisen from intemperance. Lastly that those offenders are thus classified:—males, 3,759; females, 721; boys 81. We are naturally and necessarily led to ask what the source, the cause of such a state of things are. I shall tell you gentlemen, our city is infested with all sorts of saloons, taverns, pot houses, and public houses, many of which are brought before Criminal Courts, owe their first, and not unfrequently their repeated offences against society, to intemperance. He will ascertain moreover that in the city of Montreal, during the past year there has been an increase to the Police Station more than the previous year; that of five multiplied and multiplying offences daily committed in our city, 3,488 have arisen from intemperance. Lastly that those offenders are thus classified:—males, 3,759; females, 721; boys 81. We are naturally and necessarily led to ask what the source, the cause of such a state of things are. I shall tell you gentlemen, our city is infested with all sorts of saloons, taverns, pot houses, and public houses, many of which are brought before Criminal Courts, owe their first, and not unf



## AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### SECESSION NOT DEAD YET.

The Washington correspondence of the Herald says:—

Secession is not dead yet by any means. Some of the news papers have begun to halloo before we are out of the woods, and some people begin to think that all is up with the South, and that like Cap. Scott's crew, they will come down without any shooting. Here in Washington we cannot see the thing so clearly. As far as we can ascertain, Jefferson Davis, Stephens, Pickens, and Beauregard, still live, and will be kicking soon. Does any one suppose that the South has armed itself with cannon, and ships and stores, only to march about a little and then to give up without any fight? The South is not so badly scared as people suppose. The uprising at the North was a very bitter pill; but it is swallowed now, and has not effected a cure. Black powder, iron globules, and p. l. b. only are the remedies for the secession. Black powder, and will be applied. Neither do people here think Washington is so safe as has been reported. Safe it undoubtedly is from any infantry attack, and a hand to hand fight, but if batteries can be erected by the Virginians on the heights, only a mile and a half distant, we shall be known as the South, and the battle will be decided, not in these streets but out with military for the defensive operations, not in the barricade capital. Our troops will not be drawn upon an open field to meet men who are no more than equals; but on the contrary, our soldiers will have to cross the river, storm the heights, and defend Washington, capturing the other shore of the Potomac. That is not so cheerful a prospect nor so safe a one. General Lee owns Arlington Heights—a most commanding position—and it is said, has sold it for a park of pleasure grounds. Yesterday the Maryland (N.Y.) regiment will probably encamp upon Georgetown Heights—another commanding position. That is a very good idea, for it prevents the secessionists moving there one of these May days. But that isn't enough. The war must be carried into Africa and the other shore of the Potomac. It will be, I am informed, as soon as Lincoln's twenty days notice is up, and all of us hope that will be soon. The seceding parties of the Seventy-first, which guard the Maryland shore, are the only protection we have, as yet, against a forced march of the enemy, the rapid erection of batteries at night, the bombardment of the city, and a desperate fight the next day.

VERY POLITE.—An officer writing from the United States steamship *Puchatan*, of Fort Pickens, says:—"Gen. Bragg sent us word that if any of his batteries fired on us not to open fire on them, as it was against orders, and he would have the parties immediately arrested."

"He say 'speak to us if you there, true'."

THE C. S. A. TROOPS AT PENNSACOLA.

A gentleman who is well known in New York arrived on Monday night from Pensacola. He states that there are about eight thousand rebel troops out side of the fort, and that they are in a very bad condition. Their provisions are given out, and the warm weather is making many ill, while the general impression, so far as he could learn, was, that an attack on the fort would be soon abandoned, on the pretence that the troops would be killed further north.

ADMISSIBLE RIGHT.

On Monday morning the passers by the north wing of the Capitol were horrified to see suspended from the limb of a tree the remains of some unfortunate spy, but which no closer inspection proved to be an effigy of Jeff. Davis. A solitary sentinel placed up and down beneath the effigy, with a grim face, seemingly taken great care that it should not be removed. It was, however, discredited with very impressive ceremonies, YE CHIVALRY OF YE SOUTH DESCRIBED BY YE MEN OF YE NORTH.

Politics is the trade of at least one million of the Northern people—a thriving trade too, fattened by the spoils of the South—bobby rider and the politician traders have become united, they became powerful even for the cunning tradesmen, who, so long as he could keep the trade of the south in his hands, did not care a straw for either party. Failing to do so, he was no longer able to delude the South—the trade of the south goes—the revenues torn from their hands—what follows, but desperation among them? Now, the very traders chime in with the politicians and Abolitionists, and hoarsely cry out: "War! war! crush, conquer, subject, bring back the provinces from which we have hitherto drained all the spoils; subdue them; let them know we have a government—it is ours—we are the country, the governors, the ruling power—the subjects, whom we will not suffer to escape us! Our fat spoils lost forever! Better war, pestilence, famine, anything, sooner than lose that trade—without at least one struggle those subjects, out of which, and whom, we have grown to a prosperity more wonderful than that of Tyre and Carthage, and Athens and Rome—*—Charlotte Mercury.*

THE TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

The troops are gradually settling down into quarters, though during the day, they appear on the streets in large numbers. The new recruits are being put through a severe drill which will soon fit them for active service, a condition to which most of them are looking. Dress parades take place among all the regiments every evening, and the soldiers seem to be quite in excellent trim. There are many soldiers who have made great sacrifices to enlist, but all appear to cheerfully yield their hopes of private gain in the ardor of public patriotism.

THE COMFORT OF CAMP LIFE.

The Second regiment N. Y. S. M. encamped at the "Battery," New York, designated as "Camp Anderson," suffered severely during the storm which prevailed yesterday. The *Commonwealth's* reporter visited the camp at a late hour, and was informed that a number of the most exposed tents had been blown down. The troops lodged in them—400 in number—were offered the use of the Corn Exchange in Broad-street, and thither they proceeded, and with their dripping blankets made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. All those men whose tents were standing refused to leave the camp, and were sleeping as best they might under the frail canvas walls, with the rain dripping on them from every crevice. As that proportion of the battery on which the troops are encamped is now made ground, the rain has converted it into a perfect swamp. Round and about many of the tents the water stood six inches deep. The officers tents are not a whit better off than those of the privates. Colonel Tompkins and a number of his officers were sitting round a stove in the Colonel's tent, expecting every moment that the tent-pole would give way, and that they would be involved in a common ruin. Captain Easton and several other officers had their traps packed up in regular marching order, ready to leave their goddamned encampment, as soon as the wind gave them notice. As soon as the storm came on, and it was found that the tents leaked, the Captains of the various

companies were directed to inform their men that they might seek other quarters if they chose, but, except those whose tents had been carried away, not a man would avail himself of the permission granted. By one o'clock, p.m., most of the lights in the tents were out. Here and there, however, some officer's tent could be seen whose occupant had not yet retired to rest. Universal good humour appeared to prevail, and, as the officers remarked, the world would test who could be depended on and who not.

GENERALA JUNE AND JULY.

A Georgia paper thus sketches two opponents of the Northern army:—  
After the defeat of all their most distinguished Generals in the Crimea war, the Russians consoled themselves with reflection, that they had two commanders who would soon repair the losses sustained at Alma, Inkerman, and at Balaklava. There were Generals January and February. The rigours of a Russian winter. And they were not far mistaken. Sebastopol fell, but before its walls died thousands of the besiegers from cold, disease, and exposure. So in the present war, before a battle has been fought, or the hostile armies can be said to be regularly in the field, the Southern leaders are likely to find their work half done to their hand by two allies that have preceded them—Generals June and July. Already the Northern troops quartered at the capital are beginning to complain of the heat, and the summer is over, the climate will prove fatal to them and have as many victims as the sword. In selecting Washington as a suit for a summer camp Lincoln must have had in view the especial encouragement of the undertakers of that city. Should the plan of the New York City adopted, the army to have assumed the direction of the campaign—and the rice swamps of Carolina, and the sickly coasts of Virginia, of Louisiana, and of Florida, be made the theatre of the offensive operations—the mortality from the same cause will be increased a hundredfold. In fact, dysentery, ague, and fever might then be almost safely trusted to do the work of the sword.

Meanwhile it should be remembered, the Southern troops will be coming to what is, to them a colder climate, and a more invigorating, bracing and healthful air, and will be gathering fresh strength and energy from the same cause which will weaken and enervate the enemy. Thus God and nature may be said to fight in this present contest on the side of the South, and to furnish additional means of deliverance.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND.

Now that the Government troops are being concentrated in and about Baltimore, it will be interesting to know the location of the different bodies, regiments and companies, and the following will be found convenient for reference:—

Washington Junction is a small town on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, nine miles south-west from Baltimore, and the same distance north of Annapolis Junction. The Washington Branch Railroad here leaves the main line, running south through Annapolis Junction and Bladensburg to Washington—distance 29 miles. The occupation of this point by the Federal troops is important, as it not only commands the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but the Potomac river. The town is not much more than a mere railroad station, and has a population of only about one thousand or twelve hundred inhabitants. This place, was formerly known as the Relay House, and by many it is now confounded with Relay station on the Northern Central (Baltimore and Susquehanna) Railway, seven miles north of Baltimore, now occupied by a detachment of Pennsylvania troops.

Annapolis Junction is a railroad station, seventeen miles south-west from Baltimore, and twenty-two miles north-east of Washington, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Annapolis Junction is a short line of only twenty-two miles in length, here comes in from Annapolis. The point derives its chief importance from commanding the railroad route from Annapolis to Washington, a total distance of thirty-nine miles. The only town of any note on the line of the Annapolis branch road is Millersville, eleven miles from Annapolis.

The Relay House is a small railroad station, seven miles north of Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railroad, an inconsiderable village so far as its population or business is concerned, but of immense importance as a rendezvous for Northern troops, if a demonstration is made upon Maryland state. Despatches received on Monday state that large bodies of Pennsylvania troops, under Gen. Patterson, were being concentrated at this point, ostensibly to prevent the Baltimore secessionists from destroying the bridges and culverts between that point and the state line at Freedom, but really to act in conjunction with the Massachusetts troops, under Gen. Butler, from the southwest, and Fort McHenry on the southeast.

Cooksville, eight miles north of the Relay House, and fifteen miles north of Baltimore, on the Northern Central road, is not much more than a railroad station. Just south of the station are the ruins of the bridge destroyed by the secessionists on the night of the 28th of April, and which is now being rebuilt by the army of General Patterson. This place is important inasmuch as its occupancy by Northern troops will have the effect of keeping the railroad open to York (forty-two miles north, where 5,400 troops are now stationed), Harrisburg, seventy miles, where there are 7,300 troops, and Elkins N. Y. 241 miles north, where now are being concentrated the volunteers from Central and Western New York—a little over 8,000.

Potomac River, upon which the city of Baltimore stands, is only useful for navigation purposes below the city, where it has a width and depth sufficient for the largest class of ocean craft. Above the city numerous falls and rapids afford excellent water power. Just below Baltimore the Gunpowder river empties into the Potomac. Jones' Falls are on the Gunpowder river, and about three miles eastward from the city. The city is located at Jones' Falls, and it is intended ultimately to supply the city with water from the Gunpowder river. Northward from Baltimore, and to the east of the Northern Central Railroad, a succession of high hills, batteries upon any of which would command the road between the Relay House and the city.

Banton Bridge, burned on the 20th, is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, and crosses Gunpowder creek just in the outskirts of the city.

Gunpowder Bridge is eleven miles further on towards Havie de Grace. This bridge was also destroyed on the 20th, but is now being rebuilt by the Pennsylvania troops.

Bush River Bridge (at Perryman's) is twenty-four and a half miles from Baltimore, also destroyed. It was here that the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment remained for several days after the railroad communication was cut off by the burning of the bridges.

Havie de Grace is the next town of note, situated on the West bank of the Susquehanna river, where it empties into the Chesapeake Bay. It is thirty-six miles from Baltimore by rail, and about fifty miles by water.

Frederick City is sixty miles west of Baltimore, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Maryland branch of the Monocacy (three miles). The city is only forty-four miles north-west from Washington, and twenty-three miles east of Harper's Ferry. It is a town of only about 6,500 inhabitants—a population that has not varied a hundred within the last twenty years. This place (Point of Rocks) is so situated that a very small force with artillery would give an enemy advancing from the east considerable trouble.

Point of Rocks, where, it is said, the Virginians have a heavy battery of artillery posted to command the approach to Harper's Ferry, being about midway between the two places. This place (Point of Rocks) is so situated that a very small force with artillery would give an enemy advancing from the east considerable trouble.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are in possession of late dates from the seat of war in the States. No collision had taken place but the hour for action has arrived. The twenty days allowed by the President have expired, and great preparations are making for giving vent to the pent up indignation and restrained patriotism of the North. War is now inevitable, and the policy of the government is beginning to be seen. A sufficiently large force will be kept in Baltimore to co-operate with the Union men, and prevent any further mob or secessionist demonstration. Maryland will be quiet. The secessionists from that side, active demonstrations will be made in Virginia. Already we are told movements of troops have commenced, and it is possible their presence will develop a Union sentiment which will sweep the state.

The court house was nearly destroyed by fire after 12 last night. It is supposed to have been a piece of incendiarism.

The probability is now that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday until the 10th of July next.

At a caucus of the House members last night, it was almost unanimously determined to abandon the proposition of the Convention.

New York, May 8.

The Asia sailed this morning for Liverpool. She took 150 passengers, and \$48,000 in specie.

Vice President Stephens has returned to Montgomery from his excursions to Richmond.

Private despatches from Cairo say it is believed that a body of Tennessee troops will be concentrated at Washington to the number of 40,000.

The District of Columbia tendered two regiments of volunteers for the maintenance of the Union. \$400,000 have been allowed by the Secretary of War for the uniforms, and an order was given for Minie rifles for the whole force.

The Times' Washington correspondent says the War Department has purchased the steamship *Atlantic* for \$350,000. The Government also purchased the steamer *Yankee*.

The Post Office Department at Washington will make an effort to-morrow, the 9th, to establish a regular mail to Philadelphia through Baltimore.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Times towards the following respecting General Scott's plan of conducting the campaign in the seceded States:—  
"Without professing any knowledge of the subject, I am well satisfied that the Lieutenant-General's plan, which has been fully accepted and endorsed by the President, includes the capture of Charleston and of Norfolk, and did include the occupation of Baltimore if that city had continued to oppose the Federal troops."

THE STATES.

The intelligence from the South is meagre as regards actual warfare, but the clangor of preparation rings through the length and breadth of the Union. The Confederate States now number Ten, and something like the semblance of a nation is beginning to loom out of the chaotic confusion which the Secession created. From the military preparations and movements it has become apparent that Virginia is to be the battleground; the Confederate troops are concentrating in that State, and probably a few days will bring intelligence of a conflict on the banks of the Potomac. The feeling in the North has become intensely patriotic for the preservation of the Union; the united stars and stripes envelop everything, from the delicate shoulders of the aristocratic Broadway belle to the envelope of a grocer's bill: the star-spangled banner, with multitudinous variations is endorsed on millions of letter envelopes, and are reaching the distant backwoods of Canada. The persuasive powers of the pulpit have been brought into the arena as auxiliaries, and the eloquence which ought to be fulfilling its sublime duties by pouring oil on the troubled waters and calming the tempest of human passions now rag, is employed in thundering denunciations at the Southern Confederacy.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

In the columns of the *British Standard* of last week, there appears an address to the electors of the County of Renfrew from Mr. Ross of Renfrew village, in view of the approaching general election, in which he intimates his intention of presenting himself as a candidate for the office of representative for the county. We cannot judge from the address the exact line of his political complexion. His political principles are evident, if held in abeyance for the present, and will probably only be known at the eleventh hour; formerly he was classed as a Conservative, but in the game of politics, the transition from one shade of politics to another is often rapid, and required by surrounding circumstances. As far as regards ability, public report claims for Mr. Ross, more than an average share of mental power, and capacity for mastering the details of business. We profess to feel an interest in the County of Renfrew; our subscription list for our sister county tells the tale that they are a reading people, and we trust, that in the coming electioneering struggle, they will place a man in the legislature whose interests are intertwined with their own, and whose principles politically speaking, are sufficiently liberal to recognise the necessity of clearing out the present nest of incapables from offices which they have disgraced.

LEAD MINE WORKS RESUMED.

HURRA FOR ENTERPRISE.

On Monday last, the works in the dormant Lead Mine at this Village were resumed by the new Company, Messrs. Foley & Co., of Montreal, who have lately bought out the old proprietors. The superintendent of the works is entrusted, we understand, to a Mr. Benfield. We trust that the enterprising firm who have commenced operations, will find the concern a profitable investment, in which case a local benefit would be reaped by the Village.

the newspapers, are at present in a very confused and unsettled state. The advances given by the Canadian Government will only have the effect of putting the evil day back. There are many conflicting monetary interests connected with it, that a solution of its surrounding difficulties is at the present time, a profound mystery. Messrs. Baring and Glyn—judgment creditors, the contractors and the preference bondholders, are all pressing their claims and menacing the very existence of the Road; while the wages of the employees are in arrears, and the condition of the road is notoriously bad. One thing is certain, that during the past year, the road has been kept open for traffic by the aid from the Provincial money chest of the sum of \$1,174,000. It is reported that the Administration has a bill prepared to arrange its affairs and future working, but its principles are as yet unknown.

In reference to the unauthorized advances made by the Government to the Grand Trunk is thus alluded to by the *Montreal Gazette*, a ministerial organ:—

"But the duty of the press is clear—to bring such a pressure upon public men by the exposure of wrong doing, as will restrain them, if possible. It would be well for Mr. Galt to understand that if he aims at winning that success in the career of statesmanship to which his talents entitle him, if he would not court justification or ingratiation, he must disentangle the Government from the embarrassing connections we have stated."

The Montreal Transcript warmly opposes the conduct of Mr. Galt as being without the authority of Parliament. It says:—

"It is bad enough to have a Finance Minister who will lend his name to such jobs, but worse to have a Parliament supposed to represent the people, who will venture to excuse them."

And the Witness is as brief as emphatic in its protest against the occasion:—

"All we can say upon this decision of Parliament, is that our Ministry would need to be immaculate men, for they have now *carte blanche* to plunder the public to any extent they choose and divide the spoils as they like."

The following is from the Globe:—

"The Finance Minister who gives \$1,174,000 in a single year to a bankrupt Railway Company without the consent of Parliament, and conceals the fact from the public for a whole year, will not hesitate to do anything which will serve his personal ends. We know not what Mr. Galt may not do during the term of his office. The members who voted against Mr. Dorian's motion, on Friday last, cannot but receive the hearty condemnation of their constituents, but public indignation will run even more strongly against them, if it is found that their votes have encouraged Mr. Galt to fresh assaults on the public purse, on the pretext of the railway parties."

The feeling of the moment, in Upper Canada at least, is one of deep treacherous and distrust of the Finance Minister."

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## APALLING ACCIDENT.

### FIVE MEN DROWNED.

Below is an account of a lamentable accident which occurred at the Chaudiere Falls, City of Ottawa, a few days ago. Missing the slide channel, and going over the falls is of very rare occurrence; it is about twenty years since a similar accident occurred at the same place. The only way in which the unfortunate pilotage can be accounted for, is, that in very high water, such as it is this season, the currents and common channels are changed, and the strength and rapidity of the downward sweeping water vastly increased, which not being calculated on by the pilot in charge, they had been hurried to the fearful screeching leap, ere they had been well aware of their mistake.

The Chaudiere Falls, at the West end of this city, yesterday afternoon the scene of a most heart-rending and melancholy accident, in which five men were drowned. It seems that nine men were descending the river on a crib of timber belonging to Mr. E. B. Eddy, and at whose factory at Hull, northward of the falls, it was intended to be taken. At about four o'clock the crib made its appearance above the Chaudiere, and considerably to the Southward of the course usually taken to reach the Hull side. From the excited gestures and desperate struggles of the men on the crib it was apparent that the mass of timber was beyond their control, and the sport of the swift current of the now swollen pilotage. The men rushed till they were within the swirling eddies of the falls into the boiling chafed beneath. For the moment the crib and its living freight were submerged in the mad, tossing waters; but when it emerged below the Suspension Bridge and struck the little island where it went to pieces, five of the nine poor fellows got and drowned. The other four were borne down the river for nearly a mile, clinging to such portions of the dismembered crib, as they in their phrensy could lay hold of, and were picked up by some ferryman when opposite the locks. One of the four saved, Augustin Gravel, and another, from whom we have gathered these brief particulars, is named Xavier Larivier. The names of the other two we have not yet learned. The five who were drowned are said to be from the neighborhood of Ste. Scholastique, C. E. Their bodies have not yet been found. —*Ottawa Citizen.*

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

SIR—When I wrote my last letter to you I fully expected to have been able to retire from the readers of the Herald with the consciousness of having tampered on no citizen's private rights, nor touched the feelings of the most sensitive inhabitant of this County—a County in which the earliest reminiscences of my life are tinged with many scenes of unalloyed enjoyment, and where my hopes for the future are centred. But that consolation, so gratifying to the mind of scribbles in general, has been denied your McNab correspondent. "Falcon's" feathers have been ruffled by the lucubrations of the director of the Pembroke Observer, who has devoted a column of editorial for the moral improvement of your correspondent. In a former letter I alluded to the report of Dr. Judge being brought forward as a candidate for the representation of Renfrew, and ridiculed the proposition; at this the Pembroke luminary flashes out a more brilliant flame than usual and endeavours to throw light on the subject by bringing your correspondent to task, in a superb patronizing manner. For the flattery extended to your doleful humble servant under the distressing circumstances, he is duly thankful, but as for retiring from the position assumed in reference to Dr. Judge, Falcon says no! During a long residence in the County of Renfrew, and powers of observation equal, at least, to those possessed by your contemporary, I have made it a point to become acquainted with the different classes of population in the County of Renfrew, and in doing so have never failed to observe that the Roman Catholics as a body vote together. I beg to point out for the consideration of my Pembroke friend, the defeat of Mr. Supple by the unbroken Catholic vote of the Townships bordering on the Opeongo Road, cast in favour of the late Mr. McDougall, and every election contest in the Province exhibits the same picture; their political principles hinge upon their religion, and the dignitaries of their Church dictate the policy to their adherents. Far be it from me to cause feelings of irritation between the two parties, but if stating a fact which has been prominently before the public for years past, have that effect, the treacherous, hollow political friendship had better be swept away, and parties appear in their true colours. It affords me pleasure to know the editor of the "Observer" enunciating sentiments of broad benevolence and universal love; would not a small portion of his great stream of anti-sectarian philanthropy be well employed by being directed towards washing away the embittered feelings that have arisen and been trumpeted to the public, in the religious body to which he belongs; will his fervid Christianity so lavishly bestowed on those who differ from him on points of faith, stoop to the labor of attempting to heal the wounds that are rankling in the bosom of his own church.

Memory leads me back to the period of Cayley's election, when this same Dr. Judge had to appeal to the prejudices of his countrymen, from the hustings in order to enlist their support for Mr. Cayley: "Ye men of Gattaran—called after Ireland's immortal patriot." When a man is brought forward as a candidate, he becomes in a manner, public property, and generally receives a thorough ventilation, therefore the Pembroke Mentor ought to keep cool under the circumstances.

FALCON.

McNab, May 10.

How would our Republican neighbors across the St. Lawrence, fancy the Canadian sympathizing with the Southern rebels, and assisting them, as the New Yorkers did with our Canadian rebels in 1837. What a thorn we could be.

## MINUTES OF LANARK COUNCIL.

Middleville, 22nd April, 1861.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met this day. Present the Reeve, and Councilors Mathie, Robertson, Affleck, and Stevenson.

The Minutes of last session were read, approved and signed.

The following Documents were presented and read:—

1st A Circular from the Warden of the County Council inviting the Council to co-operate with the other Municipal Councils of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, in Memorializing the House of Assembly in relation to the indebtedness of the United Counties to the Municipal Loan Fund, and praying the House of Assembly to enact some measure of relief for the benefit of the United Counties.

2nd A Petition from John Dick and others praying for money to improve cross road between Lots 5 and 6—1st Concession.

3rd A Petition from John Moulton, and others, praying to have the Statute labour of the petitioners expended on the cross-road between Lots 10 and 11 in the 11th Concession.

4th A Petition from R. Anderson praying to have S. School tax, illegally collected from him, for the year 1859, refunded.

5th A communication from the Trustees of School Section No. 13 claiming \$7.08 special School tax for the year 1859 unpaid.

6th A Petition from James Foley and others praying for money or Statute labour, or both, to be applied in reducing a precipitous hill, on the East half of Lot No. 26 in the 9th Concession, the 10th line being impracticable as a road.

7th A Petition from Peter Lawson and others, praying to have the cross-road between Lots 10 and 11 in the 5th Concession rendered fit for travelling on.

10th A Note from W. O. Buell, on his claim for advice and attendance in relation to Bond of Beef and Pork Inspector.

11th A Note from County Clerk in reply to enquiry as to the existence of any County provision for sick indigents.

Mr. Mathie gave notice that he would, at this session of Council, introduce a motion for holding a Court of Revision.

12th A Petition from Hugh McKay and others praying to have 3 days Statute labour of the 11th Division, 6th line, applied to the new line of road between the 10th and 11th lines, on the Highway from the junction of the same with the 8th line, towards Clayton.

13th A Petition from John Taylor and others praying the Council to direct the Path Master of the second division 5th line to build a bridge across a brook on the cross road between Lots 15 and 16 in the 4th Concession.

14th A Memorial from Thomas Thompson offering to allow a Highway through his farm (east half of lot 20, 11th concession) for the purpose of avoiding several serious obstacles on the allowance for road bounding the said lot, for the sum of \$40, and likewise the transfer of the prayer thereof on the large amount of Revenue arising from the extensive lumbering business of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew; and the very trifling aid, for the improvement of internal communication, derived by the said Counties from any of the successive Governments of Canada. Carried.

Council adjourned for one hour.

Council resumed. Present the Reeve and Councilors Mathie, Robertson and Stevenson.

15th A Petition was presented and read from R. K. Black and others, praying for the application of a part of the Statute labour of the 5th Division of the 6th line, to the improvement of the said line from the 16th lot (inclusive) upward. Councillor Affleck entered and took his seat.

On the petition of John Moulton and others Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—That 16 days labour be granted to the prayer thereof. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robertson seconded by Mr. Stevenson,—That in future Isaac Halpeny be included in the 2nd Division of the 11th line for Statute labour. Carried.

On the petition of John Dick and others Moved by Mr. Mathie seconded by Mr. Robertson that 9 days labour be applied to opening the cross road between Lots 10 and 11, and the remainder of the labour of the Division to the prayer thereof. Carried.

On the petition of Peter Lawson and others Moved by Mr. Mathie seconded by Mr. Robertson that the Path Master of the 2nd Division of the 5th line be directed to apply 8 days Statute labour to the prayer thereof. Carried.

On the petition of John Taylor and others Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—That the Path Master of the 2nd Division of the 5th line be directed to build the bridge petitioned for. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—That the sum of \$12 granted, in the year 1860, on the petition of John Dods and others, that the commissioner purchase therewith the timber necessary for the Division, in which the bridge is required, any balance remaining; who is hereby directed to apply the same and as much of the Statute labour of the Division as may be necessary for the purpose of building the bridge. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—That the proffer of Thomas Thompson be accepted and that as soon as a satisfactory Report from the Township Road Surveyor, of the track through Thompson's farm is laid before the Council, the necessary measures for the transference of the Road allowance will be taken by the Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—That 18 days Statute labour be granted to the prayer thereof. Carried.

Mr. Affleck gave notice that he would at this session of Council, introduce a motion for holding a Court of Revision.

On the petition of John Moulton and others Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—That 16 days labour be granted to the prayer thereof. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—That the sum of \$12 granted, in the year 1860, on the petition of John Dods and others, that the commissioner purchase therewith the timber necessary for the Division, in which the bridge is required, any balance remaining; who is hereby directed to apply the same and as much of the Statute labour of the Division as may be necessary for the purpose of building the bridge. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr



# THE CHARACTER OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

(From the New York Herald.)  
We have in the Northern cities at least three hundred thousand of the most reckless, desperate men on the face of the earth. The Gobs and Vandals who descend upon Rome and enslave the Tiber with patrician blood were angels compared to these fellows, who are known by the generic name of *roughs*. Of course they are particularly *rough*. They have no stake in this world, no hope for the future. They will fight like demons for present enjoyment, and where one is killed twenty more will spring up in his place. It is of such rough material that all invincible troops are made. That we are to have a fight, that Virginia and Maryland will form the battle ground, and that the Northern roughs will sweep those States with fire and sword, is beyond peradventure. They have already been excited to the boiling point by the rich prospect of plunder held out by some of their leaders, and will not be satisfied unless they have a farm and a nigger each. There is no sort of exaggeration about these statements, as the people of the border States will shortly ascertain to their cost. The character of the coming campaign will be vindictive, fierce, bloody and merciless beyond parallel in ancient or modern history.

## STRIKE HARD!

The Government did well to pursue a pacific policy, while the hopes of peace remained. It was well to teach the world how ungrudging a great power, strong in the justice of its cause, could be toward rebellious subjects. But having exhausted conciliation having exhausted compromise—having exhausted the argument of reason—it becomes imperative to apply to the argument of force. Henceforth let swift vengeance be meted out to the Pariahs who would imbue their hands in the blood of their country. Let such an example be made of these eminent offenders as shall prove a terror to traitors forevermore. The time for conciliation has gone by. The revolution has passed out of the stage of negotiation—it has entered upon the stage of force. For the future the only arbitration must be the arbitration of the strong hand. There must be no talk of settlements—there must be no sentimental whining about humanity—until the majesty of the American Government has been vindicated—until the insult to the American flag has been avenged. The rebels "stand confessed" before the world as outlaws. They have violated every code of morals and every principle of honor held sacred among civilized communities. They have added to the blackness of treason the blackness of duplicity. They have added to the crime of national murder the vulgar offence of petty larceny. After stabbing the best Government the world ever saw, to the heart, they have plundered its effects with the munificence of common thieves. Having set the example of the Republic on fire they take to the highway like true marauders, and plunder and ravish all that falls in their way. They must be punished. They must be taught that even in this world "the way of the transgressor is hard."

## ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

St. John (N. F.) May 6.  
The Canadian Canadian ship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Londonderry on the 26th, arrived at Cape Race on Saturday at 1 o'clock, where she was boarded by the Associated Press yacht. Her arrival is mainly anticipated by the City of Baltimore at New York.

## IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 24th the bill for opening the burial grounds of the Church of England to dissenters was rejected by a vote of 236 to 163.  
The French journals republished the *Proclamation* of Victor Emmanuel as signing the title of the King of Italy.  
Prince Napoleon has been appointed President of the Commission of Representatives from France at the great exhibition in London next year.

## THE NEWS FROM TIEN-TSIN.

On the 20th it was reported General Sir John McClure had assumed command of the forces in China. Gen. Grant embarked for Great Britain on the 6th March.  
Business at Hong Kong more animated.  
It is said the Government had ordered supplies to be sent to the North.  
The expedition upon the Yangtze reached Yau Nankin. The insurgents expressed themselves desirous of being on good terms with foreigners. Admiral Hoop intended to return that a man-of-war would be stationed at Nankin. The insurgents said it was their intention to occupy all towns on the banks of the Yangtze.

## MR. ALCOCK HAD ARRANGED ALL DIFFICULTIES.

With the Government, and had returned to England by invitation. He and the French Minister were received there on the 24th March with due ceremony.  
INDIA.—Calcutta mails of March 23rd, and telegraph accounts of the 30th had been received.  
The famine had not abated, and was disorganizing society in the North West.  
The Italian chambers agreed by a large majority to consider Garibaldi's project for arming the country.  
The correspondence between Cialdini and Garibaldi has been published. Cialdini reiterated friendship, but objected to Garibaldi's last acts.  
Garibaldi defends his position.  
The Independence Belge states decidedly that negotiations between Paris and Turin, for opening Rome to Victor Emmanuel, approach a favorable conclusion.

## A MAGISTRATE CONVICTED.

Mr. Arthur Parr, a justice of the peace, has been convicted at the Brockville Assizes of receiving money illegally in his capacity as magistrate. It was in evidence that Mr. Parr had accepted a dollar in order to do what he could to get a person named Julia Moullette acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, which case had been examined before Mr. Dunham, J.P., and the accused. The following is the conclusion of the *Recorder's* report:  
Mr. Chambers addressed the jury. He said that even granting the charge was true, a Magistrate had a perfect right to be paid for time, if he left his work to oblige others. It would be unfair to take a Magistrate from the town to the country, or from the country to the town, without allowing him something for his expenses.  
Mr. Hubbell offered a few words in reply, when His Lordship summed up. He said it was the first case of the kind that had ever come before him. It was one of great importance, for nothing was so dear to the people as the purity of those who were the administrators of the law. He could not allow the argument of Mr. Chambers to pass, that Magistrates had a right to take money for their expenses. They had no such right. The law laid down certain fees—it was their right to receive those fees, but not a farthing more. To take more than the fees would amount to bribery. It mattered nothing where the money was given, but it mattered otherwise if the money given—the receipt of money was a crime, and would be dealt with by the law. He asked the jury to satisfy themselves as to whether the accused had received money. If satisfied on this point, it would be their duty to find him guilty.

## THE JURY RETIRED, AND AFTER A SHORT ABSENCE

brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

# THE JUDGE THEN SENTENCED MR. PARR TO A FINE OF \$500, AND TO STAND COMMITTED TILL THE FINE WAS PAID.

Mr. Parr paid the fine instantly, and was consequently discharged.

## THE BROOKES BUSH GANG.

Yesterday afternoon information was conveyed to the City Hall Police Office that a number of women, belonging to the notorious Brookes Bush gang, were conducting themselves in a very riotous and disorderly manner on Carleton-street. Acting Sergeant Scarlett was immediately despatched to the spot, accompanied by a posse of Constables, but on their approach the women made for Ridout's Bush in the vicinity. A search was made, and the Police succeeded in apprehending Catherine Cogan, Ellen McDonald, Catherine O'Brien, and Mary Jane Bond, and lodged them in the City Hall Police station. They will be brought up at the Police Court to-day. It appears that none of the "gang" have returned to Brookes Bush since the Hogan murder trial. They are, however, located in various places to the north of the city. A strenuous attempt should be made by the Police to break up this gang.—*Globe*.

## ALARMING FREQUENCY OF FIRES.

The number of fires which have occurred in this city during the past three months has caused considerable comment and not a little alarm among our citizens. Since the 1st of January not less than thirty-four fires have taken place, while during the corresponding period of last year there were only twelve. That many of them have been the result of incendiarism, seems to be the prevalent opinion, and much surprise exists that no one has yet been able to detect the guilty parties. It is to be hoped that the sounders will not be allowed to go long unpunished.—*Toronto Paper*.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

In the month of November last, a well-known inhabitant of this place named John Wallace, disappeared suddenly at the Petewawa River. He was crossing the river in a log canoe, and it was supposed fell into the water, as the canoe was shortly afterwards seen drifting away empty. Search was made for his body without avail, and his mysterious disappearance was unexplained till Thursday last, when two boys named Sullivan, who were picking up shells along the shore at Petewawa Point, 18 miles from Petewawa and 7 from this place, discovered a body floating about near the shore. Information was immediately conveyed to Dr. Clewinton, Coroner, who, with Constable Lee, went to the spot, and from various articles found on the body it was evidently that of the unfortunate Wallace. His watch, pocket-book, penknife, gloves and some keys were found, and in the pocket-book were \$6.50, with some papers bearing his name. The Coroner had the body removed to Pembroke, summoned the parties from the Petewawa who had seen him last alive; and on Friday empanelled a respectable jury, who after a long and careful investigation returned a verdict of "Accidental death from drowning." The deceased was of a very quiet, and reserved disposition, a native of Ireland, and as far as we know without any relatives in this country. We understand the coroner has taken possession of whatever effects he can find belonging to the deceased, and awaits the advice of the County Crown Attorney as to their disposal. His remains were entered into the Wesleyan Methodist burying ground on Friday evening.—*Pembroke Observer*.

## SUICIDE.—A woman named Bridget McKean, of about sixty years of age, hung herself in her own house, in North Crosby, on Sunday, the 5th instant. An inquest was held by Coroner Leech, and the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the following facts which we copy from the "Monitor":

On Sunday two of her boys quit the house about 9 o'clock to go to church, and left another brother to look after the house. About an hour after they left she sent the other boy to attend to some yearling calves, and when he returned the door was locked. He went then to a brother, who lived only a short distance, thinking she might be there. The brother returned with him, and the two boys also returned at the same time from church. They found their mother hanging from the lines over the door, and they cut her down, thinking she might not be quite dead, but life was extinct.—She leaves a large family to mourn her untimely end.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**SOUTH LEEDS.**—We learn from the *Brockville Recorder* that the Reform Association in this county is already at work. A convention consisting of one delegate for every school section is to meet at Farmersville on the 8th of June, to choose a candidate, the following are the names of gentlemen mentioned: Mr. Jesse Delong, Dr. Richmond of Gananoque, Mr. Geo. Chaffey, and Mr. A. N. Richards.

## EAST YORK.

The Rev. W. H. Norris has intimated his intention of being a candidate for this county. He is a Ministerialist, and we trust that he will run. The Ministry might look far before they could find any one so well fitted to represent them as Mr. Norris. We trust nothing will induce him to leave the field. He will do to act as Chaplain at the confidential confab of John A. Macdonald, Philip Vankoughnet, and Sydney Smith.—*Globe*.

## THE OTTAWA BUILDINGS.

Mr. Dorian made some very remarkable revelations last night about the expenditure on the Ottawa Buildings. The Government has already largely exceeded the estimates authorized, and an enormous additional sum will be needed to finish the works.—*Globe*.

## WITHIN TWO DAYS UPWARDS OF SIXTY DOGS

have been destroyed in Toronto by the police, in accordance with the terms of a proclamation issued by the Mayor.

## THE BARN OF MR. ELI SNYDER, ON PRESIDON ROAD, NEAR BERLIN, CONTAINING 400 BUSHELS

wheat, 380 bushels oats and other grain, besides a large quantity of hay and straw, was destroyed by fire on Friday. No insurance.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. ONE, UPPER CANADA.

Second Battalion, Carleton.  
To be Ensign: Rich'd Kemp, Gentleman.  
Third Battalion, Carleton.  
To be Ensign: John McFarlane, Gentleman.  
To be Surgeon: Surgeon Charles Aymer Coats, vice C. Leggo, left limits.  
To be Captain: Lieutenant Daniel Galbraith, vice Donohoe, left limits.  
To be Lieutenant: Ensign And. Wilson.  
To be Ensign: D. Snedden, Gentleman.

## JOSHUA SPRIGGS, A COLORED MAN, WHO WHILE

in a state of intoxication was taken to the Windsor Police station, committed suicide on Monday last. The *Herald* says: "He tied the tails of his coat to the railings, and then placed the sleeves in a knot, and put his head through the opening, throwing himself forward with his whole weight upon his neck, his feet hanging useless upon the floor. Being a heavy man, he must have succeeded almost immediately."

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, May 10.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

To authorize the Parochial Division of St. Hubert to keep registers of marriages, &c.; To change the name of the College of Bytown and to amend the Act incorporating the same;

To amend the Act to incorporate La Communauté des Révérends Sœurs de la Charité de Bytown;

To confirm and legalize a certain agreement entered into between the Church Societies of the Diocese of Toronto and Huron relative to certain Church lands in the Diocese of Huron;

To provide for the separation of Renfrew from Lanark;

To place the Wesleyan Methodist Church and parsonage property of the model depot of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada in connection with the English Conference; For the relief of David Brintoul and William Armstrong;

To authorize the incumbent and Wardens of the church of St. Paul, at London, to sell, lease or mortgage a portion of the block of land on which the church stands;

To change the name of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Bytown;

To enable the municipalities of Dereham and Ingersoll to pass by-laws to ratify their agreement with the Dereham, Ingersoll and Dorchester Plank and Gravel road company and to legalize the agreement;

For the relief of the representatives of the late Thomas Ewart;

To amend the charter of the North Eastern Mining Company;

To amend the acts regulating the Common of the Seigneurie of Yamaska, and to authorize the partition of the said Common;

To confirm certain surveys in the Townships of Lingwick, Bury and Oxford;

To amend the act to divide the township of Hemmingford into two municipalities;

To incorporate the Canada Central Railway Company;

To amend the act to provide for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterboro, and to fix the County Town at Lindsay;

To incorporate the Merchants Bank;

To incorporate the Montreal Baptist Church under the name of the First Baptist Church of Montreal, and for other purposes;

To incorporate the Village of Arnprior in the County of Renfrew;

To amend the act incorporating the British American Manufacturing Company;

For the consolidation of the debt of the City of Hamilton;

To incorporate the Montreal Hydraulic and Dock Company;

To amend the charter of the Ontario Bank;

Further to increase the capital stock of La Banque du Peuple;

To confirm certain side roads in the Township of Scarborough, and to provide for the defining of all the road allowances and lines in the said Township;

To divide the Township of Reach in the County of Ontario into two separate municipalities;

For the incorporation of the Lake St. Peter Navigation Company;

To incorporate the Montreal Railway terminus Company;

To incorporate the International Railway Company;

## MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Between twelve

and one o'clock on Thursday night a medical student, named Ernest Roy, while going along Craig street was approached when near the foot of St. Constant street by three men, who asked him the hour. On answering correctly one of them immediately seized him by the throat and tried to strangle him. Roy struggled to escape, and while thus engaged he was thrice stabbed, once in the left breast and twice on one arm. He was then struck a blow on the shoulder which dislocated it, and received several blows on the face, head and body, none of which fortunately were dangerous. The stab in the breast would doubtless have proved fatal had not the knife struck on a rib. The young man is now receiving medical treatment, and although suffering greatly is considered out of danger.—The would-be assassins are yet unknown.—*Montreal Advertiser*.

## THE MONTREAL ADVERTISER SAYS: SOME

excitement was caused in commercial circles on Monday by the failure of an extensive produce firm of this city, Messrs. Bimmore, Brodie & Co., with liabilities stated at \$250,000; the failure is attributed to time gained for produce now delivered at prices much above the market rates.

## THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL BULLETIN'S LIST

of business changes in the United States, gives thirty-two failures and suspensions in New York, twelve in Boston, five in Cincinnati, three in Baltimore, and seventeen in all other places. A total of sixty-nine for the week.

The report of Messrs. Langton, Grant, and Trudeau, on the position of the Grand Trunk, has not yet been presented to Parliament, through promised every day. It is said that it has been kept back because it discloses greater misconduct, mismanagement and loss, than any one supposed to exist before.

## Late News from the States.

The *Charleston Mercury* learns that a large fleet of gunboats is fitting out at Portsmouth, England, to look after British commerce on this side of the water.

The New York Tribune complains that the destitute children of the volunteers are floating through the streets, and applying to the Newsboys' Lodging house, and Children's Aid Society for relief.

The N. Y. *Express* states that a large proportion of French, English and German dry goods dealers, have agreed to sell for the present for cash in ten days and 7 1/2 per cent discount. This is putting things in a war footing. Many houses demand cash on delivery.

## Philadelphia, May 11.

Col. Anderson and Mrs. Lincoln and suite arrived here last night. The former is to be officially received at Independence Hall this p.m. He will be escorted there by three regiments and two companies of cavalry. The grand ovation to Col. Anderson today fully equals any previous demonstration of the kind in this city, at every point in the route he was greeted with great cheering. At Independence Hall he held a public reception.

## Boston, May 11.

An attempt has been made to cut off the Cochituate water from the city by breaking open the main conduit near Orono, Lower Falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the mason work being too strong for the implements used.

## New York May 11.

The *Great Eastern* remains at anchor off the Light Ship, and may stay there till morning. We hope to get some news from her this p.m.

## The steamer transport Baltic has arrived

from Newport.

The steam Chesapeake has arrived from Washington. She reports that on the 10th she passed the gunboat Quaker City off Cape Henry blockading the mouth of James River.

## Annapolis, May 11.

The steamship Empire City has arrived

with the remainder of the 12th Regiment from New York, who are guarding the railroad from Annapolis to Brandenburg.

Considerable cotton has accumulated at old point Comfort which has been taken from the Rebel vessels.

The Maryland Contingent of the federal troops will be called out immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature.

## New York, May 11.

A special Washington dispatch to the Sun says that the Cabinet decided to sustain the union men of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, with prompt and efficient force.

Montgomery papers state that the Jefferson Davis dinner at the White House is postponed till the 10th of June.

The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the liberty and property of the local citizens are endangered; and it is deemed proper that the protection of such citizens, and all the officers of the United States, in discharge of their public duty.

The President directs the Commander of the Forces of the United States on the Florida Coast to permit no person to exercise any office of authority upon the Islands Key West, Tortugas, or Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the United States, authorizing him, at the same time, if he deems it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus* and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

Southern troops continue to arrive at Petersburg and Lynchburg.

The banks in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are for the most part based upon Southern State Stock. The consequence is that their value is worth only little more than 30 per cent. This makes a loss of thirty or forty millions to the people of those States.

## Baltimore, May 10.

The special correspondent of the American telegraph from Frederick, this morning, that the mountain forest, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, was fired last night, and much valuable timber burned.

About 800 Kentuckians and Virginians were encamped on Maryland shore and heights in that vicinity, which were being fortified.

A battery had been placed at Jefferson Rock.

Trains have also been laid in pipes for blowing up railroad bridges if necessary.

Thirty Baltimoreans passed through Frederick for Harper's Ferry.

The Norfolk line steamer reports that the Virginians have seized the small steamer Wm. Selden which made the connection between Old Point and Norfolk, thus all communication is broken.

The proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature have been made public. The ordinance of secession and an alliance with the Confederate States was passed, subject to a vote of the people on the 8th of June.

The military bill was passing for 55,000 troops and appropriating \$2,000,000 unconditionally and \$3,000 conditionally.

## Baltimore, May 13.

The City is quiet. The excitement has entirely subsided. The troops from Lancaster are expected to arrive here to-morrow in large numbers from the Northern Central Road. Fort McHenry has been largely reinforced to day from Annapolis about 1200 men are there now. Gen. Butler arrived at the fort this morning in a steamer from Baltimore, and is still there.

## New York, May 13.

A band of Virginians joined by Baltimoreans had advanced from Harper's Ferry and seized Monocacy Bridge and Frederick Junction, and is expected to throw a detachment into Frederick city.

Colonel Jones pickets at Relay House had been driven in by a rebel force, whose lines extended from Harper's Ferry to Colchester.

The N. Y. *Herald* says that the public are satisfied that the bulk of the great mercantile houses which have grown rich by trade with the South must fail, in consequence of the wholesale repudiation by the Southern merchants on the debts they owe to the North. It is also believed that the derangement in the Western currency, brought about by the border slave States, is expected to be favorable, as the news what we have until then, the quotations to-day are \$7.05 for Potts, and \$7.30 for Pearls.

## BIRTHS.

In Ottawa on the 8th inst., the wife of T. B. Hutton of a daughter.

In Goulbourne on the 1st inst., Mrs. John Rutledge of a son.

In Carleton Place on the 6th inst., Mrs. Wm. McLeod of a son.

In Ottawa on Monday, May 6th, at Columbus Farm, the lady of T. C. Brigham, Esq., of a son.

In Ottawa, on Thursday the 25th ult., the wife of Capt. Varin of a daughter.

At St. George's Church, Ramsey, on Friday, May 10th, by the Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Rector of Carleton Place, Mr. John Wilson to Miss Susannah Willis, youngest daughter of Mr. Caton Willis, all of Ramsey.

## DIED.

At South Elmley on the 28th of April, Albert Edward Ferguson, aged 19 years and 11 months.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW

### SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has Received per Express a large and beautiful assortment of Prints, Cloths, &c. &c., surpassing in design and quality, and at lower rates, than ever before offered in this Market.

ALL kinds of Merchantable Produce taken in exchange.

Carleton Place, 10th May 1861.

## STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

In Gentlemen's Wear from the Manufacturers at Leeds:

BROAD CLOTHS, NARROW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COTTONS, TWEEDS, AND DOESKINS, Gambroons, Coatings, Trowersings, Russel Corda, Satinets, &c. &c.

LADIES' Wear from Bradford—Hosiery, Cloths, Plain and figured Colours, and Circassians in every variety and shade, beautiful Silk Striped and Check & fancy Bange Dresses in all colors, Fancy Robes in 2, 4, and 5 Plounces, Which for beauty and design cannot be surpassed.

His Manchester Goods comprise the usual Variety of Cottons, Stripes, Checks, Together with an extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS, which will be found second to none as to Quality and Price.

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

## TEARS.

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

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

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

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

Kenneth Cameron, of Teeswater, Bruce county, died on the 27th ult. Rumours as to the cause of his death induced the Coroner to hold an inquest. The relatives of the deceased opposed the examination of the body, and threatened resistance, but confined themselves to words. Verdict—died of cancer in the stomach.

Thatcher's comet is now plainly visible to the naked eye. Star-gazers will find it in the quadrangle of the "Dipper" in the Great Bear—a hazy star, nearest the brightest of the four. It already shows a tail nearly three degrees long in the telescope. It moves rapidly from the north-east, and in a few days will be as conspicuous as a flaming sword from the north advancing into the South.

Both houses of the Maryland legislature have passed resolutions affirming the right of the general government to march troops through Maryland without hindrance to defend Washington.

It is stated that the United States Government has bought all the pork in Chicago about 3000 barrels. This, no doubt, will cause it to go up to a very high price this summer.

A child of Mr. Baehers, St. Paul street, Montreal, was so terribly scalded by the upsetting of a bucket of boiling water, on Saturday, that it died, some fifteen hours after the occurrence, in great agony.

Abram Smart was drowned in Hickory Creek, last week, near station, Great Western Railway, on the 2nd inst.

Mr. J. Hinchcliffe, of Guelph, shot a Canadian eagle in Puslinch, on Friday. The wings measure six feet from tip to tip.

Two horses, the property of Mr. Thomas Francis, of London, were brutally mutilated on Saturday by some miscreant whose name is unknown.

When should a musician be punished as a counterfeiter? When he produces false notes.

## SPRING FAIR.

The semi-annual Fair was held in this Town on Tuesday last. The day was wet and disagreeable, which put a damper upon the business of the day. There was a pretty good display of entire horses, but few banded cattle. We heard of one yoke of oxen having been sold for \$80. For milk cows, from \$20 to \$25 were asked, but we believe very little business was done. The Fair, on the whole was a comparative failure.—*Perrin Courier*.

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRODUCE.—The Commercial news is still without improvement, the *North American* arrived yesterday morning with dull quotations for cereals. Our New York circulars note a general depression in Breadstuffs, while provisions have come up again to the figures obtained ten days since.

Owing to the extreme lack of vessels here, the business of the week has been confined to retail transactions for home consumption. There are 27 inward bound vessels, reported here Quebec which when here will enable shippers to dispose of the large quantities of produce already arrived, by shipping and drawing exchange against the bills of lading.

Flour.—No. 1 was



