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eensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindeav. Orders solicited JOHN JOHNSON, TAILOR, William

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## A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. VI. - Whole No. 274.]

LINDSAY, C.W., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

[Terms: \$1.50, in Advance

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LINDSAY, C.W.

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform his friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guest, to merit a share of public patronage. Good liquors and a share of public patronage. Good inquors and try, with local legislatures and governments in Legislative Assemblies of each province, jects:—

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> M. MARTINDALE, Proprietor This house has recently been refitted for the

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THIS HOTEL offers every accommodation and comfort to the travelling public, tentive Ostlers.

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executed on the shortest notice, and particular Edward's Island. If a sufficient number of VIEWS and GROUPS OF FAMILIES taken at serve, the complement must necessarily be their Residences. Remember the Stand, oppo- found elsewhere.

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Lip Gallery over Watson's Store, corner of Kent and William Streets.

Lindsay, March 23, 1864.

Disconting the combines the latest and whose representation is to be assignated to him.

In stock a complete assortment of Control of the Market Square.

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It is the North of the Market Square.

J. A. keeps a Hearse, and trusts by moderate countries.

16. The representation in the Federal Parliament may, when the population determined by the official of the local legislatures to the veto of the Governor General for twelve months after their passage, and unose of the local legislatures to the veto of the Common of the local legislatures to the veto of the local legislatures to the veto of the Common of the local legislatures to the veto of the loc

#### Poetro

AT THE LAST. The stream is calmest when it nears the tide, And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

For morning calls to toil, but night to rest

She comes from heaven, and on her wings doth holy fragrance like the breath of prayer;

ootsteps of angels follow in her trace To shut the weary eyes of day in peace. All things are hush'd before her as she throws O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose ; There is a calm, a beauty, and a power,

That morning knows not, in the evening hour Until the evening," we must weep and toil, Plough life's stern furrow, dig the weary soil; Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way, And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide Like summer evening down the golden tide; And leave behind us as we pass away, Sweet starry twilight round our sleeping clay

#### The New Constitution.

The Journal de Quebec professes to have picked the following information out of articles in the newspapers and speeches made vinces shall divide their provinces respectat banquets. It is, however, undoubtedly ively into counties, and shall define the

Jewett, and as he has had it ditted and furnish- of Great Britain at the head is the arrange- tions then existing. ment the best fitted to protect the existing interests and to promote in the future the prosperity of British North America, provided always that such union may be effected of Commons, and may redistribute in such to the salary now paid to its Lieutenant
Salaries of the Electronary decision of the betterance of the Electronary decision of the Edward Island on the Imperial Government to the salary now paid to its Lieutenant
1. The local legislatates may from the propose of the Electronary decision of the Edward Island on the Imperial Government to the salary now paid to its Lieutenant
1. The local legislatates may from the propose of the Electronary decision of the Edward Island on the Imperial Government to the salary now paid to its Lieutenant
1. The local legislatates may from the propose of the Electronary decision of the Electronary de

provinces of British North America the best Commons.

and British Columbia is to be provided for. 3. The federal government and parlia-WOODVILLED, C. Woo ment are to be formed in so far as circumto express its desire of perjetuating the ties to the Province for which they may be which unite us to the mother country, and elected Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. 246-6 to serve more efficiently the interests of the

populations of the different provinces.

4. The executive power will reside in the dissolved by the Governor-General. sovereign of Great Britain, and will be ad-

British constitution. 5. The Sovereign or I is representative will

6. There shall be for all the Confederated Provinces one general Parliament composed generally. Under present management no of a Legislative Council and a House of Com-

7. In order to form the Legislative Council, the Provinces shall be divided into thr e parts; the 1st shall comprise Upper Canada; the 2n1 Lower Canada; and the 3rd Edward's Island. These three parts shall minerals. be represented by equal numbers in the Legislative Council. In this manner Upper Canada will have 24 Councillors; Lower Canada 24; and the three Maratime Pro-Choice Liquors, Good Stabling, and At- vinces 24, of whom 10 will be for Nova Scotia; 10 for New Brunswick, and four for Prince Edward's Island.

will have the right to four Legislative Councillors.

9. The conditions of admissions into the Columbia, and Vancouver's Island, shall be determined upon by the Federal Parliament and approved by Her Majesty, and with regard to the admission and conditions of admission of British Columbia or Vancouver's Island, the consent of the Local legislatures

will be necessary.

10. Legislative Councillors are to be named for life by the Crown, under the great seal of the General Government. Legisla- ping. tive Councillors shall lose their seats by the Lunches, Suppers, &c., at all hours. Wines, fact of a continued absence during two years consecutively.

11. Legislative Councillors must be born ornaturalized British subjects, of thirty years 264-1v of age, possessed of and continuing to be possessed of real property of the vulue of \$4000, free from all incumbrances. But 125-rf Ambrotype and Photographic with respect to Newfounland the property

may be real or personal. 12. The Legislative Council shall have the decision of all questions relative to the eligitronage of the public in general, which he bility or want of elegibility of its members. 13. The first Legislative Councillors shall be taken from the existing Legislat ve Councils of the different Provinces, except Prince

attention paid to secure Childrens' Portraits. Councillors shall not be fou d willing to These Councillors are to be named by the ral government, on the presentation of the

ties should be as much as possible propor-

House and Commission
Agent. Residence:
Kent Street, Lindsay,
C. W.

14. The Frestdence decided by the General Parliament, shall be chosen from among the Legislative Councillors by the Crown; who may remove him at pleating only a casting vote. from among the Legislative Councillors by appeal for the federated provinces; 15. Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors who are to represent Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the Fed-

eral Legislature shall be name I to represent

one of the electoral divisions named in sche-

Upper Canada shall have . . . . . 82

Nova Scotia ........ 19 Newfoundland . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
Prince Edward Island . . . . . . . . 5 17. There shall be no change in the re-

presentation of the different Provinces beore the census of 1871. 18. Immediately after the census of 1871

and every subsequent decenial census, the representation of each of the Provinces in the House of Commons, shall be repartitioned on the basis of population.

19. Lower Canada shall never have more or less than sixty-five representatives, and the other Provinces shall have, after the census, the proportion of representation to which each shall have the right; taking the basis

of calculation, the total of the representation Lower Canada. 20. There shall be no reduction in the five per cent or more, in comparison with the total of the population of the Confederate

Provinces. 21. In computing the number of representatives at each decernial period, no regard shall be had for tractions except when they exceed half the number which would then these fractions shall have a right to a

representative. 22. The legislatures of the different pro-

23. The federal parliament may increase the number of its members when it shall 1st. That a federal union with the crown think proper; but must preserve the propor-24. The local legislatures may from time

upon principles of equity towards the differ- manner as may be thought advisable, the Governor. 2nd. That the system of federation for the very be entitled in the federal House of representatives to whom they may respect-

adapted in the present circumstances for the protection of the varied interests of the se- by the federal parliament all the laws on establish them. veral provinces, and the most fit to produce the following subjects which which shall be efficiency, harmony and permanence in the in force in the several provinces at the date work ng of the union will be a general go- of the proclamation of the union, shall convernment and parliament, which will have time to be in force; viz., the laws relative the control of affairs common to all the countrol of the qualification of persons to sit and vote for each of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New as well as those which regard the capacity Bruoswick, and the Island of Prince Edward. or meapacity of voters, and oaths imposed These local governments and legislatures to upon voters; those relating to returning offinasts, spars, oak plank, sawn wood, coals canada respectively, will not, at the time of valuation of the marchands, explanation of the marchands are presented to the marchands 17-tf have control respectively of local affairs. cers, their powers and duties, to elections, and other minerals; The admission into the union on equitable to the time which elections are to last, to Loans on the credit of the province; erms of the province of Newfoundland, the contested elections and proceedings incident the North West territory, Vaucouver's Island, thereto; to the vacating of seats; to the issuing and executiod of new writs in case of vacancies rising from causes other than the dissolution of parliament, all of which shall stances may permit on the model of the Bri- be applicable to the election of members of tish constitution, the convention desiring thus the federal House of Commons, according

26. The duration of Parliament shall be for five years, unless it shallbe previously

27. There shall never be a greater lapse ministered by the sovereign or his repre- of time than one year between the end of sentative, according to the principles of the one Federal Session and the beginning of another.

28. The general Parliament shall have be the Commander-in-Chief of the forces by power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Confederated Provinces but always without prejudice to the Sovereignty of Great Britain. 29. The following subjects shall be placed

especially under its control: The public Debt and Property.

Trade and Commerce.
Duties on Imports and Exports, except on the export of squared timber, logs, masts, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince spars, planks, sawed lumber, coal and other Excise duties.

The raising of Money by any other mode or system of taxation. Loans of Money on Public Credit. The Postal Service. Steamboat or other Shipping Companies, Railroads, Canals and other works connect-

8. Newfoundland on entering the union, ing two or mo e Provinces, or which are proonged be, and the limits of one of them. The steamship navigation between the confederated provinces and other countries, union of the North West Territory, British telegraphic communications and the incorporation of telegraphic companies;

Every other work which, though situate eral interest: The census :

gation, and whatever has relation to ship-Quarantin:

The fisheries of the sea-coast and of the interior: The water passages between a province vinces:

Currency and coinage ; . Banks of issue and paper money; Saving banks; Weights and measures, Bills of exchange and promissory notes;

Interest; Legal tenders; Bankruptey and insolvency; Patents of invention and discovery;

Copyright; the Indians, and the lands reserved for the Indians;

The naturalization of aliens: Marriage and divorce; The criminal law (except the constitution of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.) comrespective local governments. In the nomination regard is to be had to Legislative lative to property and civil rights in Upper prising the procedure in criminal matters; according to the case, originate in the Fede- mal railroad from Riviere-du-Loup to Truro, 296-6m Councillors representing the opposition in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, each Province, in order that all political par- Prince Edward Island, as well as the procedure of all the courts in these provinces. Federal Parliament shall have force or authority in any of the provinces before having

the sanction of the local legislature;

The establishment of a general court of Emigration; Agriculture, and generally all matters of a bill shall be passed.

legislatures and Governments. 30. The General Government and Parlia-

census taken every ten years, and the number of representatives shall be at first as folpoint in consequence new judges and new ral Government; but the royal prerogative point in consequence new judges and new ral Government; but the royal prerogative officers, if it shall become necessary or adis maintained with regard to the fixing of

vantageous to the public.

32. All the courts, the judges and officers of the various provinces shall aid the General Government and render obedience to it in the exercise of its rights and its power; for these objects there shall be courts, judges of the seats of the local governments of the court of the government of the local governments of the seats of the local governments of the seats of the local governments of the other provinces.

33. The General Government shall appoint and pay the judges of the superior courts in the various provinces, and of the county courts of Upper Canada; the Federal Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34. Until the laws of Upper Canada, New Brnnswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Drince Plant Leback because considered.

their respective bars.

35. The judges of the court of Admiralty, who at present receive salaries, shall be

paid by the General Government. 36. The judges of the superior courts shall hold their offices during good conduct, and number of representatives elected for any one Province, unless the total of its popula- dress of the two houses of the Federal Par- due by railroad companies; iament.

We come now to the local legislatures

and governments. 37. Each province shall have an officer called Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be appointed during pleasure by the Governor-General in Council under the Great Seal of the federated provinces; but this pleasure give them right to a representatives, and shall only be exercised after five years, unless for cause, and this cause must be com- etc.; municated in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after dismissal; and also by message to the two houses of the Federal Parliament in the first week of the

first session which follows.

vernment.

of the various provinces shall be constituted | belong to the local governments. in the manner in which their present legis-latures shall respectively judge proper to respectively in possession of all other public

power to amend or change from time to time which it may require for fortifications or the their constitutions. 42. The local legislatures shall have

The establishment and tenure of local em- Brunswick, \$7,000,000. ployments, and the payment of local offi-

Agriculture :

Emigration; possess in respect to separate schools in the wo Canadas at the time of union; The sale and management of the public real figures of their obligations and those of

lands, except those which belong to the Gen- \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 respectively. eral Government; The fisheries of the sea-coast and of the are to be similarly dealt with. interior: The establishment, support and manage-

The establishment, support and manageall charitable institutions; Municipal institutions;

Tavern, stalls, criers, and other licenses; Local public works; The incorporation of private or local companies: Property and civil rights, except those

under control of the Federal Legislature;

prisonment, for contravention of laws which difference which may exist between the are within their legislative competence; the constitution, support and organization of debt per head of the populations of Canada,

well as of procedure in civil matters; And generally all matters of a private or local nature.

eral Parliament. We now preced to give the various pro- 63. As the position of New Brunswick is The militia, military and naval defence; visions which have for their object to explain such that this province will be obliged immessea marks, buoys and light-houses, navivernment and Parliament, and the local of its local revenue, it will receive annually legislatures and governments, and which during ten years an additional sum of \$63,

have not yet spoken. tions submitted concurrently to the control of to the interest of five per cent on the differand foreign country, or between two pro- the Federal Parliament and the local legis- ence between the real sum of its provincial latures, the laws of the Federal Parliament debt and \$7,000,000. shall have force over those of the local legis- 64. Newfoundland will, in consideration latures. The laws of the latter shall be null of giving up its rights in its mines, minerals, whenever they come in conflict with those and crown lands, which are not yet either

of the General Parliament. 45. The English and French languages semi-annual payments, but this province remay be simultaneously employed in the de- serves the right to open, construct and conliberations of the federal parliament as well trol roads and bridges, situated on its lands, as in the legislature of Lower Canada, the which will, however, be under subjection to federal courts and the courts of Lower Ca- laws which the General Parliament will

local governments. 47. All bills having for their object to apment for the detence of the provinces.

ral House of Commons, or the Local Legis- in Nova Scotia, causing it to pass through lative Assemblies. 48. Every vote, resolution, address or bill tenant Governor; and this message must be permit. laid before the Chamber during the session in which such vote, resolution, address or ment and of the local parliaments to the

sively reserved to the control of the local will be reserved in the ordinary manner for 69. The deliberations of the Convention the sanction of Her Majesty, and the bills of shall be signed by the delegates, and subthe local legislature shall also in the same mitted by each local delegation, to its govment shall have all the powers which shall manner be reserved for the consideration of ernment; and the President of the Conven-

and officers of the General Government.

33. The General Government shall apWe have now arrived at a very important

Prince Edward Island become consolidated, the judges, who shall be appointed by the General Government, shall be selected from perties of the various provinces shall belong to the General Core intent :--The canals;

The public harbors; The lighthouses, or quays; River and lake improvements; Railroad and railroad stocks; The mortgages and other provincial debt The military roads;

The custom-houses, post-offices and other public edifices except those which shall be reserved by the General Governments for the local legislatures and governments; The ordinance property transferred to the

provinces by the Inperial Government; The arsenals, the drill sheds, clothing, military accoutrements, munitions of war,

And the lands reserved for public pur-55. All lands, mines, minerals and royal prerogatives which belong to Her Maje ty in the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower 38. The Lieutenant-Governors of the pro- Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and vinces shall be paid by the General Go- Prince Edward Island for the usage of these provinces shall belong respectively to the 39. The Convention in thus fixing the local go ernments in which they are situatsalaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, has ed. They shall remain, however, subject to

chasers or locataries of these lands, mines 40. The governments and the parliaments and minerals at the time of the union shall properties situated there; but the Confeder-41. The local legislatures shall have the ation shall have the right to take the lands

defence of the country. 58. The General Government shall appropower to make laws on the following sub- priate all the debts and the obligations of the provinces. Direct taxes, and the imposition of duties 59. The debt of Canada which shall not on the exportation of square timber, staves, be specially attributed to Upper and Lower

Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000, and that of New and taking the line of the Alleganies as the 60. But, in case Nova Scotia, New Brunswick do not contract obligations exceeding those to which these provinces are actually subjected, and that these obligations shall Education, except the rights and privileges be respectively less than \$7,000,000 and which the Protestant and Catholic minorities \$8,000,000 at the time of the union, they shall have the right to receive at five per cent the difference which exists between the

Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island "The preceding has not for its object to restrain the powers which the governments ment of penitentiaries and disciplinary priof these provinces through their legislatures possess, but solely to limit the maximum of obligations which they may bring against ment of hospitals, asylums, lazerettoes and the General Government. But the respective legislatures, after five years from this

date, will not have the pover to contract obligations of which we are about to speak. 61. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have not contracted debts equal to those of the other provinces, they will have the right to receive an advance from the General Government in semi-annual pay-Punishments, fines, penalties, and im- ments, of interest at five per cent., on the amount of their respective debts, at the time The administration of justice, comprising of the union, and the average amount of courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction, as Nova Scotia and New Biunswick at the same

date. 62. In consequence of the transmission of the power of taxation to the General Legis-43. The power of pardoning criminals, of lature the provinces will respectively have suspending, or commuting or remitting, in the right to an annual subsidy of eighty whole or in part, their sentences, which cents per head of the population, computed power belonging of right to the crown, shall on the census of 1861. The population of reside in the persons of Lieutenant Governors Newfoundland is estimated for this object at in Council; but these shall obey instructions | 130,000 souls. The provinces will not be which may be addressed to the n from time able in future to claim a larger amount from in a single province, shall be specially de- to time in this respect by the General Government, and this amount elared by the act authorising it to be of gen- ernment, as well as to the laws of the Gen- will be paid to them semi-annually in advance.

> have reference to other objects of which we | 000. But as long as its obligations remain below \$7,000,000 there will be deducted 44. In respect to what regards the ques- from this sum of \$63,000 an amount equal sold or occupied, receive \$150,000 a year in

> think it necessary to adopt in regard to them. 46. No taxes shall be put upon the lands 65. The General Government will assume or properties which belong to the federal or all the engagements which will be made before the Union with the Imperial Governpropriate any portion of the public revenues, 66. The General Government shall cause to create new taxes or new imposts, must, to be completed without delay the Intercolo-

New Brunswick. 67. The Convention regards as of the of the Federal Commons or the Local Legis- highest importance to the confederated prolative Assemblies which has for its object vinces the communications with the Northtionably and equitably represented in the But no statute passed for this object by the the appropriation of any part whatever of the west territory, and for the developement of revenue, or to create taxes or imposts must, the commerce of the great West with the according to the case, be preceded by a mes- ocean; and it engages to realize these prosage from the Governor General or the Lieu- jects as soon as the state of the finances shall

> union of the provinces, on the principle general character not specially and exclu
> 49. Every bill of the General Legislature adopted by the Convention, is to be sought. tion is authorized to submit a copy of it to 50. The bills of the General Legislature the Governor General, to be transmitted to

There is a man named Peck in St.

#### The Canadian Wost. TERMS OFADVERTISING

Above ten lines, first insertion, per line.

Each subsequent insertion.

Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, \$5 per annum, \$2 for six months. From six to to ten lines, \$8 per annum,

Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every three months, on favorable terms.

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No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

\*\* Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publisher will not be rest unsi-C. Blackett Robinson,

Publisher and Pro

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE

An interesting report on American commerce has been prepared by Mr. Lorin Blodgett, in obedience to a resolution of the Federal Congress. The portion of it which relates to foreign commerce furnishes a statistical analysis of the course of foreign trade for the last fifty years, designed to show how the large carrying trade which fell into American hands before the close of the last century was allowed to fall away and be lost, so that they are now not even the carriers of their own productions to foreign markets. The Washington correspondent

of the Philadelphia Enquirer says: "Another department of Foreign trade very thoroughly treated in this report is that of Reciprocity with Canada and the British Provinces. A large mass of statistics of the trade under this treaty have here first been compiled, and full results are given for every year from 1854 to 1861. The facts disclosed are singular, and should arrest attention. To Canada it appears that our trade has largely declined under the heavy tariff they have imposed, while their trade to the United States has largely mereased. The treaty released from duty a total of one hundred and fifteen millions worth of their produce sold to us in eight years, while it released from duty but seventy-three millions worth of our produce sold to them in the same period. There is also a large transit trade to come out of this last total, wheat, flour and grain, merely carried across the peninsula of Up-per Canada on its way from the West to

Eastern markets. "Our real trade with Canada declined declined from \$12,700,000 in 1856 to \$3,-900,000 in 1863. Since this 'reciprocity' began we have paid duty on all this real and desirable trade, which has averaged \$8,400,-000 yearly, while they have paid duty on an average of but \$467,000 worth sent to the United States, and this nearly all foreign merch indise.

"The treaty appears to have been ingeniously constructed to give a free market to all the Canadas wanted to sell, and to nothing we cared to sell to Canada.. With other Provinces on the Atlantic coast, the results are not quite so bad as with Canada, since they do buy our flour and grain to consume, but we give them an untaxed market for vast amounts of coal to compete with our taxed coat of Pennsylvania. They sent two hundred and eighty-two thousand tons of coal to our markets in 1863, and are sending five hundred thousand tons at least in 1864. "The inquiry in regard to internal cem-

merce is answered in an elaborate report covering the trade between the east and the west and through the lake district for sevethe union, exceed \$62,500,000; the debt of valuation of the merchand se exchanged, dividing meridian, and the prices at Buffalo as the standard for western produce, the values become \$616,000,000 going westward and \$522,526,103 going eastward over the five great transportation lines. These lines are the four great westward and the Erie canal. Taking the further increase of prices which would accrue when western freights reach the Atlantic seaboard, and a fair total valuation of this trade is taken at

#### \$1,200,000 annually.23 EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

The Sarnia Observer gives an account of a cas, of swindling on a large scale which lately took place in that neighborhood, the confidence man" being a person sporting the rather aristocratic title of Charles Albert Theodore, Baron Jasmund. The Baron arrived in the Province last Autumn, and after looking around for a suitable spot in which to commence operations, he fastened his eyes on a very pretty spot on the banks of the St. Clair, part of the estate of a deceased Vice-Admiral. He-was not particularly flush of ready cash ut the time, but by dint of specious promises, and the exhibition of certain bills of exchange on England, covering thousands of pounds, and which he led the people to believe he could draw upon whenever he required the funds, he closed a bargain with the executors to the estate for the arm, homestead and all its contents. He then commenced a career of profuse hospitality, wine merchants and grocers vying with each other in loading his table with the richest liquors and the choicest fruits. The Baron bought-on credit of course--whatever he took a fancy to; fast horses, improved stock, improved implements and carriages, stump machines, and everything that a Baron who was resolved to be an experimental and practical farmer might be supposed to require. But by-and-by when payments repeatedly promised were not made, and apologies became more and more unsatisactory, the dread conviction forced itself on the minds of his creditors that they had been duped. Writs soon became more numerous than dinners; everything about the place was mortgaged to satisfy the more urgent ereditors; fi. fas. were returned nulla bona. The next step in the Baron's career was an elopement in order to avoid service of process upen him, Detroit being the place of efuge to which his steps were directed. The gross amount of his liabilities is estimated at from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The farm and household property will revert to the pristee of the estate, as he never paid a cent on either nor obtained any title.

#### IMMIGRATION IN 1864.

The department of Agriculture and Statis-

ties at Quebec has completed the returns of immigration into Canada for the year 1864. From them it appears that the arrivals up to increase of 417 over the arrivals during the corresponding period of last year. Of this number 1,001 were eabin and 17,356 steerage passengers. Seventy-seven sailing vesships 10 135, making one hundred and eleven vessels that arrived with immigrants. The per centage of deaths on the passage was 0,32. Nearly two-thirds of the entire number remained in Canada. The number assisted to emigrate by charitable societies and private individuals was 960. The number that arrived from England was 681 cabin and 3,849 steerage passengers; from Ireland, 178 cabin and 3,389 steerage; from Scotland, 155 cabin and 2.678 steerage; from Germany, 4 cabin and 2,124 steerage Norway and Sweden, 46 cabin and 5,198 steerage; and from Belgium (Antwerp), 118 steerage. The nationalities of the immigrants are thus given:—English, 2,981; Irish, 4,589; Scotch. 2,255; Germans and Irish, 4,589; Scotch. 2,255; Germans and Swedes. Russians, 2,276; Norwegians and Swedes, 5,418; Danes, 120; Belgians, 118; and Americans, colonists, &c., 653.

The Chinese have a saying that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses.