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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows.

GOING EAST.

2.55 a.m. | 2.35 p.m. | Mixed train 6.15 a.m

GOING WEST.

5.10 p.m. | 5.40 a.m. | Mixed train 6.45 a.m.

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

It is now a few weeks since our government gave strict orders to prevent the admission through the custom houses of immoral foreign publications. Public attention is now being directed to the suppression of the evil at its source. These indecent newspapers and scandalous periodicals almost all originate in New York, and their extremely objectionable nature has been brought to the attention of the State Legislature. It is proposed to deny the privileges of the post-office to them and so deprive them of the ordinary means of dissemination. Were this done properly in New York and other cities in the United States where this vicious literature is published, it would relieve our Canadian officials of a good deal of the necessity for vigilance. Our legislators and government, however, have a duty to insist that the morals of youth are not corrupted by means which they have the power themselves of suppressing; and, considering the general ineffectiveness of American legislation, it will not be allowable for any vigilance to be relaxed until it is fully proved that the necessity for vigilance has passed away. The prompt action of the government in responding to the demands for a strict enforcement of the law as regards objectionable foreign publications has met with general approval; and it is to be hoped that it will be long before any fresh ground of complaint arises.

When President Johnson first resolved on the removal of Secretary Stanton, and at first when the Republican majority of the House of Representatives resolved on impeaching him, all the defenders of the President were on the Democratic side. Very soon, however, there appeared to be a falling off in the Democratic support accorded to Mr Johnson. Leading Democratic organs have declared that Mr Johnson was a President of Republican choice; that as a Democratic President he should have got rid of Secretary Stanton at the earliest opportunity of his accession to the Presidential chair; and that in consequence of his weakness and shortcomings he cannot possibly be entertained as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. All this indicates the poor popularity of President Johnson at the North. It would seem indeed that all the consideration paid to the President is on account of his persecution by the Radicals. If this should fall short of its aim, the sympathy for him will decline accordingly.

THE NOVA SCOTIA RELIEF FUND.—The amount of the draft paid by the Mayor we find, was £100 ($400) not $100 as stated.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Owing to the cancelling of the trains—preventing the speakers from being present, the missionary meeting which was announced to have taken place in the above church to-morrow evening is necessarily postponed.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—A pretty stiff nor-easter continued to blow long after nightfall yesterday (Monday) but during the night it calmed down, bringing with it a somewhat warmer atmosphere. To-day the weather is still more favourable, with a sou' west wind blowing, all appearance of the wild storm of yesterday having vanished, if we except another piling up of snow not at all to the liking of travellers.

THE ROADS.—The roads, both rail and macadamized, are again in an almost impassable condition, owing to the great drifts caused by the high wind of Monday. The trains are detained both east and west, and persons who had taken a pleasant drive a few miles into the country have either to remain there, or, if adjacent to the railway track, to return home by the cars. Travellers are snowed up at the hotels, and for the present people can neither come nor go.

GAS COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stock holders of the City of Kingston Gas Light Company (held yesterday, 2nd March) the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John Watkins, James Alexander Henderson, Samuel Muckleston, Robert Deacon, Wm. Ferguson, Rybert Kent, Noel Kent, George Baxter, C. F. Gildersleeve. At a subsequent meeting of the new Directors, Mr James A. Henderson was unanimously elected President, and Samuel Muckleston Vice-President for the ensuing year.

THE TRAINS.—For the first time since Saturday trains have entered the city along the by-track, conveying quantities of freight for city merchants. The platform in front of the freight shed is piled up with goods of various descriptions awaiting transportation east and west. Two trains have been held over at Gananoque since Saturday unable to proceed; and two locomotives with cars attached which left the passenger station this morning going west, could get no farther than Ernestown station. The cry of detention reaches us from all quarters.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 3.

The death is announced at Dunham on the 29th of February, at the age of 75, of Stevens Barker, a Conservative, a staunch member of the Church of England, and for many years Vice President of the Church Society.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, last night Mr Wm Workman was re elected President by acclamation. The report shows the society to have been engaged in charitable efforts during the past year, and that its funds are in prosperous condition.

The Montreal Gymnasium, a new building erected by a joint stock company at the cost of about $20,000 and elegantly fitted up, was formally opened last night. A very large audience was present, and after the inaugural address by the President, Mr John Lewis, Deputy collector of Customs, gymnastic exercises were given by Mr Barnjum's classes.

Legal proceedings are spoken of to declare the municipal election null in consequence of the voting having commenced on Ash Wednesday, a statutory holiday.

No mails again to day, and snow storm is prevailing.

It is suspected that an abortion case is mixed up with that of the poisoning of the late Dr. Patton. Some parties occupying most respectable positions are at this moment under examination, but the case is not in a position yet to warrant publicity.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The first anniversary of the Kingston Young Men's Christian Association was held in St George's Hall yesterday (Monday) evening, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was well attended. The meeting was opened by the Revd. R. V. Rogers with prayer. The Revd J. H. Mackerras, the President of the Association, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and called upon the Secretary to read the annual report, which stated that the Association was first organized in December, 1866, and then consisted of 15 members. A public meeting was held in the following February for the purpose of laying the claims of the Association before the public. Several citizens responded nobly, and rooms were then rented, furnished, &c., and supplied with newspapers, magazines, &c., and opened as a Free Reading Room. In these rooms weekly meetings are held for devotional and intellectual purposes, to which all young men are earnestly and cordially invited. Cottage prayer meetings are held, the male wards of the Hospitals regularly visited, devotional services held, and books and tracts, &c., which are eagerly sought after and read by the patients, distributed. Temporal relief is also afforded to the poorer classes as far as possible. During the summer the wharves and vessels in the harbour were visited, the Scriptures read, and over 1,000 tracts, French, English and German, distributed. Public prayer meetings were also held during the week of the Fair. The Association now numbers 37 active and 14 associate members. The receipts for 1867 were $174.19, and the expenditure $277.31, showing a deficit of $3.12. A series of resolutions was then put and adopted. The first was moved by Dr. Skinner, and seconded by Mr Clark, and advocated the necessity for encouraging and supporting every Institution calculated to keep young men in the paths of sobriety, purity and uprightness. The second, moved by Revd. Mr Ryckman, and seconded by Mr Bonny, hailed with gratitude to God the formation of Young Men's Christian Associations, designed as they were to afford suitable recreation and employment for young men. The third resolution, moved by Revd. K. M. Fenwick, and seconded by Mr Paton, recommended the Institution to young men, not alone as a means of doing good to others by distribution of tracts, cottage prayer meetings, &c., but also as a means of increasing their own spiritual and intellectual welfare. A vote of thanks was then presented to the choir for their very efficient services, and the benediction was pronounced by the Revd R. V. Rogers.

A BOTTLE IN COURT.—During the trial of the appeal case yesterday in the Recorder's Court, Irwin vs. Mostyn, a witness, who was not considered a very credible one, swore to having drank beer and cider, mixed, at Irwin's house and that Irwin, junior, sold it to him. While the latter person was in the box, Irwin, senior, smilingly drew a pop bottle from his pocket filled with light amber coloured liquor, which the younger Irwin swore was a similar fluid to that which he had sold to the first witness. Then came the necessity for tasting and testing the liquor. The Recorder could not be expected to put a bottle to his lips in open court, the counsel for the appellant, said he was no judge of that kind of liquor, and the Inspector of licenses being probably in the same predicament shook his head when the bottle was about to be handed to him. There was no alternative but for the appellant's counsel to remove the cork, and submit the test to the witness, who pronounced it to be pop, without anything fermented in its composition. This mode of proof must have been a very convincing one to the jury, and the bottle (or its contents, rather) was perhaps the best and most reliable witness of the three. So assured were the jury on this latter point that only one of them tasted the liquor before leaving the court, and they refused to carry it with them when they retired, no doubt having a pardonable weakness for something stronger. They were not long out, however, before they came into court with a verdict for the appellant, the bottle of pop having gained the day.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—James Wright was charged with being dangerously drunk, and violent in his own house while in that state; he was fined two dollars and put upon his good behaviour. Jane Ryan was charged with vagrancy, and with emptying a panfull of grease over one of the persons in whose house she resides; she said she was willing to work, but that the people she lived with compelled her to cut all the wood used in the house, which was more than she could stand. She was remanded until something can be done for her, as she is at times partially insane. Mr Mostyn, inspector of licenses, nothing daunted by his failure yesterday to obtain a conviction against William Irwin for selling liquor without licence, had him summoned again this morning to a similar but more recent charge. The hearing of the charge was adjourned until Thursday morning, owing to the absence of witnesses.

The Policeman on duty reports nine feet of water in the reservoir at ten o'clock last night.

CITY COUNCIL.

The following members were present at the regular meeting of the City Council, held last evening (Monday) in the Council Chamber, Alderman Livingston, in the Mayor's absence, in the chair:—Aldermen Allen, Brophy, G. Brown, J. Cunningham, H. Cunningham, Chown, Gibson, Kinghorn, Livingston, McMillan, Nelligan, W. Robinson and Wilmot.

The Clerk read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Tax Collector, Mr Minnis, asking to be allowed to the 1st day of April to collect the balance of taxes for 1867. Granted.

PETITIONS.

Of George Carr, jr., asking permission to erect an awning in front of his store in Princess street. Granted, under the superintendence of the City Engineer.

Of G. L. Reed, asking leave to erect a sign in front of his shop in Princess street. Granted, under the superintendence of the City Engineer.

REPORTS.

Alderman W. Robinson handed in the Report of the Committee on Streets and Improvements, recommending that the claim made for compensation for injuries sustained by Mr Graham, by coming in contact with a broken sidewalk, be referred to the Mayor with power to act. The committee stated that they were in receipt of a communication from the municipality of Leeds and Grenville, inquiring on what terms the city would part with that portion of the Kingston and Phillipsville Road within the county of Leeds, and asking that a committee be appointed to meet their committee on the subject. The report recommended that a committee be appointed for that purpose. The report was adopted.

Alderman McMillan brought up the report of the Market Committee, relating to the petition of Dr. Strange and others in relation to appointing a person to take charge of Market No. 2. The committee recommended the employment of a scavenger at $4 per week to attend to No. 2 Market for the present. The report was adopted.

Thomas Owens was appointed scavenger for No. 2 Market, on motion of Alderman W. Robinson, seconded by Alderman Gibson, in compliance with the above recommendation.

Alderman Gibson brought in the report of the Select Committee on officers and salaries, which was taken up clause by clause, when the salaries were fixed as follows:—

Chamberlain, $1,200.

City Clerk, $1,200.

Collector of taxes, 11 per cent on all taxes collected by him.

Harbour Master and Clerk of the Market, $500.

City Engineer—the report recommended that this officer's salary be increased to $750, and that he have the superintendence of the Kingston and Phillipsville Road. This clause gave rise to some discussion, which resulted in the salary of his official being left as year, $600 per annum.

A resolution moved by Alderman Allen to give the City Engineer $700 per annum without his having any other duties to perform, was lost.

City Solicitor, $600 per annum.

City Architect, $80 per annum.

Messenger, $240 per annum.

Auditors, $100 each: the same amount as passed by the Council.

Four Assessors, $135 each: the same as allowed by the Council.

City Scavenger, $4.50 per week.

Caretaker of clock, $40 per annum; and the committee would remind the Council that Mr Smith has not been paid any salary for last year.

Mr Smith was appointed caretaker of the clock for 1868, at the above salary—$40.

Police—The committee, owing to the absence of the Mayor from the city, and not having had any report for their guidance from the Police Commissioners, recommended that the Police Force should be reduced, as they consider 16 members more than is required for the city.

The report in all other respects, such as defining the duties of the Chamberlain, Collector, City Solicitor, Architect and others, is a copy of that of last year.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

It was stated by Alderman W. Robinson that the south west face of the city clock was cracked, and that, on his bringing it under the notice of the caretaker, that officer said he had gone up purposely to examine the breakage, in company with the City Engineer, and gave it as his opinion that it had been struck by a rifle ball, he judged so from the peculiarity of the damage. The face could be kept together by securing the parts, and in such a way as to interfere very little with its appearance or usefulness.

The Council adjourned shortly before ten o'clock.

MR MCGEE ON THE BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM.

In the course of his lecture in Montreal on the New Nation and the Old Empire, Mr McGee made the following remarks:—

Whatever merit there is in antiquity, that the English Constitution has, for it is by far the oldest in existence. The present constitution of Parliament in England may be traced, proof in hand, up to de Monfort's Parliament of the 49 Henry III, just six hundred years ago; to the year of our Lord 1267; *Magna Charta* to the year 1215, and the laws of Edward the Confessor, claimed under *Magna Charta*, to that King's reign, in the first part of the eleventh century. But taking the latest period, as the exact era of constitutional government in England, it has now continued to exist—not without great trials and many vicissitudes, it is true—but it has existed, for an unbroken period of six hundred years; a long period, and full of instruction, in the science and practice of government. (Applause.)

I think we may reckon the cardinal points of our system of free government, educing them from the long array of British laws and precedent, to be five in number, each separate in itself, but to be considered also as parts of one harmonious whole. These five points are: I. The irremoveable headship of the state. II. The independence and immobility of the peers. III. The independence and mobility of the Commons. IV. The independence of the judges. V. The dependence of the military upon the civil power. These are powers you will observe, strangely mingled, of initiative and restraining authority; of stability and ability; of that kind of power which knows its place in the state, and that which makes its place known. You will observe, gentlemen, that in the possession of their rights, and their exercise, the Lords and Commons and the Judges, are all independent of the Crown of each other; but it will be seen also, on closer examination, that in the discharge of the duties of the different powers, there is an inseparable and wisely adjusted mutual dependence and co-operation, without which the harmony of the government, as a whole, could not, from age to age, have been secured. (Applause.)

It is not my intention to detain you with any analysis of the fundamental laws in relation to private rights—as *Magna Charta*, the *Habeas Corpus*, or the Bill of Rights. These are, indeed, the "Scriptures of the Constitution," but I am now speaking of those living, executive, legislative, and judicial bodies, which interpret those scriptures to the subject, and whose members are themselves, from the King to the Commoner, equally bound to obey them.

As to the irremoveable headship of the Nation or Empire, it is as we have it, a growth of the Plantagenet period, unknown to the Saxons, and to the first Norman Kings. The more ancient usage of England and of all christian nations had been to choose a new King out of the royal family; an adult ruler, captain and judge, able to lead men in the field, or to administer justice in the palace, as was in those days, an attribute of the kingly office. Direct lineal inheritance, apart from national consent, was first claimed by King Edward II. (he of Bannockburn), and the invention of a Regency, during the King's absence from the realm, was first applied to the case of a minor King in the time of Henry III., when the Earl of Pembroke assumed the title of *rector regis et regni*; ruler of the King and Kingdom—with the consent of the Barons. But the hereditary succession as first established, seems to have been understood of heirs male, though the *Salique* law excluding female heirs, was never authoritatively in force in England; and even the pretence of it disappeared before the succession of Mary and Elizabeth. Moreover it is to be observed that in the cases of Henry IV. and Henry VII., and in the case of James I., the nearest heirs and next akin to the former sovereigns were set aside; in the two first named cases by the fortune of civil war, and in the last by the personal act of the deceased sovereign and a successful political intrigue. In the more recent case of William III., he was called to the throne jointly with his wife, the daughter of James II., but the government was, by statute, to be exercised in his name alone. In the event of surviving Queen Mary, his reign was to continue. The Princess Anne's hereditary claims were thus postponed by Act of Parliament to those of her cousin and brother-in-law. As to the succession from that period (1688), the issue of Mary and William were to have precedence, then those of the Princess Anne, then, in the third place, those of the Prince of Orange, or William III. (a second marriage supposed), and beyond that, no further provision was made until the death of the son of the Princess Anne called for the Act of Succession. At the time of her present Majesty's coming to the throne, it was thought by some, that her next uncle, in point of seniority, ought to have succeeded; and if the question had to be tried in the 13th century rather than the 19th, the Duke of Cumberland would have carried it. I allude to these particulars to show that although the hereditary principle is and has long been the rule in England, that it has been four times set aside by force of circumstances out of twenty-four successions which have taken place, since it was first assumed as an undoubted right by King Edward II.; that twice in the 15th and twice in the 17th century the form of election by the estates, or the subsequent express sanction of the representatives of the people, has been considered necessary to confirm, if not to confer, the sovereignty on an aspirant of the blood royal not the immediate heir to the throne. It is, therefore, I have chosen to speak of the irremoveable headship of the state under our system, rather to use the unqualified and less strictly correct term "hereditary succession." Our kings, indeed, now lay claim upon their coins, and in their proclamation to resign "by the grace of God," omitting the ancient legend concerning the consent of the barons or the estates of the realm; but it is not the less certain that they reign in reality (under God!) by the will only and with the consent only of the people. The title of the Imperial Crown is at this moment a Parliamentary title, and dates, as at present conditioned, from the Act of Settlement passed in the 13th year of William and Mary, (A.D. 1701,) and is revocable by Act of Parliament, as the legal impression of the will of the people. [Applause.] We have in our Viceroy or Governor-General, this wise removal of irremovable and inviolable executive head;—how long we may continue to have it depends on the continuance of their Imperial connection. For my own part, gentlemen, though I might be brought under the same force of new and overruling circumstances, to look upon this setting up for itself, apart from England, as desirable for both, I cannot anticipate without great anxiety, the probability of our being called upon, in consequence to elect our Chief Magistrate. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe we should get as a general rule, as able, as impartial, or as superior a set of men, as our Governors General sent out from England have been; and I am afraid we should not get any chief magistrate at all, except by imperiling at every successive election, the very existence of our institutions. (Applause.) But this is a joint perhaps, which it is as yet premature to discuss more fully; so I shall not dwell upon it farther than to say this, that there is no instance on record of an elective Executive, unless under a mercantile oligarchy as in Venice, or a military oligarchy as in Poland, lasting as long, or half, or quarter as long, as the British Constitution, under its irremoveable and inviolable chiefs.

The great aim and end of English statesmen for centuries in adhering to an hereditary line, unless under very exceptional circumstances—in limiting the succession to one family—for, as Hallam has observed, "the blood of Cedric and the Conqueror" flows in the present sovereign's veins, and, I may add, the blood of Brian and Bruce also does—this great aim and end was clearly to give to their institutions, what all human institutions so much need—stability. The master minds of that people for twenty generations have occupied and exhausted themselves mainly on this—how to preserve and perpetuate their Constitution. Stability has been the grand aim—the idol, if I may so—of the highest English minds. Stability, it is true, is not necessarily respectability, but the power of any civil structure long to resist Time's changes, presupposes justice at the foundation, and science in the builders. This, therefore, was the problem of the English, and their insular position certainly gave them some advantages in working it out. Liberty in the germ or in the fruit they had as an inheritance; but to make for liberty such a home as could not be outvalled elsewhere, such a fortress as could not be taken, such a temple as could not be profaned—this has been the heroic task of a procession of brave, wise, and devout men of that Nation, before whose march the historical student, born under whatever system or whatever star, must bow his head in reverent admiration! (Loud applause.)

To secure stability the English constitutionalists have also attached the principle of inviolability, to the person of the sovereign. Every Constitution that has done service for even a second generation has placed the principle of inviolability somewhere; there is always some depository of power—some tribunal of ultimate authority—"which can do no wrong." In the United States that last untroubled resting place of authority is, or rather was, in the Nine Judges of the Supreme Court; in Venice, it was in the Seigniory and the Council of Ten; in England it is in the Sovereign personally. But under the English system this principle draws another after it; the King can do no wrong, because he can do no act of State without advice; no act, unless ministerially. For every act of the Sovereign some Minister or adviser is responsible, even to the death—and this brings with it the long disputed, but now established, doctrine of ministerial responsibility. So it seems, gentlemen, that in acknowledging a young Sovereign or obeying an old one—whether the individual Prince be a brilliant and ambitious soldier, like William III., or an arbitrary and dangerous politician, like Charles I., or a mere *roi faineant*—the elder branches of the English family have in no particular surrendered their manhood or their vigilance over their liberties; since for every act of such a Sovereign, capable or incapable, they hold some Minister responsible, or rather the whole body of the Prince's advisers responsible to Parliament and the people. Nor is this a mere theoretical responsibility; the impeachments of Hastings, Bolingbroke, Ormond, Laud, Shaftesbury, Stafford, Buckingham, Middlesex, and Bacon; of chancellors, viceroys and premiers, have left their indelible impression on the administrative annals of England; and the right to resort to that dreadful remedy has never been relinquished by the Commons, though, as Lord Somers said, it may be suspended, like the sword of Goliath in the Temple, rather for warning than for frequent use. And although our British American Act has no express provision for the impeachment of a minister, it seems to be reasonable to suppose that that power is included in the system of ministerial responsibility; and in the general adoption of British principles, in the preamble of the Act; so that if a cause for impeachment should unfortunately rise among us, as it seems to have recently arisen among our neighbours—(laughter)—if such a cause arises, we should implicitly adopt the British mode of procedure—the Commons prosecuting the accused by managers, at the bar of the Senate.

In the second place, I assume I need not enlarge much on what is so frequently brought before us in these times—the proper constitution of the two Houses of Parliament. The Lords, equally with the Commons, are the creation of law; the roll of the Peerage may be increased by the Prince, though no Peer can be struck from the roll, except by the act of the entire Legislature. The Prince can make, but cannot unmake a Peer of Parliament—a provision securing the independence of the Lords of the Crown; indeed, it is a well-known fact that a very formidable opposition to Court influence has not seldom arisen in the House of Lords, as was shown by Lords Grey and Grenville on the Catholic question, and Lord Chatham on the American war, during the reign of George III. It is not in the power of the King to withhold his writ of summons from any Peer, as was established in the Earl of Bristol's case in the reign of Charles I.; and a Peer of the Realm can only be tried and punished by his peers, of which the most remarkable instances in late days were the Earl of Ferrers (capitally executed) and the Earl of Kingston (acquitted) on charges of murder, in the last century. The Lords' House has co-ordinate power with the Commons in altering the law of the land, and in voting supplies, with this important limitation, that it can reject, but can neither amend, nor originate, a money bill. It is, moreover, in certain cases, the ultimate Court of Appeal for the whole Empire. Absent Peers may vote by proxy; but no Peer can now hold more than two such proxies. This House does not now sit unless when the Commons are also sitting; and its independence of the Crown is still further secured, in being indissoluble by royal prerogatien. Many a refractory House of Commons has before now, bowed to a threat of dissolution; but membership in the other House is, in that particular, beyond the reach of the Sovereign's will, or of any influence save the causes of exclusion, provided in the Constitution itself.

The main points in which our Senate answers to the House of Lords, in the English system, are in being summoned by the Crown; in being indissoluble by the Crown; in their co-ordinate legislative powers, with the Commons, (with the same limitation as to the money bills). But our Senate has no judicial power either over its own members, or as a court of ultimate Appeal. Once gazetted, a Senator in Canada is as independent of the Crown, as a Peer in England, and his seat can only be forfeited by causes defined in the law—such as absence from his duties for two consecutive sessions, transfer of allegiance to another power, bankruptcy, or on conviction of treason or felony. The Canadian Senatorship is not hereditary; but it is a very noteworthy fact, that the Colonial delegates in conference, did return, I believe unanimously, to the principle of a nominative Upper House, after a fair trial had been had, in nearly all the Colonies, of a second elective chamber. (Hear, hear.)

From the Federal element in our government, the selection of our Senators is limited and conditioned, in a manner unknown in England, in the creation of Peers. The present number is fixed at 72; from the maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, 24 each; forming the true federal balance of our system. The Crown, however, for reasons of state, may add three or six to the present total,—the sectional proportions being still observed. In no event under this Act can our Senate exceed 78, at least until the admission of other territory. It is also enacted that the person summoned by the Crown to the Senate for every Province must be a resident of such province; while here in Quebec, he must in addition be a resident of the Senatorial division he is chosen for, or otherwise hold his property qualification ($4,000 in real estate), within such division.

Of this constitution of our Upper House, I do not pretend to prophecy the future experience; I do not presume to speak so early in the day of its fitness for the purpose it is intended to fulfil under the constitution; but I will repeat here what I have ventured to say already elsewhere, that if our Senate is not endangered by the abuse of executive patronage in the nomination of unfit or unworthy persons, I see no reason why it should not attract to itself, in time, the respect and confidence of the whole people of the Dominion. (Applause.) It is already a powerful and impressive member of the legislative body, and we all hope that the additions hereafter made to it, may bring an increase of power and reputation. [Applause.]

ACCLIMATISATION IN AUSTRALIA.

We have been looking over a file of Australian newspapers, principally the Melbourne *Yeoman* for 1864, and some numbers of its successor, the *Australasian*. There is a great deal about about acclimatisation in their columns; and the constant influx of animals from various parts of the world, continued now for a long series of years, should by this time have established numerous species in the several colonies, about which a report would now be extremely acceptable that should make us acquainted with the progress that has been thus far accomplished. We should be glad to learn to what extent the camels have now multiplied and are put to use, and what has been the amount of success with the llamas, alpacas, and vicunas which have been introduced. Of the last-named animal it appears that five were taken to New South Wales by Mr C. Ledger, being all that remained of eighty-three which he purchased from the native Peruvian vicuna-hunters in the years 1856-57-58. The most appropriate region for the introduction of the llama group, and especially for the vicuna, we should imagine to be the snow-clad Alps of New Zealand, provided that suitable pasture there exists for their maintenance. Of the deer tribe, as many as six different kinds appear to have bred, and most of them to be now fairly established. There are the British red and fallow deer, the Indian samua, axis, and hog-deer, and the Formosan species (*C. pseudaxis*), if not also the small kindred deer of Japan (*C. sika*). But the various gazelles and antelopes (so particularly well suited to the climate of the less fertile districts of Australia) do not appear to have been much thought of. The common Indian antelope (*Cervicapra bezoartica*), which is procurable in any reasonable number at Madras, is a game animal that would be sure to thrive and multiply rapidly if a dozen or more were turned loose in any fitting locality. It appears that the English hare has thriven and multiplied in Barwon Park, near Geelong, the seat of Mr Austin, and, if we mistake not, also in New Zealand. In the middle island of New Zealand the rabbit has actually multiplied so as to become a pest, and rewards are already offered for the destruction of them. In the *Castlemaine Advertiser* for October 14, 1864, the introduction of the rabbit is extolled as quite a boon to the population, the article being headed "A Most Useful New Industry." "We allude," writes the editor, "to the large rabbit-warren established by Messrs. Gravenord and others beyond Guildford. Upwards of two hundred acres of land, hill and dale, have been close-fenced in with seven-feet paling, sunk two feet in the ground, and originally about fifty couples of rabbits were turned out some two years ago. With the extrordinary fecundity for which 'bunny' is celebrated, those fifty have increased to 'as many thousands.'" Ordinary tame rabbits were probably turned out in this instance, but those in Barwon Park are the produce of imported English wild rabbits. Meanwhile the native game of the country appears to be increasing most prodigiously. "At one time," remarks Mr Gideon Lang, kangaroos seemed to disappear; then the settlers destroyed native dogs, and subsequently kangaroo dogs were killed, so that there was no check on the increase of kangaroos. In 1865 or 1866, in some parts, people began to remark a few kangroos hopping about, and it was not very long before they increased so as to become a nuisance. One squatter told me that he had, by means of pits dug by the side of fences, and other means killed 30,000 in three years in one run." It is an illustration of how completely the balance of nature might be upset: in destroying wild dogs they were making way for kangaroos which were far worse enemies. In an account of Gipp's Land and its animals, by Mr W. Lockhart Monton, we are told that, "as in other parts of the colony, the kangaroo and emu have of late years become very numerous in Gipp's Land. To so great an extent have their numbers increased, that some settlers are of opinion that they will take exclusive possession of some parts of the continent. The forest openings are the chief haunts of the kangaroos, but the emu still ventures to frequent the plains. The fencing-in of the squattering does not prevent them coming wherever they please." Accordingly, the destruction of their food-supply by Europeans can hardly now be adduced as a principal reason for the rapid disappearance of the human aborigines. Passing now to birds we find that pheasants have become exceedingly abundant in the vicinity of Auckland, in New Zealand, and more or less so in different parts of the Australian continent. Various francolins and partridges have been imported repeatedly, but to what extent they have multiplied we are unaware. Common British wild ducks (*Anas boschas*) appear to have succeeded, if not likewise some of their congeners, inclusive of the beautiful Carolina duck. Blackbirds and thrushes were first introduced some forty years ago into New South Wales, and latterly the importations have been numerous, not only of those favourite songsters, but of British skylarks and various finches. Sparrows have been introduced from England, India and China, those from the last-named country being the British tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*). We also read of numerous "Java sparrows" (*Padda oryzivora*) being turned loose which is a mistake, for we believe this bird of pleasing colour is exclusively a grain devourer. The common Indian house mainas (*Acridotheres tristis*), appear to have thriven, and this locust-eater is a useful introduction. If the colonists only knew the Indian shams (*Cittacincla macrourus*), they would make an earnest effort to introduce that prince of oriental feathered songsters, which might easily enough be accomplished. Of the importations, we remarked that of English foxes, which may help in due time to keep in check the kangaroo, as well as the pheasants and the rabbits. The hitherto successful introduction of the salmon need not here be further alluded to. "Taking stock" of the various animals introduced and more or less completely established in the several Australian colonies should be attempted, if only as a guide to the co-operative efforts of friends elsewhere.—*Land and Water.*

POPULAR CALIFORNIAN MINING SONG.

There was a man, Jim Green by name,
He struck a ledge and staked a claim,
Then came to town by the overland 'bus,
And corralled a scientific cuss.

"Professor, I should like to sport
An assay and a swell report;
I want you to crack up my rock
And take your dividend in stock."

The swell report was quickly done;
The ledge it was a fissure one,
Quite well-defined; and the ore it run
At the rate of a thousand dollars a ton.

Then Jim he got a bran new hat,
(The trader wouldn't take stock for that!)
And started, one of the steamer-days,
To sell in New York, and make a raise.

He mounted all his handsome things—
Two California diamond rings—
And a nugget breastpin on his shirt
Shed golden lustre o'er the dirt.

He landed and to Wall street went,
And there he found a nice old gent;
So Jim laid out to do his best,
And talked him till you couldn't rest.

"You he'n't no notion how great," says he,
"Our mineral resources be;
Jest one per cent. of what we get
Will pay this whole dam National debt.

"There s'n't a better cow to milk
Than a first-class mine (that s'n't a bilk);
She'll give you quarts"—and here he essayed—
"If that s'n't level, then bust my crust."

The nice old gent, he was no clam;
He had served a while with Uncle Sam,
And what he hadn't found out yet
Was mighty poor tailings, now, you bet!

So this old capital sharp told James
He often bought these first-class claims,
And if he froze to any feller,
It was a mineral property seller.

Then just to grease the bargain, Jim
Made out a quit-claim deed to him,
And, as a matter of form, agreed
To name one million in the deed.

In thirty days the thing was done;
And when Jim figured what he'd won,
He felt as cheap as a Yankee clock;—
Ten whiskey-straights *and the rest in stock!*

The stock he had promised not to sell
(How it happened, he couldn't tell—
He signed the documents in haste)
Until the company's stock was placed.

There was a board of rich trustees,
(A stock donation to each of these)
And they sold the share, on terms to please,
To twenty widows and ten D. D.'s.

A Brigadier was President;
The Treasurer was the Wall street gent;
And for economy, 'twas agreed,
The Treasurer only should be fee'd.

When Jim Green's turn to sell came round,
There was nary buyer to be found,
And the Treasurer kindly did advise
To hold his stock till it should rise.

"Look here," says Jim, "this thing's a shum;
I'm told your stock s'n't worth a dam!"
"My friend, in mining operations
There always are these fluctuations."

As time eloped, they failed to get
The process for the sulphuret,
And ere they solved that fatal doubt,
The blasted ledge had petered out!

The trustees all did abdicate;
The clergy preached man's lost estate;
The Treasurer took a foreign tour;
The Widows—Heaven protect the poor!

Jim Green upon a marble white
His name, and this: "Dead Broke," did write;
Then lay down in an onion bed
And pulled the tombstone over his head.

R. W. R.

Bogus Canadian 20 cent pieces are in circulation. They are a very fair imitation, and calculated to deceive unless closely inspected.

3,619 emigrants arrived at Australia last year, whose passage was paid by the Colonial Government, and all of whom held warrants for free grants of land.

Tennyson is the owner of the copyrights on his publications, and is said to get all his publishing done for a commission of fifteen per cent.

In 1866 Nova Scotia had a deficiency in ordinary receipts and expenditures of $183,307, and if we add the same paid out that year for Railways, and Provincial Notes, of $360,918 it makes a total deficiency of 1,044,225, the actual sum expended over receipts for that year. Add to this the extra amount which Nova Scotia would have had to pay, for the building of her Railways, and her proportion of the interest on the Intercolonial, had union not taken place; and what would have been the result? An increased tariff, much higher than the present Dominion tariff. It is by such suppressions of facts, that the great majority of the people of Nova Scotia have been deceived.