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HYMN TO THE PEOPLE.

BY C. D. STUART.

Not to be blest with warrior strength,
To wield the sword and wear the glaive,
Or rise to conqueror's fame at length,
Proclaims the good or makes the brave.

To have the power to bide the scorn,
And rise above the hate and strife
Of those to wealth and title born,
Is the crown'd courage of our life.

What are the swords that prop a king—
The banners in his army's van—
To strength of soul, that dares to spring
And show the monarch in the man?

Kings and the mightiest men of arms,
Strong as the heads of realms they bide,
Sport as they may with fortune's charms,
They are like leaves upon the tide.

In dim old sepulchres they lie,
The feast of silence and decay,
While the true world-heart beateth high
And thrones itself upon to-day.

Give me the man whose hands have tossed
The corn-seed to the mellow soil,
Whose feet the forest depths have crossed,
Whose brow is nobly crown'd with toil.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

Author of 'The Bride of an Evening,' 'The Deserted Wife,' etc., etc.

[CONTINUED.]

'Have you got through?' asked the man at the door, tapping impatiently.

'No, no,' said I, as directed.

He resumed his tramping up and down, and I went back to my patient. She beckoned me to come close, and whispered—

'Save my child! the living one I mean! hide her! oh, hide her from him! When he demands the babe, give him the poor little dead one—he cannot hurt that! And he will not know there was another. Oh! hide and save my child.'

'Master, I was used to queer doings, but this was a little the queerest. But it I was to conceal that second child in order to save it, it was necessary to stop its mouth, for it was squalling like a wild cat. So I took a vial of paragoric from my pocket and give it a drop, and it went off to sleep like an angel. I wrapped it up warm and lay it along with my shawl and bonnet, in a dark corner. Just then the man rapped again.

'Come in, master,' said I.

'No, bring me the babe,' he said.

'I took up the dead infant. Its mother kissed its brow and dropped tears upon its little cold face; and I carried it to the man outside.

'Is it asleep?' the villain asked me.

'Yes, master,' said I, as I put it well wrapped up, in his arms, 'very sound asleep.'

'So much the better,' said the knave, walking away.

'I bolted the door and went back to my patient. With her free hand she seized mine and pressed it to her lips, and then hold up her left hand, pointed to the wedding ring upon her third finger.

'Draw it off and keep it,' she said; 'conceal the child under your shawl, and take her with you when you go; save her and your fortune shall be made.'

'I declare, master, I hadn't time to think, before I heard one of them wretches rap at the door.

'Come! get ready to go,' he said.

'She also beckoned me. I hastened to her. With eager whispers and imploring gestures she prayed me to take her ring and save her child.

'But you,' said I—'who is to attend you?'

'I do not know nor care! Save her!'

'The rapping continued. I ran to the corner where I had left my things. I put on my bonnet, made a sort of a sling around my neck of the silk handkerchief, opened the large part of it like a horse-nock and laid the little sleeping babe there. Then I folded my big shawl around my breast and nobody any the wiser. The rapping was very impatient.

'I am coming,' said I.

'Remember!' whispered the poor girl.

'I will,' said I, and went and opened the door. There stood t'other willian with his head covered with black crape. I dreamt of nothing but blackheaded demons for six months afterward.

'Are you ready?' says he.

'Yes, your worship,' says I.

'Come along, then.'

'And binding another silk handkerchief round my eyes, he led me along.

'Instead of my mule a carriage stood near the horse block.

'Get in,' says he, holding the pistil to my ears by way of an argument.

I got in. He jumped up upon the driver's seat, and we drove like the wind. In another direction from which we come, in course, for there was no carriage road there. The carriage whirled along at such a rate it made me quite giddy. At last it stopped again. The man in the mask got down and opened the door.

'Where are you taking me?' says I.

'Be quiet,' says he, 'or——' and with that he put the pistil to my cheek, ordered me to get out, take the bandage from my eyes, and walk before him. I did so, and saw dimly that we were in a part of the country that I was never at before. We were in a dark road through a thick forest. On the left side of the road, in a clearing, stood an old house; a dim light was burning in a lower window.

'Go on in there,' said the willian, putting the pistil to the back of my head. As the door stood ajar I went into a narrow, dark passage, the man all the while at my back. He opened a door on the left side, and made me go into a dark room. Just then the unfortunate child, that had been moving restlessly began to wail. Well it might, poor starved thing!

'What's that?' says the miscreant, under his breath and stopping short.

''It aint nothing sir,' says I, and 'hush-h-h' to the babby. But the poor little wretch raised a squall.

''What is the meaning of this?' says he. 'Where did that child come from? Way the demon don't you speak?' and with that he seized me again by the scruff of the neck and shook me.

''Oh, Master, for the love of heaven don't,' says I, 'this is only a poor, unfortunate infant as its parients wanted to get outen the way, and hired me to take care on. And I have had it wrapped up under my shawl all the time 'cept when I was in your house, when I put it to sleep in the corner.

''Humph! and you had that child concealed under your shawl when I first stopped you in the woods?'

'In course,' Master,' says I.

''Whose is it?'

''Master,' says I, 'it's—it's a dead secret, for I hadent another lie ready.

'He broke out in a rude, scornful laugh, and seemed not half to believe me and yet not to care about questioning me too closely. He then made me sit down then in the dark, and went out and turned the key on me.—I wet my fingers with the paragoric and put it to the babby's lips to quiet its pains of hunger. Then I heard a whispering in the next room. Now my eyesight never was good, but to make up for it I believe I had the sharpest ears that ever was, and I don't think anybody could have heard that whispering on me. I saw a little glimmer of light through the chinks that showed me where the door was, and so I crept up to it and put my ear to the key hole. Still they whispered so low that no ears could hear them but my sharp ones. They was talking about seeing some woman and child. I should 'ave been uneasy if they hadn't called the woman Kate. My willain offered [illegible] dollars, but t'other willian told my [illegible]

ashore, and we was carried off out to sea, though I cried, and 'splained, and postulated all the time.

'Now, sir, come a strange providence, which the very thoughts of it might convert a heathen! We had been to sea about five days when a dreadful storm riz. I tell you, marster, that looked like the wrath of God! I hugged the baby to my breast—and went to praying as hard as ever I could pray.

'Presently I felt an awful shock, as if Heaven and earth had come together, and then everybody screaming, 'She's struck! She's struck!' I felt the vessel trembling like a live creatur, and the water a pouring in everywhere. I hugged the baby and scrambled up the companion way to the deck. It was pitch dark, and I heard every man rushing toward one side of the vessel.

'A flash of lightning, that made everything as bright as day again, showed me that they were all taking to the boat. I rushed after, calling to them to save me and the baby. But no one seemed to hear me; they were all too busy trying to save themselves and keep others out of the boat, and cursing and swearing and hollering that there was no more room—that the boat would be swamped, and so on. And me and the baby and a poor sailor lad and the black cook were left behind to perish.

'But, marster, as it turned out, we who was left to die, were the only ones saved. We watched after that boat with longing eyes, though we could only see it when the lightening flashed. And every time we saw it it was farther off. At last, marster, a flash of lightening showed us the boat as far off as ever, we could see her capsized and beaten hither and thither by the wild waves—its crew had perished.

'Marster, as soon as the sea had swallowed up that wicked captain and crew, the wind died away, the waves fell, and the storm lulled—just as if it had done what it was sent to do and was satisfied. The wreck—where we poor forlorn ones stood—the wreck that had shivered and trembled with every wave that struck it—until we had feared it would break up every minute, became still and firm on its sandbar, as a house on dry land.

'Daylight came at last. And a little after sunrise we saw a sail bearing down upon us. We could not signal the sail, but by the mercy of Providence she saw us and lay to, and sent off a boat, and picked its up and took us on board—me and the baby, and the cook and the sailor lad.

'It was a foreign vessel, and we could not understand a word what they said, nor they us. All we could do was by signs. But they were very good to us, dried our clothes and gave us breakfast, and made us lie down and rest. And then put about and continued their course. The sailor lad—Herbert Greyson—soon found out and told me that they were bound for New York. And, in fact, marster, in about ten days we made that port.

'Well, marster, I aint a gwine to bother you with telling you of how I toiled and struggled along in that great city—first living out as a servant, and afterwards renting a room and taking in washing and ironing—aye! how I toiled and struggled—for ten—long—years, hoping for the time to come when I should be able to return to this neighborhood, where I was known, and expose the evil deeds of them willians, and for this cause I lived on toiling and struggling, and laying up money penny by penny.

'No one ever he'ped me but the lad Herbert Greyson. Whenever he came from sea, he sought me out, and made a little present to me or Cap.

'Cap, marster, was Capitola, the child. The reason I gave her that name was because on that ring I had drawn from the masked mother's hand were the two names—Eugene—Capitola.

'Well, marster, the last time Herbert Greyson came home, he gave me five dollars, and that, with what I had saved, was enough to pay my passage to Norfolk.

'I left my little Cap in the care of the people of the house—she was big enough to pay for her keep in work—and I took passage for Norfolk. When I got there I fell ill, spent all my money, and was at last taken to the poor house. Six months passed away before I was discharged, and then six more before I had earned and saved money enough to pay my way on here.

'I reached here three days ago, and found a wheat field growing where my cottage fire used to burn, and all my old cronies dead, all except old Hat, who has received and given me shelter. Sir, my story is done—make what you can of it,' said the invalid, jerking down in her bed as if utterly exhausted.

Old Hurricane, whose countenance had expressed emotions as powerful as they were various while listening to this tale, now arose, stepped cautiously to the door, drew the bolt, and coming back, bent his head and asked—

'What more of the child?'

'Cap, sir! I have not heard a word of Cap since I left her to try and hunt out her friends. But any one interested in her might inquire for her at Mrs. Simmons, laundress, No. 8 Rag Alley.'

'You say the names upon that ring were—Eugene—Capitola?'

'Yes, sir, they were.'

'Have you that ring about you?'

'No, master. I thought it was best, in case of accidents, to leave it with the child.'

'Have you told her any part of this strange history?'

'Nommister, not hinted it; she was too young for such a confidence.'

'You were right. Had she any mark upon her person by which she could be identified?'

'Yes, master, a very strange one. In the middle of her left palm was the perfect image of a crimson hand, about half an inch in length. There was also another, Herbert Greyson, to please me, marked upon her fore arm in India ink her name and birthday—'Capitola, Oct. 31st, 1832.'

'Right. Now tell me, my good soul, do you know, from what you were enabled to observe, what house that was where Capitola was born?'

'I am on my oath—No sir, I do not know; but——'

'You suspect?'

The woman nodded.

'It was——,' said old Hurricane, stooping and whispering a name that was heard by no one but the sick woman.

She nodded again, with a look of intense meaning.

'Does your old hostess here, Hat, know or suspect anything of this story?' inquired Major Warbled.

'Not a word. No soul but yourself has heard it.'

'That is right! Still be discreet! If you would have the wicked punished and the innocent protected, be silent and wary.—Have no anxiety about the girl. What man can do for her will I do and quickly! And now, good creature, day is actually dawning. You must seek repose. And I must call the parson in and return home. I will send Mrs. Confiment over with food, wine, medicine, clothing, and every comfort that your condition require,' said Old Hurricane, rising, and calling in the clergyman, with whom he soon after left the hut for home.

They reached Hurricane Hall in time for an early breakfast, which the astonished housekeeper had prepared, and for which their night adventures had certainly given them a good appetite.

Major Warbled kept his word, and as soon as breakfast was over he dispatched his confidant with a carriage fitted with [illegible] for the sick woman. But they met a funeral. In a couple of hours the [illegible] confined with the twin infants was dead. The fatal excitement that had un-

abled her to tell so long and dreadful a tale, had been the last flaring up of the flame of life, that almost immediately went out.

'I am not sorry, upon the whole, for now I shall have the game in my own hands!' muttered Old Hurricane to himself—'Ah! Gabrielle Le Noir! better you had cast yourself down from the highest rock of this range and been dashed to pieces below, than have thus fallen into my power.

So far we have followed the lovely heroine and her friends; but the foregoing is all that we can publish in our columns. The remainder of the narrative can only be found in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, which can be obtained at all the periodical stores where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the Ledger, dated February 12, and in it you will get the continuation of the narrative from where it leaves off here. If there are no bookstores or news offices convenient to where you reside, the publisher of the Ledger will send you a copy by mail if you will send him five cents in a letter. Address Robert Bonner, Ledger office, 44 Ann street, New York. This story grows more and more interesting as it progresses.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, Jan. 18.

The political horizon is becoming clearer, but confidence has received a shock which all the Emperors in the world would find difficulty in repairing.

Every one is now waiting for the meeting of the English Parliament on the 3rd of February, and the opening of the French Chambers on the 7th. As the Derby Ministry have proclaimed their 'confidential' relation with Louis Napoleon, they will be called to a severe reckoning, since it will not do for them to plead ignorance of his intentions. No doubt, however they will provide against the emergency, by getting some very pacific assurances from his Majesty, who now finds, according to general rumor, that the storm he has raised has been rather premature.

His own address to the four French Chambers to be delivered four days afterward, will afford a further opportunity for stilling the prevailing agitation. It seems to be an ascertained fact that the feeling of the industrial population of France, is at the present moment decidedly against war, and the manifestations to that effect are said to have been so strong as to convince the Emperor he has made a mistake, which he must correct without loss of time. But it has been made equally manifest that on the part of the junior officers of the army there is an impatience for action, which will shortly become ungovernable and override both Emperor and people. The best informed persons in Paris, while they now assert with great confidence that everything will be smoothed over for the present, are equally positive that war cannot be long averted. The preparations still going on at all points, give sufficient proof on that head.

But to the minds of a large number of persons in this country, the belief is indomitable that whenever it shall be found that a struggle can no longer be delayed, England will be the object of attack. Entertaining this foregone conclusion it is easy for any one to see in all the movements of the French fleet and army, as well as in the diplomatic advances in every quarter, a concise scheme tending to the common end.

Even the attitude lately taken against Italy may be turned to account in this way. On the pretext of demanding reforms for the oppressed people, the co-operation of England has perhaps been sought, and just to the extent that our Ministers may have been entrapped into expressions of sympathy with that object, shall we have contrived to alienate Austria and Germany from our side. Already, by drawing forth strong statements from our press, in favor of England remaining neutral in case of Austria being attacked, the Emperor Napoleon has succeeded in giving that power reason to believe that she has nothing to expect from us. It will, therefore be impossible for us to complain if, during an attack by France upon ourselves, the Austrians should imitate our neutral policy. In this mode we are being cunningly cut off from all help. Russia has already been secured. The Italians have been taught that France is their only friend. Spain is entirely ruled by inspirations from the Tuileries. Persia is thronged with French officers, waiting to lead the armies of the Shah whenever the signal may be given, and Egypt is always under French control. Portugal has been taught that she must submit, and Belgium saw Holland know too well the weakness of their position, to refuse any behests of their aggressive neighbor. To secure the concurrence, or at all events the neutrality, of Germany was the only remaining task. This effected, the combination will be perfect and the dream of the first Napoleon to unite all Europe against us will at length seemingly be realized. The plan is splendid, and although of course no Englishman would doubt for an instant the ultimate character of its termination, the first clash of its might against us would probably prove the most severe trial any nation was ever called upon to sustain.

Consols at the last date were quoted 95½, and they have closed this evening at 96¼.

The Bank of England have just agreed to lend a sum equal to 15,000,000 to the Metropolitan Board of Works at 3½ per cent., to be expended during the next three or four years in completing the main drainage of London, and the purification of the Thames. The loan is guaranteed by the government, and principal and interest are to be met by the annual rate equal to 1½ per cent upon the value of all real estate in London. At present this tax will produce about $800,000 a year, the estimate is that the entire loan will be paid in about thirty years.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Opinions as to peace or war still fluctuate, but the preponderance of belief is that the French Emperor is desirous of withdrawing from his recent movements, as far as he can do so without falling almighty from the tone of menace to that of prudence.

It is among the necessities of this position that the House should be kept idle for some little time longer to great uncertainties. A positive declaration, sufficient to restore immediate confidence, would involve apparent humiliation. Moreover, after the encouragement to insurrection given to the Italians, it would be dangerous in more ways than one to let them and themselves suddenly deserted.

Accordingly, if a reassuring statement appears one day in the acknowledged official organ, it is followed on the next by some remarks in the semi-official journals almost of an opposite tendency. 'There is nothing to justify alarm,' says the Monitour, and the writer experiences an improvement. 'Do not be too ready to believe in a pacific solution,' says the Patrie or the Presse, and then comes a decline. The public are thus gradually prepared, so that a decision may be ultimately adopted one way or the other without appearing contradictory. At the same time the gentlemen who surround the throne, and who are in the secret of each preconcerted turn, are gladified by opportunities to operate for the rise or fall, and replenish the exhausted purse.

—The Emperor can do no wrong. Whenever he offers upon a new course of policy, he has always a scapegoat to dedicate to the

case of failure. If some intrigue has to be explained or denied, it was all in consequence of His Majesty being away from Paris. If an act of repression has been too sharp, it was adopted by a perverse Minister of the interior in direct opposition to the imperial wish. If a revival of the slave trade is suspected, the possibility of such a thing must be met by the most anxious inquiry.—If a foreign state has been needlessly insulted by a paragraph in the Monitour, it must be explained as an 'inadvertence' on the part of its editor, and if matters should go worse, there must be a talk of installing the pacific M. de Persigny in the place of the aggressive Count Walewski.—Everything that emanates from the Emperor personally, always proves successful in itself, and satisfactory to Europe. It is only when he turns his back or shuts his eyes for a moment that affairs go wrong.—How inestimable is the value of such a monarch in the present condition of the continent. It how turns out that the war cry against Austria was never promoted by His Majesty. It is Prince Napoleon—the bridegroom of the Prince of Savoy—that is the fermenter of the mischief. As he is an ardent democrat, having set with the Mountain party in the days when his cousin swore to maintain the republic who so lit to raise the standard of Italian liberation. The Presse and Patrie are under his influence, and express only his views.—How can the Emperor prevent such a result?

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS ACT—LEGAL DOUBTS.

The 4th section of the act for the Registration of Voters (22 Vic., c. 82) direct the clerk of every municipality in Upper Canada to make out in duplicate, an alphabetical list of voters and to certify by oath or affirmation to the correctness of the list, and one duplicate, so certified, he is to keep among the records of the municipality, and the other, so certified, he is to deliver to the Clerk of the Peace, and all such lists shall be completed and delivered as aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of October in each year.

The act was not passed till August, and its purport was not generally understood before the 1st October, and in many townships the rolls were not made up in time. The question arises whether the township officers are disenfranchised by the delay of the clerk. On the best legal advice, we are enabled to say that they are not, the clause as to time is merely directory only. The clerk does not do his duty if he delays, but he has not received the power of nullifying the electoral rights of the people by either his negligence or his willful misconduct. There is a known distinction, as Lord Mansfield remarked in one case, [R. vs. Loxdale Burr, 447] 'between cases which are of the essence of a thing required to be done by an Act of Parliament, and clauses merely directory. The precise time in many cases is not of the essence.' The books are full of cases of this kind. Many of the cases are collected by Sir F. Dwaris (p. 606-612 of the 2nd edition of his Treatise on Statutes.) Several cases are also mentioned in the argument and judgments in the late case of the Queen vs. the Mayor and assessors of Rochester, 7 E. and B, 910., S. C. on appeal, 8th June, N. S., 1227. The following opinion, given by Mr. Wilson, Q. C. settles the point, supported as it is, by the opinions of other equally eminent lawyers:—

'With respect to the statute 22 Vic., cap. 82, for defining the elective franchise providing for registration of voters and for other purposes,' and the questions submitted to me upon the same, I beg leave to say that, in my opinion, the assessment roll may be completed and delivered by the clerk—and ought (if not before then done) to be completed and delivered, notwithstanding the first day of October has gone by. The statute, in naming that day, is merely directory—so that if the clerk fail to perform his work in time, he will be responsible for his default—the day is fixed for his guidance—but his default is not, therefore, necessarily to affect or to exclude the electors from exercising their franchise. When the clerk of the municipality is himself the Deputy Returning Officer, he is bound to go by the duplicate list which he retained, and whether he had delivered one to the Clerk of the Peace before or after the 1st of October, and if he reject the vote of any qualified person because of the non-delivery of the roll before that day, he will submit himself to an action for damages at the instance of any one aggrieved, and to have an indictment for his offence as against the public. I have no doubt, also, that the clerk of the Peace is bound to give a certified copy of the assessment roll to any one properly applying for it, although he received the roll after the 1st of October, and that he also would be amenable to a criminal prosecution, and possibly to a civil action for his refusal to give it. I think also (although I cannot say my opinion is formed with certainty upon this point) that if no list be completed and delivered according to the statute, the electors are nevertheless entitled to vote, but I am perfectly satisfied that if there be such a roll, in fact, however late it may have been delivered, that the right of voting free does exist, and may be exercised as freely as if the day had been literally observed.

'It would be monstrous if so important a right as the election of representatives to Parliament were to be placed in the power of any man, or of any set of men, who by ignorance or neglect, caprice, or wickedness, might even by possibility abuse so invaluable a privilege, unless by the very clearest and unequivocal language which could be used, and so that no one could, even by chance, misunderstand it.

'No doubt the Legislature could deliver over the rights of the people to the clerk of the municipality, but it requires very little argument to show that such a delegation, so extensive in its nature, so dangerous in its exercise, and so entirely without remedy, if abused, cannot be inferred or implied, but must be plainly and affirmatively granted. And certainly nothing in the statute could be produced to warrant such an extraordinary claim or so preposterous a doctrine.

'ADAM WILSON.

Toronto, Feb. 7, 1859.

The Grand Bonspiel at Toronto.

The grand curling bonspiel between the East and the West, which has excited so much attention among the brethren of the channel stone, for the last few weeks, came off yesterday on the bay, nearly opposite the location of the Grand Trunk Railway. The preliminary arrangements were all made by the members of the Toronto Club, under the immediate superintendence of their indefatigable secretary, John Hutcheson, Esq., and the manner in which they performed this duty excited the admiration of all who competed in the great match.—Every train which arrived at the Union Depot brought its quota of players, accompanied by their curling stones and brooms, and upon the arrival on the cars from Hamilton, nearly before 12 o'clock, a special train was in waiting to convey the curlers to the vantage ground. When they had all mustered on the ice, the scene presented was of the livelier description. Skips were to be seen in all directions collecting their forces for the coming contest, and the warm receptions which the members of the va-

FRENCH CONSUL IN CANADA.—The British Government has accepted the nomination of M. Billaudon, as French Consul in Canada. The new consul will take up his residence in Quebec.

rious clubs gave to those with whom they had on former occasions competed for local superiority, was pleasing in the extreme. The staid old players, who had won laurels on the other side of the Atlantic, were to be seen earnestly scanning the ice, and carefully noting any irregularities or roughness, so as to avoid these themselves and also to caution those of their own side to beware of the treacherous places. The necessary preliminaries being completed, play was commenced about one o'clock, there being 42 rinks engaged, numbering in the aggregate 168 players. On the ice the utmost equality prevails, as if the level, square, and compass were laid down. The clergyman who had laid aside his books, was pitted against the hardy backwoodsman, and the medical gentleman and the successful merchant were arrayed against the sturdy farmer from Fergus or Flamboro'; and, as a general thing, the latter proved themselves the better men: although the nice precision with which some of our Toronto merchants placed their stones on the ice, and the dexterity with which they took the 'Put' was highly creditable in every respect. It would, however, be invidious to particularize where all was excellent: and the skill displayed yesterday in almost every rink, would not have discredited some of the 'crack' clubs of Scotland, even the far-famed Auldoch itself. Of course on such an occasion the Scotch language predominates; and it was truly amusing to hear some of those who were not 'native or to the manor born,' ejaculate the gutturals, while the fair ladies who occupied the sleighs which surrounded the rinks, were none the less amused when some of the old Scotchmen would call out in good broad Scotch to one of their party, 'Gie this chap a rap Tammas,' pointing to a stone, 'and ye'll lie shot yer'sel.' Or, 'tak a wick aff this ane an' ye'll lie on the 'tee.'' In many instances the latter fine movement was accomplished, and the loud huzza of the winning players as the shot was declared a 'pat-lid,' called forth bursts of laughter and applause from the large number of spectators, who appeared to take as much interest in the proceedings as the contestants themselves. It was arranged that there should be a cessation of hostilities for half-an-hour to part ake of dinner, which had been provided by Messrs. Smith, Brothers, at the Don Station; but such was the earnestness with which the greater portion of the players had entered into the match, that not more than one-sixth availed themselves of the opportunity to refresh the inner man. A substantial-looking old farmer from Scarboro', exclaimed, on the subject being mentioned, that they 'were pair curlers if they couldna curl a' afternoon without their dinner.' The day was all that could be desired, and the ice, although in several of the rinks not exactly what a 'keen' curler would choose, was on the whole satisfactory; and at the termination of the Bonspiel at half-past five, every player on the ice expressed himself highly pleased with the day's proceedings. The Secretary having gathered in the returns, the players were informed that the West was a-head about eighty. And the good humor with which those of the East took their defeat, would almost lead one to imagine, that the 'pleasure is as great in being beaten as to beat.' The special train being in waiting to convey the party to the Union Depot, in a few minutes they arrived at that station, when each 'took aff his several way, resolved to meet some ither day'—all highly delighted with their trip to Toronto, and the success of the first grand Bonspiel on a large scale between the East and the West. The following are the names of the clubs represented, with the names of the players, and the number scored in each rink:—

RINK No. 1.

East.	West.
Scarboro'.	Ontario, Hamilton.
Allan Watt,	W. Prigg,
James Robertson,	H. B. Bull,
Wm. Young	R. W. Nicholl,
R. Cunningham,	A. Burns,
(Skip) 12.	(Skip) 41.

No 2.

Burlington.	Guelph.
Robert Douglas,	J. Elmsley,
James Bruce,	G. Laprair,
George Jarvies,	D. Kennedy,
J. Addison,	W. Congalton,
(Skip) 27.	(Skip) 11.

No. 3.

Bowmanville.	Ontario, Hamilton.
T. Brodie, sen.,	Dr. Craigie,
J. Brodie,	John Riddell,
R. Brodie,	W. McMillan,
J. Brodie, jr.,	G. Denholm,
(Skip) 27.	(Skip) 23.

No. 4.

Guelph.	Fergus.
A. Armstroug,	J. Davie,
R. Rogers,	W. Anderson,
A. Emsley,	J. Cattanach,
T. Macrae (Skip) 23.	J. Perry (Skip) 18.

No. 5.

Scarboro'.	Ancaster.
J. Laurie,	A. Caulder,
A. Glindinning,	R. Caulder,
A. Malcom,	W. Caulder,
A. Glendinning,	J. Caulder,
(Skip) 16.	(Skip) 32.

No. 6.

Scarboro'.	West Flamboro'.
W. Purdie,	J. Fraser,
A. Fleming,	J. Weir,
R. Thomson,	W. Haynes,
And. Fleming,	D. W. Crooks,
(Skip) 17.	(Skip) 27.

No. 7.

Bowmanville.	Guelph.
D Mackay.	H. Gartshore,
J. Mactavish,	W. Mordan,
J. Murdoch,	T. J. Miller,
D. Mactavish,	J. White,
(Skip) 30.	(Skip) 15.

No. 8.

Guelph.	W. Flamboro'
A. Robertson,	A. Siamon,
R. Galbraith,	W. Miller,
T. Pearson,	T. Walker,
P. Gow (Skip) 27.	A. Crooks (Skip) 42.

No. 9.

Toronto.	Ancaster.
Ang. Cameron,	R. Gibson,
Geo. Ewart,	W. Une,
J. O. Heward,	J. Metcol,
J. Helliwell,	J. Gibson,
(Skip) 27.	(Skip) 21.

No. 10.

A. Macpherson,	J. Barclay,
R. Malcolm,	J. Webster,
J. Cousins,	J. Orme,
J. Ewart,	A. Robinson,
(Skip) 25.	(Skip) 28.

No. 11.

Newcastle.	Ontario, Hamilton.
H. Renwick,	J. Turner,
J. Stark,	W. Harvey,
J. Dixon,	J. B. Ellison,
L. A. McNaughton,	Sam. Paton,
(Skip) 24.	(Skip) 26.

No. 12.

Scarboro'.	London.
W. Clark,	P. Macrae,
W. Clark,	F. B. Beddome,
H. Clark,	J. G. Home,
J. Gibson, (Skip) 26.	J. Moffat, (Skip) 26.

No. 13.

Toronto.	Dundas.
Lieut. Fletcher,	W. Bothwick,
A. Rough,	A. Perry,
P. Wallace,	D. Anderson,
Jas. Rough,	Jno. Gartshore.
(Skip) 9.	(Skip) 31.

No. 14.

Scarboro'.	W. Flamboro'.
J. Torance.	W. Beard,
J. Stobbo,	W. D. Donaldson,
J. Greig,	J. Orr,
A. Young, (Skip) 14	D. Fraser, (Skip) 19

No. 15.

Bowmanville.	Dundas.
J. Wier,	J. Maclariane,
A. Lawrie,	J. Scott,
W. Williamson,	A. Balmie,
R. Lawrie, (Skip) 20	A. Cowal, (Skip) 21

No. 16.

Newcastle.	Fergus.
R. Smith,	Jas. Wilson,
W. Renwick,	W. Black,
A. S. Milligan,	R. Johnstone,
W. Renwick, (Skip) 23	J. L. Smith (Skip) 8

No. 17.

Bowmanville.	Ancaster.
Thomas Shaw,	A. Renton,
F. Cubbu,	W. Renton,
M. Odell,	A. Caulder,
R. Dorans, (Skip) 14	T. Caulder (Skip) 41

No. 18.

Toronto.	Fergus.
D. Forbes,	J. Dixon,
J. Bayne,	J. Morris,
J. Sheldon,	R. Allen,
J. Hutchison,	Thomas Clark,
(Skip) 31	(Skip) 8

No. 19.

Toronto.	Fergus.
D. Bansley,	T. Hewer,
R. Mitchell,	J. Cannon,
J. Dick,	W. King,
D. Forbes (Skip) 24	J. Cannon, (Skip) 25

No. 20.

Burlington.	Fergus.
W. Dixon,	J. Ferguson,
D. Benedict,	W. Pattison,
J. Douglas,	M. Anderson,
J. Jardine (Skip) 12	H. Michie, (Skip) 37

No. 21.

Montreal.	Ontario, Hamilton.
J. Shuter,	J. MacIntyre,
A. Law,	J. W. Inman,
H. Budden,	Jno. Young,
Jas. Tyre, (Skip) 23	F. W. Gates (Skip) 13

East	451
West	533
Majority in favour of the West	82

Globe of Wednesday.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

REGISTRATION OF DEBENTURES.

Colonel Prince presented a petition from the County Council of Middlesex, praying for an amendment of the Act passed last session, providing for the Registration of Municipal Debentures.

THE TECUMSETH ELECTION.

Mr. Patton presented a petition from Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., protesting against the election of Mr. McDonald, as a member of the Legislative Council for the electoral division of Tecumseth. The hon. gentleman in bringing up the petition, remarked that it was the first one of the kind that had ever been presented to the House. Some doubt existed as to the proper course to be pursued in this matter; whether the proceedings of the county judges should be held by the House as correct, or whether the House would be bound to act according to the law of 1851. To provide in either case against misunderstanding this petition had been made out.—It will be found that all the required legal forms had been observed—both the forms required by the Act of 1851 and also those of the Act of 1857—so that it remained with the House to say under which Act proceedings should be taken.

The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the accounts of the Quebec Savings' Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1858.

Mr. Dessaulles gave notice that on Wednesday next he would enquire of the Government why the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada has not been completed in pursuance of 20 Vic. c. 44 by the appointment of a fifth judge. Also, that on Tuesday he will enquire of the Government why the office of Solicitor General for Upper Canada has remained vacant for more than a year, and the same office in Lower Canada for the last two months, and whether the Government intend, in view of the increase of the public business, to appoint immediately two Solicitors General with seats in the Cabinet. Also, that on Tuesday next he will move that an humble address be presented to his Excellency, praying that a statement of the tenders for the erection of court-houses in Lower Canada be prepared for the information of this House, said statement to contain the names of the parties tendering and their proposed sureties, and the prices asked for the works by the respective parties who tendered, and to show to whom the works were ultimately given, at what prices and on what security.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. Campbell moved that a Select Committee of this House be appointed to inquire into the state of the law upon Bankruptcy and Insolvency in this Province; and report what changes are desirable, in order to secure to creditors an equal distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors; and to relieve such debtors as have or may, by complete surrender of their assets and otherwise, present a reasonable claim to be relieved from their liabilities; and that such Select Committee consist of Messieurs Patton, Tessier, Renaud, Simpson, Perry, Dessaulles, and the mover. In support of this motion he said it was generally admitted as desirable that some mode of giving relief to insolvent but honest debtors should be devised. He thought it might be done, and for this purpose he had brought in this motion.

Mr. Moore suggested it should be an instruction to the Committee, 'to report by bill, or otherwise,' as that would expedite the business.

Mr. Campbell was willing to adopt the suggestion, and would further move that the name of the Commissioner of Crown Lands be added to the Committee.

Mr. Vankoughnet admitted the desirability of some enactment to give relief to honest debtors who had neither means nor prospect of being able to pay their obligations. He would also add that if such a law could be devised it should be made to apply to both sections of the Province.

The motion was then passed as amended.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Municipal Debentures Registration Bill; Joint Stock Road Companies Amendment Bill. These two orders were discharged. Mr. Campbell stated it was necessary to do so from the present state of matters in the other House, but it was right the country should know that the delay was not due to the Legislative Council.

The House then adjourned.

Toronto, Feb. 10th.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. After the formal business, Mr. Campbell introduced a bill for the amendment of the Act under color of which what is called the 'double shuffle,' was effected in July last. Mr. Campbell's bill provides that unless the resigning ministers accept any other office in the Cabinet immediately upon such resignation, he shall not be permitted to avail himself of the provision exonerating him from the necessity of vacating his seat and seeking re-election. The House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 10th.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. The debate on the address was continued last night after the departure of the report. The leading speakers were, on the ministerial side—Messrs. McMaken, Talbot, Daley and Ferguson. On the opposition side Mr. Merritt and the Hon. George Brown, who kept the floor from half-past 8 o'clock until a quarter to 1, when the House adjourned.

After the presentation of petitions having no general public interest, the members of the election committee were sworn, and the debate on the address was resumed by Mr. Galt, who was speaking when the report left.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOVEABLE FESTIVALS OF 1859.—It is well-known that Ash Wednesday, Easter, and Whitsuntide do not occur at the same dates every year, but that they are variable within certain limits, comprising a period of upwards of a month. If the exact date of the death of our Saviour were known, there could be no doubt about the date of Easter, which regulates the other moveable holydays; but all we learn from tradition is that the crucifixion occurred a short time after the vernal equinox, and immediately after a full moon. The question of fixing the period of Easter was first agitated at the Nicean Council in the year 325. Ascension-day and Whitsuntide were equally unknown; but, according to tradition, the former had taken place 40 days after Easter, and the latter 50. The astronomical data afforded by tradition being too vague to solve the problem, the Council decided that every year Easter should be celebrated on the Sunday after the first full moon which should occur after the 20th of March. Hence it follows that no full moon occurring before the 21st of March can be taken into account, and that Easter can never take place before the 22nd of that month. In our century there has been but one Easter falling on that date—viz., that of 1818. In 1856, the full moon happening to fall on a Friday (March 21), Easter occurred on the Sunday following (23d.) In general circumstances leading to place Easter in the month of March are much rarer than those which make it fall in April; for, out of the 58 Easters of our century only 14 have occurred in March. The latest date possible is the 25th of April; for, should there be a full moon on the 20th of March, then the Paschal full moon will occur 20 days later—that is, on the 18th of April—and should it so happen that that day were a Sunday, the celebration of Easter could only take place on the Sunday following,—viz., the 25th. In 1851 Easter fell on the 20th; in 1810, 1831, and 1836, on the 22nd; in 1848 on the 23rd; and in 1859 it will occur on the 24th, a very rare case. Easter being once fixed, all the other holydays are easily determined. Thus, the Sunday called Quinquagesima, being the 7th Sunday before Easter, takes place on the 6th of March, when the Carnival begins; Ash Wednesday falls on the 9th; Ascension-day and Whitsunday have already been mentioned; the Trinity, eight days after the latter (June 19), and the following Thursday Corpus Christi-day. Several Catholic feast days are also determined by the date of Easter.

EASTER AND TH