RULES FOR SAILING ON THE CANADIAN WATERS—BOTH BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN VESSELS.

CONSTRUCTION OF RULES.

Art. 1. In the following rules every steam ship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steam ship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.—WHAT LIGHT SHALL BE CARRIED.

Art. 2. The Lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

BY STEAM SHIPS UNDER WEIGH.

Art. 3. Steam ships, when under weigh, shall carry:

(a.) At the Foremast Head, a bright White Light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken Light, over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz, from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

ON THE STARBOARD SIDE.

(b.) On the Starboard side, a Green Light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken Light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

ON THE PORT SIDE.

(c.) On the Port Side, a Red Light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the Port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

HOW FITTED.

(d.) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

BY STEAM SHIPS TOWING.

Art. 4. Steamships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright white mast-head lights, vertically in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steam ships. Each of these mast-head lights shall be of the same construction and character as the mast-head lights which other steamships are required to carry.

BY SAILING SHIPS IN MOTION.

Art. 5. Sailing ships under weigh, or being towed shall carry the same lights as steam ships under weigh, with the exception of the white mast-head lights, which they shall never carry.

BY SMALL VESSELS IN BAD WEATHER.

Art. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides, in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

LANTERNS TO BE PAINTED OUTSIDE.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

BY SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

Art. 7. Ships, whether steam ships or sailing ships, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall exhibit, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

BY PILOT VESSELS.

Art. 8. Sailing Pilot Vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all round the horizon,—and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

BY OPEN FISHING AND OTHER BOATS.

Art. 9. Open fishing boats and other boats shall not be required to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern, having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

WHEN AT ANCHOR.

Fishing vessels and open boats, when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light.

FLARE-UP LIGHTS.

Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

RULES CONCERNING FOG SIGNALS.

FOG SIGNALS.

Art. 10. Whenever there is a fog, whether by day or night, the fog signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes.

(a.) Steam ships under weigh shall use a steam whistle, placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck:

(b.) Sailing ships under weigh shall use a fog horn:

(c.) Steam ships and sailing ships when not under weigh shall use a bell.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

SAILING SHIPS MEETING.

Art. 11. If two sailing ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

SAILING SHIPS CROSSING.

Art. 12 When two sailing ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close hauled and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way; but if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

STEAM SHIPS MEETING.

Art. 13. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

STEAM SHIPS CROSSING.

Art. 14. If two ships under steam are are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

SAILING AND STEAM SHIPS.

Art. 15. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

STEAM SHIPS NEARING ANOTHER VESSEL.

Art. 16. Every steam ship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary stop and reverse; and every steam ship, shall when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

VESSEL OVERTAKING ANOTHER.

Art. 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of the way of said last-mentioned vessel.

SHIP KEEPING OUT OF THE WAY.

Art. 18. Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following article.

REGARD TO DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.

Art. 19. In obeying and construing these Rules, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation; and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case, rendering a departure from the above Rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

RULES NOT TO EXCUSE NEGLECT.

Art. 20. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1865.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the absence of later news from America than the 4th of February, per steamship Hibernian, the English journals continue their speculations on the recent peace conference held at Fortress Monroe.

The London Times of the 17th thinks that thus far there has not been the least sign of any real movement in the direction of peace. The dream of the South of a powerful confederation amounts almost to a monomania. So long as that idea stands in its pedestal, the war must rage on, and it can see no symptoms of its early overthrow.

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks the meeting only makes a new phase in the bloody conflict. It makes the boundary line between the belligerents broader and deeper, and renders peace it fears impossible till one or the other has won by the sword the fight.

Mr. Watkin complained that the Government was allowing the Reciprocity Treaty to be set aside, without the slightest attempt to avert it by negotiations. He complained that an intercepted letter had been published without explanation, stating that President Lincoln had himself signed the order for breaking the blockade at Mobile, and that, too, while the American Ambassador was complaining of British subjects doing so. He moved for the papers.

Mr. Layard said there were no papers to produce.

The Index says that 715 American ships have been transferred to the British registry since the commencement of the war.

In the House of Commons on the 17th Mr. Layard, in response to Mr. Watkin, bore testimony to the zeal, tact, discretion and ability with which Lord Lyons has discharged his duties at Washington. In no one of the many thousand cases had he failed to obtain the highest approval of the Government, and his duties had been so laborious that in one year his despatches filled sixty folio volumes.—Under such circumstances, it was not surprising that his health had broken down, and for the present the Government forebore to press him to decide whether he should return to Washington or not. In the meantime, Mr. Beverley Home was most satisfactorily discharging the duties of the embassy.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of over 15,000,000 francs in cash.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between France and Sweden.

The question of the cession of certain Provinces in Mexico to France had been discussed in the French Privy Council. The project was advocated by the Duke de Morny, supported by M. Fould, but M. Drouyn de Lhuys objected on account of a possible war with the United States, and the Emperor ultimately agreed with him.

ITALY.

A Turin telegram says great uneasiness prevailed there. It was thought that Mazzini was at the bottom of the agitation.

TURKEY.

A difficulty has arisen between the Turkish and Persian Governments.

BRAZIL.

Additional details state that the city of Paysander was taken by the Brazilians, after a sanguinary conflict, lasting 50 hours.

Great mortality existed in Paysander on its capture.

The Brazilian army was marching upon Monte Video.

The Banda of the Oriental Government was about to send a commission to Europe to solicit the mediation of France on the Brazil question.

THE FALLACY OF HUMAN JUDGMENT.

Old Bailey, London, Feb. 6th.

THE SAFFRON-HILL MURDER.

Seraphini Polioni, 32, described as a glass silverer, was arraigned in an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of Michael Harrington. He was also accused of the murder on the Coroner's inquisition.

This was an ordinary case of murder by stabbing, and the defence was that a man named Gregorio did the deed, not the prisoner. Mr. Baron Martin, who tried the case, would not listen to the evidence, called it hearsay evidence, and the prisoner was found *guilty*. So positive was the Judge of the guilt of the prisoner, that in sentencing him, he went out of his way. We copy from the Times:—

Mr. Baron Martin, having assumed the black cap, said—Seraphini Polioni, the jury have found you guilty of the murder of Michael Harrington, and in my judgment it was utterly impossible for them to have come to any other conclusion. The evidence was about the clearest and the most direct that, after a long course of experience in the administration of criminal justice, I have ever known. It was attended with this remarkable circumstance—that the last witness called by you, a man who might be supposed to have a favourable disposition towards you, and to be desirous to make out a case for your innocence, confirmed every syllable of the case against you, and told the exact tale which the prosecution proved against you. I am as satisfied as I can be of anything that Gregorio did not inflict this wound, and that you were the person who did. I am also as satisfied that the legal character of that offence is murder, and not manslaughter. I should have been glad if I could have suggested anything to the jury—if I could have put any view of the circumstances before them which would have brought your case within the crime of manslaughter. I do not mean to inflict upon you any unnecessary pain by going minutely into the details of this offence. It is the crime of killing a man with a deadly weapon without any provocation given by him. What may be the provocation given by others we know not. It is certainly a remarkable thing that you are the third person—a foreigner—who within the period of four months has been convicted in this court of the crime of murder. I do not mean to say that your crime is of so atrocious a character as that of the man who was last convicted here, or possibly of the man who was convicted here before him; but still you must be taught, and all people must be taught, especially people coming from nations who, it is said, are of a more revengeful nature than others that they must abstain from the use of deadly weapons when they happen to be offended. It is a practice which the law of England will not tolerate, and to which the people of England are not accustomed. When they feel angry with each other they are not in the habit of resorting to the use of these deadly weapons. It only remains for me to pass sentence upon you, not in my own language, but in the language which the law of this country prescribes; and that sentence is, that you be taken hence to the prison whence you were brought; that you be hanged by the neck until your body be dead, and that your body be buried within the precincts of that prison; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!

Now, all would think that there was nothing to do but hang the man; but, lo! up comes the real offender, of whom the Judge would hear nothing, who voluntarily gave himself up, and when brought before a Police Magistrate thus explained the transaction:—

"My name is Moggie Gregori. I have just come from Birmingham. I used to live at 73, St. John Street, Clerkenwell. Soon after this affair I went away from there. After that I stayed here a day or so, and then went away. I stayed at No. 1, Francis court, Berkeley street, Clerkenwell. I stayed there two nights. After that I went to the other side of the water. I stopped there till the following Saturday, three days and a half. I left there and went from there to Birmingham. I went by railway from King's cross in the morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. I was there five or six weeks, and have just arrived from Birmingham. I have come to here to hear what they have got to say. I have come here to give myself up. I understand that my cousin is going to be executed for stabbing people in Saffron-hill at the Anchor Public-house. I used a knife in self defense. It was done somewhere about 5 or 6 o'clock on the day after Christmas. I was there, and used a knife in self defence; because there was a lot of people there with clubs and pokers. That is all I have got to say. I have heard that my cousin is going to be executed, and that is why I have come here."

Juries at the Old Bailey are never very particular in their verdicts—they always take the law and very often the facts from the Judge, and find accordingly. This bad case should teach them a lesson to think for themselves.

The Editor's Table---No. 385.

Last week we had "Our Table" literally covered with the month's periodicals—they came all in a lump, as the d—l found sixpence—and the consequence was that scant justice was done to their contents. This past week the case is worse, for other periodicals have come to hand, besides several works that we must notice at whatever cost, that is, if we expect the publishers to send us any more of their kind favors. And first, of a most charming new work:—

THE AUTUMN HOLIDAYS OF A COUNTRY PARSON. Ticknor & Fields, Boston: John Creighton, Kingston. 12mo. pp. 382. 1865. Bound, in muslin.

One of the greatest disadvantages under which we Canadians lie is that of being tardily made acquainted with the literary productions of the day. The price at which books are published and sold at Home, utterly precludes their being sent to Canada for sale; hence we have to depend upon the press of the United States for anything English that is really gone; and long after London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Paris have ceased to admire a charming production, it comes to us here, fresh it is true, but lamentably out of date. This was the case with 'The Recreations of a Country Parson,' one of the most delightful books ever penned, and is the case with the work now on 'Our Table,' by the same author. The writer, whoever he may be, possesses a thorough knowledge of human nature, together with the most refined knowledge combined with great humor. He is a compound of Sidney Smith and Charles Lamb, with all the exquisite humor of both, without the Cockney coarseness of the latter. His 'Autumn Holidays' remind one strongly of Washington Irving; he sees everything in a couleur de rose light, is never ill-natured, but always true to nature in her liveliest moods. His book is like a pipe of tobacco to a tired worn-out man; it soothes the spirits and restores contentment to the mind. In short it is one of the most delightful volumes it has ever been our lucky chance to fall in with, and as it pleased us greatly, we can do no less than recommend it strongly to our readers.

MARGARET DENZIL'S HISTORY. A Novel. Harper & Brothers, New York: John Creighton, Kingston. 8vo. pp. 170. 1865. Cheap Edition. 50 cents.

This is one of the stirring novels of the age, and has attracted much attention from the London Press. It is not a sensational novel, abounding in strange scenes and incidents, but a work of intrinsic interest, well plotted and well worked up. It is evidently the work of a woman, and not an ordinary woman either. The style is admirable, and the language by no means common place though at times fanciful. The heroine is a shy impulsive girl, with strong feelings and conceptions, and she passes through a series of domestic adventures in a manner that gains for her the good wishes and sympathies of her readers. She is a thorough woman and being so womanly, wins upon the affections. 'Margaret Denzil's History' is a novel that has gained for its author a niche in the gallery of Fame at Home, and cannot fail of achieving the same reputation here, wherever it is sold and read.

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A NEW YORK DETECTIVE. Edited by Dr. John B. Williams. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York; John Creighton, Kingston. 8vo. pp. 186. 1865. 50 cents. Cheap Editor.

One of the most popular books in England, coeval in reputation with 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'Pilgrims Progress,' is 'The Newgate Calendar.' There is a certain charm in the perusal of deeds of crime that is hard to account for, yet impossible to gainsay. Hence the standing popularity of 'The Newgate Calendar,' and hence the increasing popularity of works like that under notice. Stories of Detectives have always been selling books ever since the term 'Detective' has been known to Police Offices. Book after book has been published, and public curiosity is not yet satisfied, but cries for 'more.' The craving appetite is never satisfied, and though the repast is not always palateable or of the best kind, yet the quality has to be sacrificed to the quantity. 'The Leaves of the Note Book of a New York Detective' is one of the books of crime alluded to. The stories appear to be all new and fresh from the mint, at least we can detect no hashed up things of the kind 'By Waters,' and they are like all their fellows, both exciting and amusing. It is morally impossible for us, with the mass of new publications before us, to have read all these 'Leaves,' still have we had time to book them as of the character described.

In addition to the Periodicals merely enumerated last week, the following have come on 'Our Table':—

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March. Ticknor and Fields, Boston. $4.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE for March. C. J. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia. $2.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for March. O. Judd, New York. $1.50.

THE CANADA FARMER for March. G. Brown, Toronto. $1.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February. L. Scott, & Co., New York; John Creighton, Kingston. $3.

Contents.—1. Miss Majoribanks; 2. A Visit to the Cities and Camps of the Confederates. Part iii.; 3. Knight Errantry in the 19th Century; 4. Modern Demonology; 5. Etolia; 6. Cornelius O'Dowd, Part xiii.; 7. The Right Hon. Wm. Gladstone, Part i.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March.—Fowler & Wells, New York. $1.50.

THE JOURNAL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF UPPER CANADA for March. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. 15 cents.

REMARKS ON THE SEPARATE SCHOOL AGITATION. By Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. 12 mo. pp. 28.

Of the above none demands any particular notice, except the 'Atlantic Monthly,' which is really an admirable number. Its articles are good and readable, and the English very comprehensible. In fact it is one of the best Magazines extant—a little too American to suit an Englishman's taste, but sufficiently good for him to admire and appreciate, when found amid the multitude of trash that emanates from the American Press.

We promised last week to give some of the magazines, those fresh on 'Our Table,' a second and better notice; but promises, like pie crust, are made to be broken, and the promise we then gave is no exception to the general rule. We can however find time and space enough to say, that the two Nos. of 'London Society' then mentioned, the extra Christmas Number and that for February, are two of the most charming Shilling Monthlies that are now so great an addition and ornament to the London periodical press. They are delightful Nos., beautifully illustrated and elegantly printed and decorated; while the letter press, the literary portion we mean, is fully equal to the best that emanates from the choicest writers of English Light Literature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 3.

Mr. Campbell's Bill to authorize a survey of the township of Portland was read a second time and referred to the Private Bills Committee.

The Bills to authorize the sale of the real estate of the late Lawrence McLaughlin and to amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Street Railway Company, were also read a second time and referred.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to 4 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 3.

Mr. Dorion presented seven petitions against Confederation.

The following Bills were introduced:

By Mr. Cameron—Respecting the Toronto Church Society.

By Mr. Alleyn—To amend the Act incorporating the Quebec High School.

By Mr. Cameron—To amend the law respecting attorneys in Upper Canada.

By Mr. McIntyre—Relative to the limits of the counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

By Mr. J. S. Smith—To amend the Act passed last session providing for the acceptance of certain incorporated companies as sureties for public officers.

By Mr. Powell—To amend the Act relating to the Canada Central Railway.

By Mr. Rose—To incorporate the Presbyterian College of Montreal.

By Mr. Morrison—To amend the Act incorporating the North west Navigation and Railway Company.

By Mr. DeNiverville—To incorporate the Union St. Joseph of Three Rivers.

By Mr. Archambault—To amend the law relating to notaries.

The Confederation debate was then resumed.

Mr. Perrault argued that there was no reason at all for pushing in such haste the scheme under consideration. If the present Administration had left matters as they are now there would have been no danger from the concession to Upper Canada of its demands for Representation by Population; for he could prove by calculations taken from the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands himself, that ten years hence the population of Lower Canada would be fully equal to that of Upper Canada, that progression being obtained by the natural increase of the French population and the return from the States of the greater portion of those who had migrated there in so large numbers during the last fifteen years. The question of Representation by Population has been a close question under the Macdonald-Sicotte Administration and the present President of the Council could not even find in the Lower House at that time four supporters for his measure. It was reserved for the present Government to concede that fatal measure. The President of the Council could never get at that time a committee to enquire into the propriety of conceding that measure. To-day the chief of the Clear Grit party had obtained more than he ever expected. He was not ready to sacrifice responsible government obtained after years of struggle without first consulting the history of other nations which had done the same thing. Look at the union of both Ireland and Scotland with Great Britain and you will see there, as you see here to-day, that those unions were consummated by an outrageously strong majority bought by the most awful corruption. Those unions were opposed by the whole populations of Scotland and Ireland. The Minister of Agriculture had depicted in strong language at one time all the corruption exercised against the Irish Chambers and to-day he has not a word to condemn a similar attempt made against the land of his adoption, but sat in his seat ready to sanction and help such a scheme. If imposed on the French population, that scheme would carry with it a spirit of antagonism and hostility between the French and English populations, most detrimental to the interests and prosperity of this country. Under Confederation the French representatives in the general Legislature would be obliged to form a strong phalanx to resist the aggressions of a majority of a different race and hence would arise a spirit of antagonism very dangerous in its consequences. The struggle at a former period between the Acadian population and the English on this continent would be perhaps renewed between the two races if the scheme of Confederation be adopted. Every social liberty obtained from the conquerors had to be battled for during long years and when the member for Lanark (Mr. Morris) declared, in this House that the French Canadians ought to be glad and perfectly grateful for the liberties given them by Great Britain, he forgot one of the darkest pages of the history of Acadia, when its sons were exposed to be burned out of their buildings, killed by a furious soldiery and exported like beasts out of their native land, because they could not support without opposition the atrocious tyranny exercised by the English Government against them. If French Canadians accepted the measure without knowing its details, they would be liable to receive the same treatment as has been exercised to the Acadians.

After recess.

Mr. Perrault continued his remarks, adducing a variety of evidence to establish that in the earlier portion of the history of Canada under British rule, the efforts of the English had been constantly directed to the destruction of the autonomy of the French race, and urging that French Canadians would be unwise to place themselves at the mercy of the British which he contended would be the effect of the present scheme. He continued this line of argument till he closed a five hours' speech in French at half-past ten.

There were then cries of 'adjourn' from the Opposition.

Mr. Cartier—No, no; call in the members.

Mr. A. A. Dorion said he had moved the adjournment last night to have the floor to-day to reply to Mr. Cauchon. That gentleman not being in his place, he desired to defer his remarks till another occasion.

Col. Haultain said he would relieve Mr. Dorion from his difficulty by taking this opportunity of offering his views on this subject. He thought this was a question of consolidating a people attached to monarchical principles. It was clear to him that the conflict between the democratic and monarchical principles was the issue. If there were no troubles in Canada, advantages sufficient would flow from the union to make it desirable. The hostile attitude of the States showed the need for union.—The favorable opinion of the mother country encouraged it. Gentlemen had urged that the troubles between the Provinces had died away. This was not so. A deep sense of injustice remained. Some found in the Macdonald Sicotte Government a proof of the abandonment of the claim to representative reform. The reconstruction of the Government was proof that Representation by Population was only laid aside temporarily, not definitely abandoned. The Rouges now hint that we might possibly get Representation by Population if we give up this scheme. Such hints were a proof of want of faith. He did not believe it would be conceded, but in any case he was glad the greater union was proposed and likely to be accomplished. He heard with regret the member for Brome seek to disparage all that had been said in the mother country in favor of severance of colonial connection. He had endeavored to turn utterances of public men into that sense which did not justly warrant such interpretation. The Edinburgh Review certainly was in some passages offensive. It spoke the sentiments in the respect of the Manchester democratic school of politicians, not of the leading statesmen of the country; yet even that was not so bad altogether as the passages cited. Doubtless there was a feeling raised in Britain against connection because of our laxness in taking effective measures to provide for defence, and because we had imposed such heavy customs as to raise a commercial barrier between the mother country and the colony. He proceeded to show how Mr. Dunkin had read speeches in the Imperial Parliament in a non-natural sense. Recounting the recent unfriendly act of the United States, he said it must be manifest that we needed a new outlet to the ocean—new channels for trade when the old one was taken away. It seemed astonishing to him that any one desirous of seeing any independent Power here separate from the United States, could oppose this scheme. With reference to the Intercolonial Railway, he thought it was brought unnecessarily into prominence in this scheme. We must have that and pay for it whether we have political union or no. It was needed for commercial, social, and defensive purposes. He argued that concentration of command and unity of organization would give us great additional power for defence. If we would not surrender all to the States, it was necessary that we should unite our resources. We must come to feel as one people with a common interest in the whole country. The defence of Canada was not hopeless—not so difficult as many believed. Some points we could hold, and thereby hold Canada, and the back country would be inaccessible to the enemy. We must have a belief in a national future before we would consent to tax ourselves for the defence of an independent existence. We cannot have that feeling without union to make us a country. We had been to tardy in adopting defensive measures. It was often said that the Canadians, if attacked, would shed the last drop of their blood in defence of their country. The only practical proof of that was expending money now. The mere sacrifice of lives in war would not save us, but proper preparation. We were like the man saying he would learn to swim when he was in danger of drowning. He had read to-day Col. Jervois' report on the defences of Canada. He had said we must erect the defences at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and Toronto without such defensive works, it would be idle to keep British troops in Canada. He wished he could make all feel that this expenditure now would be true economy of human life, as well as of treasure. The Canal would be worth 50,000 men to us, and must be built whenever the finances will permit it. The St. Lawrence canals were useless for defensive purposes. He was glad, in that view, that the United States had given notice to put an end to the treaty which prevented us from putting gunboats on the lakes. Unless we could hold Lake Ontario, Upper Canada would be gone. Some fears might be entertained as to the position of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada in the event of Confederation, and their being liable to be oppressed by the Catholic majority. There were strong grounds for such fears when the Pope, in his recent Encyclical, included the opinion that freedom of religious worship should be allowed to emigrants arriving in a Roman Catholic country, among the errors he condemned. Notwithstanding this however, he had the greatest confidence in the liberality of the Attorney General East and his co-religionists in Lower Canada. He alluded to some other points on which objections had been raised to the scheme, and shewed the necessity there was for mutual compromise before any scheme could be agreed on which would be for the benefit of all the Provinces. He commented on the failure of the Opposition while objecting to this scheme to propose any other remedy for our difficulties. Almost the only thing they had suggested was Mr. Dunkin's hint at the close of his speech that we should have at home something analogous to the Indian Council, which the gentlemen must be aware has control of the expenditure of the whole revenue of India.

Mr. Holton asked if Col. Haultain understood Mr. Dunkin to propose that we should give up our present system for a system like that of the Indian Council.

Col. Haultain said at all events if he applied to Mr. Dunkin's speech the same rules of microscopic criticism as that gentleman had applied to speeches in the Imperial Parliament, he would be warranted in drawing that deduction. (Hear, hear.) He closed a speech of two and a half hours at a quarter past one.

Mr. Alleyn moved an adjournment of the debate till Monday.

Mr. Cartier moved an amendment that it be adjourned till half-past three o'clock on Monday, immediately after routine proceedings.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald again objected that the amendment was not in order, and quoted some additional authorities on the subject.

Mr. Cartier's amendment was carried on a division.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald read a telegram from St. John, New Brunswick, mentioning the defeat of three leading Confederationists.

Mr. McGee mentioned circumstances which, he thought, explained the result of the election in the three counties referred to. He referred it to local circumstances, especially a feeling in those counties in favor of a railway from East port, Maine, to St. John, and did not believe it the general result of the election in the whole Province.

After remarks by Messrs. H. Mackenzie, A. A. Dorion, A. Mackenzie, and Morris, the House adjourned at half-past two.

TWO LETTERS FROM BISHOP LYNCH.

To the Editor of the Leader.

Sir,—You will confer a favor on me by giving space to the following remarks, which I write with a view of correcting a mistake concerning my acceptation of the Separate School Bill of 1863. When earnestly pressed to accept that bill as a finality, I studiously avoided the term, and was taken to task by a city journal for so doing; the expression savored too much of the perfection of human progress, and seemed to place a bar to the claims and exigencies of the future. I said I was content with the Bill, as were also my Brethren in the Episcopacy, as far as I knew their sentiments. But since the B.N.A. provinces wish to take a consolidated form, (and we hope a form that will last for a long time), and as the important question of education is to be placed upon a permanent basis, I consider we should be yielding greatly in zeal for the good of posterity were we to content ourselves with anything less than the Protestant minority of Lower Canada claim. I therefore rejoice that I did not use the word finality, which even had I used, could certainly not be interpreted to mean "final" under any and all circumstances, but final so long as the position of the two provinces remained unchanged.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Bishop of Toronto.

St. Michael's Palace, Mar. 2, 1865.

To the Citizens of Toronto:—

The Sisters of Charity have been from time to time grossly insulted in this city. Men have rudely seized hold of them in the public streets whilst going on their errand of charity; they have been pelted with stones and snow-balls, they have been called the most opprobrious and insulting names, their costume has been contumeliously exhibited in masquerades on a skating rink. We, confiding in the honor and justice of the gentlemen of Toronto, most respectfully ask protection in the premises.

Your obedient servant,

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Bishop of Toronto.

St. Michael's Palace,
March 3, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The March Sessions of the Recorder's Court for this city was opened yesterday in the Court House, before James O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C., Recorder.

After the formal opening of the Court, the following Grand Jurors were sworn:—E. Berry, Esq., Foreman, and Messrs. George Anderson, Peter Bales, Arthur W. Craig, William J. Dick, Daniel Donoghue, Henry Ferguson, R. M. Horsey, Felix Hooper, David Kemp, Henry Martin, John McMillan, J. V. Noel, Thomas Overend, A. Sutherland, Isaac Noble, Francis Tutton, H. C. Veght and N. Wilmot.

His Honor in his charge to the Grand Jury adverted to the prevalence of larceny cases on the Calendar. Eight or nine indictments would be placed in their hands into which it was their duty to investigate. Larceny consisted, as the law terms it, of taking the article of another to be appropriated to your own use. The evidence of the taking of the article may not always be clear, although the article was in possession of the thief. Unless the person in possession of the stolen goods can give satisfactory explanations of how he came by them, there is sufficient evidence to put him on his trial. He would not delay the Grand Jurors in reviewing the cases. He adverted to the late increase of the Police Force of the city owing to the anxiety of a number of the citizens on account of the proximity of the city to a neighboring State. Perhaps no place in Canada was so exposed to danger as Kingston. The fears were not of a Raid from native born Americans, but from persons who have left Kingston and taken up their abode in the State of New York, and who were inclined to return and work mischief. Reliable information came to the ears of the Police Commissioners that a band was forming in Cape Vincent for the express purpose of making a dash on the city and leaving before they could be apprehended. By some it was thought that a dash on the monied institutions of the city would be made in retaliation for the St. Alban's Raid, and for that purpose a band was to be formed. The advantages for an attack were many, and the Police Commissioners considered that they were doing their duty in taking prompt and necessary precautions. If precautions were not taken, the Banks were robbed and citizens were shot, then the blame would rest on the Police Commissioners, who were the recipients of the information. The precautions seem to have deterred the Raiders, for no trouble has yet occurred. He then left them to their duties.

The roll of the Petit Jurors having been called, a number were found absent and fined $5 each.

Naturalization papers were granted to John Cotten Clark, an alien.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills for the following:—The Queen vs. Alfred Dalton, larceny; the Queen vs. James Malcolm and Benjamin Roe, larceny; the Queen vs. Mary Salmon, larceny.

The case of Francis Porte, appellant, vs Samuel Shaw, respondent, was laid over till next Court.

James McGuire, appellant, vs. Thomas Mostyn, respondent.—Appeal from a conviction of Dr. Robison for selling liquor without license. Conviction confirmed with costs. Mr. Macarow for appellant, the City Solicitor for respondent. Mr. Macarow in this case raised several legal objections to the present liquor by-laws of the city, which were noted by the Recorder, who reserved his opinion on them till the next Court.

The Queen vs. Mary Salmon, larceny.—The prisoner was arrested for stealing a quantity of sponges and chamois' skins from Robert White, on the 19th January last, and pleaded Not Guilty. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. R. M. Wilkison, County Attorney, for the Crown. The prisoner admitted that she had been previously convicted of larceny, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. His Honor then sentenced Mary Salmon to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for the term of four years.

The Queen vs. Alfred Dalton—Larceny.—The prisoner was indicted for Larceny and pleaded "Guilty," stating that he committed the act while in a state of intoxication. His Honor sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the Common Gaol.

James Malcolm and Benjamin Roe—Larceny.—The prisoners (small boys) were indicted for stealing a quantity of brass, and pleaded "Guilty." His Honor sentenced the prisoners to one month's imprisonment in the Common Gaol.

The Grand Jury, before the Court closed, presented the following bills:—

The Queen vs. Alex. Irwin, Assault—true bill; the Queen vs. Margaret Ahern, Larceny—no bill; the Queen vs. Richard Cotter, Larceny—true bill; the Queen vs. Margaret Ahern, Larceny—true bill; and the Queen vs. David and Catharine Barrett, Larceny—true bill.

The Jury presented the following report:

The Grand Jurors for the City of Kingston, at the Recorder's Court held the Sixth of March, 1865, present—

That they have examined the Gaol and have found it clean, and no complaints were made by any of the prisoners. The food seemed good, but the cells were insufficiently ventilated. The Jurors, however, noticed under the floor of the kitchen a large mass of putrifying refuse, which ought to be removed by proper drainage. The effect of such poison must be highly dangerous, and in the opinion of your Jurors, no time should be lost in making a drain to carry away the pernicious matter. The Jurors are informed that this subject has been referred to in former reports of Grand Jurors.

A very grave responsibility will rest on the authorities having the control of the gaol, if disease or death shall result from neglect to provide proper drainage.

The Jurors regret to observe that the poor idiot, previously noticed in jurors' reports, is still an inmate of the gaol.

EDWARD BERRY,
Foreman.

His Honor promised to see that copies of the Report were sent to the Warden of the County, the Prison Inspectors, and would see the Mayor personally, and dismissed the Grand Jury from further attendance.

The Court adjourned at half-past four until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CUNNINGHAM PROTEST.—This case, which was to have been taken up to-day in Judge's Chambers, was postponed until Monday next, when the defence will be taken up.

FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 3.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company's Bill was before the Railway Committee to-day, supported by Mr. Morris, in whose charge it is. The object of the Bill is to extend the period for the completion of the railway from Arnprior to Pembroke for five years from the passing of the Act. The company have still one and a half years to do so. The extension of the time carries with it the right of the company to a share of the lands within the water shed of the Ottawa Valley granted in 1856, in the encouragement of the construction of a railway from Quebec to Lake Huron. If the extension were not granted, then the right to the share of the land would inure to the benefit of the Canada Central Railway Company, incorporated in 1861. The preamble was held proven and the first clause covering the extension of time was also adopted. The second clause was withdrawn. Under the Acts affecting the company they are entitled to a proportionate share of the lands on building twenty miles of road way in a good and permanent manner, with stations, rolling stock, &c., as certified by the Inspectors of Railways. The company wished to reduce the amount of mileage required to be constructed to ten but the clause was withdrawn. The Bill then stood over till Monday for further consideration.

The Postal Commissioners are still at work. It is expected that the case for the Grand Trunk will be closed on Tuesday, and that the cases of the Great Western and Northern Railways will be closed immediately after.

The following General Order was issued to-day:—

With reference to the Service Militia General Order No. 1, of the 20th ultimo, the following shall be substituted for No. 3 paragraph of that Order, viz:—

'A second class certificate shall be given to those candidates who shall have proved themselves able to command a company at battalion drill, to drill a company at company drill, and who shall have acquired a competent acquaintance with the internal economy of a company, and the duties of a company's officers.'

LATER.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO DEALERS.

(From the Globe.)

Quebec, March 4.

The dispute between Messrs. Cauchon and Alexander Dufresne has been settled without a resort to arms. Mr. Dufresne having determined to demand an apology or satisfaction secured the services of Mr. Laframbeise who bore a message to Mr. Cauchon yesterday, demanding a withdrawal of the language applied to him in the House and in the Journal of yesterday. Mr. Cauchon named Mr. Alleyn as his friend and despatched a reply, which was rejected as not being a complete retraction. By Mr. Alleyn's advice a second letter was despatched, in which Mr. Cauchon fully retracted the language in the House and in the Journal, and expressed his regret at everything that had occurred. Mr. Cauchon says in Le Journal to-night, that his friend Mr. Alleyn told him that, having been the aggressor from beginning to end, and having made charges that he did not know personally, and consequently could not affirm, he was bound in honor to retract them.