THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

urge that they in future be kept in Dollars and Cents. The Jury regret to observe that through a mistake of the Auditor, it was rendered requisite for the keeper to make an unnecessary excuse for the apparent over issue of bread in 1860. They trust that both will be more careful in future. The Jury think it proper to lay before the Court the true state of this matter.—The Auditor stated that during that year, there were in the House, of adults, —— each entitled to 1 lb. of bread per day, making } 45,957lb
And of children, entitled to ½ of a pound per day, —— making } 14,571½lb
To which add allowance of 1½lb to Keeper and Matron, per day, equal to 750 days, } 1,093lb

In all, - - - - 61,623½lb
The quantity of Flour furnished in 1860, should produce, } 59,188
Thus leaving issue less than allowed by the diet-table, of 2,485½lb of bread, and not an over-expenditure of 4,600½lb, as stated by the Auditor.

The state of the Grundy Charity Fund is very unsatisfactory, and the Jury notice with great surprise, that, notwithstanding their repeated representations of this matter to the Court, that not only were no rents collected last year, but that the large arrearages still remain unpaid, making due as follows:

At May, 1861, by Wm. Chittick, - -	$288
" " " Wm. Petre, - -	420
To 1st Nov., 1859, John Galbran, - -	248
" " 1861, John Sears, - -	60
Making in all,	$1,011

due the Fund. The Jury hope that the most stringent measures will at once be taken to enforce the payment of these arrears, and we trust they will not again have to bring this matter before the Court.

The account rendered by John Johnston, Collector of Taxes for the Parish of Simonds, is very unsatisfactory. The whole assessment for this Parish is $3,200 14; of this he has only accounted for $1,890 34, and has placed in the hands of Magistrates for ellection, $1,861 74, while he charges $302 72 commission.

The list of Defaulters for Carleton is truly disgraceful, numbering over 500 names. Among them many persons, the Jury are quite sure, are well able to pay; while in Portland, where the assessment is $5,159, the arrears amount to $2,682, or more than one-half of the whole assessment.

The Jury have to call the attention of the Court to the state of the accounts of the Commissioners of Highways. The account of Richard Power, the Commissioner of District No. 3, Parish of Simonds, shews that he has expended $28.07 more than he has received, and that he has charged $5.70 Commission on the whole amount expended, this the Jury think should not be allowed, as it tends to encourage such over Expenditures. The account of Michael O'Mahony, Commissioner, for the Parish of Portland, is exceedingly irregular, for in addition to an over Expenditure, he has omitted to credit money drawn. His account also shews a balance due him of $430.68, part of which is not vouched for, and that there are besides accounts for work outstanding of $298.82, making a total over Expenditure of $729.00, on account of which he has been permitted to draw from the Bank $228.00. This mode of conducting business on the part of the Magistrates, who thus authorised this withdrawal, is highly objectionable.

The Jury are glad to observe a marked reduction in the City Defaulter's List, and that this recommendation that the Chamberlain should be the Receiver of Taxes, has in the hands of the present Chamberlain proved so successful in reducing the amount of arrears.

As the Report of the Committee of Accounts has been done away with, they would recommend that the Auditor, in his Report in future go more into detail.

The Jury think that the amount of $140, as recommended by the Committee of the Sessions in September last, should be paid Jacob R. Pigeon, for services rendered during the "Eveleth" trial.

The Jury can find no credits for the amounts due by the Estate of the late John Johnson, of £100, and the Estate of the late Dr. Peter's £22.

The Auditor states that all the accounts except those of the Receiver of Taxes and Alms House Commissioners, are handed in so late in the Season, (in some cases only a week or so before the Magistrates) that he has not sufficient time to examine and report properly, and the Jury trust that their request that all accounts be made up to the 31st December, and handed over to the Auditor on or before the 1st February following, be complied with.

The Jury have examined the estimate of the amount required for the contingent expenses of the County for the current year, amounting to $8750.18, which sum they authorise being assessed on the rate payers.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) R. CRUIKSHANK, *Foreman.*
Grand Jury Room, 22nd March, 1862.

QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,
March Term, 1862.

The Grand Jury beg to make the following General Presentment to the Court.

The Jury have visited the various public Institutions of the County and beg to report thereon as follows:—

The Alms House the Jury found very clean, and the ventilation much better than usual, they would however recommend that a wooden grating be put in the Wash-house in front of the troughs as at present the inmates while washing are compelled to stand in water.

The Penitentiary the Jury found in its usually clean and orderly condition.

The Jury found the Goal in a very satisfactory state, but they regret to understand that the Committee has been done away with. The marked improvement in the management of this institution under the late Committee lead the Jury to hope that the Court will reconsider this matter. The Sheriff has laid before the Jury a new form of keeping the account of receipts and expenditure of Provisions in the Goal which upon examination they think well worthy of a trial. The Jury would recommend that a strong wire Lattice be placed on the front windows of the Goal as the Sheriff complains that at present he has no means of preventing the prisoners from obtaining objectionable articles from outside.

The Jury have examined the Dead House and find the ceiling of the upper room completely saturated with water and in the most dilapidated condition; they can see no other way of preventing this but by removing the present flat roof and building a pitch roof in its place.

The Jury trust the Government will not comply with the Petition of the Common Council and rest in that body the appointment of Chief of Police, they consider that such a change would lead to bad results.

The Jury have frequently observed the Police walking two and three together while on duty and are at a loss to understand the object of a custom not practiced by the Police force of other cities. The Jury are of opinion that the Police when on duty should walk singly, meeting each other at particular points, as it is quite evident that if this system were adopted more duty would be done, or if this is not necessary, the same amount may be performed by a smaller force.

The Jury beg to bring under the notice of the Court the number of Beggars permitted on the streets, and trust that means will at once be taken to suppress this practice.

An ordinance having some time since passed the Common Council with the object of preventing persons standing about the corners of the streets, the Jury would like to see it carried out as the crowds of men and boys which collect at various points, more particularly on Sundays, have of late became a perfect nuisance.

The Jury last year, and the year before, called the attention of the Court to a Woodboat sunk at the Market Wharf, Indian-town, and they are much surprised to have heard a complaint that it has not yet been removed. There is little use in the Jury presenting such matters to the Court if they are not at once attended to.

The Jury having understood that the Corporation propose building a new Market House, they beg to express the opinion that however necessary it may be, it would not be prudent to move in the matter in the present financial condition of the City, the same remark will apply to the proposed Wet Dock with the additional objection of its being a much more extravagant undertaking.

The Jury understand that a Bill is again before the House, the object of which is to abolish Ward elections, and have the Aldermen and Councillors elected by the vote of the whole City, they trust there is sufficient intelligence in the House to pass this Bill, it having been petitioned for by the most influential portion of the citizens.

The Jury must again call the attention of the Court to the disgraceful state of the triangular lot leased at a high rent for a hay market, it being literally covered with ship timber and spars.

A communication from Dr. Bayard, the Coroner, having been laid before the Jury, wherein that official pleads ignorance of duties having been reduced from twelve to seven. The Jury consider, as he must have had access to the Royal Gazette, as well as other means of obtaining the necessary information, the amount of thirty dollars overcharged should not be allowed him.

The Jury beg to call the attention of the Court to the condition of the great Marsh Road, between the Aboideau and the Three Mile House, (so called) which will be in a very dangerous and impassable state, so soon as the snow disappears, they would therefore recommend that it at once be put in thorough repair.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT CRUIKSHANK,
Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, March 25th, 1862.

The Government refuse a Grant to Woodstock College.

"We have learned with some surprise, that the Government have not included in their estimates any allowance for the educational institution recently organized at Woodstock. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, humbly craved such endowment; several congregations petitioned for it, though this was not at all necessary; the college had been built, at an expense in buildings and lands, of from $6000 to $8000; its classes were in operation, under two teachers not otherwise paid—one of them a clergyman, and Master of Arts; the attendance, though the Institution was newly opened, numbered 24, and was constantly increasing. Yet the Government refuse aid. This is certainly a very courageous act on the part of the Government; if it is as just as it is bold, we will give them due credit for it; if it is otherwise, we shall raise our voice, however feeble, in condemnation of an executive policy which cringes to one denomination, and which, with the greatest coolness, inflicts a "heavy blow and great discouragement" on another. In order to be just in our criticisms, we shall state the grounds on which the friends of the Government defend their action. It is alleged that the Woodstock College, is not finished as a building, and that the attendance is as yet small. It is further suggested that the Government, as they will ask a sum for contingent expenses, may afterwards aid the Woodstock Academy, when a larger attendance shall have warranted the allocation. This, we believe, is all the Government have to say, save that at present the finances are low, and that the new-fangled office of the Law Clerkship, and sundry *other* educational grants and contingent expenses, will swallow up all the money that can be spared at present."—*Col. Presbyterian.*

BARBAROUS INTENTION.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, a male child was found at a door-step of a house in Acadia Street, Portland. A generous-hearted man by the name of Allan, a carver, who has a wife and six small children, took it to his home. The child is about two days old, and the woman who left it was first seen making all haste to throw the infant over the wharf, but there being persons in the vicinity it is supposed that she was deterred from this intention and dropped it at the door.—*Globe of Friday.*

Military Defence of the Colonies.

In the House of Commons on the 4th of March, the subject of Colonial Military Expenditure came under consideration, and brought on a most interesting debate, the following summary of which we take from the London *Times*:—

"Mr. A. Mills called attention to the Report of the Select Committee of last Session on Colonial Military Expenditure, and moved the following Resolution:—"That this House (while fully recognizing the claims of all portions of the British Empire to Imperial aid in their protection against perils arising from the consequences of Imperial policy) is of opinion that Colonies exercising the rights of self-government, ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own internal order and security." He indicated the area to which the inquiries of the Committee had been limited, and said his object was, to restrict the effect of his Resolution to those points, within that area, upon which the committee had been unanimous. He read extracts from the evidence taken by the Committee in support of his Resolution, which, he thought, embodied the right principle on which the Imperial authority ought to act, in dealing with those parts of our colonial empire which had undertaken the office, and exercised the powers of self-government. He suggested reasons why the Colonies should have the responsibility of self-defence cast upon them, in local quarrels, instead of leaning upon the mother country.

"The motion was seconded by Mr. Buxton, who disclaimed, as Mr. Mills had done, any desire for the dismemberment of our colonial empire, and, reviewing the objections to the policy recommended in the Resolution, denied their validity.

"Mr. Baxter approved the Resolution so far as it went, but, in his opinion, it did not go far enough, and did not grapple with the main grievance. He moved, as an amendment, to add the following words:—"That such colonies ought to contribute towards the Imperial military expenditure incurred in their external defence, and that, as a rule, and except in the case of great fortresses, no further charge ought to be made upon the Imperial Treasury for Colonial fortifications."

"Mr. C. Fortescue said he agreed with Mr. Mills that the employment of the Queen's troops in internal disorders in the Colonies was most objectionable. But in giving on the part of the Government, his assent to the Resolution, he observed that there were some exceptional cases, which did not come within this general condemnation. He concurred with Mr. Baxter that the policy recommended in the Resolution would not weaken, but strengthen, the Colonies; he had no doubt it would augment their means of defence, and he hoped that such a resolution of the House of Commons would impress this truth upon the minds of the colonists. He repeated, however, that there were partial and temporary exceptions to the rule laid down in the Resolution, there being some of the dependencies of the Crown to which it could not be readily applied. With respect to the amendment, as it had been modified by Mr. Baxter, he agreed to the part of the Government, since it only enlarged, and properly enlarged, the scope of the Resolution. But he again warned the House of the difficulty of a sweeping and rapid application of the principle it enunciated.

"Sir J. Fergusson thought Mr. Baxter's amendment went too far; it did not originate in the Report of the Committee, and he regretted that the Government had adopted it.

"Mr. Haliburton considered the motion ill-timed and inopportune. He defended the legislation of the North American Colonies, and insisted that Canada did not want British soldiers kept in the country. It was hard, therefore, to charge the colony with their cost.

"The amendment having been agreed to,

"Mr. Childers spoke in support of the Resolution which was then agreed to, as amended."

The *Times* discusses their debate in a leading article and says:—

"A discussion in the House of Commons last night has revived a subject which has always received especial attention from this journal. It is this—how far are we justified in taxing our own island resources and in expending our own island population for the purposes of our Colonies? It is a subject which is growing upon us, and which must at some future day come to a decision. When Sir George Lewis on Monday night undertook to show the causes of the continuous increase of our military necessities, he omitted from his consideration the fact that, although the British isles are a fixed quantity, the British Empire is like a young forest tree, to which every year adds greater girth, and stronger limbs, and wider foliage. What were little settlements but a very few years ago are immense cities to-day, and will be mighty nations a few years hence. What we governed as little subject dependencies we have already allowed to grow up into free democracies, and we watch them with pride as they expand into power and wealth. We are glad to count these strong sons of our family, and to reciprocate all the kindliness of intimate relationship. But the union is much more a matter of sentiment than a matter of interest. Whenever it comes to a matter of business they make as hard bargains with us as they could do with strangers, and we neither ask nor expect any more liberal treatment at their hands. The tariffs of our own Colonies are generally much more heavy than the tariff of France, and, although we think them unwise, for their interest as well as ours, we never expect those tariffs to be mitigated out of any feeling for the Mother Country. They are all frequently doing what we think most injudicious, and even unjust or cruel, but we feel no right in ourselves to interfere."

The conclusion of this leading article is what follows, and it should be well and gravely considered by the people of these Provinces, as it deeply concerns their welfare. It is now quite clear by the proceedings in Parliament, that in due time, we shall be called upon to provide for our own military defense—that having obtained the blessing local self-government, the necessary burthens must, of course, be cast upon us with it.

In connection with this matter, it may be mentioned, that from private advices received from England by this mail, it is the impression that before Her Majesty's Government will grant aid or countenance to the Great Intercolonial Railway, the "preliminary question" must first be settled. "How much money will they give toward their military defense?

Viewed in this light, these resolutions of the House of Commons became most important, and give increased interest to the following observation of the *Times*:—

"To us, the arguments seem conclusive, that it would be better, when the Empire is at peace, that there should not be a soldier of the Imperial Army in any of our great Colonies. It is, we think, a powerful argument in favour of this conclusion, that when the time shall come, that some one or more of the great democracies we are now rearing, shall break away from us, it will be to the interest of all, that it should go in peace, and not after a conflict. If there be English troops, and English fortresses in the country, military honour will require a struggle, and we shall part in hate and in bloodshed, as the States of America are now parting. If there be no English Army, there can be no contention, except among themselves, and the consciousness of the power to effect the act of folly, will probably, for a long time yet to come, prevent it. It is neither just nor pleasant to us, to do this unnecessary office of defence. We cannot afford either the waste of life, or the waste of money, and we should be acting quite within our right, if we were to recall every soldier during this general peace, and leave our Colonies to their own ample resources for their defence. This was admitted as frankly last night by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, from the Treasury benches, as it was urged by Mr. Mills and Mr. Baxter. But what is theoretically right, is often practically impossible. No Minister dares do this, under the responsibility which weighs upon him. It is very easy to demonstrate that the Colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and of New Zealand, are able to protect themselves from the Caffres and the Maories. But if, acting on this abstract truth, any Minister had left those Colonies bare of troops, and a great calamity had come upon them, what would be his fate when the news arrived in England? It is easy for three millions of Canadians to secure the principal points upon the Canadian frontier; but what Minister could contemplate without dismay, the popular indignation that would be excited by the news, that Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, were in the hands of the Federalists? These things cannot be done roughly and suddenly. They must be brought about by showing them the justice of the case, and by firmly withholding all interference in their intestine quarrels, and all encouragement to unnecessary local wars. It is very hard if great communities of Englishmen cannot, after they have grown into a State, keep their own police, and hold their own against the neighbouring savages. Thus the House of Commons seem to have thought last night; and, the members being all of one mind, in favour of the reasoning, and almost equally unanimous against any immediate action, left the House to be Counted Out."

AMERICAN ITEMS.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT.—It is reported, says a late Bangor paper, that within a few days 1200 Vermont troops have been sent to Ship Island without a round of ammunition. The forwarding of them in this defenceless condition, it is said, was the work of Quartermaster Paul R. George, the same officer who is reported to have put water into oil casks for the same expedition. Manning's battery was sent out under the same management, with shell and shot that would not fit the guns."

NEWS FROM MASON AND SLIDELL.—Letters have been received in Washington, confirming the rumor circulated a few weeks ago, that Messrs. Mason & Slidell had offered to improve the condition of the slaves, and eventually emancipate them, in order to induce the European Governments to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Their precise offer in this relation is said to be:—1st. The protection of the marriage relation among slaves. 2nd. The removal of all statutory impediments to manumission. 3rd. Prospective emancipation.—Free Trade is another of the conditions.

SLAVES.—A devout slaveholder in Louisville, was exhorting a poor, pious old female to be very humble, reminding her that the Saviour, Jesus, had neither house nor home. "Yes," she replied with emphasis, "blessed be God—he had no house, no home, and no niggers!"

GREAT NEWS FROM UTAH.—A Mormon woman thus writes to a female friend:—"While you of the North and South have gone to killing each other off, we of Salt Lake are populating the country with extraordinary rapidity. One of our elders recently had no less than nine children born to him in one week."

MISSING VESSELS.—Probable loss of 120 Lives.—The Gloucester *Telegraph* says the gale of the 24th and 25th of February last has proved most disasterous to the Gloucester fishing fleet, and from present advices the loss of life will be very great, largely exceeding that of any previous season. The Telegraph continues:—

"There are now thirteen vessels which have not been heard from since the storm, and, we fear never will be. Vessels that were out at that time have been in, gone out again and arrived a second time with a fare of fish, and yet no one has heard of those missing, with the exception of two or three reported to have been seen on the bank, and the bare possibility of their having been blown off and lost their sails, or the crews having been taken off by some outward bound vessels, is the only faint hope that now remains for the safety of any of the crews. The probability is that most of the vessels, if not all, came in contact with one another in the blow, and were at once together on the bank. The hair breadth escapes of others from collision, leads every one to suppose that this was the manner of their destruction, although none may live to tell the story.

The vessels now missing were some of the finest and strongest of our fleet, and were manned by from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty men, among which were some of the best fishermen in the place. A large portion of them leave families, and it has been estimated that as many as two hundred children will be made orphans by this disaster; and great distress will be caused by the loss of so many upon whom others were dependent for support, while a gloom has been cast over the whole community.

The winter fishing on Georges banks becomes more disasterous year after year, as the numbers increase who engage in it; yet men will follow it, and owners of property will risk their vessels, knowing with a certainty that all cannot escape."

Should the above vessels not return, the loss of property alone will amount to $75,000.—The loss of life in this Georges fishing has now become so great that many begin to look on the encouragement of it as the light of a crime.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

THE GOLD-SEEKERS WHO STARTED YESTERDAY.

From the Arta Californian, 8th ult.

"The Cortes went to sea last evening, bound for the North, with some four hundred and forty five passengers, and one hundred and fifty mules on board. The great bulk of the passengers were on their way to the Salmon River mines; the minority of all the mules were Cariboo bound.

"The steamer goes first to Portland, Oregon, and there all the Salmon River boys quit and push their way eastward along the course of Columbia, the Snake, and to the head waters of the Clearwater and Salmon rivers, where the very maps are marked with tints of gold.

Pursuing her way northward, the steamer touches next at Victoria, V. I., where the bulk of the Cariboo men land, and crossing to New Westminister, take either the 'Douglas route,' or the chain of lakes Harrison, Pemberton, Anderson and Seston to Lilloet, on the Fraser River, 213 miles, or the 'Fort Yale route,' which follows mostly the east bank of Fraser River to Lilloet, 184 miles. From Lilloet to the forks of Quesnell (hard by Cariboo) is by the 'Brigade trail,' 295 miles, and by the Fraser river trail 409 miles.

"Or they take a third route to Lytton, on the Fraser, and then up by Thomson River, Lone Lake, Green lake and La Hache lake; thence bending westerly to Davidson's, and thence north easterly to Quesnell, 422 miles from New Westminster, on the river of that name, when they are not over ten or twenty miles from the Cariboo. These gold tempted pioneers have often, after reaching the mouth of the Fraser river from Victoria, still a tramp of 422 miles (either by Thomson river or by the 'Douglass route,' and 'Fraser trail,') or of 479 by the 'Yale route, and Brigade trail;' in short a journey of near 500 miles long, and heaven only knows how deep with snow. Whoever survives it, with good health and uncrippled, at this early season, whether he emerge heavily laden with gold or dead broke, is to be envied his rich experince."

HARBOR DEFENSES.—The New York Chamber of Commerce held a meeting last Wednesday, to discuss the subject of Harbor Defenses, when Capt. Ericsson expressed the opinion that nothing very extensive was required. The best way is to get guns of double or quadruple the calibre of those at present employed, and to place them on small boats adapted to their use and to protect the gunners. In forty to sixty days enough of such vessels—say twenty-four feet beam and one hundred and twenty feet long, and strengthened with iron—could be built and would protect the city against the vessels of every other nation in the world. Their heavy guns would sink any iron-clad vessel afloat. Capt. Ericsson said that all the citizens of New York had to do, was to employ the mechanical talent and resources in their midst, and the city would soon be fully protected. The same remark would apply to Boston.

The *Journal of Commerce* says that Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has made the preliminary arrangements with Capt. Ericsson for the immediate construction of four floating batteries, exactly or nearly like the Monitor. They are to be built with all possible dispatch. The pilot houses will be round, instead of square, as in the Monitor, in order that shot may be more easily parried.

Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

His Excellency Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada and of these Provinces, opened the Canadian Parliament on Friday last, and in his Speech he pays a high eulogium to Prince Albert; refers to the Queen's special notice of the recent expression of Canadian loyalty; congratulates the country on the abundant harvest and satisfactory condition of trade, notwithstanding the partial derangement occasioned by the civil war now unhappily raging in the United States; submits the papers by which France confers the same privileges on Canadian as British built ships; and states that no answer has yet been received from the British Government in regard to the construction of the Halifax Railway; intimates that the British Government intends to introduce a measure for abolishing the power of the Superior Courts in England to issue writs of habeas corpus in the colonies; announces that a bankrupt law and other measures will be introduced; says that England will not object to a free commercial intercourse between the British Provinces of North America; that a commission for reorganizing and making effective the military force was issued during the recess, and recommends to the favorable consideration of the Legislature the measures which will be introduced on the subject.

The Climate of these Colonies.

The meteorological observations in all these North American Colonies, establish the fact, that the mean average temperature, both in Summer and Winter, is very nearly the same; and that although there may be great heat on one particular day, or severe cold on another, yet this is met by subdued warmth, or mitigated cold, at other periods, so that the average of the whole year varies very slightly. In fact, so little is this variation, that many close observers attribute it rather to the imperfection, or variance, of instruments, rather than to the climate itself.

L'Abbe Ferland, in his history of Canada, shews by a comparison of meterological records kept here since the earliest settlement of the country, that the climate has undergone no change, as the first colonists imagined it would. The observations of Upper Canadian *savans* establish the same conclusion for the Western portion of our country, as we gather from the following report of a conversation at a meeting of the Canadian Institute, Toronto:

JUDGE HAGARTY—Do the observations of 20 years shew any permanent change of temperature?

PROF. KINGSTON (of the Meterological Observatory.)—There is no perceptible change as far as I can judge. The figures seem to oscillate, without showing anything like a secular increase or diminution.

Mr. T. C. KEEFER—It appears that the variations of mean annual temperature for a period of 22 years are only about four degrees. How does that compare with other countries?

PROF. KINGSTON—To the best of my recollection, the fluctuations of mean temperatures in England are much greater.

Mr. KEEFER—It appears to me that 4 degrees is a very small variation for a period of 20 years, and that it speaks well for the climate of this country.

Signs of Early Spring.

Yesterday forenoon, large flocks of Wild Geese were observed passing over this City, wending their way to the Northward; and at the same time, the first Gaspereaux of the Season, were for sale in the Market. These indications of "fin and feather," denote a spring earlier than usual, as it is unusual for the Gaspereau to appear in March, or for the Wild Geese to go over quite so early. We trust these indications may be fully realized.

Early Fly-Fishing.

The Quebec *Chronicle* of March 10th, has the following:—

"In the Loretto stream, on Friday last, a *habitant* lad, trying a new line which he had made, with an artificial fly, had the satisfaction of taking a nice trout, of nine inches. Another rose, which he did not hook. We mention this as a fact which may be interesting to the disciples of old Isaac."

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, fly-fishing begins in February; but it does not, as yet, seem generally known, that trout will take the artificial fly as readily in Marches in June, in pieces of water which have not been frozen during the winter. They have been frequently taken with fly, in considerable numbers, at the inlets and outlets of lakes near this City, the sportsmen standing on the ice, and fishing in the open water.

In Gold River, Nova Scotia, the first Salmon of the Season, was taken with rod and fly, on the 17th March, 1858, (St. Patrick's Day), by a Micmac Indian, a capital fisherman, who resides on the banks of that Stream. The fish weighed eighteen pounds and was a great prize, at that Season, to the fortunate captor. The Snow was deep on the banks, but the river was entirely free of ice or icicles, when this fine Salmon was taken. The Salmon fishing there usually begins about the 10th April, and finishes early in May, after which the sea-trout come in and afford capital sport.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The revelations that are constantly being made as to the inception of this Railway, and the part played by various "distinguished Colonists" in foisting it upon English capitalists are becoming more than amusing; they are assuming an aspect not at all creditable to these Colonies, and the statements made on both sides the Atlantic, are assuming a form that should be a warning, and a beacon, to all who advocate great railway undertakings in a thinly settled country, whose inhabitants are wholly unable to bear any very great amount of taxation.

Not many days since, the New York *Tribune*, devoted an article nearly six columns long, to a review of—"The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; a story of Commercial recklessness, political profligacy, and general bribery."

The information contained in this article has evidently come from Canada, and perhaps some portion of it from London. Many of the questions it raises have been discussed so often in Canada as to have become perfectly tiresome; and although the *Tribune* attributes to Mr. Galt, great importance and much prominence in first bringing forward the Grand Trunk Railway, yet that is of no very great consequence now, and except as matter of political history, there is but slender reason for discussing the private reasons which induced Mr. Hincks to break off, most abrubtly, the negociation he was sent to England expressly to conclude, and instead thereof, enter into a contract with Jackson & Co.

The *Tribune* says, that notwithstanding the flaming prospectus promising eleven per cent profits, and bearing the names of the Executive Councillors of Canada as Directors, backed as it was by the glowing despatch of Lord Elgin, the scheme was never received with favour, and would not have "floated" in the London Money Market, if it had not had the names of the eminent banking firms who were the financial agents of Canada.

It was the names of Messrs. Barings, and of Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co., that drew the money out of English pockets, and unfortunately for them, it has since been drawn pretty plentifully out of their own. The statement made in an extract from the article in the *Tribune*, which we give below, that Mr. Baring at the outset refused to become a party to the scheme, is now generally believed, and in fact, is not denied.—It is also as generally admitted that Mr Hincks is the person who made Mr. Baring "see reason," and yield a slow and most unwilling assent to have his name placed on the prospectus, and thus give the scheme a character and position on the London Stock Exchange, which he must since have deeply regretted.

The proposition was put to him, not exactly in so sharp and vulgar a manner as was the custom of English highwaymen in the olden time,—"Stand, your money or your life."—but Mr. Hincks was not the less resolute in his demand, when he put it squarely to Mr. Baring, that he must allow his name to be placed on the prospectus, or else give up the Provincial account, a matter at that time, of very considerable value. Mr. Baring consented—he would not give up the public account of Canada, and bitterly has he since repented.

After stating these circumstances, and the reasons of the Banking forms mentioned with Canada, the *Tribune* says:—

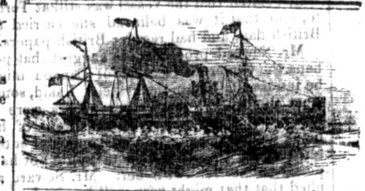
"It was natural, in these circumstances, that the English public should look to Messrs. Baring and Glyn, rather than to Mr. Galt, for advice as to Canadian investments; and it is not to be wondered at that, seeing Mr. Baring's name absent from the prospectus, doubts had been excited among English capitalists as to its merits. They naturally reasoned that the London agents of the Province knew all about Province loans, and what provision was made for their redemption: and that if a Canadian railway was to be built under the directorship of Crown Ministers of the Colony, it would be most natural that it should come before the people of England with introductions through the ordinary financial agency of the Province. Mr. Baring then was asked to join the Grand Trunk Board. He was told how essential was his name to the enterprise. He was assured that everything connected with it was sound; that it was acked by the Canadian Parliament and the Canadian Government, and that it could not possibly injure him to give it his countenance. To all this Mr. Baring deliberately and carefully answered that he would in no manner or way lend his name to the Board. He believed the promises of the prospectus to be fallacious, and he refused on any plea to be a party to a scheme which could not possibly on commercial grounds realize the hopes of its founders. Mr. Baring's mind, thus resolutely made up, had therefore to be changed, otherwise there was more than a risk of the thing falling hopelessly and finally to the ground; and that banking mind could only be operated on in one way. Mr. Baring, before seeing the case as Mr. Galt saw it—before discovering eleven per cent. profits where he had previously seen accumulating losses, had to be told that his perversion of vision would result in a change of the financial agency for Canada into other hands; in short, that there would be no more $500,000 commission profits unless he could see his way to becoming a railway director. To impress this fact upon the banker's understanding a high Government official of the Province was detailed, and Mr. Baring was informed one morning, by letter, that whatever might be his private opinion of the Grand Trunk and those connected with it, he had to append his name to the prospectus as a director, or consider at once that his services as Financial Agent of the Province were no longer required. It seems a hard story to repeat of a personage of the repute of Mr. Baring, but it must nevertheless be said, that upon the receipt of that letter Mr. Baring did give his signature to the Eleven-per-cent Prospectus; did become the medium for the receipt and disbursement of Grand Trunk moneys; did, by the magic of his name, draw into that project thousands of small capitalists, who have since lived to curse the day when they first heard of the Province or its railway; and did constitute himself the real, responsible author of the largest and most worthless railway project ever devised by plundering schemers, or built up at the expense of innocent ignorant, and confiding shareholders."

"And above all of the part enacted in the drama by the Financial Agents of the Province in London? On the independent merits of the Canada Railway scheme, Mr. Baring pronounced an adverse judgment. Of this fact there are many living witnesses. He refused to touch it until his refusal promised to interfere with his assured gain, and while the employment of his name lugged into the enterprize thousands of innocent and unsuspecting subscribers, the fact stands out, prominent and telling, that the name itself was lent not in accordance with its owner's judgment, or in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, but under a threat of diminished profits from an extraneous source; under the fear, in short, of a new agency for Canadian finances. But for the Provincial Minister's threat, it is certain the Grand Trunk would never have been the thing it is to-day, and but for the English Banker's yielding to that threat, it is equally certain the English subscribers to the Grand Trunk would not have been robbed as they find themselves at this hour."

The *Tribune* is of opinion with the Commissioners who were lately appointed by the Canadian Government to enquire into the affairs of the Grand Trunk, that no money Canada could now further advance to this railway, would put it out of trouble or settle its difficulties. And such being the position of its affairs, New Brunswick should be exceedingly cautious how it became involved with the Grand Trunk in any shape, as a connection with it would be almost hopeless.—*Sun.*

AN IMPERIAL JOKE.—The Empress of Austria went recently on a visit to the Island Zante, and on landing, up came the consul, Herr Moretti, and went down on his knees, quite in the eastern style, asking what might be his gracious sovereign's command. The Empress smiled at the consul, and said: "My commands are, that you get up and dust the knees of your breeches."—*Court Journal.*

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING FOR 1862.—The building now erecting for the great London Exhibition will cover, with its annexes, about 25 acres, and will have about 1,300,000 square feet of flooring. Its floor surface will be as large as that of the old Crystal Palace, with the addition of fifteen Westminster Halls. It is to be surmounted by two immense domes, 250 feet high and 160 feet in diameter. It required for its construction ten million bricks, nearly 1,000 iron columns, and 1,165 girders; five miles of pipes and gutters; three miles of iron railing and balustrade, and other articles; making 4,000 tons of cast iron, and 1,200 tons of wrought iron; and thirty miles of sash-bars for the roofs of the crystal courts.



Arrival of the "Hansa."

NEW YORK, March 24.

The steamship Hansa, from Southampton 12th, arrived to-day.

General news unimportant.

Cotton dull—unchanged.

Breadstuffs inactive. Flour declined 6d., Wheat 2d., and Corn 6d.

Provisions quiet. Ashes dull. Consols 93¾ a 93⅞. American securities firm.

Arrival of the "Nova-Scotian" at Portland.

PORTLAND, March 25.

The "Nova-Scotian" from Londonderry, with dates to the 14th, arrived at Portland, to-day, at 4 A. M.

"Tuscarora" and "Sumpter" still at Gibralter on the Seventh.

London *Times* opposes revision Maritime Law, arguing against surrender of right to capture Merchant Ships.

Times thinks Federal victories will lead to seperation and peace.

Reported that Government have notified French Government, of the departure from London, of three persons implicated in the Orsini plot—suspected of having designs against the Emperor.

King of Prussia declined to accept the resignation of Ministry, and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies.

All ports on the coast of Greece, in the Gulf of Argoles are placed under strict blockade.

Confederate Commissioner Rost, arrived at Madrid. Government refused to receive him.

Funds improved, slightly.

Consols 93⅜ and 93⅝.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

American Stocks steady, political news unimportant.

Arrival of the "China."

NEW YORK 26th.

New steamship "China" from Liverpool 15th, Queenstown 16th arrived.

General news unimportant.

Breadstuffs very dull.

Flour declined 6d, Corn 6d, and Wheat one at two pence.

Provisions steady.

American securities advancing.

Consols 93⅜ a 93⅝.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS YESTERDAY

WEDNESDAY, March 26th.

To-day, Mr. Watters presented a petition from 138 citizens of Carleton, against the passage of a Bill to authorize the extension of King Street on the Western Side of the Harbour of St. John.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert presented a petition from inhabitants of Queen's County, praying that no change may take place in the time of holding the Circuit Court in that County.

Progress was reported on a Bill relating to the local Government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes.

Mr. Watters introduced a Bill to incorporate the Union Iron Works Company.

The Provincial Secretary urged the House to go into Committee on the Revenue Bill, and gave reasons why Mr. Fisher's resolution to defer doing so, should not be sustained.

Mr. Fisher's resolution is as follows:—

"*Resolved*—That the further consideration of the Revenue Bill be postponed for —— days, and if, in the meantime, it appears that the necessity for imposing additional taxes cannot be avoided by a reduction of the estimate, or greater economy in the expenditure of some public service, such new taxes should be levied upon articles either of luxury, or which are only partially taxed, rather than sugar and molasses, articles which enter so largely into the consumption of all classes, and affect all the industrial interests of the country."

The Provincial Secretary proposes to change his Revenue Bill by reducing the duty on Molasses to two cents per gallon, instead of four cents, and increasing the railway impost from 2½ to 3 per cent.

When the Provincial Secretary finished, Mr. Fisher moved his amendment to the Revenue Bill. He proposes a duty of one cent on tobacco or two cents, if it will not promote smuggling; a duty of 5 per cent. on silks, satins, velvets, jewelry, &c. Two and a half per cent on coals, steel, lines and twines. One and a half or 2½ per cent on cordage, iron and other ship materials.

If these duties should not be considered practicable, Mr. Fisher proposes to extend the Secretary's proposition and add one per cent to the present Railway import, thus making it 3½ per cent., instead of 2½ per cent. Either method Mr. Fisher contended would yield more than enough to meet deficiencies.

Mr. Ryan seconded Mr. Fisher's amendment.

The Attorney General spoke against it.

Mr. Boyd suggested certain reductions in members pay, official salaries, etc., but did not commit himself either to the Bill or amendment.

The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Skinner's Bill relative to the Carleton Water Commissioners was passed.

American Despatches

(To the St. John Associated Press.)

BANGOR, March 26.

Gen. Banks took Strasburg, and pursued enemy for miles. Their loss was very great, abandoning baggage and dead and wounded. Artillery made fearful havoc among their flying ranks. The carnage promises to be most dreadful. Jackson's men are represented as perfectly demoralised and beyond control.

Gen. Banks reported having destroyed two hundred of enemy's wagons.

It is reported that Kingston, on Railroad between Newbern and Goldsboro', is taken.

Provisional Governor Johnson commenced operations in Tennessee issuing conciliatory proclamation, but threatening treason with rigor.

Etheridge made a speech, saying that Slavery would be abolished if the rebellion could not otherwise be surpressed.

Fort Pike, a small affair near New Orleans, is reported in Federal hands.

VERY LATEST!

The Winchester battle on Sunday was most severely contested and bloody. An Irish regiment refused to fire on Federals, and were pressed forward by a Virginian regiment; 40 of their bodies left on the field.

Gen. Shields telegraphs that enemys force was much superior; enemys route complete. Federal loss 150 killed, 1000 wounded.

Order for arrest of Boston and New York editors, for publishing contraband news withdrawn.

The "Merrimac" is reported ready to come out from Norfolk. The "Monitor" is ready to meet her.

Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham, and Clarke, oufederate Generals reported at Corinth, Miss., where a graet battle is expected.

Confederates are reported to be moving cannon from Island No. 10 to the main land.

The Steamer "Nashville" has escaped from Beaufort N. C.

Flour declined 5 cents.

Died,

On Sunday, the 22nd inst, of Diptheria, David, aged 4 years, son of David and Elizabeth Roberts of