

ARRIVAL OF THE "JURA."

We clip the following items of news from the telegraphic report of the arrival of the *Jura*—

The excitement relative to the Trent affair continued unabated. Indeed, the *Times* city article says the Stock Market on the 4th was more heavy and unsettled than at any period since the commencement of the difficulty. At the close, however, there was a slight rally in funds.

The U. S. Consul at Paris had communicated to the French papers a letter from Gen. Scott, in which he declares there is no truth in the report that the American Government had ordered the seizure of the Southern Commissioners under the protection of a neutral flag. He is quite ignorant of the decision of his government, but says it is quite necessary to preserve good relations between America and Great Britain. He hopes the governments will agree to a solution of the question whether the prisoners were contraband or not. If they were agents of the rebels, he says it will be difficult to convince impartial minds that they were less contraband than rebel soldiers or cannon. In conclusion, he expresses his conviction that a war between America and Great Britain cannot take place without a more serious provocation than has at present been given.

The London *Star* thinks Gen. Scott's letter will receive a hearty response in England, as a message of peace.

The *Times* says Gen. Scott, like his countrymen, is rather inclined to disavow the conception of the outrage than to repudiate the manner in which it has been done.

The *Herald* wonders how the old soldier would have regarded it had he been interpreted by the British on a U. S. steamer.

The *Paris Temps* announces that Napoleon had tendered his services to the British Government as a mediator. The same journal is also informed that in case satisfaction is refused, the British Cabinet has resolved on the recall of Lord Lyons, to recognize the Southern States, and to raise the blockade of their ports. Great Britain would not declare war, but leave the United States to do so if they please.

It is reported that privateers, both Federal and Confederate, were cruising in the neighborhood of the British Channel near Folly Islands. It is said the Admiralty had ordered two ships to proceed immediately to the West Indies.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News learns that as Mr. Sillidell was taking leave of his wife in the Trent, he placed his despatches in her hands and a box loaded, and told her to go to her cabin, open the portfolio, and if it contained any message to the box, to drop it into the sea. Mrs. Sillidell obeyed and was not molested, and took the despatches to Great Britain.

The *Paris Patrie* learns that the San Jacinto in November searched a French vessel, and also a Danish and a Portuguese vessel. These facts, says the *Patrie*, are of the same importance as showing that the Washington Cabinet fancies it has the power to exercise the right of search to the fullest extent.

The speculations of the French press are contradictory. Some writers say France will remain a quiet spectator of passing events. Others say that there is a disposition to employ the navy in case of war. But the predominant feeling is represented as favorable to a reconciliation between Great Britain and America.

It was reported that the French Minister of war has reported to his government the refusal on the part of the Washington Cabinet to deliver up the despatches addressed from Paris to the French Consul at Charleston.

The *Patrie* has an article on the difficulty in which it argues that France is not interested in the difficulty between England and America, but says if Great Britain fails to get reparation, a new state of things may ensue, and if she recognizes the Confederacy, the powers must necessarily take such change into consideration for the sake of their commercial interests, and must desire to terminate the blockade against the Southern Confederacy.

Washington, Dec. 15. The despatches relative to the action of the British Government, which will appear in the New York journals of Monday, were received by the government this afternoon.

Notwithstanding the belligerent attitude assumed there is no disposition on the part of any member of the Cabinet to alter the plans or policy of the Government assumed in the arrest of Sillidell and Mason.

The report of the demand of the English Government for the surrender of Mason and Sillidell causes great excitement, as it extends through Washington, and is discussed on the streets and in hotels. The sentiment of defiance is universal.

On Friday afternoon Franklin's Rhode Island battery at Edwards Ferry opened fire upon the rebel fortifications in front of Leesburg and the neighboring woods where the rebel troops had been concealed.

The cannonading was kept up for six hours with shell, and it succeeded in driving back the rebels to a safer distance.

The Old Point boat brings a report of the discovery and prompt suppression by the military authorities of a negro insurrection at Charleston.

One account states that the plot was discovered by the body servant of a military officer, who said that the negroes of the city were to be joined by large bands from the country, who were to come at night, and said the sack factory had been fired by a free negro, who had been arrested.

A small quantity of arms had been found under the floors of the negro cabins. They were all new, and in good condition. In another negro cabin knives and hatchets were found secured. The greatest consternation prevailed. Families were closing up and barring their windows. The fire companies being composed of men who were on military duty, the fire engines were worked by negroes, who broke and rendered useless the two best ones.

The offices of the *Courier* and *Mercury* are said to be destroyed.

Another account says that the negro insurrection broke out in the interior of South Carolina two days before. The fire is still raging unchecked; but this last report is not well authenticated.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16. A despatch from Philadelphia says that our force at the battle of Allegheny Camp numbered 1,800. They came in sight of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in front of their entrenchments, charged upon them and drove them back. A hot fire was kept up during the afternoon on both sides, and several brilliant charges were made by our men.

Gen. Milroy withdrew his forces at nightfall, intending to renew the attack in the morning.

During the night, however, the rebels silently left their camp, burning everything they could not carry with them.

Our loss is 20 killed and 50 wounded, while the rebel loss is 150 killed, including a field officer.

By this action the front of Gen. Reynolds is cleared of the enemy, there being no organized rebel force within fifty miles of our advanced post.

This morning while reviewing his troops, a rib was broken and other injuries suffered, but a telegram to Gen. McClellan this evening states that he is better, and will be able to resume his command in a few days.

It is possible that General Sickles may resign in consequence of the decision of the War Department, that all officers of his brigade must be commissioned by Governor Morgan.

Col. Brower came up the river from Budd's Ferry. The rebel batteries opened upon him but did no damage. The rebels have an immense force, and are erecting a large battery at the mouth of the Oqueague Creek, so that they can fire at vessels plying between this city and Gen. Hooper's division.

Baltimore, Dec. 16.—Brigadier General Phelps was at Ship Island, Miss., on the 15th Dec., and put forth a proclamation to the loyal citizens of the south-east, strongly anti-slavery in its tone.

Washington, Dec. 16. The President has received no official information from England relative to the Mason-Sillidell affair.

The Cabinet has been in session for several hours to-day, during which our difficulty with England was discussed with great calmness and firmness.

Whatever the demands from England may be, and the English newspapers are not taken as any true indication of that Government, our Government has resolved that Mason and Sillidell shall never be given up.

This may be relied upon as a fixed fact. The Brazilian Minister gave a dinner this evening, at which quite a number of the diplomatic corps were present. Of course the exciting topic of the day, the seizure of Sillidell and Mason, was the subject of conversation.

The impression was that England would make a demand for the release of the rebels seized, but that a lengthy correspondence would settle the matter without a war.

A prominent and influential citizen of Maryland, who has recently been in Richmond, reports that the Union sentiment in Eastern Virginia is rapidly increasing. He says that if Congress shall not legislate unfavorably on the slavery question, that portion of Virginia is safe for the Union.

The rumors of a messenger arriving post haste with despatches for Lord Lyons are false. No ultimatum from the English Government in regard to Sillidell and Mason is expected at the beginning of diplomatic correspondence.

A gentleman just arrived from Missouri states that Senator Polk has gone over to the rebels, and is taking counsel with them at Memphis. His treason has long been a subject of conversation, as well as that of Johnson's colleague.

Colonel Steinbeck, of the British army, has arrived in this city. He has offered his services to the Government.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 16. Captain Millward went to Craney Island to-day with a flag of truce, and was met by Lieut. Smith off the Island.

No passengers came down from Norfolk. The Norfolk and Richmond papers give full particulars of the extensive conflagration in Charleston. The fire broke out about nine o'clock p. m., of the 11th inst., in Russell & Old's sash and blind factory, at the foot of Hazel street, extending to the machine shop of Cameron & Co. Before midnight the fire had assumed an appalling magnitude, and Meeting-street from Market to Queen-street was one mass of flames.

The panic became awful, and thousands of families evacuated their houses and filled the streets. The buildings in the lower part of the city where the fire broke out, were principally of wood and extremely inflammable, which accounts for the remarkably rapid progress of the fire.

At midnight the Cathedral church and Institute Hall were burning, and the proximity of the flames to the Charleston and the Mills Houses caused them to be evacuated by their inmates. At one o'clock the fire extended more southward towards the corner of Archibald and Queen-streets, to the rear of the Charleston Hotel. All the buildings on King street from Clifford nearly to Broad-street, were destroyed before three o'clock.

Gen. Ripley who superintended the movement of troops, arrived on the scene at about this time, and ordered several buildings on the route of the conflagration to be blown up. After some delay the order was executed, but not before the theatre, Dodge's coach factory opposite, the Express office, the old Executive building, and all the buildings from this point to Queen-street had caught fire and were destroyed.

At about four o'clock the wind changed the direction of the flames toward Broad-street.

Soon after St. Andrew's Hall took fire and subsequently the Cathedral, the spire of which fell shortly after five o'clock. The fire made a clean sweep through the city, making its track from East Bay to King-street.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 13th inst., gives a list of between 200 and 300 sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$7,000,000.

Mr. Russell, at whose factory the fire originated, thinks that it must have been occasioned by the negligence of the negroes.

A message was sent to the Confederate Congress on Friday by President Davis, in relation to the conflagration at Charleston, recommending an appropriation in aid of the sufferers.

A resolution was accordingly unanimously adopted by the Congress, appropriating \$250,000 as an advance on account of the claims of South Carolina on the Confederate States.

The Lynnhurgh *Virginian*, of Friday, says that a Maryland regiment has deserted from Lincoln's army, with their arms and equipments.

It was sent out to do picket duty, and when it reached the front of our lines hoisted the Confederate flag, and marched into Centerville, accompanied by the Colonel and all the other officers.

The Charleston *Courier* has a report from Beaufort stating that the Yankees advanced their position to near Port Royal Ferry on Tuesday, and crossed the ferry, under cover of their artillery, to the main land, where they destroyed several Confederate rifle pits.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that a court of commissioners to determine claims for indemnity for losses by the war, is to be organized at once.

The President has appointed and Congress in secret session, has confirmed the following commissions:—Geo. P. Scarborough, Thomas C. Reynolds of Mo., and Walter Brook of Miss.

A despatch from Richmond dated the 14th inst., says that the Federals, 600 strong, attacked Col. Edward Johnson at Valley Mountain, on the 13th inst., but were repulsed with great loss, after an engagement of several hours.

For the *Carlton Place Herald*. The mode, Mr. Editor, in which our constables are invariably paid for discharging important public duties, is extremely unsatisfactory, and in many cases, a very great hardship.

Frequently persons having a numerous family, totally dependent upon their earnings for their support, are appointed officers of the peace, against their will and also their interest. How often are constables sent in pursuit of parties who have committed a misdemeanor, or an offence of a deeper and more atrocious dye?

A constable was lately sent to hunt up a person who had committed a very serious crime; the former was three days engaged in searching for, and conveying the accused party to goal. The necessary expenses incurred amounted to Ten dollars. He requested payment of his disbursement from our county Treasurer, but obtained no indemnification. If the Treasurer is justified by a provincial statute in refusing to reimburse expenses, our representatives in parliament should, unquestionably, use the same as to most exertions to get the statute, connected with the subject referred to, remodelled.

It is certainly unreasonable and unjust for a constable to be constrained to expend, whilst discharging a public duty, ten dollars of his earnings and deprived of its use for five or six months.

Yours, &c., ALPHA.

For the *Carlton Place Herald*.

At the examination of the Carlton Place Grammar School, held on the 21st inst., the following prizes were awarded:

First Class Geography.—1st Prize, Robt. Bell; 2nd Prize, James Bell.

Second Class Geography.—1st Prize, Cecilia McKinnon; 2nd Prize, Charlotte Mayhew.

Third Class Geography.—1st Prize, Martha Poole; 2nd do, Thomas Boyan.

History.—1st Prize, Julia Bourke; 2nd do, Donald McKinnon.

Fourth Class.—1st Prize, Wm. McKinnon; 2nd do, Mary Feden.

Spelling.—1st Prize, Julia Bourke; 2nd do, Matilda Pittard.

Prize for punctual attendance and good conduct.—Robert Bell.

The prizes were given in connection with the "English Department" only. There are a few in the "Classical Department" who deserve special notice for the progress they have made during the past six months.

Among these we would mention the names of David Duff and Donald McKinnon. There have been six pupils in Latin; one in the "Latin Reader," one in "Sallust," one in "Caesar," and three in "Virgil." One in the "Anabasis," and three in "Arrian's First Lessons." In French, there have been fourteen in various stages of advancement. This shows that parents are beginning to place Latin and Greek in their proper position, and are not willing that their children should spend years in acquiring a "meagre" knowledge of the "Ancient Classics" to the almost total neglect of their "Mother tongue."

I am aware that I shall be attacking the prejudices of a multitude of the "Old School," who consider Latin and Greek to be the "sine qua non," of a good education, but I must confess, that I have long held the opinion, that we were doing our pupils too much of the literature of the old "Heathens" of Greece and Rome and neglecting far more important branches that belong to our own time and an "English Education."

In Canada a knowledge of the French language is vastly more important to a young man who intends leading a business life, than any amount of Latin or Greek, for unfortunately for such a person, people won't do business in Latin, and merchants very seldom talk Greek on "Chit Chat."

To the farmer, an acquaintance with the principles of Chemistry, Geology, &c., is positively essential in these days of improvement, and there, we are happy to learn, much more attention paid to these branches than formerly.

FRED. S. HAIGHT, M. A.

To the Editor of the *C. P. Herald*.

SIR,—Under the caption of "University Reform," you notice in the last issue of your journal, that a person signing himself "W," has commenced the task of enlightening the inhabitants of Central Canada on that important subject, and that he has proceeded as far as his fourth letter.

While he is pleased to cast, now and then, a favorable glance at other institutions, the principal scope of his one-sided efforts seems to be used in favor of Victoria College and her Medical School, to the depreciation of our Provincial University, and the Toronto School of Medicine.

That the standard of examination for matriculation in University College has on several occasions been lowered, is as far as possible the requirements of reason and rising country, is not denied; but if "W," examine for himself, he will find that it is yet far above that of Victoria.

"This institution," he says, "cannot claim to be Provincial, because it does not meet the wants of the Province, and because it is not a large work, and do it as well."

We would ask him why it does not meet the wants of the Province? Where is there another institution that is every way so well calculated to meet her wants? Controlled by no particular sect, it throws open its doors alike to the Catholic, the Mahomedan, and the Protestant, its objects being, while it pays salaries to its moralists of Students, not to inculcate sectarian sentiment, or religious discord; but to impart a thorough University education, and to do this, it has not the most magnificent and commodious buildings, ample funds, and facilities of which no other institution in the land can boast.

That it is more important, has it not a full and perhaps the most efficient staff of Professors on the American Continent—men who not only enjoy the advantage of having graduated in Old Country Universities, such as Trinity, Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, but who possess a world-wide reputation for their literary and scientific attainments. If such an institution cannot claim to be great, what can be said of the pretensions of Victoria?

If people are so blinded by prejudice, or influenced by their spiritual advisers, that they will not avail themselves of the advantages it offers, the fault is their own, not the University's. And before we can admit that other institutions "do as large a work and do it as well," we must have some authority than "W's" own crude and illogical ipse dixit to convince us.

But we must hasten to notice his statements, and garbled quotations in reference to the Medical Schools. "That the standard of medical education in the University," he says in substance, "was modified in compliance with a memorial from the Toronto School of Medicine, and the time for attendance at close study in the dissecting room, the lecture room, or in attendance at the hospital, narrowed down to the shortest possible limit, will appear evident by referring to the senate records for March, '87."

Now, if "W" knows anything regarding the object of said memorial, he must be aware that the standard of medical education was not modified or altered one way or the other, but to show this more clearly, it will be necessary to take a brief glance at the origin of what is now called the Toronto School of Medicine in affiliation with the Toronto University.

In October, '56, a controversy occurred amongst the professors of the medical department of Victoria College, and all excepting Dr. Rolph abandoned that institution, and formed a new school in which they were joined by a few of the professors of the medical department of Trinity College, Toronto, then defunct. This new school had no power to confer Degrees, and in order to do so, must become affiliated with a University. The examination for medical students in *Literature and Arts* at the University of Toronto was so far above that of McGill, Queen's or Victoria, that it could not for that reason, expect to compete with these

institutions in numbers. If it affiliated itself with (the T. University); but in consequence of a quarrel from the professors of the new school, the University modified its standard in *Literature and Arts* only, and the two institutions became affiliated in '57, and hence the origin of the Toronto School of Medicine in affiliation with the University of Toronto.

This institution's staff of study is in every essential point precisely the same as that of McGill, notwithstanding "W's" assertion that its standard is below par, &c.

In his quotations "W" makes it appear, that of the three institutions, the curriculum of Victoria is the highest, while it is in reality decidedly the lowest. "Victoria," he says, "requires six months, and Queen's nothing in Medical Jurisprudence, whilst Toronto and McGill require three months."

Had he looked at their announcements, he would have found that both McGill and Queen's require six months. Again, "Victoria requires twelve months attendance on Clinics with South London Hospital, and Toronto only require six." This is equally false, as the announcements of both schools state distinctly, two courses of six months each.

Whatever may be said against the three Schools, Toronto, Queen's and McGill, they have at least a staff of Professors for her ten branches can only name six professors, and three of these, two or three years ago, were very ordinary Students in the Institution in which they now presume to teach. Men alike void of professional experience and literary attainments.

It is surprising that men can be found to hold up the public as worthy of their confidence and patronage, an institution that is looked upon by every medical man in the Province, its own graduates not excepted, as a farce, a caricature on Medical Schools.

There are a considerable number of things we should like to notice in "W's" letter, but time will not permit, and we have already occupied too much of your space.

Yours, &c., RENEW.

December 16, 1861.

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Ramsay, Dec. 9, 1861.

The Council met to-day in the Town Hall, pursuant to Notice. Present, the Rev. and several councillors, Anderson, Houston and Toshack.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

Mr. Houston, presented the petition of J. McCarty and others.

Mr. Anderson, presented the petition of Daniel Drummond, 12th inst., and others.

Ten tenders for building the bridge at the Bay near Almonte, and three for the furnishing and delivery of 14 cords of stone on the Perth road were received.

The tenders having been considered, Mr. Thaddeus Marshall's tender for building the Bay Bridge, for the sum of five hundred and forty dollars, was accepted.

James Wallace for the delivery of 14 cords of stone at three dollars per cord was also accepted.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Houston, that the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to enter into contracts with Thaddeus Marshall, and two good and sufficient sureties for the construction of the bridge at the Bay in accordance with the plan, specifications and tender. Also to contract with James Wallace in like manner for the delivery of 14 cords of stone on the Perth road, with the like securities as above.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that Messrs. Galbraith, Reback and the Mover be a commission to examine a bridge at Wm. Yull's, on the cross-road between 10 and 11, and also commission to have the power to contract with any party who may be prepared to tender for erection of said bridge.

Carried.

Alexander McLean, presented an account of thirty-eight dollars and four cents, for repairs on the Bay bridge, and the bridge across the western branch of the Mississippi at Almonte.—Ordered to be paid.

The petition of Daniel Drummond and others was ordered to lay over in the meantime.

Council adjourned.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Our market has evinced so little change, since our last issue, that our last quotations may be repeated. Our trans-Atlantic intelligence is of no exciting character, that the attention of our merchants, and the general average of breadstuffs, provisions and ashes, in the British markets have had as yet no active effect here. A few days more may bring us face to face with the stern calamity which at present is but impending over us, and until peace or war has become a fact, little inclination is displayed for more business. The results are decided either way, and business settled, we look for higher prices; and with the firm front, assumed by Canadians of all origins, and their undoubted cheerfulness to risk all in support for home policy there is very little doubt that the temporary shadow cast on Canadian commerce, in foreign markets, will be dispelled.

Flour—Superior, \$5.50 to \$5.90. Fancy, \$5.50. No. 1 Superior, \$5.10 to \$5.15, ex-cars. No. 2, \$4.90. Fine, \$4.25. Middlings, \$3.50. Good demands for grades under No. 1, at full prices. Our sales this morning of No. 1, Superior, are \$5,123, free of all charges at Depot.

Wheat—With United States, are rather firmer; little doing at \$1.05 to \$1.07 for Upper Canada Spring.

Oatmeal—Good is scarce and required for at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Pease—Quiet, at 65c. to 67c. per 66 lbs. Barley—Dull, at 1c. per lb. Corn—Demand and supply, both weak; 50c. to 55c. 56 lbs.

Butter—Market bare, and receipts light. Good store packed brings 12 to 14; Dairy remains firm, 12 to 17; Inferior store packed 10 to 11c.

Cheese—Selling slowly in small lots at 6 to 7c.

Pork—Green hogs are in good demand at low prices, and the average of 45c. per cwt. is a fraction under 45c. This is partly accounted for by the thaw which extended from Friday last to the beginning of the week.

Barrelled Pork—Is wanted, but with a general feeling that prices will advance, and sales are not so brisk as of late. The market is not so difficult at our prices. Prime, \$9.00; Prime Mess, \$10.50.

Lard—Leaf Lard, 5c. to 6c.; Rendered 8c. Ashes—Pots, \$6.70 to \$6.80; Pearls, \$6.80.

W. & T. LEENING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 29 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, Dec. 19th 1861.

It will be seen that in the House of Representatives Mr. Vallandigham's motion for sustaining Commodore Wilkes and defying Great Britain, was quietly shelved by a very large majority.

The majority may have some significance, as a fainter feeling might be expected to secure more votes than what was with this motion, no manner from what quarter it came. But in estimating the meaning of this decision, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Vallandigham is a

violent Southern man, and, with his colleague, Mr. Barnett, also expelled for treasonable conduct, made the glorious minority of two secessionists in the Congress of last year. A motion from Mr. Vallandigham, therefore, could only look to some disunion and, would be suspected even on account of its origin. Hence it is that we attach comparatively small importance to its reception.—*Montreal Herald*.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

For the *Carlton Place Herald*.

Pursuant to a Public Notice to the Rate-payers of the North Riding of the county of Lanark, a meeting was held at the village of Clayton on Saturday the 21st inst., called by the Warden of the County, D. Galbraith, Esq., at the request of twelve Freeholders, having a right to vote for members to serve in the Provincial Parliament, in respect of the property held by them in the said North Riding of Lanark, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of co-operating with South London Hospital, and to procure relief from our Railroad liabilities and to discuss upon the propriety of petitioning the head of the Government and the Legislature either collectively or as Rate-payers, or representatives as Municipalities.

The meeting was large and composed of inhabitants from Pakenham, Ramsay, Lanark and Dalrymple. All seemed to have a particular interest in the meeting, as also fully alive to its object.

On motion of J. Robertson, Esq., of Ramsay, seconded by Mr. McNab of Pakenham, D. Galbraith, Esq., Warden, was called to the Chair, and Thomas Coulter to act as Secretary.

The Secretary read the Requisition and the Notice calling this meeting, after which the Chairman rose and at some length explained the various matters connected with the B. & O. R. R. from the time of its first movement to the present. It was then moved by Mr. Robert Dickson of Pakenham, and seconded by Mr. William Forsythe of Pakenham, and Resolved,—That heavy burdens, arising from the non-payment of the interest on the Debentures issued to the B. & O. R. R. Company on the credit of the Municipalities of Lanark and Renfrew, in accordance with the Municipal Loan Fund Act, are imposing over the property of the rate-payers, and for the payment of which, together with the Principal, the said rate-payers are legally bound, and the liquidation of which would not only be burdensome upon the property holders in these Municipalities, but the accomplishment of which would be almost impossible, it therefore be, and is hereby resolved, that some plan be devised to co-operate with other City and County Municipalities in Western and Eastern Canada, to obtain permanent relief.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. C. McNab, and seconded by Samuel Dickson, Esq., and Resolved,—That petitioners request that the Executive and to both Houses of Parliament, from the whole body of the rate-payers in the North Riding of Lanark and a request be also sent to the rate-payers in the South Riding and in the County of Renfrew, to join said petition, which petition among other things shall state,—

That the people were in the first instance deceived into giving their credit and security to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, by false representations and illusive promises.

2nd. That the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, though now in a non-paying condition, yet when completed even to Annapolis, will be a material advantage to the Province at large, of far greater moment to Canada as a provincial work than a merely local thoroughfare for travel and the transport of goods, by being not only a great feeder to the Grand Trunk, but as carrying a large amount of traffic to the Ottawa valley—opening up that vast region of country—producing settlement of the wild lands as a commercial necessity—increasing the casual and territorial revenue of the Crown, and developing the vast commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of Central Canada.

3rd. That provided relief be afforded, the rate-payers of these Municipalities through the County Council would not suffer and assign to the Government the Mortgage now held against the Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company, so that the Provincial Government may avail themselves of any advantage secured by such Mortgage, and will thus be enabled to deal with the said Company as they deem best conducive to promote the interests of the country at large.

4th. That upon these grounds relief from all Railroad indebtedness be prayed for, that in particular these Municipalities may be relieved from the payment of the back interest now due and the whole of the Principal when it becomes due thirteen years hence.

Before putting the resolution, Mr. Robert Scott of Ramsay, seconded by Mr. McNab, and therefor moved, seconded by Mr. H. H. Bellamy. That the resolution be amended by striking out all the words on last clause.—Lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Moved by Mr. James Dickson of Clayton, and seconded by Mr. McNab, and Resolved,—That a Committee be appointed to draught a Petition in accordance with the foregoing resolution, said Committee to consist of the Warden