WHO ARE INTEREST ED IN MUNI-CIPAL AFFAI RST

This a tice, from the Mu nicipal Econo

an average of about five persons in each muthe experience of a firm whose chief business during the entire life of our present municipe institutions has been that of publishing matter onnected with them, it may be assumed that heir statement is not very wide of the truth. It follows therefore, that of our entire popplation, not more than about fifteen hundre de der it worth their while to make bemselves acquainted with a system of local go hich costs them two millions of dollars per acoum, and which has incurred what may be justly considered as a provincial debt of upwards of fifteen millions.

The fact thus disclosed is sufficiently dis couraging, and shows how necessary it is that nuicipal government should assume a higher place in popular estimation, and that the conditions involved in its successful application to our circum-tances should be more carefully considered then they commonly are, in either the metropolitan or local newspapers.

Our figures—which are only to be accepted

as an approximation to the truth-show that of our contributions to the total of annual taxation, the amount paid into the bands of the various local trusts, is fully equal to the amount we pay into the hands of the general givenment, concerning the administration of which there is a perpetual sgitation, and a consumption of printing material almost equivalent in cost to that of the government itself. Now, without designing or desiring to create the same degree of agitation in respect to municipal effairs as prevails in relation to general politics, we do hope to increase the interest that is felt in matters of this nature ; and if we can succeed in doubling the number of those who take an active share in corporate affairs, we shall take credit for a successful issu- to our endeav ucs.

One of the chief reusous why the affairs of the general government excite so much aitention, lies in the aggregation of the whole expendi ure under one head. In this way totale are presented more likely to arrest attention and excite discussion than would be the case were they given to us in the fragmentary menger in which we have the statistics of our municipal expenditure. The tarmer, who pays his penny in the pound, rarely stops to reflect that it is contributed to so large an aggregate revenue as we have above indicated, with the sums he pays into the National dues be estimate bow exact quantities im racticable, and then as much of the cost of his yearly "shopping" is near to those allotments as possible.

the payment of market dues, or of the larger ment. ats levied or those who are in bus articles g es to the municipal rates.

The fact is, that on everything we buy levied on his bus ness, for the cas ment of the outhly it is appreciated, the sooner we may espect that retorm in the management of

Munic pal taxes therefore affect the price of everything we buy, in the some way as the customs teriff; and there is just as much reason why we should interest ourselves to secure the economical administration of mupicipal affirs, as in the election of our pallian entary representatives, and every elector should value his civic franchise accordingly.

The ep lication of our remarks is more forcible when taken in connection with heavi ly taxed districts, where everything is mort gaged for the payment of interest on some il dvised liability, incurred during the speculative mania of former years; when thus unfortunately situated, towns, become disadvan: tageous for the e-tablishment of any branch of business, for the rates treach so much upon the receipts; that unless prices are bigh in comparis in with those charged in more favored places, a living profit cannot be realized; ceeding two hundred acres) at least ten acres bence business decays, and the burthen conend to the credit of the municipality and af. have been actually under crop, and that a fixes its stigma of di-grace on all connected habitable house in dimensions at least sixteen

Fortunately, the undeveloped resources of which to found a hope that, in the future, there description of proof above referred to, to be solvency of some of our corporations may be of Crown Lands. redeemed; but, in the meantime, the tollies they have committed should be a lesson to electors as to the importance of their franchise and may be accepted as a sufficient answer o times and places and on such upset price as the question at the head of this article.

PADDY ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

MISTHER POKER. writ vez a word about pollyticks or fashins; offered for sale, and in townships under such liss Milly's kalt me intirely; it tuk sich a bould av me that it has tuk me al this time to git over it, and now I'm writhing

in a dhreadful thrimolog at the consiquincis.
Oco, murther! to think that Paddy Miles's Boy, the adhored av all the ladies from Bal-Chandy to git hisself intil disgrace wid a lady lk. Miss Milly. Oh dear! on dear! to think that me own daciot n me shud be parvorted. and mese f styld that " Vulgar Milasian," whin I had a good rarios and edicashin as wer fell till the lot of man. Sure Misther Poker, if yez didn't approve av me komposistun, yez be fixed, and after reasonable notice given by wouldu't mast it and tinder me yer grateful the C. mmissioner of Crown Lands, be offered acknowligemints, would yez?

St. Pathrick wall yez do to restraive yer lost kiracther ?' I put on me considher in cap and considered the matther in all its bearins, I necoler mesels in he fever; but this I that it cale shall take place.

nouls be or no use, so I sidn't. I knue I 11. That all lots of land which shall have Leaving the completion of this enterprise would only be fathe ntill errors agin, and thin been offered as " Free Grants" and shall not then, in the hands of the directors and man-

I would catch it worst this iver. Na hur wall assert her rights, and whiniver lace anything acmical, I must have a shy at it. There is no won likes the ladies (swate lettle craythur) better than myself, and its private sale or shall be exposed to public sale. only out by regard for them that I takes an by auction as part of the lands in the township in which the same are situated, and not the lands in the township in which the same are situated, and the lands in the township in which the same are situated, and making of good leading roads to the centres of traffic and points of connection with our railway. Even when completed, 12. That all land seexcept those now exour railway will be of little use unless kept writin to the Poken about thim.

two daughter.) wid four or five av their fri is possess on of such laid within six mor the ir in jest returned fou mass. Is coorse didu't 1 ther own of the divine sarvice; but the divitation and the divitation of the divitat the importance of after dance in their own affairs as involved in Aunicipal Legislature and wid a big laf, "the ould be one twid the big father in it, that Mrs. Flaherly had an?"—

taxation:—

of after dance in their own affairs as involved in Aunicipal Legislature and wid a big laf, "the ould be one twid the big father in it, that Mrs. Flaherly had an?"—

within four years at farthest from the time of intelligent county in Casada" and see how

ig pimple on ould Donovan's nose, 20 feet. it looked so mighty quare." "Naither could happe me eyes off it," sez Molly Quinlan; the foregoing category be exposed to sale by did not be the discretion of yez see the new dbresses Nannie and Je ann Finnagan had on, and how dhreadful ung they felt as they walked to their saies, wid ly, for cash, at such times and places and at their noses stuck up?" "Indeed 1 did," sez
Nora Lafferty, "ould Finnegan, the ould
miser, has opened his heart; but I'll hould
14. That the lands known as

tath from him." "Och, but did ye mind how Billy Donnely kept winkin all the time across till Mary O'Shea, and she lookin sideways till

15. That prompt payment in all cases be him : I could see it all, for they sat right forinst me," sez Peggy Mulligan. "Billy will mike a poor bargain av it, there," sez Janey previous payments and of all rights in the land. without difficulty; and in some of the con Scanlin, " fur Mary's not much thought av, iv all we hear is thrue." "Did yez notice Mrs. all we hear is thrue." "Did yez notice Mrs. payment of arrears be required, and that pub-Cassidy, comin in, in the middle av the Kyrie lic notice is given in the Official Gazette, and Elaison, wid her grate big hoops and her new through the usual channels, that unless such Beckwith, which boas's of its wealthy settlerhi heeled boots going clack, clack, all the time?' sez Biddy Lafferty. "Faith and I first of January, 1859, the land in respect of kept me eye an hur, and whin oild Misther Hennessey came round wid the plate, she had by the Crown and resold, and that in regard to

grand," Peggy Muiligan.
Well, Misther Poker, yez see I notice verything,, and this little anicdote will ap ply to some ladies av all denominashuns : and ow in dhreadful thrimbling in fear of a lash-

Yours, &c., "PADDY MILES'S BOY."

CROWN LAND REGULATIONS. The following Order in Council was is ued agement of the pub ic lands, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council. 1. That the lands in townships which have

already been delineated or shall hereafter be delineated on survey by the exerior lines only, may be offered for sale en bloc on the ollowing terms, viz :-

2. That the price shall be one half dollar per acre, payable at the time of sale. 3. That the purchaser shall cause the lands Crown Lands Department, to be surveyed at his own expense into lots omprising either one hundred or two hunred acres in each lot; and on the north shore timate its importance as compared acres each, except in spots where the configuration of the township may render such

a con'r bu ion towards the municipal tax, pad 4. That such survey shall be made by a by the city merchant or village snop-keeper duly licensed Provincial land surveyor approved of by the Commissioner of Crown labourer. Their direct municipal tax is per- Lands and acting under his instructions, who haps five or six dollars; and very few of them shall make his return with field notes, &c., take into consideration that every article they &c., in the usual method observed by surconsume in their domestic affairs is taxed for veyors, to be also approved of by the depart-

5. That one third of the quantity of land in and with whom they deal; they are usually the township shall be settled upon within two well informed as to the exact fraction they years from the time of sale; one third more contribute on every pound of sugar or tea to- settled upon within the following five years, ly asked-What is to be done in view of the wards the provincial revenue, but remain in from the time of sale; and the residue withutter ignorance of the equally important mat- in the further period of three years, i.e., ten years from the date of sale; the settlement equired being that there shall be at least one contribu e towards the income of the dealer, every two hundred acres of land; ail land not and tiere ore towards the payment of taxes so settled at the expiration of ten years from the time of sale to become forfeited and re- public mind to be disposed of? The time i interest on the civic debt and for the cost of vert to the Crown absolutely, except such drawing near when a solution to these queries our local governments. The more generally portions thereof as shall be found unfir for sett'ement, or such portions as are of very in terior quality and by reason thereof have remained unoccupied, in respect to which the pent-up secret will be dragged to day and the mun cipal matters which all are anxious to Governor in Council may, upon application, dispense with the forfeiture and cause the same to be conveyed to the original rurchaser

6. A contract of sale to be made with the ourchaser from the Crown subject to the foregoing and following conditions; but patents for the land to issue only to the occupants of the lots purchased deriving claim under the vendee of the Crown, or to the asguees claiming under such purchasers and occupants who shall bave complied with the onditions of settlement hereinafter mentioned, upon a certificate or other evidence that they have paid such vandee or his a signee or evidence that the party applying, or some one under whom he claims, has been a resident or he said lot for at least two years continuously, and that upon the same (not exfor each one bundred acres have been cleared by twenty feet is erected thereon, and upon payment of the sum of four dollars as parent our country afford a reasonable ground on fees to cover expenses, &c. The nature and wal be discovered the means whereby the in- settled and prescribed by the Commissioner

7. All lands which shall under the foregoing conditions revert to the Crown, shall be exposed to sale at public auction at such sioner of Crown Lands shall fix.

8. That in townships which have been surveyed and laid out into lots, and where lands re now offered for sale at four shillings per B did, Sur, its a mity long time sinct I arre, or where no lands have as yet been but to tell yez the abruth, Sur, that little bit vey or yet to be surveyed in o lots, lands be sold under the following regulations, to

9. That land be sold for cash at seventy cents per acre and on time upon the follow erm, viz:-one dollar per acre ; one fifth to be paid at the time of the sale, and the rements with interest on the purchase money

have remained open for sale for one year ofter public notice thereof, the lands unsold at the expiration of that period shall, at the time for sale by public auction at the upset price the means of abridging distance as me Whin I red Miss Milly's letther, I wint or fixed for their sale as above, or at such other with my takins dheadtelly. "Bad cess to upset price as under special circumstances it, Paddy," sez I, " but you've put your fet in may be camed by the Commissioner of Crown it the time; weat in the name of the blissid Lands; and that such public sales of all lands Lands; and that such public sales of all lands that shall remain unsold in the mean time shall take place semi-annually at times to be was got to spologise till M ss Milly, and tell Lands, until the whole of the lands in the by slow degrees towards completion. The ber I'd approve av hoots as big as her-tacks, township shall have been disposed of; the av a lad,'s wearin a whou'e chows line av lands remaining unsold after any such public crimericens at woner, that she mite carry her sale to contribute open for private sale at the freights and passengers; and the rails will, it bonnet in the bag of her "dusther," anything said upset price until the period of one week is boned, he laid as far north as circumstances

have been located and occupied at the expira-

the green patch over Flaherty's eye?"—
"Sure," sez P. eggy Mulligan, "I could scarcely kape from lafin at the time, at the matter of the land, a quantity thereof in the proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres, and have erected thereon a house habitable and of the dimensions at least 16 by

public auction annually, or in the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands half year-

14. That the lands known as "Clergy Reyou a dollar it was like dhrawing the eye serves" be sold on the same terms and in the same manner as other public lands to the town-

made of the essence of the contract, and any default to be on pain of forfesture of all 16. That in the cases of sales already made,

which default shall continue, will be re umed na'ar a copper til put in it, for all she feels so all purchase money and interest hereafter to will apply to all the neighboring townships fall due, prompt payment will be exacted. SQUATTERS.

17. That the system of recognizing unau thorized occupation of land commonly known fall b eadth and let the sun shine upon the as "Equating," be discontinued, subject to roude. This would do more to keep them

to pre-emption by reason of such occupation ertained after the first day of Se tember next, and that no claim to such pro emption not now in a state to be admitted can Saturday's Gazette for the sale and man- be made good by an act of the party bereafter, like the result which might be expected from and that thereloie his labour will be thrown That the prices above fixed for lands sha

apply to Upper Canada only. The prices of lands in Lower Canada shall be regulated by Orders in Council from tim

P. M. VANKOUGHNET. Toronto, 13th January, 1859.

CARLETON-PLACE.

Thursday, January 27, 1859.

COMING SHADOWS.

The eyes of the country are now anxiously ooking forward to the approaching meeting of Parliament, and the question is being eage will be the decision in regard to the Seat o in a fide settler in a athorized occupation for Government; and how are the other great questions which have been agitating the will be inevitable. A few days more and Parliament will have assembled, and then the shadowy future will have to resolve itself into something real and tangible.

Whatever else may be in store, it appears that the Federation of the Provinces and the Internal Colonial railway are to receive the go-by for the present.

The Ministry pledge themselves,- whether sincerely or otherwise,-to make Ottawa the Seat of Government, and the organs talk loudly about the probability of a dissolution of the House, if Parliament does not sustain complied with the contract with him, for or them in doing so, and express the half-conin regard to such particular lot; and upon cealed hope that the terrors of a general election will coerce refractory members into obe dience to the ministerial will.

In the meantime Montreal is making strenuous efforts to gain the prize, and will deleat tiques to increase until repudiation puts an and rendered fit for cultivation and crop, at d Ottawa if possible, it being abundantly evident that it is between these two rivals the contest is to be fought.

We must confess that we cannot sympathize with those Upper Canadian Members who, in opposing Ottawa, will, if successful, be the means of driving the Seat of Government from Upper Canada, and locating it in the Lower Province. There is a point beyond which a prudent opposition ought not to proceed, and we believe in the present iestance that point has been reached.

They cannot be regarded as the friends o Upper Canada, who from mere factious or position deprive it of the advantages of possessing the Seat of Government.

BOAD MAKING. We look upon this subject as one of the nost vital questions upon which the prospe ity and advancement of our country depends a question not exceeded in importance by any other within the whole range of thought, Within the circle of public improvements, affecting our social advancement, none have done so much towards the civilization and by time. It is but a few years since the troduction of Railroads; and that system of ommunication has already affected wonders in promoting the social advancement of our named therefor by the Commi stoner of Crown race. The B. & O. Railway is advancing cars are already running to Perth. with ore the time at which the next public will permit, as soon as the spring opens, agers of the company, let us in the mean

It's only a Sunday or two ago 1 vi t to shar's issue for any such land to any, person or ould Teddy L flerry's till pay my respects shows have to be been or till bird, when in comes Birds and Nore (sed) and Nore (sed) persons under whom he caims, have t ken sharper in which shameful condition. The manter in which the time of sale, and shall from that time the statute labor is usually expended makes the roads are neglected; you can scarcely tro dred acres, and have erected thereon a house a buggy across the township without a risk of breaking your vehicle, or perhaps your neck. Even the concession lines are in bad condition, to say nothing of the side roads during the past few years, and, at the pr sent rate of advancement, will soon good road, in dry weather; but it seems be the only concession line that is entirely opened up in the Township. Many of the others can be travelled a part of their length but are in other places so overgrown with underwood, that even a footman cannot proceed cessions, no trace of a line appears—the and marks being almost entirely obliterated who have stockings full of money, is in bad, if not a worse condition, in point Now, these things ought not so to be. The ncession lines should be all opened up the tigashun from Milly fur me remarks, I subscribe meselt,

Yours, &c.,

Yours, &c., estances, only makes bad worse. Then again, the present system of statute labor entirely defective, and does not yield any hing the expenditure of so much labor. But, up on this point we shall quote an article from the

> For several years past, so much of our at tention has been directed to the construction of Railways, that, comparatively speaking little has been spared for Roads of a more local character. It is not probable that the Caradian Railway system will be much exended for many years to come, and it therefore likely that the improvement o horoughfares leading into the country from the various business centres established at the "Stations," will assume an importance not hitherto accorded to works of that des cription. None have greater interests to serve in promoting such improvements, than those who have investments in our Railways. But the bulk of those who provided the capital for those works are not residents among us, and can hardly appreciate the influence that these local improvements would have on the value of their investments. Their ata foreign or through traffic, and in their efforts to attain that object, infinitely more capital is expended than would suffice for the creation of a much more profitable business within our own territory.

'Municipal Economist" which suits our

Long before railways were introduced Britain, the roads of the seventeenth century so graphically described by Macaulay, had been replaced, and the rural districts were intersected by excellent common roads while the appliances on the more important ines of travel—as well in the road had as the vehicles that traversed them-had been o much improved as to afford to the traveler that comparatively luxurious style of locoo ion now known as the coaching dous d." with which no mode of travel ther known in the world could compare.

When, therefore, the Railways came to e constructed, their traffic was at once served and facilitated by every requisite for reachg the various depots, and the whole trade of the country flowed to them without let cr

The very reverse has obtained here: th ailways bare, in most cases, been the fire to break ground, and hundreds of miles are made through forest lands and undrained swamps, which must await, not only cultivation, but also the construction of passable roads, before yielding a traffic sufficient create a revenue equal to the expectation of

The construction of these rural roads fall o be the businers of the various Municipa ities; to make them ed ically and wel

The ordinary mode of providing means for the construction of roads is by statute labur;" but although the system has antiquity to sanction it, it certainly does not co ed by any of the principles that guide sound business transactions. Prior to the Restoration, however, the statute labour system was the only means used for maintaining the roads of England. Every parish was then bound to repair the highways that passed through it for which purpose the peasantry were com pelled to give their gratuitous labour for six days in each year. Soon after the Restoration the first of the many turnpike acts for the improvement of the great North Road received the sanction of Parliament, and a small TOLL was imposed on the traffic passing over it; but the innovation excited many to the capital remained under the old system "A change, however, was at length effected, but not without great difficulty, for unjust and absurd taxation to which men are ac customed is often borne far more willingly than the most reasonable impost which is

intercourse was limited, when trade was confined to the large towns, and when barter had not yet given place to sales for money be usefully applied to the cultivation land, at which periods it was felt to be oppressive to work a few days on the road han to make a money payment towards rate. Such reasoning still prevai's in our rural districts, but an improved knowledge of agricultural pursuits teaches that there is no eason of the year when the business of the farm does not offer profitable employmen to the provident husbandman, and most of all is his labour in demand at those seasons when the work of road making can be profitable pur-

The great difficulty, however, is the annual stermination of the localities where the statute labour of the townships should be expended. This is commonly a point which can culy be solved by distributing the labour over so wide an area as to reduce the amoun available for each to so small a sum that no permanent good is accomplished in any place; the whole being left so incomplete as to en sure its speed, destruction. The desire to have whatever is paid municipal taxes expended for the especial

local benefit of the payer, is too an obstacle in the way of carrying out improvements on a comprehensive plan calculated to benefit all. It is extremely difficulty to convince the cultivator of "No. 6 in the Fifth Concession" that a bridge op posite "No. 10 in the Sixth" can be of any benefit to him, while neither "grubbing, grading, ditching, nor bridging" have, been completed on the "side line;" and "No. 6" will pertinaciously insist that the "side line" shall be improved, though the bridge aforesaid opening of the whole township to an important market, or of shortening the distance by half a day's journey. The result is generally a compromise, by which a portion of the available work is expended on each locality. including an attempt at a bridge, which is an aspirant for the seat of government. do pretty sure to be washed away by the first not appear to be keeping up their side of the freshet; and thus the whole statute labour of the year, worth-if applied in a business like manner-enough to have done either of

ing to any one. to their individual interests and will soonest esult in the permanent completion of the whole. It must also be taught, that to be labour must be expended under the guidance efficient in the attainment of economic re-

first years of almost every settlement, the abor with less inconvenience than they could give as many dollars; and it is also true that their sense of the vest importance of the forest road will generally impel them to unite vigorously in the effort to make it passable; bandry, and when the dollars can be made to produce infinitely more important results than can be obtained from the days' labou

equired by the statutes. If we are to accept for our guide the wellstablished doctrine, that division of labor is as a natural sequence, that the agriculturist can with greater ease and certainty earn a dollar in the pursuit of his legitimate calling. han in the uncongenial work of road making It is also self-evident that he would feel less inconvenience in paying a fair commutation for his quota of road work, than in performing the labor required by the law. The ame law also teaches us, that an equal number of days of trained labor, under efficient perintendance, would produce much greatr results than can be realized from the same number of lays worked by those who engage in the work in a desultory and disorganized

PROSTITUTION. Dr. Langer, the leading Physician in the Hospital on Blackwell's Island has published the visitation of God's providential judgment, for mining enterprize. with which He visits this particular sin, that the above gentlemen, determined to wave all from 15 to 25 years old. Three eights of them were born in the United States. Many of those born abroad come there to improve method or organization must necessarily be their condition. One half of them have given wasteful, and ill calculated to accomplish the burth to children, and more than one half of avenue to it from the West and the Brockville Catholics, and that susp

greater than the ordinary ratio among chil- British pacific Railway-if ever to bee dren in New York. Many of these children realities-must both pa's within bail. are living in the abodes of vice and obscenity, The majority of these women have been pros- Old nance lands on all the projecting points of parents, husbands or relatives, intempernce and bad company are the main causes 00 is invested in this dreadful business .-The annual expenditure on account of it is more than \$7,000,000. Prohibitory measures have signally failed to suppress or check it. A necessity exists for some action.

In respect to the manner of treating this vice, instead of attempting to repress it by legal prohibition, the author recommends tha it be simply regulated.

There are other aspects of this whole subthe Christian moralist. While the author would be built up which would hold in check of special attention.

1st. Whatever tends to discourage marriage, tends in the same degree to promote

2nd. Whatever tends to destroy the sanctity of the marriage relation, tends in the same egree to promote the spread of this vice.

3rd. A new policy, another treatment is emanded towards the destroyer of female in the West. rirtue. Now, the seducer is received into good society; and the mother welcomes with miles the heartless villain to the presence of her daughters, while the poor victum of his rime is repelled as a leper. This is all wrong. Brand such a wretch with the mark of Cain, wherever he may be. The robber is a saint to him. Let society everywhere feel, that when domestic purity and virtue are ost, all is lost.

We have been lothe to touch on this subect at all. But believing as we do that this leterred from a false delicacy, from speaking ever ere it begin to show itself again in a new

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The opponents of the city of Ottawa, as debate very creditably. Not calculating the length of the contest, they have, probably been too extravagant in the use of th

the works singly in an efficient manner, is ammunition and have fired away all the thrown away, without permanent good accru- powder. Some of them may have brought themselves to look the matter in the face and The first step towards a reform in these have become convinced that, after all that matters, is the teaching of all parties con- has been said to the contrary, Ottawa might cerned that a comprehensive and systematic do very well for the chief city of United arrangement of the order in which local im- Canada. Indeed, the more the question is prising that Her Majesty, when called upon to elect one of five cities whose rival alaims to profitably applied, the value of each man's be the seat of government bad long distracted public opinion, thould make the choice she did of those principles of business organization Four out of these five competing cities had which experience has taught us are most been temporary capitals since the Union each in its turn having been tried and found wanting. There remained only one city of

It is unquestionably true, that during the the five to be tried, and that one is the most centrally situated, belonging to both the Upioneers who hew the inheritance of their per and the Lower sections of the Provinces. abildren out of the forest can give a few days' It is the nearest city to Montreal and Kingston and the second nearest to Quebec and Toronto. It is nearer Toronto than either Quebes or Montreal and nearer Quebec, than either Toronto or Kingston. The Hamilton "Spectator" says .- The best way of replying while their back wood education will teach to any one who declaims against the city them to apply the labour they contribute to which Her Majesty has selected to be the the best advantage. But there is a period permanent Seat of Government for Canada. comparatively early in the history of every is by asking the question "Have you ever own bip, when the farmer can better afford been there ?" Ten to one he will answer "no." for all who have entered Ottawa must be convinced that it is specially adapted for our

It is, strictly speaking, the geographical centre of Canada, for it is about 300 mule from the most easterly city, Quebec, and be same distance from London, the mos westerly; it is 95 miles from Kingston, 125 from Montreal, and midway between the mouth of the Ottawa River and the most remote reaches of that stream at present navigated. Nor is Ottawa a small village in advance towards it in American territory, so do the backwoods recede as we pursue our course up the valley of the Ottawa. The city ossesses already nearly 12,000 inhabitants; the assessed value of property being no less than £50,000, Far above it and all around it—at least on the Upper Canadian side of the river-there are flourishing villages, and farms where it is not uncommon to grow fifty bushels of wheat to an acre. It is the outlet for the great lumbering country to the North East and West whence 16,000,000 feet of square timber alone are annually exvolume upon the history of the above ter- ported, and where 20,000 hardy lumbermen rific crime. The work embraces its extent find constant and remunerative employment, uses and effects throughout the world. It This is not the place in which to speak of ores was prepared at the suggestion of the gove n- of iron, lead and silver which abound in the 21st instant the Orange Hall at Clayton. ors of the Almshouse of the city and county Ottawa district, nor of the other mineral 1e- Ramsay, was discovered in flames. The of New York. So astounding is the preva sources which it abundantly possesses. Were nce of the vice of prostitution in New York it so, we could prove conclusively that no nd in other cities, and so signal and awful is other part of Canada offers better inducements

Ottawa is not "inaccessi siderations of delicacy, and to make a on the frontier, along which our main line of the Treasurer's drawer at the time, and borough expose of the whole subject. Most railway runs, whether, by the St. Lawrence or whether the drawer was plundered ere the me are its disclosures, and most fearful the Lakes, a filibustering horde can at any match was put or not is a question. There is and startling are its lessons and warnings, time land and injure us; it is indeed far no doubt at all but that it was the work of an There are 6000 public prostitutes in the city enough in the interior to be out of the reach incendiary as there had not been a fire in the of New York. The majority of these are of surprise; but it is more easily and more Hall for a fortnight previous. It is supposed Montreal is and from the East there is in sum. the railway. The Rideau canal is another nabors, and at the houses av the half quality and no patent in any case (even though the less in consequence of the difficulty experience) and Pembroke railway also leads into the Ottamortality among these children are illegitimate. The ratio of the Lodge, and no patent in any case (even though the less in consequence of the difficulty experience) better this will be accomplished. The roads less in consequence of the difficulty experience of the

Ottawa is easily to be fortified. There are titutes for less than four years. The average the cliffs, in addition to the 150 acres reserve pration of a prostitute's life is only four ed for the site of the Government buildings. ses. Seduction, destitution, ill treatment So lofty and commanding a spot is this that from the top of Parltament Houses (which we have no doubt will be built there) the of prostitution. A capital of nearly \$4,000,- | Montreal mountain, Prescott, Perth, Amprior. would be all visible.

> Ottawa is not wanting in the requirite accommodation for visitors. There are several good hotels now, and there would be more put up before the Government offices could be

The location of the Capital at Ottawa is calculated to be of more advantage to Canada than if any other place were chosen. A wonderful impetus to the settlement of a magnifiect, however, in which it will be viewed by ent valley would be given. A central power has named several of the principal causes of the log-rolling between East and West of the frightful prevalence of this crime at the which we have hitherto had too much. A ent time, there are two or three deserving | bolt would be forged to ensure the permanence of the existing union. And even supposing the Provinces to be hereafter confederated, we should probably have the federal canital at Ottawa, where there would be buildnus for the accommodation of a General Parliament, and which would be far more central than even Quebec-taking into consideration the Colonies that must be planted

LANARE ELECTION .- At the close of the election for this Township, the poll stood as follows :- H. Mair 137 : A. Campbell 130 W. Moorehouse 122; W. Scott 108; J. Matthie 104; J. Ryan 78; J. Rankin 35; A. Stewart 33; W. Anderson 30. At the meeting of Council on the 17th, Mr. W. Scott was elected Roeve.

PETERBORO CORRESPONDENCE. DEAR HERALD,-The excitement incident to our Municipal elections was hardly hase. Several of the Town Councillors and even the Mayor were informed that according to a certain clause in the New Municipal Act, they were disqualified from holding the offices to which they had been elected. The cause of this, consisted in the fact that some of them had received an "allowance" or salary rom the corporation last year, -others had an "Interest" in the affairs of the corporation rom having leased a portion of its public proerty, and from these causes were debarred by the letter of the Act from sitting in the Council this year.

In some of the townships, the old councillors, who were re-elected, had acted as commissioners for expending money on the roads equently, supposed to be meligible to sit in the new Council,-at any rate, their doing so baving been protested against, they declined to take the oath of office,-and the matter has been referred to the County Judge, and will probably result in Writs being issued for

The "disqualifications" in the clause of the Act referred to are brought out much more strongly by the interpretation they receive and the notes thereto appended in the New Municipal Manual."

Whether other Corporations or Municipalties throughout the province are similarly tuated remains to be seen. In this County. he supposed discomfiture of so many who were just about to assume their official seats and dignity, has been relished highly by their late defeated epponents, and the whole matter is generally regarded as a piece of first-

We have plenty of snow; and cold enough to please a Greenlander. Ears and noses and feet and hands, lots of them have been frozen: and in some instances Jack Frost has even dared to venture beyond these outposts of the human citadel, and to attack the great fort itself and almost subdue it. I myself had my nasal proboscis nipped so effectually that it remains red as a carrot ever since, and it is the occasion of a great many more visits to the looking-glass than a modest unpretending person like myself would otherwise have thought necessary.

A large amount of lumbering is going on in the back country, and, as I believe, with every probability of success. At least, this is so, in so far as the cheapness of men and teams and provisions is conserned, and the facilities that exist for obtaining them.

The price of wheat and pork remain unchanged, while beef is very low, being worth only from \$3 to \$4 per 100 lbs. Oats is ooking up, and finds ready sale at 50 cents

Yours truly, PTOLOMY, Jr. Jany. 20th, 1859.

INCENDIARISM. THE ORANGE HALL AT CLAYTON BURNT!

About one o'clock on Friday morning the fire was bursting out in a fearful rage through the roof so as to entirely prevent the Hall or anything it contained from being saved. All the Regalia and apparatus belonging to ble," as ignorant the Lodge was consumed, some of which was men hesitate not to assert. It is indeed not very expensive.—About \$60 in cash was in quickly to be reached from Canada West than that the fire was started in the inside of the building, the doors having been broken in. mer a fine natural water route, in addition to . It may be well to remark here that there is no blame attached to any of the Roman