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On motion of Dr. Church, the By-law to regulate the amount to be paid for Shop and Tavern Licences was read a first time and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Dr. Church, the Council were into a committee of the whole, Mr. Paris in the chair, and on the Reeve again resuming the chair, presented the following report.

The Communication from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, we recommend the receipt of the same be acknowledged, and to state that there is an opening here for Emigrants generally.

The Petition of the Tavern Keepers, we recommend that the same do lie over till the next meeting of Council.

We recommend the following accounts to be paid.

Account of Township Clerk.
Account of Wm Grant.
Account of James Robertson.
The amount of Stationary for 1861, we recommend that the same be procured.

The Communication of James McCreery, we recommend that the Council do give him £125, one or two pieces under the said Bridge, and that the old contract do stand good.

The By-law for the appointment of Township Officers for 1861, we recommend that the Council do give him £125, one or two pieces under the said Bridge, and that the old contract do stand good.

The By-law to regulate the amount to be paid for Shop and Tavern Licences, we recommend the sum of \$35 for each Licence, over and above the Provincial duty and the fee for issuing same.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the foregoing report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the By-law appointing Township officers was read a second and third time, and passed.

On motion of Dr. Church, the By-law regulating the price to be paid for Shop and Tavern Licences was read a second and third time, and passed.

On motion of Dr. Church, the Council adjourned to the fourth Monday (25) in February next.

A. H. DOWSWELL,
C. M. C. McNab.

A TRIP TO THE VILLAGE OF DOUGLAS, ON THE BONNECHERE.

To the Editor of the Brockville Recorder.

Sir,—On a clear but bitter morning, after breakfast, I set out for a visit to an old friend residing at the above named village. Arrived at Almonte by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, at about 8 p.m., and having attended to the wants of the inner man at the Almonte House, I, with two fellow passengers, took a seat in one of the very comfortable lines of mail stages, running between Almonte and Arnprior, in connection with the Railway. The night was clear and starlight. Our horses—a spirited team—snuffed the keen, frosty air, and receiving an additional inspiration from the sharp crack of the driver's whip, carried us through to Arnprior, a distance of twenty-one miles, in a remarkably short space of time, including two stoppages by the way to change the mails. At Arnprior I found my friend, who had come from Douglas to meet me here. I was soon comfortably in bed at Lyons' Hotel, and after the cold drive, I needed no lullabies to induce me to sleep.

Arnprior is a pleasant and interesting little place, even in winter. Situated as it is on the Madawaska River, about a mile above its confluence with the Ottawa, it is dry and airy, its streets, which are regularly laid out, are well graded and clean; some of them are already set out with trees, while the place is so new that stumps of the primitive forest trees may yet be seen in the same streets. Here is a splendid water power, unfortunately but little used as yet. The soil is good and is underlaid by a dark striped or mottled crystalline limestone. The "Arnprior Marble" is quarried on a small island immediately below the bridge, and is now becoming too well known to need any further commendation to need any further commendation from me. Mr. D. McLachlan, the principal resident, has a fine house built of this marble.

Prosecuting our journey to Douglas, our route lay along the shore of the Lac-des-Clats—Chate Lake—for twelve or thirteen miles, to Castledale, at the mouth of the Bonnechere river, crossing which we descended a wild and broken, though tolerably well settled country, we re-crossed the Bonnechere at Renfrew village in the township of Horton, thence keeping south of the river through the township of Admaston to Douglas, in the township of Bromley.

From Castledale to Douglas the course of the Bonnechere is nearly due east and west. The distance in a straight line is about nineteen miles, and by the road twenty-four miles. I may add that on this river are five principal chutes or falls, known as the first, second, third, and fourth chutes, and the Eganville rapids. The first chute is about a mile from the mouth of the river, above Castledale, and falls thirty-two feet. The second chute is at Renfrew village, falls eighty-two feet. The third chute is at Douglas, falls twenty-one feet. The fourth chute is at Merriek's mills, about four miles above Douglas, falls thirty-eight feet. The Eganville rapids extend about a mile and a half, making a total available water power of two hundred and seventeen feet falls between Eganville and the Lac-des-Clats, a distance, by the river, of not over twenty-eight miles. There are a few small rapids, but they are not such as seriously to interfere with the navigation of the river, either for lumber or for other purposes.

At the chutes and rapids, the river is crossed by the Government, to facilitate the passage of timber, large quantities of which are rafted down this river annually.

Between Castledale and Douglas we passed through some extensive bays (burnt lands) now grown up with the best of the timber, and even the organic portion of the soil itself, leaving the land comparatively worthless. Where the fire has not run there is yet some good pine and other timber, though the lumbermen have made and have amongst it. Between Renfrew and Douglas lies a rich alluvial tract of land, extending about one mile on each side of the river, heavily timbered and well situated for drainage. This tract is as yet but partially settled, though I am told the lots are being rapidly taken up. In Admaston there are some fine farms and much good land yet unsettled. The land in the township of Bromley is nearly all good, arable land. The township is already well settled, and some of the farms display a degree of good management and taste that would shame many farmers in the old townships of the front. It does not seem to be generally known that several towns of Townships have been laid out, west of the old district line, which, in all published Maps of the County of Renfrew, marks the boundary between the surveyed and unsurveyed lands. To these new Township settlers are rapidly flocking in from all parts of Canada, as well as from Europe.

Geologically speaking, the rocks from Arnprior to Douglas are chiefly those of the

Laurentian age. Crystalline limestone is most extensively displayed, associated with gneiss, and mica-schist. There are evidences of great disturbances in the geological history in the vicinity of Renfrew. About a mile north of the river, Pinnacle Hill rises quite abruptly to a height of some three hundred and sixty feet above the upper level of the chute. On the sides and top of this hill may be seen, alternately, beds of gneiss and hornblende slate, with crystalline limestone, inclined at a very high angle, sometimes even attaining a perpendicular. Near the line between Admaston and Bromley we came upon an "outlier" of Lower Silurian limestone with imperfectly fossilized fossils. This formation extends up to the river at Douglas, where it is abruptly broken off, showing in its lower strata highly bituminous shales and limestones. Not more than thirty rods back from the chute, there is a ridge of crystalline limestone, coarse grained but sufficiently compact to work well, and make a handsome and substantial building stone. It also yields an excellent quality of white lime.

Douglas, situated as it is in the heart of a well settled and fertile country, and having a splendid water power—though but a new and small village as yet—has within itself the elements of progress in a high degree, and appears to me to be one of the best places in the country, for the commerce and prosecution of any business, mercantile or mechanical, with or without capital. One of the latest settlers here is Mr. Andrew Bell, nephew of the M.P.P. for North Lanark. About a year ago he completed a saw mill, and he assures me he has sold a considerable quantity of lumber, and that he has sold much more for which he had it. He has just completed a fine stone grist mill with two runs of stones, in the construction of which he has combined the best of modern improvements, which reflects much credit upon the millwright, Mr. Bullis, who also built the saw mill. Mr. A.W. Bell intends erecting a carding and fulling mill next spring. There are in the village four stores, the best being that of Mr. A.W. Bell, from whom may be procured "all articles usually found in a store in town," and who, by the way, must be a jolly good fellow, if, as a list of his good points be as long as his person, of which I have not the slightest doubt. Here are also two of the usual concomitants of civilization, two groggeries, more popularly, taverns, replete with high wines, logwood, and vitriol, which taverns, however, furnish tolerable accommodations to travellers. Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Tailors, &c., are here, and for want of a little wholesome opposition, have everything their own way.

Village lots may be got cheap. Stone and lime are at hand in abundance, and as an inducement to artisans and others who may wish to settle at Douglas, Mr. Bell has offered to furnish lumber, shingles, &c., to a reasonable extent, or anything in his line, for which he will take in payment, work or trade.

When the B. & O. Railway is completed to Penbrooke, Douglas will be within eight miles of a Railway Station, and Mr. Bell has offered to furnish lumber, shingles, &c., to a reasonable extent, or anything in his line, for which he will take in payment, work or trade.

In my next I will give you a short account of a flying visit to Penbrooke, with my return to Elizabethtown.

Yours very truly,
J. PLOUGHBOY.

January, 1861.

BY THE "ETNA,"
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Etna* brings four days later European news.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Ed- win James appeared for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Anderson, the fugitive slave in prison in Toronto. The motion was founded on an affidavit of the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The Court, after consultation, granted a writ.

Chief Justice Cockburn admitted that in doing so it might be regarded as inconsistent with the *habeas corpus* act, but still the Queen's Bench had jurisdiction, Anderson being regarded as a British subject.

It is stated that several rifled cannon have been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston. The weather was again quite severe throughout England.

The French Legislature is summoned for the 4th of February. Poretsky has ordered the free circulation of all foreign journals throughout the French Empire. The Bourne on the 15th inst. Opened firm, and closed dull and lower at 98½.

Hostilities were suspended at Gaeta. Part of the French fleet had already left. Prince Carignan had arrived at Naples, and was warmly received. Victor Emmanuel had issued a proclamation calling on the people to show to Carignan that they desire the unity of Italy.

It is asserted that King Francis wrote to the Emperor of Austria declaring his intention to defend Gaeta to the last.

The Prussian Chambers were opened by a speech from the King. He said the friendly relations between the great powers were being strengthened by the recent meetings. He said it was the national duty to bring about a solution of the Danish difficulties. He reiterated his intention to remain faithful to the principles he had already announced. A political amnesty had been proclaimed in Prussia.

The financial pressure in France is reported to continue. There are rumours of a probable additional advance in the bank minimum.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds had been quiet, but on the 15th they became dull and heavy, and consols declined ¼ cent, closing at 91½ a 91¾ for money; 91½ a 91¾ for account. The heaviness was caused by a report that the Bank of France was still losing gold, and that a further rise in the rate of discount was contemplated. It was also said that the Bank of England was taking some considerable amount of money on loans of stock. In the discount market there was no change; Government bills were negotiated at a fraction below the bank rates. The *Daily News* says many persons believe the Bank of France will have great difficulty in maintaining specie payments. The *Morning Chronicle* says some arrangements had been made with exchange houses to transmit gold to America direct from London on French account.

BREASTDUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour slow and cheap. Quotations 29s a 31s 6d. Wheat in limited demand, but about former rates. Red 14s 4d, 12s 4d; red Southern, 12s 4d, 12s; white Western, 12s a 13s 4d; Southern, 31s 6d a 14s 6d. Corn in rather more demand; 38s a 38d for mixed and yellow; white slow at 40s. Wakefield, Nash & Co., say holders of flour insisted on full rates, and they call corn 6d dearer.

LAKESHORE VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Count and Countess Montemolin, the former the eldest son of Don Carlos of Spain, arrived at Trieste on the 14th.

French funds had risen on a report that Congress is to meet at Paris for the settlement of the Italian question.

Rumours were also that the Bank of France had made some arrangement to meet its present requirements. In some quarters it was stated that a suspension of specie payments was contemplated.

Florence Nightingale was quite ill.

The Paris *Monitor* publishes a decree abolishing the sugar tax of 30 per hundred kilograms on foreign sugar imported in French vessels from countries out of Europe.

The *Monitor* explains the despatch of a French fleet to Gaeta by saying that it was intended as a mark of sympathy to a Prince cruelly treated, but its stay could not be indefinitely prolonged without its presence constituting an encouragement and material support to Francis II., and the fleet would accordingly be withdrawn.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Portland, January 30.

The Bohemian has arrived. The Fulton arrived off the Needles on the 8th.

The Bohemian arrived at 9.12, with 61 passengers; she sailed the Anglo-Saxon of Port Royal on Friday morning.

FRANCE.—A semi-official was expected to appear, declaring that should Piedmont make war upon Austria, she must expect no aid from France.

The military preparations of France were of great magnitude.

Spain.—The Ministry stated to the Cortes that the Spanish Navy had received strict orders to act in conformity with the policy of neutrality. It is consequently false that the Spanish vessels at Gaeta, signalled to the Bourbon troops directions to fire.

The Sardinians resolved to attack by sea without delay.

All that was said about the substitution of ships of other countries for those of France was pure invention, as well as the non-recognition of the blockade of Gaeta, whether by France or Spain. Any ship, after the 19th of January, which enters the straits, will expose itself by the virtue of the rights of war, to be fired on by the Sardinians.

The *Times* City Article of Thursday evening contains the following:—English funds firm at the commencement this a.m., but closing prices ultimately the same as yesterday.

Discount market to-day, demand moderate. About £12,000 in sovereigns sent from the Bank to-day for America.

Railway market flat, owing to the falling of traffic.

It was stated the Bank of France experienced a further drain of gold of £200,000 to £400,000, since the publication of the monthly return on Friday last. They are understood, however, to have purchased about £150,000 in gold in Germany.

Bank of England rate of discount at present for advance terms in principal continental cities transactions can be effected on Paris at 5½ to 6 per cent; Brussels 5; Hamburg, Frankfurt, and Amsterdam 3.

The *Times* deprecate the secession movement. The southern federation would become the real United States, as far as territory present and prospective, is concerned; but it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England on the one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, could long survive a total separation of the South.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—17th.—Business had been seriously impeded since Friday, owing to the Canals being frozen, and the Railways blocked up with goods.

Flour maintained former prices; Western Corn 31s to 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s to 32s.

Wheat.—Fair demand at slight decline; White and Mixed 13s to 14s 6d; Red 11s 6d to 13s.

Corn.—Somewhat better request at an advance of 6d. White 4s 4d to 4s 11d; Yellow 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Mixed 3s 6d.

Ashe Pot 2s 6d; Pearls 30s.

Consols 91½.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, Feb. 2.

The Arabia arrived last night, she brings £276,000 in specie.

The Arabia passed the city of Manchester and Canada on the 20th.

The new steamer "Etna" was under way.

The weather in England was milder.

It was reported that the British army would be considerably reduced.

The whole French squadron had left Gaeta. Lord Elphinstone is dead.

Manchester market dull and business insufficient to test prices.

At Havre, a large cotton auction. Sales of the week 50,000 bales New Orleans, ordinary at 102½; do. has, 98½. Stock 119,000 bales.

American securities dull and tending downwards. Illinois Central shares 30 per cent. discount; Erie, 89½.

The new Council of Lieutenancy was formed at Naples, after consultation between Carignan and Polignac.

It was reported that Garibaldi had announced his intention to go to Constantinople shortly.

The tendency of war in the Spring is reported to be slackening in Italy.

The London *Times* regards the present mood as being the last of the American Union. It says the latest advices were the most important yet received.

The Paris *Monitor* explains the reason why the French fleet was stationed at Gaeta. Warlike preparations were very active in France.

It is said that a levy of 100,000 men will be asked from the Legislature. Seventeen additional regiments are projected.

It is rumored that a semi-official article is to appear, declaring that if Piedmont makes war on Austria, she must expect no aid from France.

The drain of gold from the Bank of France continued. Arrangements were made with the Imperial Bank St. Petersburg similar to that of England, for the exchange of 20,000,000, silver for gold.

Warlike preparations active in Denmark. An address to the King is being signed, calling on him to resist external pressure, and not abandon the Danish Nationality at Schleswig.

Russians protest against further German menaces against Denmark.

Naples, Jan. 49.

Admiral Barbier De Tinn, with the remainder of the French fleet left the waters of Gaeta to-day.

Genoa, Saturday.

The *Courier Mercantile* publishes a letter from Naples, dated 15th inst., stating that several thousand Bombardiers, under command of General Loona, had entered the Neapolitan provinces, though the Rome territory, and defeated the less numerous Italian forces near Tagliano, compelling them to retire on Avellino.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

It is stated that a treaty between Prussia and Austria guarantees Venice to Austria.

The King of Prussia's address of the 10th, to the Generals, says he has been called to the throne at an epoch of dangers, and with prospect of combats in which he shall perhaps need all their devotion. If we do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to defend ourselves.

The speech caused sensation in Paris, where it was reported that the King was aware that Denmark was only his nominal enemy, but the real question is whether France is to have the Rhine.

Troops have left Genoa for Naples. Two

regiments have also left for Gaeta.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Saturday, Jan. 19, P.M.

The market for discount is unchanged.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £400,000.

Consols 91½ to 91¾.

LIVERPOOL BREAKFAST MARKET.

Saturday, Jan. 19th.

The market is generally dull and provisions barely maintained. Flour dull and difficult to sell. Wheat dull and prices easier, but quotations are unchanged. Corn dull. Provisions dull.

THE REFORMATORY PRISON AT ISLE AUX NOIX.

When the Government started the Reformatory Prison, into what estates of Delinquent and Ministerial admirers and organs go! They explained how great a saving would be effected to the Province if the young "whose hearts were not yet hardened by crime" were placed under judicious management, taught to earn an honest livelihood, and instructed in religious truth. Not only would the money saved in the end be large in amount, but the people of the Province would in years yet to come have the proud satisfaction of knowing that they had rescued from lives of sin, and deaths of shame, many a shrewd lad, many a bright-eyed girl, now "the pride and ornament of the society," and "the joy of their mothers." But prophesy apart, the question is a serious one. The number of our criminals is constantly on the increase, and by the establishment of Reformatory Prisons, if it were possible to reduce the ratio of that increase, a great gain would be ours socially and morally. The cause is a good one, well worthy of support and aid. It is a cause to which we all should be ready to contribute. How this state of things came about? How this state of things came about? We make these remarks in connection with the affairs of the prison at Isle Aux Noix. Sometime ago we published an account of a rebellion against the authorities there, which showed great laxity of discipline, and was fitted to lead us to the conclusion that the institution was a place in which boys were trained to crime rather than to virtue. How this state of things came about? We make these remarks in connection with the affairs of the prison at Isle Aux Noix. Sometime ago we published an account of a rebellion against the authorities there, which showed great laxity of discipline, and was fitted to lead us to the conclusion that the institution was a place in which boys were trained to crime rather than to virtue. How this state of things came about? 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