

Lanark Council.

Middleville, 18th Jan., 1864.
The Municipal Council met this day in the Town Hall, and having read the minutes of the last meeting, they were approved and signed by the Council.

The minutes of last meeting of Council having been read, approved and signed the following documents were presented and read:—

Petition of James Magee and others, praying the Council to authorize the stopping up of a highway passing through his farm, and offering to construct a road equal in quality to the present one upon the original allowance for road.

Petition of James Rankin for the office of Assessor.

Petition of Wm Croft for the office of Treasurer.

Note from County Treasurer, stating that in appropriating the surplus of interest on Railroads for the year 1860, he had made a mistake of \$7.71 in favour of the Township, and to the disadvantage of the Village of Lanark, also claiming the restitution of \$11.55, being the purchase price and interest thereon of No. 5, 6th concession Lanark, sold in mistake. A share of the land being vested in the Crown Rights of Com. McIlraith, McLaughlan and Keaton.

Petition of James Magee and others, praying the Council to "stop" a sum of money for the repair of Gilles' bridge over the river Clyde.

Account of Wm Rankin for 8 books for suspending stopovers in Town Hall, inserting the same, and 1 cord fire wood. Amount \$1.17.

Account of Town Clerk for 6 months salary—amount \$1.00.

The Reeve appointed John Blackburn one of the Auditors for the present year.

Mr Campbell gave notice of his intention to introduce, at this session of Council, a By-law providing for the appointment of certain municipal officers.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Reid, that the prayer of the petition of James Magee be granted, and that Wm Croft be Commissioner to watch over the interests of the public in the matter, and report to this Council when he is satisfied that James Magee has fulfilled the conditions on which his petition is based. Carried.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Yull, that the prayer of the petition of John Gilles be granted, and that the same be paid to the Trustees of Middleville School for the bridge under the following instructions, viz: 3 courses of inch board 4 inches wide each, laid the entire length of the bridge to support a floor of 3 inch plank, 8 feet in length, and any plank of the present flooring having holes therein, which the new flooring may not cover to be removed and new planks substituted, the old and new flooring being to prevent rot. Carried.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Yull, that the thanks of this Council be tendered to the Trustees of Middleville School for their liberality in granting the use of their school-house to the Municipal Council of this Township for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by Mr Yull, seconded by Mr Campbell, that the reports of Commissioners McIlraith, McLaughlan and Keaton be adopted, and orders be made for payment Carried.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Reid, that the account of Wm Rankin and the Town Clerk be paid. Carried.

On the By-law providing for appointing certain Municipal officers, moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Yull, for the first reading, and moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell, for the second reading and carried, moved by Mr Yull, seconded by Mr Reid, for the third reading, and carried, and filing the 1st blank with the words thirty six dollars, moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Mathie, that the 3 blank be filled with the name of P. Ryan, and the fourth with the words thirty eight dollars; moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Reid, that the 5th blank be filled with the name of Wm Croft, and the 6th with the words five dollars; moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell, that the 7th blank be filled with the name of Wm. Scott, and the 8th with the words eighty dollars; moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Reid, that the 9th blank be filled with the name of Alexander Horne; moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Yull, that the 10th blank be filled with the names of John Blackburn and James Reid, and the 11th with the words one dollar and fifty cents per diem; moved by Mr Yull, seconded by Mr Campbell, that the 12th blank be filled with the names of James Rankin and Edward Ball, and the 13th with the words one dollar and twenty cents per diem; moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Reid, that the 14th blank be filled with the name of Peter McLaughlan, and the 15th with the words fifty cents per diem, the blanks were filled accordingly, the By-law read a third time and carried.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Yull, that any documents at present before this Council lie over till next session of Council.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Reid, that the Messenger be paid \$1 for attendance at the annual election. Carried.

Adjourned until the 6th March.
Wm. Scott, Town Clerk.

Lanark, 21st Jan., 1864.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.
An accident of a very serious nature occurred near Newtonville on Thursday last, the 14th inst., which materially damaged the track, and caused the death of a young man named Bosch, a freeman on the locomotive. Owing to a misplacement of one of the rails, the locomotive was thrown down an embankment, and turned partly around; the van breaking from its couplings, centred over, and struck the side of the van upon which the unfortunate young man was standing, and he being looking out at the time, was struck on the head, scattering his brains over the locomotive, and causing instantaneous death. Deceased was about 18 years of age, and the only support of a widowed mother and a family of small children.

Dr. Ramsey, the Registrar of Records and Statistics in New York city, in his annual report shows that during the year last July, there were one hundred and sixty-five deaths reported as resulting from gunshot wounds and other injuries received at the hands of the rioters. Of this number, one hundred and forty-nine were men, seventeen women and five children, the latter receiving mortal injuries in the street, in consequence of their parents permitting them to go abroad while the military were charging upon the mob. Dr. Ramsey says this is undoubtedly far below the actual number of persons who lost their lives during that memorable week.

Sumner.—Resolution from sunshine is one of the misfortunes of our civilized life. The same cause which makes potato vines white and starchy, when grown in dark places, operates to produce the pale, sickly girls who are reared in our parlors. Suppose either to the direct rays of the sun, and they begin to show color and strength.

LOOKING TO PARIS.

We find in a Lower Canadian French paper a copy of a letter on "The situation of parties and races in Canada," written to *l'Economiste Francais*, from Adon, wherever that may be, by a Mr. E. Rameau. The writer looks upon the struggle in Canada for Representation by Population with anything but favorable eyes. Corruption is on the increase! The English race in Canada are the wealthier of the two, and, of course, very unscrupulous. Consequently, if the French allow themselves to be corrupted, there is a greater danger that, sooner or later, they will submit to English supremacy. Still, even though Representation by Population were gained, the writer is not quite sure it would be so terrible a thing in its effects as some people think. "Thank God," however, says Mr. Rameau, "we are far from having got to that point." He then continues thus:—

"France, in effect, only ceded Canada to England, under the reserve of certain guarantees for the religion, the laws and customs of the French in the country. It results, then, that England has not the power to leave the inhabitants of Lower Canada at the mercy of the English population, who have been able to place themselves in juxtaposition with them; she (England) owes to them the execution of her guarantees, and her protection as agreed upon. This is the reason the Canadians (that is the French) maintain, with reason, that their union with Upper Canada is not a social compact, which binds the two peoples into one common whole, but a federal pact which assures to each of the two provinces political ones and equality, whatever may be the population of this section or other. If England be bound by the treaty of 1763, France is equally bound, morally, to watch this execution, and she cannot be wanting in this matter without compromising her dignity, &c."

Of course such an absurd claim as is here put forward is not worth discussing. England did not guarantee the French Canadians self-government by the treaty of 1763, much less did she guarantee them supremacy over the British-born people who might thereby inhabit this province. So far as the treaty itself is concerned, Great Britain, without violating it, might place the government of the country in the hands of the population of British descent; and so long as they respected the conditions of the treaty—so long as they gave to the French the rights guaranteed by it, there would be, on that ground, no cause of complaint. But, according to the argument of M. Rameau, England is bound to keep the Anglo-Canadians under the feet of the French lest, if they gained the position which belongs to them by right, they should break the treaty!

The idea of appealing to Louis Napoleon for aid is rich. It is not now, however, for the first time suggested. We do not often see it in print, but it is a favorite notion in Lower Canada. Mr. Turcotte, it may be remembered, once made the threat in the House of Assembly to appeal to Louis Napoleon if Representation by Population were carried. We only wish the time should come when and where who think with him would profess to believe it would be put in practice. Very sort work would Upper Canada make of them!—*Globe*.

The news from Europe still continues of an exciting character. It appears that the complications of the Schleswig Holstein affair still attracts the greatest attention; every incident being described as making war itself more probable, and tending to draw England deeper into the fray, as one of the active belligerents, notwithstanding the intimate relations now existing between that country and Germany. It is said that King Christian has called out his reserves, and has urged the greater part of his force towards the Elber, meeting, it is said, an enthusiastic welcome in Schleswig, while Earl Russell is reported to have informed Germany that if she crosses the Elber Great Britain will not be able to refuse the aid which Denmark claims. Another significant fact is that the channel fleet has been ordered home. In this threatening aspect of affairs the only hope of peace is in a Conference which has been proposed.

The London Times has the following:—"The announcement that the Princess of Wales has been safely delivered of a fine boy, and that both mother and child are going on perfectly well, will be received throughout the country with the greatest delight. No news is ever so welcome among all classes of the people as that of the happiness and prosperity of the Royal Family. Her Majesty centres the affections and sympathy of her people in herself and her children so entirely that every joy and every grief that affects them brightens or saddens the hearts at each fireside in the kingdom. In this case the spontaneous feeling of loyal satisfaction is enhanced by the universal goodwill which the Prince and Princess of Wales have won. Like all the members of Her Majesty's family, they are regarded, if we may be allowed the expression, with that personal regard which adds the keen sense of a private pleasure to the enthusiasm of a public delight. We have mixed ourselves up with their happiness from the moment their marriage was first spoken of. We have followed them with all our congratulations, sympathies, and hopes; and it will be felt as the completion of a most cherished wish that the happiness of their marriage has been perfected by the birth of an heir.

For the moment this loyal congratulation is not the first feeling in the heart of every loyal Englishman, but the impulse will be supported by the solid reflection of the addition made by the happy event to the stability of the Royal succession. Her Majesty indeed is happy in a numerous and healthy family, and her dynasty seems, to all human anticipation, established beyond all the usual chances of mortality. We are happily free, too, in England from the dynastic troubles which seem now on the verge of plunging Europe into war, and have been one source of the distraction of our immediate neighbors. But it is impossible to be too secure. The mere mention of the confusion which disputed successions still produce on the Continent is sufficient to make us thankful for any additional pledge of the permanence of our Royal House; and the

existence of two heirs to the Throne in a direct line is a visible earnest of stability which will be as welcome to the nation as to the Royal Family itself.

Providence seems, indeed, while permitting confusion and gloom to settle on almost every country in the world, to have chosen to shower upon us every blessing that a people can receive. In whatever direction we look, we find nothing but subjects for gratitude, and the only shadows of gloom or anxiety on our prospect are cast by the quarrels and confusion of others. A firm and equal administration of the law, a freedom unknown in any country either of ancient or modern times, a security for life and property which appears incompatible with any other form of government, and unparalleled public and private wealth, are established and adored by a throne which rests as deeply in the heart of the nation as it is rooted in its Constitution. The passions of natural antagonism or political enmity which spread misery and bloodshed over the old and new Worlds are checked at the narrow channel and the broad sea which separates us from Europe and America; and we present a nearer approach to those happy isles which the ancients imagined in the Western Sea than any one but a poet would have anticipated a century ago. Even the evils we dreaded most are softened to us. What threatened to be inevitable famines to thousands of our population is converted into an additional evidence and means of prosperity; and now we are gladdened with a new gleam of happiness on the brightest feature in our prospect.

"This auspicious event comes at a happy time to double the usual rejoicings of the season, and to scatter for the time the gloom which the troubles of other nations have been casting over our horizon. The Princess of Wales has presented the country with a New Year's gift all the more welcome because it fulfils the promise of the Old Year and holds out the brightest prospect for the future. The Christmas and New Year's rejoicings will be renewed with a heartier enthusiasm, and the nation will banish the gloomy forebodings of the last few days in the unrestrained delight and universal congratulation. We have all been settling down into a temper of anxious resolution, watching with care and dread the threatening signs of the times, determined if possible, to keep ourselves free from the quarrels and wars which surround us, but yet with a painful expectation that we shall, somehow or other, sooner or later share them. But this event suddenly breaks on our view with an aspect of hope and promise. It reminds us that we are a united and prosperous nation; that if the New Year has difficulties and dangers in store for us, it has its supports and encouragements as well; and as we are made conscious how firmly the whole nation is bound together to the Throne and beats with one pulse of mutual trust and sympathy at the happiness of the Sovereign as at the sufferings of the poor, we feel that we are strong enough to meet any shock that the ordinary destiny of nations may bring.

"And now that we have run the round of all other congratulations we must recur to the first feeling of sympathy with the Throne and utter the hope that the charm of a new life may mean the Queen from the address of the past, and dissipate the sorrow of the last two years."

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Mr. Worrell is again assuming the offensive attitude, like the Irishman at Donnybrook fair. A subscriber in Mirivick informs us that at a meeting lately held in that village, he made a regular Cockney speech, attacking, in a high pressure style, the country newspapers and the Reform press of Canada, which he accused of "assailing the character of the clergy of this country."

One would have thought that his experience in libel matters would have taught him a little sense, and prevented him from uttering such a gross libel upon the Press. But no, he seems fully determined to exemplify the truth of the passage in Proverbs xxvii, 22.

The gentleman was also understood to say that "there was a clergyman nearer Pembroke, than sixty miles, on this side of the Ottawa!" What a benighted, unchristianized portion of the country must the County of Renfrew be! We suppose he counts nothing at all upon the numerous and successful laborers, of other Christian denominations, whom the Master has employed to go and work in his vineyard. How could they be "clergymen" since they have not been run in the same narrow mould that produced himself?

We have the warmest respect for the clergymen of every Christian church, no matter what its name; but we have always opposed the bigotry which sets up rules and tests other than those which are found in the word of God, and condemns everything that does not come up to its own standard.

No human rule can be made so comprehensive, and no test so flexible as to include all cases that may be referred to them. Such standpoints are only adopted by intolerant and bigots. No clergymen are worth calling such who did not receive orders ex cathedra as I did. Like the pill boxes and patent trash of some medical quacks—none genuine without my signature. These are their guiding principles. Establishing within their own narrow minds specific tests of religion, they demand that the whole world shall be judged by them, and by them stand or fall. They do not recognize the fact that their own ideas may be fallible, or that men are so differently constituted, that they may be equally sincere and yet think very differently.

Our friend does not recognize the ministry of other Christian denominations as

clergymen, and he does not care a snap for that portion of the Press of Canada which he is pleased to term Radical. We suppose he includes all who are opposed to corruption and extravagance in the government of the country, and to the domineering of one sect of religionists over another. We are proud to be amongst the number; and we do not feel inclined to let ourselves be run over by such fast gentlemen. It is painful and disagreeable to have to hold up the foibles and undue assumptions of such men, to the light of day; but it becomes a duty, when they persist in going out of the legitimate sphere, to attack the clergy of other denominations and the press of the country.

We have read in the good book about men who think they are righteous while they despise others. We hope there are few such "clergymen" in our country. The religion that is destitute of charity is an empty affair. Whatever a man may preach, and whatever professions he may make, he cannot be a genuine successor of the apostles, nor a true disciple of Christ, without that charity that vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly.

The election in South Leeds terminated in favor of Mr. Jones, who is elected by a majority of seventy-five. The result can scarcely be wondered at considering the influence which was brought to bear upon the electors. We believe the Protestant population of that county is pretty evenly divided in party politics, and the balance of power is in the hands of the Catholics. And we have it on good authority that the movement of the contest the Bishop of Kingston was induced by the John A. Macdonald party, to direct how they should vote and in what scale the balance of power should be thrown. While at the same time the mission of Macdonald & McGee was particularly directed to settle little trifling matters of difference, and make things mutually pleasant to the Catholics and the Orangemen. We can only hope they have succeeded in uniting the elements of the new party on a firm basis. There will, doubtless, be any amount of crowing over the result of the election; but, to intelligent spectators, it must be somewhat humiliating to see the elective franchise of two large sections of the inhabitants of the county controlled by societies or ecclesiastics, which should be grave political questions, which should be left to the free and independent vote of the electors, decided by machinery! The following statement is published as the state of the poll at the close of the election:—

RICHARDS. JONES.
Leeds & Lansdowne, front, 149 248
Garanoque, rear, 41 48
Yonge, front, 198 75
Essex, front, 104 89
Leeds & Lansdowne, rear, 111 204
Yonge and Essex, rear, 190 137
Bastard and Burgess, 311 267
North Crosby, 67 136
South Crosby, 120 128

Total, 1250 1325
Majority 75 for Jones.

The Anniversary Meetings of the Branch Bible Society, in connection with the Montreal Auxiliary, will be held in the month of February, as follows:—

Smith's Falls, Sabbath, Feb. 21, p. m.;
Smith's Falls, Monday, Feb. 22, 6 p. m.;
Frontenac, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 6 p. m.;
Carleton Place, Wednesday, 24th, 6 p. m.;
Almonte, Thursday, 25th, 6 p. m.;
Pakenham, Friday, 26th, 6 p. m.;
Orleton, Saturday, 27th, 6 p. m.;
Bey's Settlement, Sabbath, 28th, 10 a. m.;
Middleville, Sabbath, 28th, 6 p. m.;
Lanark, Monday, 29th 6 p. m.;
Perth, Tuesday, March 1st, 6 p. m.;
Merriekville, Wednesday, 2nd, 6 p. m.;
Kemptville, Thursday, 3rd, 6 p. m.

Collections will be taken up at each meeting.

Late reports from Quebec state that it is the intention of the government to open the Militia Schools very shortly; and that four hundred applications for admission have already been received. It is also said that the first meeting of the Boards for the examination of Volunteer officers who wish to obtain certificates necessary to qualify them for promotion, will be held on the ninth of February, in the garison towns. Sixty candidates are now awaiting examination.

We may also add that we have it on good authority that at the next sitting of Parliament it will be proposed to pay volunteers, or give them some remuneration for their time spent in drilling. This will be no more than justice and will be an encouragement to a more regular attendance.

An influential writer complains as a gross inconsistency, and of baleful results, that the press, while denouncing the late prize-fights, prints the full details. So it prints robberies and murders and denounces the crimes. So it records the unchristian controversies of Christian men and women, and disapproves of them. So it tells you the mercurial was down below yesterday morning, yet shrugs its shoulders at it. When will all good people be intelligent enough to comprehend the fact that the newspaper is but a "map of busy life"—having its shadows as well as its lights—its crimes as well as its glories; and the paper that does not do this, however valuable as a moral or religious agent, is no newspaper, and must be limited in range and influence—limited, indeed, to those who need it least.—*Citizen*.

Some absurd stories have been circulated lately by a portion of the newspaper press regarding the father of the present Governor General of India who is said to be the son of a draper in the Town of Coleraine. This we have reason to believe is untrue. Very little has been publicly stated of Sir John Lawrence's family on the maternal side, but we can supply this omission. The mother of Sir John and his four distinguished surviving brothers, was a lineal descendant of Dr. Andrew Knox, Lord Bishop of Raphoe about the year 1620, who was a Scotchman and a kinsman of John Knox, the Reformer. John Knox, Esq., of Ralston, was a son of Dr. Knox, who was also an ancestor of Sir John, and of the Knox family of Fyvie, near this city.—*Londonary Guardian*.

During the last few weeks we have published sketches of quite a number of Missionary Meetings, tea meetings, Soirees, and other gatherings of the kind—all in their way, perhaps, interesting, amusing and profitable. And we are always pleased when we receive short well written accounts of any occurrence that may interest the public. But we submit that it is a perfect nuisance to an editor to receive two or three pages of foolscap, filled with bad composition, badly written, and badly spelled, describing trifling matters which in themselves are of little or no interest to the general reader. Perhaps the writers of such articles think themselves talented, because they can fill a sheet of paper with original twaddle.

In these remarks we refer to no one in particular; but we would suggest that persons who undertake to write for publication should first learn to spell words, form words into sentences, and sentences into paragraphs. It is too much to expect editors to re-write short winded articles, and this is the reason why much that is written has not been published. And even much that is published deserves to have been thrown into the stove.

Pride and self conceit often prevent such authors from improving themselves, as they might otherwise do by study and application to the rules of composition; and, if not within their reach we will give them a few hints which may be of use to them when next called upon to over-reach their abilities in trying to enlighten the public:—

Never write for a newspaper or magazine simply for the sake of seeing yourself in print, or for the gratification of any merely personal feeling. The object of these publications is to amuse, instruct, and enlighten the public, and not to pander to, or gratify, individual vanity, resentment, or malice; though, it must be confessed, they are sometimes perverted to these ends.

Feeling quite sure that you have something to say that it will be worth while for the public to read, set yourself about putting it upon paper as clearly, compactly, and pointedly as possible. Waste no time and space in making apologies for your lack of education, experience, or literary skill, in flattering the editor, or in praising his "interesting and valuable paper." If you feel that the apologies or the praise are really called for, put them, by all means, into a separate note, addressed to the editor.

Do not assume that because you have something important to communicate, it is necessary to write a long article. A tremendous thought may be packed into a small compass—made as solid as a cannon-ball, and, like that projectile, cut down all before it. Short articles are generally more effective, find more readers, and are more widely copied than long ones. Pack your thoughts close together, and though your article may be brief, it will have weight, and be more likely to make an impression.

"Ye who write for this busy age," says a late writer, "speak quick; use short sentences; never stop the reader with a long or ambiguous word; but let the stream of thought flow right on, and men will drink it like water."

When you have said all that is necessary to say, stop at once. Every sentence that you add will detract from the effectiveness of your article, and from its chances of getting into print.

Now go carefully over your piece and sentence out, unsparingly, every word and sentence that does not add to the sense, or is irrelevant to the subject. Having done this, and made such corrections and improvements, in phraseology and construction, as may suggest themselves to you, proceed to make a fair copy for the press. Very few persons, not writers by profession (and such we do not address), can write well enough for publication without going over the article twice, at least.

In making your copy for the press, write only on one side of your paper. An exception to this rule may be made in favor of short articles, to be sent by mail, which by writing on both sides, can be compressed on a single sheet, and thus double postage avoided. But there should be no crowding of lines or of words in order to get upon a single page what would fill two. Legibility should not be sacrificed to economy of space or time. Write a good, plain hand, whatever illustrations of a contrary practice may be quoted, and you will escape, in a great measure at least, from the mortification of seeing your articles misprinted. Be particularly careful in writing proper names and foreign or technical terms.

An article for a newspaper or magazine should be commenced by writing the title or caption some distance below the top of the first page, and in larger letters than the body of the article. Under this place your name, or nom de plume, if either is to appear in the article. If your initials only are to be inserted, it is better to place them at the end of the communication. Commence the first line of each paragraph sufficiently far from the left-hand margin, so that you may indicate clearly your intention. If in revising your manuscript you desire to make a paragraph where no division was originally intended, mark the place plainly with the proper sign (§).

When you find it necessary to expunge a word or sentence, be careful to do it effectually with the pen. If you have occasion to supply an omitted word, write it carefully just above the line to which it belongs, and place a caret (A) below.

The letters of the same line; and when a word is divided, by placing one or more syllables in one line, and the remainder in the next, a hyphen (-) must always be placed at the end of the former line.

In reading over your composition, after it has been copied for the press, observe carefully whether the 's' are all dotted, and the 't's all crossed; whether the words are correctly spelled; whether the capital letters are rightly used; and whether it is properly punctuated.

Recent accounts from China represent that piracy is still largely prevalent in the China waters. Our letter says no small vessel is safe even within twenty miles of Hong Kong. Ships wrecked on the Paracels or Pratas are stripped by the Chinese junks, and the passengers and crews are simply brought in because they are paid for it. On the 1st of August the British barque Parana left Macao, bound to Europe with a cargo of opium. She was suddenly attacked by Chinese pirates, the whole of the crew, sixteen in number were killed, and the ship was burned. The pirates seem to control all trade in native vessels, and it is said that the market produce coming to Hong Kong pays tribute to them.

A correspondent sends us the following for publication:—

To James P. Lynn, Esq., M. D., formerly of Kingston:
We the undersigned ratepayers of the Township of Grattan, in the Village of Eganville and county of Renfrew, request that you would be induced to take up your residence in our Village again, and we pledge ourselves to sustain you in case you comply with this requisition.

(Signed)
JAMES BONFIELD, Reeve,
THOMAS HICKEY,
DANIEL LACY,
JOHN HICKEY,
JAMES MCKIBERNAN,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
and one hundred others.

To which Dr. Lynn acceded, in the following reply:—

To James Bonfield, Thomas Hickey, Esq., and others:
GENTLEMEN,—Your unexpected and very flattering address has really taken me by surprise. I little thought that my sojourn of four years in your midst had been so cherished as a host of warm-hearted friends.

With regard to the purpose of your address I can only say that I shall be most happy to comply with your request, and trust in a short time to be again a resident in your Village. I can assure you that I shall endeavor to merit the confidence you have placed in me. Again thanking you gentlemen for your flattering requisition, and for the honor you have conferred upon me by making me your guest,

I am, &c,
JAMES P. LYNN.

After the presentation of the requisition, the Doctor was entertained by his friends to a complimentary supper; upwards of forty gentlemen were present, presided over by the Reeve of the Township. Several good speeches were made, songs sung, and all passed off with great eclat, and every one seemed highly pleased with the prospect of the Doctors speedy return.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
SIR,—Hearing that there is to be a Missionary Soiree, in the Melville Church, Ashton, and wishing to spend an evening of pleasure, I find myself on the way to it, through a very heavy snow storm. Having reached the church, I find it already illuminated, and most of the pews vacant, but before the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Kinnon, most of them were occupied, after a piece of music being performed by Mr. Kennedy and his choir. The chairman then called on the Rev. Mr. Duncan to open the meeting by prayer. After another piece of music from the choir, refreshments were served in abundance, by the waiters, who performed their part with activity. After more music from the choir, the Rev. Messrs. Duncan, Halcroft, McKenzie and Fraser were called upon, in succession, to address the meeting, which they did in a very appropriate and pleasing manner. The interval between the several addresses were occupied by the choir in singing pieces selected for the occasion.

After the usual votes of thanks the benediction was pronounced, and the people dispersed, each one making the best headway they could homeward, well pleased with what they had received, both bodily and mentally.

X.
The seats of twelve of the Legislative Councillors who were elected in the year 1856, will be vacant during the coming fall, as the eight years for which they were elected will have expired. The following are the places in which new elections will be held this fall, with the names of the candidates at last election and the majorities obtained by the successful competitors:—

UPPER CANADA.
Trent—(County of Peterborough, North Riding of Hastings, and county of Lennox)—Candidates, Messrs. Murray and Short. Majority for Hon. Mr. Murray, 238.

Wellington—(County of Richmond; town of Sherbrooke; Counties of Wolf, Compton and Stanstead; and part of the County of Drummond)—Candidates, Messrs. Smith and Webb. Majority for the Hon. Hiley Smith, 726.

Saugen—(Counties of Bruce and Grey, and the North Riding of Simcoe)—Candidates, Messrs. Patton, Reay and McMurich. Majority for Hon. Mr. Patton, 242.

Wentworth—(Counties of Essex and Kent)—Candidates, Messrs. Price, Douglas and Rankin. Majority for the Hon. Colonel Price, 511.

Queen's—(North Riding of Ontario, County of Victoria, and West Riding of Durham)—Candidates, Messrs. Simpson and Rutan. Majority for Hon. John Simpson, 1,809.

Burlington—(North and South Ridings of Wentworth, and the City of Hamilton)—Candidates, Messrs. Smith and Hall. Majority for Hon. Herman Smith, 470.

Lawson—(Counties of Dorchester and Beauce, and part of the county of Levi)—Hon. Mr. Duchesnay, returned by acclamation.

Mile Juxta—(Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains)—Hon. Mr. E. Masson returned by 1,475 over Messrs. D. Masson and Snowdon.

Laurentides—(Counties of Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Saguenay and Montmorency, the Seigneurie of Beaufort, the Parish of Chateaubourg, the Townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, in the County of Quebec)—Hon. Mr. Laurier returned by a majority of 1,420 over M. Gagnon.

Rideau—(Counties of Renfrew and Carleton and City of Ottawa)—Hon. P. Vankeghut returned by acclamation.

De Salaberry—(County of Beauharnois, that part of the County of Chateauguay not included in the Division of Dolomieu; also that portion of the County of Huntingdon not included in the same Division)—Hon. Louis Renaud returned by a majority of 1218 over M. Doucette.

Reignement—(Counties of Rouville and Therville, and that portion of the County of St. Hyacinthe not included in the Division of Saurel)—Hon. Mr. Desaulles returned by a majority of 2981 over M. Poulin.

Of the six Upper Canadian members, Hon. Mr. Murray died, and was succeeded in 1864 by the Hon. Sydney Smith. Mr. Smith resigned his seat last year to contest Victoria County with Mr. Dunaford. A new writ was then issued, and Mr. Billa Flint became the sitting member.

In 1861 Mr. Patton becoming Solicitor General West, resigned his seat and in contesting Saugen was defeated by Hon. Mr. McMurich.

The Western Division is now represented by Hon. Mr. McCrea, Colonel Prince having some time ago been appointed Judge of the Algoma District. Mr. McCrea's opponent was Mr. Albert Prince.

Of the Lower Canadian members, Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet became Chancellor of Upper Canada in 1862, and Hon. Mr. Stoad now represents Rideau.

The Hon. Mr. Desaulles, the other day elected himself into the Montreal Clerkship of the Peace, leaving Reignement to be represented by Mr. Jaffers.

Besides the elections next fall, twelve more will take place in 1866, twelve in 1868, and twelve in 1870.

By telegraph from Quebec we learn that Messrs. M. K. Dickinson, Jos. Amund, John Rochester, and J. M. Carrier, M. P., the deputations appointed by Ottawa to wait on the Government and an interview with the Premier and other members of the Government in town. The deputations stated that 219 houses were now vacant that would be available, besides 489 rooms in hotels, and that capitalists would be ready to construct two hundred houses next summer the Premier as we are informed, replied that the Government were determined to carry out the policy on the Seat of Government already avowed, but however desirous they might be of getting to Ottawa next season, much must depend on the co-operation of the Ottawa people. The deputations were to dine with the Attorney General West this evening.

The inspection of the Carleton Place Rifle Company will take place on Saturday evening next. The company will drill on Thursday and Friday evenings as usual, and it is expected that all the members who can possibly attend will do so, so as to be able to pass the inspection as creditably as possible.

The company at Almonte will be inspected on Saturday morning, and we are happy to learn that they are well posted up, and making arrangements for a good turn out. There is certainly no reason why the Carleton Place Rifles should not keep up their credit as well as any of the neighboring companies.

Nothing of much importance is going on in the American war and matters appear to be almost at a stand still. A late telegram, however, reports a "desperate attack" made upon the Federal lines on Sunday morning at Danbridge 40 miles from Knoxville. The Federal troops were victorious, but lost 150 men, and then fell back to Strawberry Plains. Great anxiety is said to exist at Knoxville, with something of a panic. Longstreet is reported to have been heavily reinforced. It will probably appear strange to the reader that the Federal victories are generally obtained by falling back.

We cannot comply with the numerous requests received, to send the Herald on credit. Persons wishing to subscribe must accompany their orders with \$1 in advance.

THE MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MESSRS. PROULX AND MASSE: FURTHER PARTICULARS.
A correspondent of the Canadian Freeman gives some additional particulars of the melancholy death of Messrs. Proulx and Masse near the Manitoulin. The letter is dated "Wickemikong, Manitoulin, January 7th, 1864, and is as follows:—

We have another sad occurrence to lament here. On the eve of New Year's Mr. Philomont Proulx, his son Fernand, formerly a student of the College of Toronto, and another young man, Mr. Edward Masse, nephew of Mr. Donnelly, the surveyor of Shebangung, started from the latter place for Manitoulin. On the road Mr. Philomont Prou