out with a score of only thirty-seven. The fielding was as good as that of the Mirrickville players, and the wicket keeping of F. Bamford elicited the highest praise from all parties. The Almonters again took the bats—which they did in good spirits, and began to do excellent work, when, unfortunately, the stalwart and able wicket-keeper of the Mirrickville players, Mr. W. McCarney, received a severe cut on the face from the ball, which put a stop to the play. This happened about four o'clock. The Almonters had three men out and had scored forty-two in this innings. J. Donegan, who had made the largest score of the day, and J. Rosamond, who had also scored largely, were still in. Their pertinacity in keeping their positions had considerably tired and discouraged the bowlers, and shortly before the accident one of them had been changed for another, who attempted "round hand" bowling, but it was a change for the worse, and the former bowler was quickly replaced. The play was about to be re-commenced, when it was considered that the wickets would have to be drawn, at any rate at five o'clock, to enable the Almonters to get away with the train, and it was agreed that the play should cease and the game be called "drawn." All then adjourned to Wilson's, where the healths of the Queen, the members of the three clubs, the Umpires and the Ladies were drunk with all the honors, and after the singing of a song or two, by some of the members of the M. C., and God Save the Queen by all, the greatest cordiality prevailing, we left the hotel for the Station, accompanied by the members of the Mirrickville Club, who after staying some time bade us good-bye—giving three cheers for the Almonte Club and three for the Band. The "iron horse" soon appearing we started for home, somewhat disappointed yet satisfied—disappointed that the badness of the weather prevented the finishing of the game, yet well satisfied with the play of our Eleven. I may here mention that the day was considerably enlivened by the music of the Band, which played very well, extraordinarily so, if the shortness of the time since its organization is considered. I subjoin the score.

ALMONTE.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
O G Soule, b Church	4	b Church	0
H. Hepworth, l b w	5	b Church	4
G D Nordgraves b Baynes	2	b Baynes	6
J. Donegan b Baynes	5	not out	15
J. Rosamond, run out	3	not out	9
Fr. Mostyn, c Baynes	0		
F. Bamford c McCarney	4		
C. Hussey, b Baynes	2		
D. McEwen, b Baynes	0		
W. Lindsay, b Baynes	0		
T. Bamford, not out	4		
Byes	3	- - - -	6
Leg Byes	1	Wides, 1. No balls 1.	2
	33		

MIRRICKVILLE.

First Innings.	
M K Church, b Mostyn	12
C O'Hara, st F Bamford, b McEwen	8
J A Mirick, st Bamford b Hepworth	0
T. Leech, b Mostyn	1
A. Baynes, b Mostyn	4
N. McCarney, b McEwen	0
P. Y. Mirick, b McEwen	4
W. McCarney, b Mostyn	1
F. Mirick, c F Bamford, b McEwen	1
S. Lake, not out	2
H. Mirick, b Mostyn	0
Byes	3
Leg Byes	1
	37

A MEMBER OF THE A. C. C.

Almonte, August 1st, 1863.

Pic Nic at Des Joachim.

The Pembrokeites had a great day on Saturday, July 25th. A society dignified by the name of *St. Vincent de Paul* lives, moves and has its being in the ambitious and stirring village of Pembroke. The ostensible object of this society is to relieve the poor and needy, but some maliciously disposed individuals pretend that by the time the money collected from various sources passes through the "circumlocution" office and reaches its pretended place of destination there is very little left. Such insinuations, however, may only be thrown out as excuses by those who do not feel able or disposed to contribute to its funds. Whatever may be the object of the society, and however favorably or unfavorably it may be looked upon by the different portion of the community, one thing certain is that for several weeks bills were posted up around town giving the information that the said society had chartered the beautiful steamer Pontiac to convey a pic nic party up to the *Rapids des Joachim*, all Pembroke, his wife, daughters and little children were invited,—*provided always* that sufficient funds could be raised to pay the passage. As the invitation was general, the turn out was no less general. There were representatives of the three learned professions, of the mercantile and lumbering committees, of the mechanical and agricultural populations, and deponent saith, of apprentice boys and servant girlism. The boat which it is represented will carry some four hundred was pretty well filled. The cloudy appearance of the morning gave some apprehensions as to the possibility of there being rain during the day, but it happily remained away until the party had returned to within ten or twelve miles of home, when unhappily a wet evening set in.

On the way up the beautiful, sublime, and romantic Ottawa, our party divided itself into different squads, each squad attempting to entertain itself in its own peculiar way. In the prow of the boat we saw a somewhat nervous gentleman keeping a party which had gathered around him in roars of laughter by relating Emerald tales in the true Hibernian brogue. On the upper deck a large number of the worshippers of Terpsicore performed all kinds of manœuvres, gesticulations, &c., in obedience to the movements of that little instrument which is represented in a superanimated Ethiopian melody as being suspended and useless after a certain aged gentleman of color, who had long been without the natural endowment of the upper extremity of his seat of knowledge, had departed to that happy place where all the good of his race are said to go. The upper deck amusements were interspersed with occasional strains from some half a dozen performers on antiquated sounding brass instruments. Other parts of the ship were occupied by parties whose tastes led them to seek enjoyment from different sources. Some seemed enrapt in admiration at the beautiful, picturesque and magnificent scenery which we were constantly passing. Others were overheard discussing the news of the day, such as, the war, politics, &c.

At about half past twelve we arrived at *Des Joachim* about fifty miles up the river from Pembroke. After luximating amongst blueberries and romantic scenery about two hours we returned home. The trip down was put in very nearly the same as the trip up with the exception that some parties seemed to feel better. At about eight o'clock the boat landed at the Pembroke wharf when the party dispersed, all glad to get home.

COM.

All of the New York troops which enlisted for service in Pennsylvania have returned home.

The last new thing in the way of dress ornamentation is leather. The Princess Metternich made her appearance lately in a dress of Havana-colored silk, ornamented with leather trimmings, studded with steel-headed nails.

Provisional Council.

Pembroke, July 20th, 1863.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew, was held at noon this day, a quorum not being present the Warden adjourned the meeting until 2 o'clock p. m., when the roll having been called by the clerk in the Town Hall, all the members of the Council were present,—except Mr. McConnel, the Warden presiding—The minutes of last meeting of Council were read, approved and signed by the Warden.

The Warden then addressed the Council relative to the bill of costs in the suit of R R. Smith and others against the Corporation, and stated that he forwarded the bill according to the motion passed at last meeting of Council, which empowered him to have it taxed, and that Mr Galt should be applied to for that purpose. He then read a copy of a letter addressed to him, but had not received a reply up to date. He then read the following letters relative to the purchase of Debentures, with copies of his answers to the applications made from Messrs. W. D. Dukenson, Prescott; G. S McKay, Toronto; and J. Jackques, Hamilton, he then read three letters from the latter gentleman on this subject, and read answers to the same, but in consequence of not receiving from Mr. Berford in Perth, the necessary information about the debt of the County, he had delayed in closing the arrangement with this gentleman. He then read letters from Messrs. Smith and Murray on the subject, with their consent to the arrangement, and also a letter from E. Bradburn, Toronto, about the purchase of Debentures, read a copy of a reply to the same. He next read two letters from Mr. Horsey with regard to his claim—addresed to Mr. Carswell—he then concluded by speaking about the contractor's claims, and recommended it to be settled as soon as possible in order to avoid further trouble. In conformity with the 39th rule of Council the Warden appointed the following members of Council to select the standing Committees.—Messrs. Harrington, Airth, Hickey, McAdam, and Rankin.

NOTICES OF BY-LAWS.

Mr. Hickey gives notice that he will introduce a By-law authorizing the Treasurer to have lodged in one of our Provincial Banks, the interest accruing on the legalized Debentures.

Mr. Hickey gives notice that he will introduce, during the present session, a By-law providing for the payment of moneys ordered to be paid.

Mr. McAdam gives notice that he will, at the present session of Council, cause a By-law to be read for the issue and sale of Debentures to the amount of $20,000, for completing the Public Buildings at Pembroke, with a view of its publication for three months, at the end of which time the By law will be considered by the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew in accordance with the 224th section of the Municipal Law of 1858, Cap. 99, Victoria 22.

Mr. Hickey gives notice that he will introduce a By-law, during the present session, appointing a special committee of five, whose duty it shall be to arrange all matters at present unsettled, in connection with the County Buildings.

Mr. Carswell moved, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, That this Council do now adjourn until 5 o'clock P. M.—Carried.

The Council met again pursuant to adjournment, the same members of the Council being present, the Warden presiding. He read a notice to the Council, forbiding the same to make any arrangement with Mr. Gordon until matters were arranged between him and Richard Dickson. The notice was signed by the same, one of the contractors.

Mr. Hickey brought forward and read the report of the committee appointed by the Warden to select the standing committees, On motion of Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Stewart, the report was past and adopted.

BY-LAWS.

Moved by Hickey, seconded by Mr. Murray, That the By-law providing for the payment of moneys be read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly introduced and read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. McAdam, That the By-law authorizing the Treasurer to Bank the interest falling due on Debentures be read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly introduced and read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Hickey, That the By-law providing for the payment of certain sums of money be read a second time, short, and that the 5th rule be suspended for that purpose. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a second time, short.

Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Murray, That the By-law for authorizing the Treasurer to Bank the interest falling due on Debentures be read a second time, short, and that the 5th rule be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a second time, short.

Moved by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Hickey, That the By-law last read be read a third time, short, and passed, and that the blanks therein be filled by inserting the words Quebec, Ottawa.

The By-law was accordingly introduced, the blanks filled in, and was read a third time, short, and passed.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Rankin, That whereas several debts are owing by this Provisional Corporation, which are long since due, whilst several Municipalities are in arrear for the past years Provisional County rate, and one municipality owes for two years, be it therefore, Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Corporation be, and he is hereby instructed to demand the immediate payment of such arrears, and in cases of default, after one month, from the date of such notice, to order the collection of the same as the law directs—85th clause of Assessment Act, page 336, Municipal Manual. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Airth, That the Warden be instructed to send a messenger immediately for the letter that is likely to be at Clontarf P. O., for T. P. French, Esq., from the County Clerk, to give this Council, the necessary information so that they be enabled to strike the County rate. In amendment, Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Hickey, That this Council do now adjourn and meet again in the Town Hall in the village of Eganville, on the 27th inst., at noon. In amendment to the amendment, Moved by Mr. Carswell, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, That this Council adjourn for one hour. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

The Council met again pursuant to adjournment, the roll was called, the same members of the Council were present, the Warden presiding.

Mr. Stewart brought forward and read the report of the Finance Committees. On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Reynolds the report was put and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. McAdam, That the blank in the By-law for paying certain sums of money, be filled by inserting the name and amount recommended to be paid by the Finance committees report, and that the By-law be read a third time, short, and passed.

The By-law was accordingly introduced, the blank filled in and was read a third time short, and passed.

Moved by Mr. Carswell, seconded by Mr. Airth, That the Warden be instructed to send a messenger for the letter that is likely to be at Clontarf Post Office, for T. P. French, Esq., from the County Clerk, giving information to enable this Council to levy the Provisional rate.

In amendment, Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Malloney, That this Council cannot proceed to levy the Provisional County rate for want of the revised Assessment Rolls, and that the Clerk be, and he is hereby ordered to procure from the clerk of the United Counties, the aggregate assessed value of each Municipality within the County, showing the aggregate without per centage added, and the same as finally revised, duly certified, and that this Council do now adjourn and meet in Douglas upon the 27th inst., at noon, in the Public Hall.

The original motion was then put and carried.

The Council then adjourned.

Pembroke, July 21st, 1863.

The Council met this morning pursuant to adjournment, in the Town Hall. Present, the Warden and all members of the Council, except Mr. Connell.

The minutes of last meeting of Council were read, approved of and signed by the Warden.

Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. McAdam, That the By-law appointing a special committee to be known as the committee of management be read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly introduced and read a first time.

Moved by Mr Murray, seconded by Mr. Rankin, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the By-law for raising by way of loan, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, said committee to consist of Thomas Hickey, William Warren, T. M. Carswell and the mover and seconder of this resolution. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McAdam, seconded by Mr. Warren, That the first blank in the By-law appointing a committee of arrangement be filled by inserting the names, Rankin, Carswell, Warren, Murray, and Hickey, and that the second blank be filled by inserting the words seven shillings and six pence, and that the By-law then filled be read a second time, short, and that the 5th rule be suspended for this purpose.

In amendment, Mr. Harrington moved, seconded by Mr. Burton, That the first blank in the By-law appointing a committee of committee of management be filled by inserting the names of Messrs. Stewart, Airth Smith, Rankin and Murray and that the fifth rule be suspended for this purpose, and the second blank be filled by inserting $1.50.

The amendment was then put and the original motion carried on the following division:—

YEAS.—The Warden, Messrs. Warren, Hamilton, Brown, Rankin, Murray, Hickey, McAdam, McSourly and Carswell. 10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Stewart, Airth, Smith, Harrington, Taylor, Burton, Malloney, Whellan and Reynolds. 9.

The By-law was accordingly introduced, the blanks filled in and read a second time.

Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. McAdam, That this Council do now adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M. Carried.

(Concluded in our next.)

Rev. Mr. Worrell's Reply.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th inst., were two letters relative to an expression (an unadvised one, I confess,) made use of by me in the debate on the Patronage question at the late Synod. I must ask permission to reply to these, or rather to one of them, for with regard to the other signed "youthful member of the Church of England," I have only to request him to change the objectionable phrase to the Scriptural one, "the lowest of the people," and to advise him to keep out of print (as becomes a "youthful" person), and years may teach him not to impute ill motives to one who for seventeen years has studied to be quite and mind his business in the sacred Ministry.

With regard to the letter signed a "Churchman," it invites a reply. My argument was, that there is great difficulty in obtaining candidates for the sacred Ministry, and that the difficulty will be increased if the congregational system be adopted, for none of the higher classes would go to the expense of educating their sons to devote them, scarcely to God's service but rather to a life of misery.

A "Churchman" replies by saying "that Christ chose from the humble classes for His Ministry." True: it is a part of the miraculous scheme of the Gospel, equally with the fact that they were illiterate men. This forms one of the strongest arguments in proof of the truth of the Gospel, and that it won its way in the world by the Divine strength; but it is no argument that now-a-days the Ministry should be exclusively taken from the lowest classes any more than that they should be illiterate persons.

"But our Lord was a poor man, says "Churchman." True; whilst on earth he was; but is there not something semewhere said, declaring that this was not his original state, but that "though he was rich yet for our sakes he became poor?" And which seems to follow our Saviour the closer, he who humbles himself in the world's eye, or he who elevates himself by entering the sacred Ministry? Is it any detriment to religion that the son of Wilberforce and the brother of "the Iron Duke" minister round our Queen? Is the Ministry of our higher classes likely to be the least effective? Or is it no evidence of its being undertaken by worthy motives? I see no reason to change my conviction that it is a great evil for any Church or nation when its priesthood is taken exclusively from the lowest class.

"Churchman" adds that "the poorest of charity's children have attained the highest honors in law and medicine." And who objects? Not I, certainly: nor that they should sit on the Episcopal throne, if merit advance them to it. But I confess that I should be sorry to see the inducements to enter the profesions of law and medicine such as to confine them to the lower classes. And there are others besides me who think the legal and Medical professions are not greatly benefitted by the facilities at present offered for entering them.

JOHN BELL WORRELL.

Smith's Falls, July 22, 1863.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—On Saturday morning, says the Montreal Witness, the policeman on Foundling street heard the sound of footsteps in a flour store at the corner of the street. Being joined by another constable, he entered the premises, and after searching for some time, found a man crouching behind some boxes. He gave his name as Wm. Murray, and comes from New York.

FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday morning, the roof of the building, corner of Bleury and Craig street, was found to be on fire. Being close to the station, the fire brigade were quickly at work, and got the flames under without material damage.—*Mont. Herald.*

Nearly five thousand Northern prisoners captured at Gettysburg, have been incarcerated in the prisons of Richmond.

The Manitoulin Islands.

OUTRAGES BY THE WAQUIMAKONG INDIANS.

ARMED FORCE SENT TO ARREST FATHER KOHLER AND OTHER RINGLEADERS.

On Thursday last, Mr. W. Gibbard, J. P., Government Inspector of Fisheries in Lakes Superior and Huron, accompanied by two sergeants and six men of the Toronto Police Force, and the high constables of Barrie and Collingwood, with 14 men, all well armed, left Collingwood by the steamer Ploughboy for the Great Manitoulin Island, to arrest the ringleaders in various recent outrages perpetrated by Indians, one of the parties against whom a warrant has been issued being the Jesuit priest Kohler, the Superior of the Mission among the Waquimakong Band. The following is a narrative of the facts, as they have been related to us which have induced the Government to have recourse to the very decided measure of sending this large armed force, to assert the supremacy of the law.

It will be remembered that, in October last, Hon. Mr. McDougall, Chief Commissioner of Public Lands, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, personally visited the Great Manitoulin Island, and concluded a treaty with the Indians, in which they surrendered their claim to its exclusive possession—a claim founded on the alleged gift of the Island to the Indians by the great Manitou, and also on the somewhat more tangible title supposed to be derived from an arrangement made in 1836 by Sir Francis Bond Head, then Governor of Upper Canada Sir Francis had a scheme for deporting all the Indians from the mainland to the Manitoulin Island and with that view arranged that the island should be reserved for the exclusive possession of the Indians. The scheme, however, failed—the intended deportation of the Indians from the main land never took place to any considerable extent; and at the present moment the whole Indian population of the Great Manitoulin does not exceed from 1,200 to 1,400 souls. The Island comprises about a million of acres, a large portion of which is good land, suitable for settlement. It is of course, exceedingly undesirable that so much valuable territory, of so easy access from the settled parts of Upper Canada, should be left in a state of nature, and its settlement is of the most importance as being an almost necessary preliminary to the settlement of the North shore of Lake Huron. The Canadian Government had never recognized any exclusive ownership of the Island as vested in the Indians but had always held that it belonged to the Crown, like all the other public lands of Canada; and some two years ago they arrived at the conclusion that arrangements should be made with its few Indian inhabitants, which would permit its being thrown open for settlement. The negotiations entered into with this view, in the first instance when Messrs. Lindsay and Bartlett were sent up as commissioners, resulted in failure. Mr. McDougall was more successful; but from one portion of the Indians he encountered a good deal of opposition. These were the Waquimakong band, Roman Catholic Indians, occupying the peninsula at the eastern extremity of the Island. The Protestant and Pagan Indians, scattered over the rest of the Island, readily fell in with his proposals, and agreed to accept the reservation of certain specified guarantees of land for each family, in lieu of their right to roam over the whole territory. The Waquimakongs, a large proportion of whom are Indians from the United States, influenced, it is said, by their priests, who are foreign Jesuits, conducted themselves in a very violent manner during Mr. McDougall's visit, and refused to accept the propositions he offered. Not wishing to adopt extreme measures, Mr. McDougall, when he saw how matters stood, so framed the treaty as to leave the eastern part of the island in undisturbed possession of the Waquimakongs, making it optional for them to accept arrangements entered into by the other Indians at any future period, whenever they feel so disposed.

Since the conclusion of the treaty, the Waquimakongs, according to the accounts we have received, have been conducting themselves in so violent and lawless a manner that it has not been deemed expedient to proceed with the survey of the township intended to be thrown open for settlement. Mr. Gibbard has reported to the Government that, until this lawless spirit is repressed, it would be unsafe for any white man to remain on the island, the whole of which is still claimed by the Waquimakongs. It is distinctly alleged that for the existence of this unhappy state of things the Jesuit priests are mainly responsible, and formal depositions have been sworn to, charging them, and especially Father Kohler, with exciting the Indians to the perpetration of outrages by their inflammatory and seditious language. In an interview with Mr. Gibbard, on the 31st October last at Waquimakong village, in the presence of Indians, one of whom at least understood English well, Father Kohler, we quote from Mr. Gibbard's deposition denounced the Commissioner of Crown Lands the Indian Agent, and to her government officers, as highway robbers; declared that Russia had never perpetrateed a more villainous or infamous cruelty than that committed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in robbing the Indians of their lands; said that if the Indians had taken his advice, instead of signing the treaty, they would have armed and called the Sioux Indians to their aid; that he would himself have led them on, to drive every white man off the Indian lands, and made for the British Government a more costly and bloody war than the Indian mutiny, and that as their priest he was ready to arm himself and die for them.

It was not long before outrages were perpetrated by the Indians, which were the natural result of the inflammatory language used by one possessing such influence over them, as did this priest. Very soon after the date of Mr. Gibbard's interview with Father Kohler, Chief Taikoma and Keechee Baptiste, two of the largest farmers on the island and among its oldest and most respectable inhabitants, having expressed themselves favorably to the treaty, were forcibly taken out of their houses, and removed with part of their household goods to Manitowaning, and warned under penalty of death not to return, which they have not ventured to do till this day.

Charles De La Ronde, a Canadian by birth, who served as a captain in the 5th Simcoe Regiment of Militia in 1837-8, had resided in the Waquimakong district since 1855. In December last, he was residing with the family of Jean Baptiste Proulx, consisting of himself, his wife, and child 3 years of age. On the 17th December, after sunset, several Indians came to the house and stated that they had instructions from the head chief of Waquimakong to turn them off. De La Ronde in informed them that Mrs. Proulx and the child were ill, and asked to be allowed to remain till morning. The Indians would not listen to him, but proceeded to take down the stove-pipes, and carried the stove and other articles to a large boat they had on the beach. They also put De La Ronde with Proulx and his wife and child into the boat, and conveyed them to Waquimakong village, where they landed at midnight. The night was very cold, and Mrs. Proulx was nearly frozen to death. They spent that night in the house of Philemon Proulx, father of J. B. Proulx, who resided in Waquimakong village. Next morning De La Ronde and J. B. Proulx were called into the Council room where the Chiefs and leading Indians were assembled. One of them, named Joko, the individual referred to in Mr. Gibbard's deposition, as present at the interview with Father Kohler, and understanding English, acted as spokesman for the council, and informed De La Ronde and Proulx that it had been resolved to move them from the island. De La Ronde requested permission to go and see the Government Agent at Manitowaning, seven miles distant. Joko replied that it was of no use his going there, for they did not care about the government agent or the Government either—that they had laws of their own, and whoever would not obey these laws must be moved off the island. On the same day De La Ronde and J. B. Proulx were removed in a boat to Shebawaning, arriving there at 11 p. m. It was a bitter night, and Mr. Proulx suffered much from the cold. Mr. De La Ronde further states that those actively engaged in the perpetration of this outrage upon him were all foreign, that is, American Indians, with two exceptions. J. B. Proulx, on the 26th of December, returned to Waquimakong, to his father's house, where his wife was. The Indians held a Council and he was ordered to leave. He refused to go, and as he and his father had a number of friends, the Indians were divided as to what should be done with him. Finally, he removed back into the bush with his wife and child, and was allowed to remain there, on the understanding that he would move in spring. He did move in spring, knowing that if he had not gone he would have been forcibly removed. The damages he sustained he estimates at $300 Philemon Proulx, the father, a native of Montreal, is married to a Chippewa woman has seven children, and had resided at Waquimakong for 26 years. He was a sergeant in the Canadian Militia during the rebellion. His brother Rev. Mr. Proulx, had been priest at Waquimakong for 11 years, and during his time, according to Philamen's statement, all was peace and harmony in the settlement. After the Indians returned from their meeting Mr. McDougall, on the occasion that the treaty was concluded, councils were held, and Philemon—for the sole reason apparently that he was a white man—was ordered to leave Waquimakong, where he had a good log house and about 20 acres of land cleared. He said he was willing to leave if he was paid for his improvements. Joko, who on this occasion also was spokesman for the Indians, said the land was theirs, the wood with which he had built his house was theirs, also, and he was well enough paid for his labor by having been allowed to live there so long. Philemon, like his son, was compelled to leave in spring. He values the improvements of which he has been deprived at $600, and thinks it hard that he should be so treated by foreigners long after himself, acting, as he says, in his deposition, "under the dictation of the Jesuit "priests of Waquimakong, who openly say "they are independent of the Government "and can make their own laws on their own lands."

On the 26th June last, Mr. Gibbard visited Lonely Island, situated about 30 miles south-east of Waquimakong, in the Georgian Bay, where he found De La Ronde, and Philemon and J. B. Proulx, with their families, engaged in the fisheries. There was also on the Island G. L. Newcombe, a trader from the Owen Sound, and Fishing Chief Waseegeeseeck, a native of Waquimakong, with his sons. De La Ronde has fished during the season on Lonely Island for the last nine years, and Philemon Proulx for the last twenty-eight years. They expressed a fear that they would be removed by the Indians, as they had been removed from Manitoulin last winter, and claimed the protection of the Government. Mr. Gibbard accordingly gave them a license, for the season, of the south half of Lonely Island, with the understanding that any peaceable and well disposed indians who did not interfere with their net grounds, buildings, &c., should be allowed to fish. He also offered to Wasegeeseeck and his sons a license of the north part of the island on the same terms. Waseegeeseeck informed him that he dare not take one, or hold any communication on business matters, with any officer of the Government, and having been strictly forbidden under the penalty of banishment by the law-makers of Waquimakong. Mr. Gibbard reports that this Waseegeeseeck and his sons are the only Indians of Waquimakong who really make a business of fishing, and that they possess more nets and fishing rig, than all the other Indians put together. That there might, however, be no reasonable ground of complaint, Mr. Gibbard, in making arrangements for leasing the fisheries, reserved for for the Manitoulin Indians all the fisheries round three sides of the Island, north, south and east, and also those round a large number of other islands in the Georgian Bay.

(Concluded in our next.)

AMERICAN NEWS.

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New York July 30.—The Times has the following:—

Army of the Potomac, Va., July 29.—This Army to-day occupies partly the same line that it did two months ago. The recent active movements will be necessarily followed by a period of comparative inaction, by which it will be recruited and recaptured. The most stupendous blunder of the war is still the topic among all grades, for all believed that had Lee been attacked on the Sunday previous to his commencing to recross the Potomac, the rebellion to-day would have been at an end for the next month. The cavalry will do most of the fighting. As I have before stated, Longstreet's and Hill's commands after passing through Thornton's not Chester's Gap, have encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville. Ewell's command covered their rear and flank by guarding the Blue Ridge passes. The bulk of this corps is now moving down the Valleys and detachments threaten our lines.

Times Washington Despatch.

New York, July 30.

Gen. Gilmour has been promised all the reinforcements he needs. Charleston must fall and that speedily, celerity and 15-inch guns will accomplish that result. The statement that Gen. Gilmour was in the recent engagement with one third of his total force is pronounced incorrect. His losses were not near so heavy as at first reported. In the last action he did not lose over 700 men, and his total loss since he began the campaign will not amount to over 1000.

The Madrid Journal says that the Spanish Minister of War intends to employ 6,000 soldiers in public works, on account of the complete tranquility which now prevails in Spain.

The project of establishing telegraphic communication between the West India Colonies is being agitated in London.

The French steam navigation company who convey the mails in the Indian or China seas will have a fleet of nearly 60 steamers next year, and will then be the largest mail steam packet company in the world.

The retirement of Earl Derby from the turf is announced.—Court Journal.

Wreck and Dreadful Suffering of a Ship's Crew.

The transport vessel *Favourite Lass* arrived at the Royal Arsenal with a cargo of returned war stores from St. John's, Newfoundland, and having on board as a passnger, Capt. Thomas Croft, the commander of the sailing vessel *Thomas*, which left Woolwich on the 3rd of April last, laden with guns, shot, shell, &c., for Quebec. This vessel, with its valuable cargo of Government stores, was completely lost off the coast of Newfoundland, and the following extracts from the log-book show the dreadful sufferings of the crew, many of whom lost their lives in consequence of the privations they endured:—"May 10.—Ice, thick and strong; took in top-gallant sails and courses; turned the ship's head W. S. W., to get clear of the ice; the pumps were attended to: At 2.30 p. m., a tremendous large piece of blue ice, which could not be cleared, struck the ship on her port bow with such force that the bow was stove in. All hands were called to work the pumps. May 13. The pumps have been constantly at work, but the ship is now filling fast, and the time has arrived to clear away the boats to save our lives. On sounding the pumps seven feet of water was found in the hold. The pumps were manned until 8.30 p. m., and the boats were then put out as the water increased in the hold, and every piece of ice that struck the ship made her condition worse. At 9 p. m. all hands got into the boats, and we found the latitude 49 50 W. We pulled round the ship until she went down at 2 a. m. in a squall of sleet. At 4 a. m. we turned our boat's heads to W. N. W., to endeavor to make the land, which we did on the 20th, at 11 p. m., all of us being helpless and miserable after being eight days and two hours drifting amongst ice in the open sea, four days being very severe weather; almost famished, the water being out and the biscuit being wet with the sea-water. We entered Bird's Island Cove, when the mate managed to climb up a rock and called out to the inhabitants of a house for assistance, which was immediately rendered. The men were got out of the boats and attended to in a most humane manner, but it was evident that some were too far gone; and on the 24th William Moore, and on the 30th Charles Stevens, died. On the 3rd of June four of the crew were taken to Bonavisto, and the surgeons amputated some of their feet; after which John Dixon died on the 6th, and William Brown on the 7th. The captain, mate and three hands left Bonavista on the 8th for St. John's, where we arrived on the 10th, leaving two men at Bonavista, one dying and the other very ill.

The New York Times' correspondent, writing from Iowa, states that from information ascertained in his journey thither through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he thinks the whole crop in those States will prove fully an average one in amount and quality.

A writer in the Ipswich Journal affirms that the Rev. Synge, incumbent of St. Peter's, Ipswich, has introduced a novelty into the church. When he reads the churching service for a poor man's wife, he repeats, of course, "Lord save this *woman*, Thy servant!" but if the petition belongs to a higher class, he changes it into "Lord save this *lady!*"—an instance of caste feeling almost without a parallel, even in England.—*Spectator.*

A Hanoverian Colonel has patented an automaton horse for the use of students in equestrianism.

Married.

At St. Eustache, County of Two Mountains, on the 21st instant by the Rev. Messire Guyon, P.P., Samuel Rinfrest, Esq., M. D., of Riviere-du-Loup, (en bas), to Miss Marie Louise Cordelia, second daughter of Stephen McKay, Esq., Notary, of the former place.

At St. James's Church, Carleton Place, on Thursday, July 30th, by the Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Rector, Mr. Wm. Grant, to Miss Annie Collins, both of Huntly.

Died.

On the 25th ult. (July) at his residence, third line Ramsay, Thomas Wilson, Senr., aged 74 years.

On the 27th ult., in the Township of Drummond, Thomas Bothwell, in the 68th year of his age, an old and respected resident.

On the 24th inst., the infant daughter of John Snow, Esq., P. L. S. of the Township of Hull, aged 2 months.

On the 26th inst., Cecelia, youngest daughter of Rinaldo McConnell, Esq., of the Township of Hull, in the 10th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Hardware.

Blood's grass and grain Scythes
Snaths, Cradles and Rakes,
Hay, Straw and Manure Forks,
Building Hardware of all kinds,
Best English Paints—dry and in Oil;
Paint, Machinery and Olive Oils;
Window Glass—all sizes;
Best American Tar;
Cut Nails, a large stock always on hand;
Springs, Axles, Spinals, &c.;
Scotch Iron—all sizes;
Hoop and Brand do.;
Spring and Cast Steel;
☞ Coffin Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand.

THE SUBSCRIBER doing a strictly Cash Business, and being satisfied with small profits, parties in want of any description of

HARDWARE

will find it to their interest to call and examine. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered at Perth Station *free*.

W. MARTINDALE.

Sign of the Circular Saw, Perth.

Perth, July 14, 1863. 38-cg.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale lot number Twelve, in the tenth concession of the township of Ramsay. The land is within one mile of the village of Almonte.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

PETER McGREGOR, Jr.

Ramsay, August 3rd, 1863. 48-e

Notice.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the township of McNab will meet in the Town Hall, on MONDAY, 17th August, at 8 o'clock forenoon. School Trustees requiring assessments to be levied on their respective Sections, will please hand in their applications to the Clerk or one of the Councillors on or before that date.

JOHN D. McNAB, T. Clerk.

White Lake, July 31st. 1863. 48-a

Found!

NEAR the second line of Ramsay on the road to Lanark, a POCKET BOOK, which the owner can have by calling at the office of the "C. P. Herald."

August 1st, 1863. 48-e

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company

WILL APPLY to Parliament at its next Session for an Act authorizing the said Company to issue (for the completing of their Railway to the river Ottawa) preferential bonds to rank next after the claims of the Municipalities.

Brockville, 29th July, 1863.

Notice.

THE Rev. John Stewart will preach next Sabbath (D.V.) in the Baptist Chapel, Carleton Place. Service commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 12th of August, for the erection of a Stone Store and Dwelling House.

Plans, &c., can be seen at Mr. William Scrimgeour's residence.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEO WILSON.

Almonte, 3rd August, 1863. 48-a

Take Notice.

THAT I hereby forbid any person purchasing or Receiving a Note of Hand, passed by me in favor of DUNCAN MCNICOL Carpenter, Pakenham, for the sum of thirty-six pounds, fifteen shillings and eleven pence, payable the 1st of Jan. 1864, as I have not got value for the same.

THOS. ELLIS.

Pakenham, 27th July, 1863. 48-g

New Drain Tile Works.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Ramsay and surrounding townships that he has Good Bricks and Drainery Pipe Tile now ready for Sale.

RICHARD FOXLEY.

Brickmaker.

Bennie's Corners, July 27th, 1863.

Notice.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Ramsay, will meet in the Town Hall, on Friday 14th August, at 10 o'clock forenoon. School Trustees requiring assessments to be levied on their respective sections, will please hand in their applications on or before the above date.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

Town Clerk.

Ramsay, 24th July, 1863.

Young Ladies Institute.

SPARKS STREET, CENTRAL OTTAWA.

Mrs. Liddell, Miss Harmon } PRINCIPALS.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, August 24. The Principals devote their personal attention to the School, and are aided by a corps of thoroughly efficient assistants.

THERE is a vacancy for four more Boarding Pupils.

Information regarding terms &c., can be had on application to the Principals. 47-

NOTICE.

THE Provisional Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby give notice that the following is a true copy of a By-law to be taken into consideration on the Sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of raising by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purposes and to be applied in the manner therein mentioned.

By-law No. 15.

A By-law to raise by way of Loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned:

WHEREAS the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew, have resolved to finish and complete the County Buildings, which have been in part erected in the Village of Pembroke, the County Town of the said County of Renfrew, and also to erect such other Buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of Judicial, Municipal and other business of the County.

And, whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation to raise the sum of twenty-thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt, and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality irrespective of any future increase of the same and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality, being for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, was one million seven hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of twenty-two hundred dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned it will rsquire an equal annual special rate of one and three-eighth mill on the dollar. Be it therefore enacted by the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew:

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Warden to raise by way of loan from any person, or persons, body, or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same