

THE COUNTRIES COUNCIL.

LEEDS & GRENVILLE.

We will now read the proceedings of the Council. The Revere and Deputy Revere, having handed in their certificates to the Clerk, he called the Council to order and read the names of all who had handed in certificates, when it appeared that every member of the Council was present, except Mr. R. Kernahan. The following is the list as read by the Clerk:—

1. Levi Adams, Revere of Edwardburgh.
2. Thomas Bell, Revere of Elizabethtown.
3. William Buel, Revere of Brockville.
4. Ambrose Cloutier, deputy Revere, Oxford.
5. Wm. H. Frédenburgh, [Revere of North Crosby.
6. Reuben Field, Revere of Front of Yonge and Eglar.
7. Edward Green, Revere of Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne.
8. John Hill, Revere of Augusta.
9. James Horrigan, Revere of Elmsley.
10. John Jolly, deputy Revere, Elizabethtown.
11. James Keller, deputy Revere of Edwardburgh.
12. James Kirker, Revere of Front of Leeds and Lansdowne.
13. Wm. Kirkland, deputy Revere, Wolford.
14. Wellington Landon, Revere of Rear of Yonge and Eglar.
15. Charles Lane, deputy Revere, Augusta.
16. John Laing, deputy Revere of Bastard and Burgess.
17. Worship B. McLean, deputy Revere of Brockville.
18. Robert McGee, Revere of South George.
19. Henry Moore, Revere of Kitley.
20. Chancy H. Peck, Revere of Prescott.
21. Richard Preston, Revere, South Crosby.
22. William Robinson, deputy Revere, Front of Leeds and Lansdowne.
23. John Rosmond, deputy Revere, Prescott.
24. Septimus Soper, deputy Revere, Kitley.
25. E. H. Whitmarsh, Revere of Wolford.
26. William Young, Revere, Bastard & Burgess.

After the Clerk had read the above list, Mr. W. B. McLean, Deputy Revere for the town of Brockville, rose and moved that, E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq., be Warden of the Council for 1856.

Mr. Kirker, seconded the motion. The Clerk having put the motion to the Council, it was declared carried, no other person having been nominated, the majority having foolishly pledged themselves to support Mr. Whitmarsh. We would advise Revere and Deputy Revere never to pledge themselves hereafter. Pledges stultify free action.

Mr. Whitmarsh having been declared elected, he was escorted to the Warden's chair by Messrs Kirker and McLean.

On motion of Mr. Landon the Council then adjourned to ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, to give the Warden time to be sworn in.

At the reading of the minutes this morning the following were absent: Messrs Kernahan and Kirkland. Mr. Kirkland entered immediately after, however.

Mr. Young moved that Thomas Webster, Esq., be one of the Auditors for 1855. Mr. Preston seconded the motion, and on being put to the Council was carried.

The Warden stated that he would appoint Mr. Richard Hazlewood as the other auditor. Mr. McLean supposed that it would be understood that the Warden would be responsible for the conduct and fitness of the person he appointed.

The following standing committees, were then named by the Council.

FINANCE AND ASSESSMENTS.—Messrs McLean, Hill, Wm. Kirkland, and Laing.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Messrs Soper, Jolly Green, Kirker, and Keeler.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.—Messrs Young, Preston, Buel, Eglar, and Laing.

Mr. Keeler presented the annual report of the Directors of the Farmersville Plank road Company.

Mr. Buel presented the petition of Samuel Beech.

The Warden laid before the Council a memorial from the Mechanics Institute of Ottawa, requesting aid; wishing to erect their institute into a central association, round which the institutes of the neighboring towns and counties should radiate as subordinate branch associations, and also requesting aid in petitioning the Legislature for an additional grant for the central institute of Ottawa (a very modest proposal, certainly.)

Letters were also read from the County Clerks of Ottawa and Waterloo referring to join in requesting Her Majesty to unite all the British American provinces, in accordance with the spirit of the resolution passed by the Counties Council of Leeds and Grenville in June last.

A letter was also read from the publishers of the Colonist, Toronto, and another from Mr. McLean of the same city, soliciting orders from the Council for assistance in accordance with the spirit of the resolution passed by the Counties Council of Leeds and Grenville in June last.

A letter was also read from the secretary of the general Drainage and Land Improvement Company, wishing the Council to take stock in the Company.

A letter was also read from the clerk of the Brockville town Council, accompanied with a resolution of that body, in reference to the debt claimed by the Counties Council as owing by the town. The resolution wished the matter to be amicably and reasonably settled, and authorized the Revere and Deputy Revere to settle the matter.

A letter was read from the secretary of the County Grammar School, informing the Council that he was preparing a financial statement to lay before the Council, and that it would be ready on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Landon, seconded by Mr. Peck, all papers and documents in the hands of the Clerk were handed to the respective committees to which they belonged.

Mr. Landon moved, seconded by Mr. Keeler that the commissioners of the County Toll Roads be required to report to this Council tomorrow—the following information, namely—by whose direction was a Toll Gate placed on the Victoria road at Nidlo's, on the Prescott and Kemplville road at Lawrence's Corner, and in the village of Spencerville; also by whose direction was a Toll House and Gate erected in the Surveyed Village plot in Farmersville on the Farmersville and West Port road. And by whom were tolls ordered to be levied and collected at said Gates. Also how many miles of road have been accepted by the committee as completed, at the end of said road connected with the Gate at Farmersville.

Mr. Landon remarked in support of the motion that a great deal of excitement and dissatisfaction had been caused in the public mind in consequence of the erection of these toll gates, and as he could give no information on the subject to the many persons who had sought information, he came before the Council to seek the information the public demanded. For his part he was doubtful of the legality of collecting toll at these new gates. He, for one had never heard the subject of a third toll on the Victoria road mooted, nor did he believe any other member of the last Council had heard any such determination. Parties had gone to the commissioners on the subject, and the commissioners had sent them to the contractor for information, and the contractor had

again referred the inquiring parties back to the commissioners. The affair looked strange. The by-law which had been passed only in the last year, and which had been similar to those passed by the old Council, was now being enforced by the new Council. The seventh section of the law No. 4, gave the power to erect toll gates at such places as might be deemed most conducive to the interests of the Public. When they entered into contract, it altered the whole affair, because the roads then passed into the hands of a private person. When the contract was signed, a Victoria road was completed, and the debt it amounted to about \$22,000 was paid for the taxes of the people. That road, however was running a very excellent revenue, some where about \$2000 per year, and it could certainly be shown that public interest required a third toll gate on a road with such a handsome revenue.

Mr. Landon again moved, seconded by M. Peck, that a copy of the contract, and all other papers in relation to the letting out of the contract, should be laid before the Council.

The motion was then put and carried, and the Council adjourned till four o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GLOBE."

Ma. Editor.—In my letter to you, dated Dec. 1855, my simple object was to put myself in regard to the course I pursued in reference to the Commutation principle. I have right to give a simple statement of those facts on which I formed my conclusions, and I will state every one of my statements can be proved, and that I have placed nothing in a light.

The Leader of the 18th inst., has been into my hands, and I find in it a letter from Mr. Allan, Secretary to the Clergy Reserve Commission, on which I take leave to make a remark.

1. Mr. Allan sneers at my taking the money to make up my salary for the year 1855, \$1500.

In reply to him I remark, that this is the intention I have had that said \$237 10s. were for the year 1855. Mr. Allan, in his letter, dated Montreal, 27th February, 1856, authorizing me to draw upon the Treasury, the Clergy Reserve Fund for \$237 10s. were for the year 1854. To prove my assertion, I send you Mr. Allan's letter, with a request that it be published.

I ask, was there anything wrong in my taking the \$237 10s.? Does it not occur to Mr. Allan that if there was anything wrong in taking \$237 10s. the Clergy Reserve Commission could not be innocent in authorizing me to draw upon the Treasury for that amount. If I had no right to take these funds, why did they give them to me? They could have no right to give them. If I had no right to take them, who had a right to claim them? Had I the same right as other Ministers to take the money for the year 1855, I should have taken it at the same rate as other Ministers, and I should have been paid for the year 1855, and not for the year 1854.

2. Mr. Allan charges me with the crime of having received more than I was entitled to for the year 1855, and he says that I received \$237 10s. when I was only entitled to \$1500. He says that I received \$237 10s. when I was only entitled to \$1500. He says that I received \$237 10s. when I was only entitled to \$1500.

3. Mr. Allan states that on the 7th of July, 1855, the Revenue of 1855 was paid over to the Government to the Commissioners, and that the amount received was in excess of the sum paid to the ministers for that year. The Commissioners resolved on making a supply of any grant of \$237 10s. which was done. Mr. Allan also states, "that a precisely similar case was pursued for the year 1854, in which the sums actually paid to ministers for the years 1853 and 1854 and out of those years \$1 per annum."

The Leader infers from Mr. Allan's statement, "that an extra allowance of \$237 10s. was made to the Clergy in 1853, after the year of the funds became known to the Commission." I ask, was there anything wrong in this?

I ask Mr. Allan to state when these payments were made. Was the first of them in 1853, or even in 1854. Was it made before the 27th February, 1855? When the first payment was made on the 27th February, 1855, was any intimation given that I was to follow a second payment of \$237 10s. on the second payment made before Mr. Allan's letter?

I ask Mr. Allan, what right had the Clergy Reserve Commissioners to withhold from me a second payment of \$237 10s. made to the Ministers of the Church, if they formed in their own portion of my annual stipend.

If the other ministers of the Church be right to receive, assuredly I also being a Minister, assuredly my refusing to accept being a Minister, could not deprive me of my annual stipend, to which the faith of the Clergy is pledged.

I may also ask what right had the Clergy Reserve Commissioners to withhold from me a second payment of \$237 10s. made to the Ministers of the Church, if they formed in their own portion of my annual stipend.

Mr. Allan gives a statement of the sum received by the Clergy Reserve Commission for the year 1855, and leaves the impression on the reader that the large amount received influenced them to increase the allowance to me. But why did they not increase the allowance to me before the 27th of February, 1855? The Clergy Reserve Commission could not have increased the allowance to me before the 27th of February, 1855, as the Clergy Reserve Commissioners, but the sum of stipend actually assigned and given to me before the 9th May, 1855. Until it is shown that I received more than I was entitled to before the 27th February, 1855, I will not be satisfied.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours very truly, P. McNAUGHTON

MONTREAL, February 27th, 1856.

The Rev. P. McNaughton, Pickering, Ont. Sir.—The Commissioners of the Clergy Reserve Fund have resolved that the amounts of the ministers for the year 1855 shall remain as of 1854, and that the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum shall be paid to each minister.

You are, therefore, hereby authorized (by filling up the prefixed draft of William Edmondstone, Esq., for the sum of 10s, being the amount of your allowance, a statement at foot. Please date the draft the place where you officiate.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, HUGH ALLAN, Hon. Secy. to the Clergy Reserve Commission.

Amount already paid \$112 0 0 Grant now made 37 0 0 Total payment for the year 1855 out of the revenue of 1853. \$150 0 0

The Free Church congregation of I River have presented the Rev. John with a handsome sash, Buffalo robes, and of harness, in token of their esteem for his past services.

MR. MATHESON'S SPEECH.

At a banquet held in Glasgow, at which Lord Elgin was present with the freedom of the City, he made the following speech, on the subject of Colonial Government:—

At the time when I was appointed to the office of Governor, the Union between the Colonies—the printed constitution given to Canada at the time of the union—had been in existence somewhat less than eight years. During these eight years, no act of the British Parliament had been passed which affected the Colonies, and the General of the Colonies, and on the day when I sailed from Liverpool the grave had already closed in upon them all. Foremost in that list was a statesman of large views and strong popular sympathy, whose name was known throughout the length and breadth of British North America, and who, at that critical period in the history of this country, derived strength, and persevered in what I believe to be the path of duty, from the countenance and support of the inhabitants of Glasgow (Glasgow), and made the acquaintance of the Canadian Minister, and I found him holding—if I may compare small things with great—an office in Canada similar to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country. Where do you think I found him? I found him walking up and down the streets of London, with 50,000 debaters in his pocket, which he could not get any one to take from him for love or money. He had gone to the capitalists, and when he could not succeed with them, he applied to that old loving lady, mother country, and said, "Pray, for the sake of the love you bear to your poor pupil, not very well-beloved Canada, pray, send these little bills."

I believe he had more success in this little bill, than in his other addresses to the pocket, and the consequence was, so low was our credit, and so reduced were we for want of money, that we were obliged to issue a quantity of five dollar debentures, which were not received by the officers-holders, and obliged them to take these which they could not exchange without a discount of somewhere from ten to twenty per cent. If I could have foreseen at that time that the day was coming when, in the presence of the inhabitants of this enlightened commercial community, I should have been able to take these same discredited Canada securities as having a higher premium in the market than any other American security whatever, and to point to the proceedings of parliament, showing Canada to be regarded, in its constitution, as a model dependency, I could have foreseen the day I could have pointed to these facts, I should have borne a lighter heart in my bosom, when I went shivering through the snow to take that viceregal sceptre which had proved so heavy in the hands of our ablest men. But, ladies and gentlemen, I pass from this purely personal in this complaint to matters of higher import, and I trust I may be permitted to infer, from the notice you are thus pleased to take of humble services rendered in distant Colonies, that the affairs and interests of those remote dependencies are beginning to excite, to a greater extent than heretofore, the attention of the people of this country.

It is, gentlemen, a noble and a noble fact, that while our despotic foe is compelled to double the forces stationed on the remote frontiers of his vast empire, as a protection both from aggression from without and disorder from within, our constitutional monarch, strong in the affection of her subjects, and strong in the loyalty of her outlying territories, those garrisons retained in time of peace. I know well there are people in this country perhaps not so many now as many years ago, but I know there are persons in the country who hold the opinion that the Colonies are a useless incubation, and so far agree with these persons, that it is so far so to govern these Colonies as to render them an intolerable burden; but I believe it is possible by the adoption of a wiser policy—by freely and frankly conceding to our fellow subjects in the Colonies the same rights and privileges which we so dearly prize—by treating their feelings with respect, and their wishes with consideration, to render them a source of strength.

Well, I have only to say, that during the whole of my public life, I have been engaged in various spheres of duty in the humblest of positions, and I have tried, and to work out this result. I present myself to the inhabitants of Glasgow as a practical man. I do not even presume, according to the fashion of the time, to put myself in the Professors' chair. I do not ask you to receive from me one single rule, or principle, or maxim, upon Colonial Government, which I have, myself tested, and of which I have not verified the result by experience. Now, gentlemen, speaking in that capacity, and of what I found from my own experience, I make bold to say that a most important and material change has taken place of late years in the position of the Colonies. The Colonies have been changed, and I believe, for the better, and of which I have not verified the result by experience. Now, gentlemen, speaking in that capacity, and of what I found from my own experience, I make bold to say that a most important and material change has taken place of late years in the position of the Colonies.

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MR. MATHESON'S SPEECH.

At a banquet held in Glasgow, at which Lord Elgin was present with the freedom of the City, he made the following speech, on the subject of Colonial Government:—

At the time when I was appointed to the office of Governor, the Union between the Colonies—the printed constitution given to Canada at the time of the union—had been in existence somewhat less than eight years. During these eight years, no act of the British Parliament had been passed which affected the Colonies, and the General of the Colonies, and on the day when I sailed from Liverpool the grave had already closed in upon them all. Foremost in that list was a statesman of large views and strong popular sympathy, whose name was known throughout the length and breadth of British North America, and who, at that critical period in the history of this country, derived strength, and persevered in what I believe to be the path of duty, from the countenance and support of the inhabitants of Glasgow (Glasgow), and made the acquaintance of the Canadian Minister, and I found him holding—if I may compare small things with great—an office in Canada similar to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country. Where do you think I