BROCKVILLLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY BILL.

An Act further to amend the Act relating to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company and for purposes therein mentioned.

Whereas the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company have completed a great portion of their railway and works, but although considerable progress has been made towards completion of the remainder thereof, yet, the means at the present disposal of the company are quite inadequate to complete the same in the manner and to the extent necessary to insure the full benefit to be derived from the undertaking; and whereas it would be of great public advantage that the said Railway and works, should be completed as soon as possible; And whereas the Company having by their petition, prayed that the powers and facilities, hereinafter mentioned, might be granted to them, if so deemed advisable, to dispose and transfer to a Company formed or to be formed in England for the purpose of purchasing said railway and works all the property, privileges and rights of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and it being expedient to grant the same, and for that purpose to amend the Acts relating to the said Company:

Therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company (hereinafter referred to as the Railway Company) may issue preferential stock and re-organize the said Railway Company as hereinafter mentioned.

2. The nominal Capital of the said Company is hereby reduced and declared to be Five Hundred and Fifty thousand pounds sterling.

3. The said Railway Company may divide the said Capital Stock into two shares, namely, Preferential and Common, the Preferential or A Shares not to exceed Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds sterling, and to be entitled to a preferential dividend of not exceeding seven per centum per annum payable out of revenue; the Common or B Shares to embrace the remainder of the said Capital Stock; B shares not to be entitled to any dividend until the revenue pays the preferred dividend applicable to dividend on B. Shares, until the dividens upon both classes of shares are equalized; any surplus revenue thereafter to be divided rateable to both classes of shares.

4. Such Stock Preferential and Common shall be subject to all existing liabilities of said Railway Company, outstanding Bonds or Debentures of the said Railway Company may with the consent of the holders thereof, (and they are hereby thereto empowered, whether holding in their own light or as trustees, mortgages, or in any representative capacity, or otherwise,) be converted into B or Common Stock on such terms as may be agreed, and the shares received upon such conversion shall be held by them at the time of said conversion; both classes of shares to be entitled to share proportionately in any lands to which the said Railway Company may become entitled upon construction of their Railway or any part thereof.

5. The said Railway Company may reduce the number of Directors thereof, and declare the number to form a quorum, may fix the amount of shares, may appoint some place in London, England, or elsewhere in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for holding all or any of the meetings of said Railway Company or of the general business of the said Company; may convert the present shares held in the said company into B or Common Stock to equivalent amount; Any or all of the powers by this clause granted may, from time to time, be exercised at any general meeting of the Shareholders of the said Railway Company, for that purpose specially convened by notice published for two consecutive weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, such powers to be exercised by By-law or By-laws enacted and passed at such meeting or meetings, in the usual manner, signed by person presiding at such meeting, and sealed with the seal of the said Railway Company, the said By-law or By-laws may fix the time for the changes thereby effected coming into operation and if no time is thereby fixed they shall come into immediate operation.

6. If it shall be deemed more advisable, the said Railway Company may dispose of and transfer their railway and works, lands, heriditaments rolling and other stock, plant, rights, powers, claims, franchieses, privileges property and effects whatsoever, (hereinafter referred to as the property of the said Railway Company) to any Company formed or to be formed in England for the purpose aforesaid, either solely or for other purposes, (hereinafter referred to as the New Company) and to be incorporated with limited liabilities under the Act of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, known as the Joint Stock Company Act, 1855, having a nominal capital of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling.

7. Such transfer may be effected by a deed to be made between the said Railway Company and the New Company, and such deed, when duly executed by or on behalf of the said Companies respectively, and approved by the Shareholders of the said Railway Company by By-law enacted and passed in the usual manner (at a meeting convened for the purpose as hereinafter mentioned) such approval to be evinced by endorsement of such approval upon such duplicate thereof, sealed with the seal of the said Railway Company, and signed by the chairman presiding at such meeting, or other person deputed for that purpose by the shareholders at such meeting, (and the said meeting may be convened by notice in the *Canada Gazette*, published for two consecutive weeks, specifying object, time and place,) shall be valid and binding upon all bodies, persons and parties concerned, and upon such execution and approval endorsed, signed and sealed as aforesaid, and a duplicate or attested copy thereof lodged with the Provincial Secretary, (as hereinafter mentioned) all the property of the said Railway Company shall vest in and absolutely belong to the New Company subject as to such parts thereof as are affected thereby, to the dues, charges and liens then affecting the same, but as to all the said property and except so far as may be otherwise provided in the said deed of transfer, free from any claim by the Stock or Railway Company in respect of their respective shares in the said Railway Company, and the New Company, shall and may have, enjoy, excercise and enforce, all the rights, powers, claims, benefits, franchises and privileges, granted or conferred on, or held, possessed or enjoyed by the said Railway Company, by or under or by virtue of the Acts relating to the said Railway Company, or any of them (including amongst the other Acts relating to the said Railway Company, an Act passed in the 19th and 20th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for and encourage the construction of a Railway from Lake Huron to Quebec," and also an Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act to incorporate the Canada Central Railway Company, and to amend an Act intituled, "An Act to provide for and encourage the construction of a Railway from Lake Huron to Quebec,") or otherwise and the said New Company shall be subject to all the liabilities to debenture holders and other creditors, and to all other real charges and liens whatsoever, and to all the duties and obligations to which the said Railway Company was subject at the time of such transfer under or by virtue of the said Acts or any of them or anything done by virtue thereof or ratified thereby, and the several Acts relating to the said Railway Company shall thenceforth, so far as may be necessary to give full effect to such transfer, and the provisions of this Act generally, be construed in the same manner as if the New Company, or the name thereof, had been originally referrde to or inserted throughout the said Acts respectively, instead of the said Railway Company, or the name thereof and all actions, suits or other proceedings, which might, or but for this Act might, at any time after such transfer have been continued, commenced or prosecuted against, or by or on behalf of the said Railway Company in respect of any debt, cause of action or suit incurred or accrued previously to such transfer aforesaid, may be continued, commenced and prosecuted against, or by or on behalf and in the name of the New Company and for the purposes of any such actions, suits or proceedings, the New Company may if they so think fit, use the name of the said Rail-way Company.

8. As soon as conveniently may be after the execution of the said deed of transfer and approval thereof as aforesaid, notice hereof shall be inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and a duplicate or an attested copy thereof and of the approval thereof endorsed thereon, shall be lodged with the Provincial Secretary of this Province, but registration of such deed or of any memorial thereof in any registry book whatsoever shall be requisite.

9. The election and number of Directors and the number to form a quorum, and the time and place and mode of the calling and holding of general or special or ordinary or extraordinary meetings, and the votes to which Shareholders are to be entitled and the mode of taking the same, and all provisions as to the increase of and mode of providing the capital, the issue and forfeiture of shares, the making of calls, and the amount of all such shares and calls, and generally the whole internal management and arrangement of the New Company, and the conduct of the affairs and business thereof, may be regulated and determined by the articles of association, or the deed or instrument of settlement of the New Company, or otherwise, in such mode or manner as the Directors thereof shall, from time to time think fit, and in default of any such regulation to the contrary, the direction, management and control of the New Company shall be vested in the Board of Directors in England, or in such members thereof as shall meet from time to time in the City of London, or such other place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as may be determined upon by the New Company; provided always that the New Company shall also have an office and established place of business at Brockville, in Canada.

10. In any suits, actions or proceedings judicial or otherwise, in Canada, a certified copy of the duplicate or attested copy of the said deed of transfer and approval, so to be lodged with the Provincial Secretary aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the transfer aforesaid, and of the terms thereof, and of the contents of said deed.

11. Outstanding Bonds or Debentures of the said Railway Company may, with the consent of the holders thereof, be converted into such stock of the New Company and upon such terms as may be agreed, and the shares received upon such conversion shall be held by them upon the same trust and for the same purposes as the Bonds were held by them at the time of such conversion.

12. This Act shall be a Public Act.

American News.

Washington, May 22.

We learn from Fredericksburg that the greatest activity prevails, and stirring news may be expected from that quarter before long.

The armour of the *Galena* which was pierced by the projectiles of the rebel battery below Richmond was but three inches thick. The gunboats on the western waters are all thinly plated and but partially clad, hence the necessity of the 6-inch plates that have been ordered for the three new gunboats of the *Monitor* style that are now in process of erection in New York. The *Monitor* has thus far stood the fire with her 5-inch plates, but as guns of enormous calibre and projectiles of great momentum are in vogue, it is safe to increase the thickness of the armour.

Havana, May 17.

The Spanish steamer came in yesterday, and brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th, Jalapa to the 8th, and Mexico to the 2nd instant.

Vera Cruz is in possession of the Almonteites—thanks to French bayonets. No confidence is to be placed in the news given through his organs. Private letters inform me that in the battle of Acultizingo it was a drawn battle—the French losing the most in killed and wounded, but the Mexicans retired. These latter directed their fire principally at the French officers, knowing that these could not be replaced till a fresh importation should arrive from France, and many were killed.

The garrison of a fortress in the State of Perole had risen and taken its officers prisoners.

Gen. Prim and staff arrived at Havana on the 9th, but was not received with as much enthusiasm as when he arrived from Spain the hero of Africa.

The *Plasco de Gaiay* has sailed for New Orleans in response to the petition of the Spanish Consul there, to protect the welfare and property there of her Catholic Majesty's subjects.

The Wyke Tamacona has been ratified by the Mexican Government in spite of the protest of the French Plenipotentaries against any treaty the Mexican Government might make under the present circumstances.

Soledad and Cordova were occupied by Mexican troops as soon as the French forces left them, and 1,500 were ready to occupy Orizaba in the same way.

The French ship moves towards the capital but leaves no wake, the waves of Mexican soldiers closing fast behind it.

Several of the influential names that appear in the Act declaring the city of Cordova for Almonte are protested against by their owners—they saying they were falsely placed there and without their sanction.

Vice-Admiral Julier de la Gravierre arrived in Vera Cruz on the 7th instant, and sailed in the *Montezuma, en route* for France.

The *Cacique* came in on the 14th with sick troops, and all the French vessels bring sick soldiers, yet we are told the health of the French army is excellent. The black vomit is committing fearful ravages in Vera Cruz, having appeared earlier and in a more malignant form than usual. There has been one case of black vomit at Havana.

The Brighton Flag records a sad accident to a young girl who was shot in the head with a pistol. It was fired at her in sport by a Mr. Watson, who supposed it to be only loaded with powder. She is not expected to recover.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Thomson Henderson, engaged in Vanevery's sawmill, below Rockton, had one of his feet caught in the machinery and dreadfully lacerated.

Four children have been poisoned to death, in London, by sucking green paper which they pulled off a room wall.

OPENING OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

London, May 2.

The opening of the Exhibition of 1862 is for many reasons less of an event than the opening of the first Exhibition eleven years ago. Then the idea of assembling at the world's great centre the representatives of the world's peoples, to exchange friendly greeting, and to vie with each other in promoting mutual progress, was a new one; now it has become as familiar as a country fair, and men almost calculate on the stated recurrence of the world's show at least once in five years. Then all the world was at peace—now war troubles the waters here and there, either openly, or like an unseen sea monster, keeping every eye on the alert to see where he may arise. Then the bright, fairy palace rising suddenly in the familiar park, gorgeous in the sunlight, broke like a new conception on the world. Now we have a business-like, but as it stands, an almost unsightly mass of brick-work, which may possibly, with the addition of the ornaments in the original design, become a respectible and substantial public building. Yet, had this occasion all the æsthetic advantages of the former, it were still but a solar system without its sun; for the guiding spirit is gone, and the light of royalty is absent. The value of the comprehensive planning and assiduous superintendence of Prince Albert has never been so well appreciated as since their silent influence has been withdrawn, and the many instances of bad taste or incompleteness in the present arrangement are considered as the natural results of this loss.

May-day opened with an early shower, the first that had darkened a long series of what are called in London bright days. This, however, only lasted long enough to allay a good deal of the griminess in the air, which would otherwise have been swallowed in large quantities by a gaping crowd; for London and all its surroundings had assembled in Hyde Park and its vicinity to see the crowd and the passing of the Royal procession. Along the various highways of approach, the streams of carriages began to form at a very early hour, and by the time of the opening of the doors they formed long, single and double-file stationary processions, which being composed of the most various vehicles arranged one after another, and all heading towards one grand receptacle, are aptly compared to the ordinary representations of the filling of Noah's ark. Passing along these avenues between the lines of military which fringed the crowd with scarlet, might be seen knight and burgher, member and constituent, minister, banker, tradesman and country gentleman—dressed and equipped grandly, simply, or incongruously, according to individual taste. The ladies, by some strange chance were dressed principally in white.

The foreigners brought with them the peculiarities of their countries, the Japanese in particular appearing under the protection of native arms—an arrangement which they did not seem to think at all inharmonious with the peaceful occasion. A little before one, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Meclenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, passed in, and soon after, with that punctuality which is the "courtesy of Kings," the Royal Commission reached the entrance at one o'clock. The appearance of this illustrious body was to the outsiders the sight of the day, and it was a spectacle which the Englishmen, in the abundance of their loyalty know so well how to appreciate. Brilliant it was, but not joyous, for all eyes were turned towards the darkly equipped Royal carriages which brought up the rear, and many thoughts recurred to their wonted occupants. They carried on this occasion the two royal visitors, the swarthy and gigantic Oscar of Sweden, whose dark, but finely cut features, betraying his un-Teutonic origin, contrasted well with the equally fine German countenance of the Prince of Prussia. The Duke of Cambridge and the other Commissioners received many cheers from the gathered throng, Lord Palmerston being the special favorite. The Prussian Prince was also loudly cheered.

Along Piccadilly and the Brampton and Knight's bridge "narrows," every shop had been open since before day-break, and during the day every available corner was occupied by hungry feeders upon the public, selling oranges, "memorial medals," "this mornings Times," "the only official programme," &c., &c., at prices varying from their usual value to many hundred per cent beyond it; while, whichever way the eye turned, they were sure to rest on a dark-visaged shoe-black, resolved on polishing your boots, no matter how shining they might be. While business was thriving here, however, it was doubtless pretty much at a stand-still elsewhere, except at the Crystal Palace and other places of resort for idlers, who are a very plentiful class in London, even without the additional importation of foreign assistants.

The building, which was the centre of these motley-living radii, although grand in size, has the appearance, as has been remarked, of being constructed rather for use than for ornament, having been shorn of its minarets and deprived of the grand hall which was to have been its special wonder, by the fact of their cost being more in bricks and glass than on paper; yet its unparalleled crystal domes, when seen from a distance sufficiently great to give a fair idea of their mighty proportions, possess a rare splendor. Within the building as well as without, nothing is yet perfect. Large courts, especially those of Italy and France, are left with a show of packing-cases almost as large as they had of articles exhibited. High trophies of no great value or beauty have been erected in placed where they were best calculated to obscure the view of ticket-holders. Changes have, within a day or two been made on the whole arrangement of the building, with a view of improving its acoustic properties, at least to a sufficient extent to enable the strains of the vast orchestra to be distinguished at the other end of the building,—changes which have been so sudden that a large organ which had been erected has had to be set aside altogether. In spite, however, of these unexpected derangements, and notwithstanding the introduction of a vast number of new policemen who although very polite, knew nothing about anything, and the generous issue of a number of "press tickets" which were recognized by nobody, the whole ceremony went off with beautiful smoothness, and much to the satisfaction of the thousands who could see, and the other thousands who could not see anything but the orchestra. On the whole it was certainly a marvel how well the temper of the much-annoyed members of the executive staff was kept, and how courtesy was shown. Almost immediately after the opening of the doors, which happened a little before eleven, the seats and standing-room on the floor and galleries of the nave were filled, and very soon packing-cases, cannons, trophies, and statuary had to supply resting places for ladies innumerable. The beauty of the orchestra with its fairy flower bands of ladies almost all in white, with pink bonnets, and its dark back-ground of gentlemen, and its hundred of violin-bows moving backwards and forwards in time, was the theme of greatest admiration. The color of the scene being finely toned by the pink awning which hung within the dome, to hinder the waste of sound. The crimson canopy and scarlet uniforms in the quadrangle of reserved seats for special visitors, and the iridescent reflections which happened to be cast from a revolving light-house lantern near-by, added greatly to the chromatic effect.

The music was, of course, grand, although through the size and crowded nature of the building, with many thousands of people conversing freely, the effect which such a splendid array of talent would otherwise produce, was, to a certain extent, dulled. The "*Ouverture en forme de marche*" of Meyerbeer was a wonderful piece, and the precision and unity with which the notes fell upon the ear, were truly marvellous. As it closed off with the air "Rule Britannia," the excitement was great, and each class of instrument seemed striving to be heard among the rest. M. Meyerbeer, who was present, was warmly congratulated by Lord Palmerston, and loudly cheered by the multitude. M. Costa—who had led all the other music—had refused to conduct that of Professor Sterndale Bennett, which had been set to the beautiful words of the Poet Laureate, and here yielded place to M. Sainton. It is seldom that poetry made to order is so perfect and so adapted; and seldom, also, that words are heard with such clear distinctness—two thousand voices sounding as one!

After the Grand March, by Auber, the Bishop of London offered up a beautiful prayer. This was followed by the "Hallelujah Chorus," from the "Messiah" which was received by a loud murmur of applause. When the National Anthem was sung, a hundred thousand hats were doffed, for the grand notes were distinctly recognized for a great distance without, and cheer followed cheer, far off towards the city. So opened the Exhibition of 1862.—*Cor. Witness.*

RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Ramsay, 17th May, 1862.

Pursuant to Public Notice the first sitting of the Court of Revision, was this day held in the Town Hall.

Present the Reeve and Councillors Houston and Menzies.

Mr. Anderson having taken the declaration and oath of qualification also took his seat.

The following appellants declared that their indebtedness exceeded in amount the value of their personal property, the same was struck off the Assessment Roll, viz.:—

John McPherson, $200; James Dunlop, $200; James Gemmill, (11th Con.,) $200; James Wright, $120; John F. Greig, $100.

James Greig was heard upon oath respecting valuation of real property, reduced $100

Alex. McPhail	the same	do	100
William Simpson	do	do	100
Eneas Toshach	do	do	400
Wm. W. Wilkie	do	do	100
James Hart	do	do	100

John F. Greig, real property, Assessor's valuation sustained.

Wm. O'Neil and Dennis Healy did not appear; Assessor's valuation sustained.

John McManus could not attend; his case of repeal was allowed so lay over till next sitting.

The Court adjourned.

The Council met. Present the Reeve and Councillors Anderson, Houston and Menzies.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

Mr. Menzies presented the following petitions, viz.:—J. H. Field, Portrait Painter, John Madden and others, and Robert Wilson and others.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Menzies,—That the By-law to prevent persons closing up, encroaching upon, or obstructing any original allowance of road, or other public highway within the Township of Ramsay, and for abating public nuisances within the same, be now read a first time. Carried. The By-law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Anderson,—That Mr. Field having been highly recommended to this Council, it is resolved, That he be allowed the privilege of occupying the Court Room, in Lock-up, at Almonte, for the pupose of painting portraits, and that he take care of the premises while he occupies the said building.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Anderson,—That John Rath be appointed Pathmaster in place of James McArthur, who is sick and unable to attend to the duties. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Anderson,—That the Statute Labor applied for by Robert Wilson and others, for certain labor on High, Church, and Anne Streets in Almonte, be allowed, and that Mr. R. Garey and Thomas Bamford be commissioners to see the same done, and that the Clerk notify the Pathmaster of the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Houston,—That the petition (presented at a previous meeting) of Robert Struthers and others be taken up for consideration. Car.

The petition was brought up and discussed at considerable length and ordered to lay over.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Houston,—That Mrs. Wylie's statute labor be laid out on the road leading from the Bay bridge, via her own residence, leading to the 9th con. line; and Hilburn's labor to be laid out from the 9th con. to centre of the 8th con. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Menzies,—That the money accruing from the west half of lot No. 10 in the 8th con., for statute labor for the past two years, be paid to James Greig, Pathmaster, to be expended on the cross-road between lots 10 & 11, and the Clerk is hereby authorized to give him an order for the amount. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Anderson,—That the sum of $10 be paid to an indigent woman for the support of her family, being in great want, in accordance with the petition of John Wadden and others. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Menzies,—That the By-law to prevent persons closing up, encroaching upon or obstructing any original allowance of road or other public highway within the Township of Ramsay, and for abating public nuisances within the same, be now brought up and read a second time, short and passed. Car. The By-law was read a second time, short and passed accordingly.

Adjourned till Tuesday, 3rd June, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.

An army correspondent in south western Missouri thus describes an enormous wild grape vine found in the White river district:—"The wild grape is very abundant here, showing the natural adaption of its reign for vineyards. At one place we found an immense grape vine reaching from the ground some thirty feet to the branches of a tall tree and having been by some of the passing soldiers, it was bleeding its sap away in so rapid a manner as to make a pool at its roots. Some of us held our caps and caught a draught of the flowing sap, which tasted like pure water, with a slight astringent effect upon the mouth. It was not an unpleasant drink. The grapevine would probably measure eighteen inches or two feet in circumference.

Scarlet fever rages in Stratford.

Notice.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber Six year old Steers, on the 9th inst. One brown, the rest red, all spotted more or less. Any information respecting any or all of them, will be thankfully received by the Subscriber.

HENRY HAMMOND.

Lanark, May 27th, 1862. 38-tf

THE BUDGET.

The alarming part of the Budget is the proposal to expend twelve millions, five hundred and twenty-six thousand, five hundred dollars during the year 1862, the largest appropriation yet proposed by a Canadian Finance Minister for a single twelve month. The proposition has taken the people's breath away. They expected something different. Not that they believed the Government would reduce the expenditure to any great extent, but they expected that they would not add to it, that they would show some small desire for economy, some appreciation of the difficulties in which they have involved the provincial finances. No one dreamed that Mr. Galt would say plainly that, whereas there had been a deficiency of the revenue during the last four years of more than sixteen millions of dollars, he now proposed to add to that deficiency five millions during the present year: that whereas the expenditure last year was only a little over ten millions of dollars, it was to be in 1862 twelve millions and a half. Neither in his speech, nor in the printed estimates which he brought down does Mr. Galt show the slightest inclination towards a reduction of expenditure. He takes the same amount as last year for the departments, nothing is reduced, there is not even a show of a desire for economy. New taxes and new loans are the only remedies which he provides. The Government appear to feel their helplessness, their utter inability to introduce the great reductions which are needed to bring the outlay on a level with the income. They apparently understand that a Ministry, in order to reduce expenditure, must be strong in popularity and personal influence, and that they have neither one nor the other. They cannot reduce; they can only propose to tax and borrow, but the protest against taxation, and English capitalists seem to have refused to lend, and forced Mr. Galt to fall back upon the desperate expedient of passing off his shinplasters in Canada.

The income which Mr. Galt anticipates from taxation will not pay the ordinary expenditure within five millions and a half! And this in spite of an enormous increase in the excise and the imposition of a cumbrous and expensive stamp tax! He has taken *carte blanche* to cut and carve as he pleases, and this is the result—an unprovided for deficiency of five millions and a half. Of this sum Mr. Galt claims that four millions are to be devoted to extraordinary purposes which ought to be met by borrowing. In this special list he has actually the effrontary to include the clothing of the militia and volunteers! The clothes, it is said, will wear three years, and at the very least one-third of the cost should be charged each year. But in truth there are expenditures every year which serve the desired object for many years, but which are not therefore fit subjects for loans. As well might the Finance Minister have claimed a right to borrow money to pay for the census, on the ground that it came only once in ten years, as to deal thus with the militia clothing. And if the militia system goes into operation, new expenditures will arise every year as great as this, which by all sound rules of political economy must be met as they arise. The same may be said of the $639,000 which Mr. Galt proposes to expend on light-houses and other public works. Every year as large amount is spent, and though some of the works are of a permanent chracter they are unproductive of revenue, and ought not to be constructed from borrowed money. If they are, the debt must necessarily go on increasing until it grows beyond the capacity of the Province to provide for the interest. It is only by making the revenue of the year meet the expenditure of the year that the debt can be kept down. If every sum which is spent on a permanent building, or on works which do not recur yearly, is added to the permanent liabilities of the Province, financial ruin must necessarily follow. What would they say in England if the Chancellor of the Exchequer claimed that there was no deficiency at the end of the year because the money had been laid out on barracks, forts, or dockyards, or still more remarkable, that it had gone to provide clothing for the army!

The Budget proposes an exorbitant expenditure far beyond the resources of the Province to provide for, and the taxation, great as it is, is utterly inadequate to meet the outlay. The grocers are called upon to pay an enormous duty on their importations, and though other classes of importers are to be somewhat relieved by the reduction of dutics, they are to be mulcted through the stamp tax. The injuries is perpetuated of making the mercantile class carry the whole burden, and allowing to go untaxed the *habitans* of Lower Canada who use but few imported goods, and whose commercial transactions are limited in number and amount. The admission that the system of "incidental protection" has broken down, that the tariff on manufactured goods is apparently too high and must be reduced, is accompanied by a rise in customs on tea, coffee, sugar, molasses and tobacco, articles used very extensively by the poor man, almost as objectional even in the eyes of free traders as the high duties which it is proposed to remove. We certainly are inclined to rejoice that free trade doctrines are in the ascendant in the Cabinet, and that he has yielded to the well-founded remonstrances of the people of Britain and the United States against an extravagant tariff on manufactured goods, but we cannot rejoice that this is to be done at the expense of the poor man's tea and sugar. Mr. Galt will displease the manufacturers by his reductions, and will gain little applause from the general public.

It is maddening to think that we owe this stamp tax, and the enormous increase of duties on the necessaries of life, to such wasteful and corrupt expenditure, as have been recently exemplified in the Ottawa Buildings and the Foote stationery jobs, but which has been before displayed in a score of such cases as the York roads, the St. Lawrence piers, the Baby steamboats, and the Quebec custom house, But for corruption and extravagance, there would be no need for an increase of taxation, and a few years of economy would speedily reduce the expenditure to a reasonable point. Shall it not be done? If the Conservatives of Upper Canada would forget their partizanship for a time and join with the Reformers in a determined effort to secure retrenchment, the country might yet be saved from financial ruin. We trust that there is enough of patriotism among the Conservatives to induce them to reject Mr. Galt's Budget, and to insist upon a thorough and complete scheme of retrenchment.—*Globe.*

An account appears in our paper to-day, says the London *Free Press*, of the shocking death of a man by throwing himself from the window of the North American Hotel, while under the influence of drink. It is surprising that, notwithstanding the fatal effects produced by excessive drinking, the evil spreads day after day; not only in our own city, but throughout the country. No example appears to warn the drunkard; nor can voice or threat check this cursed and demoralizing passion.

The Elora *Observer* says, on Monday last a fire raged in the woods, west side of Irvine Bridge, destroying the fences around the farm of John Smith, Esq., and doing her damage.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE BUDGET.

The Brant Herald, usually a Ministerial journal, says:—

"We have perused with regret the scheme laid before the House by the Finance Minister, for raising the Ways and Means, and have no doubt that the Conservative supporters of the Government who are in the majority, will be found true to their party, and vote down all and every measure that tends to increase the duty on the necessaries of life. Mr. Galt has nothing to say about retrenchment, and in the face of a large and increasing deficiency, brings forward no scheme for reducing the enormous amount paid for the collection of the Revenue. While we are willing to give an independent and consistant support to the present Ministry, we cannot be so blind to the true interests of the country, as to support such an iniquitous measure as Mr. Galt's Budget. Why not tax the luxuries of the rich, impose heavy duty on whiskey, tobacco, silks, satins, and such like, and allow the poor man's tea, molasses and sugar to remain as they are.

"We warn the Ministry that the present House, and their warmest friends in it, are of a different calibre from many of their predecessors, and will not be found blindly voting for every measure the Finance Minister may in his wisdom bring before the House. The country will not submit to be taxed further unless there is a necessity for it, which, in the present instance, we deny.

"We highly approve of the remarks made by Mr. Gee, condemning the Government for abondoning incidental protection, which should be Canada's true policy, if we are to advance in material prosperity; and also that he listened in vain to hear one word about Retrenchment, or Departmental Reform. We but express the public feeling when we say that Canada will never submit to the imposition of stamp duties. We shall return to this subject again."

We appeal to the reader we care not whether he be Tory or Reformer, if he can justify such conduct and whether he is willing to be robbed while quietly sanctioning the following monstrous proposition of the ministry to make up such robbery?—

Refined sugars pay now 25 per cent, and after the first day of July next 15 per cent. this duty is to be retained, and a specific duty added of two cents per lb.

Raw sugars pay now ten per cent. *ad valorem.* This duty remains on two cts. per lb. specified duty is to be added.

Molasses pays now ten per cent, *ad valorem.* This remains, and three cents per lb. specified duty is to be added.

Tea pays now ten per cent *ad valorem.* this is to remain, and ten cents per lb. specified duty is to be added!!

Coffee pays now ten per cent *ad valorem*, which remains with two cents per lb. specific duty added.

A tax of twenty cents per gallon on spirits.

A tax of one dollar a barrel on beer.

A tax of three cents per lb. on tobacco.

A tax of one cent on every receipt for money over twenty dollars.

A tax of one cent on every bill.

A tax of one cent on every bank check.

A tax on promissory notes according to amount, from one cent to two dollars.

A tax of twenty-five cents on every protest.

A tax of from twenty-cents to two dollars on every Conveyance or Mortgage of real estate.

A tax of half the above amounts on every discharge of Mortgage.

And a tax of three cents on every telegraph message!

Here is a pretty proposal for the people of Canada. Will they submit to be thus treated without uttering their protest in language which may not be misunderstood? Let these stamp duties be once imposed, and the country must groan under a foul burden in all time to come.

Let indignation meetings be held in every town and hamlet in the land. Let resolutions be passed, petitions agreed to and forwarded, protesting agains tthe proposition. Not a day should be lost. Let Parliament know that the country views with fear and alarm the proposal to introduce stamp duties into Canada. Petition for a committee to investigate the expenditure, of the country, to find out whether it would not be better to trench and economise, rather than place burdens upon the people in addition to those already too heavy to be borne with comfort.

Again we say, let meetings be called in every locality and petitions adopted against this most tyrannous proposition of the ministry. Tory and Reformer are equally concerned, and ought to act in concert to do what they can to stay the intended wrong and injustice.

Call meetings or get up petitions at once, or it may be too late.

Well may a contemporary remark that "Mr. Galt has succeeded in bringing the public finances into a precious mess. We don't wonder a bit that Mr. John A. Macdonald has taken to his bed. Assuredly he never before had the good reason for borrowing that he has now. The annual deficits in the last six years has been as follows:—

In 1857 a deficit of.....	$3,628,424
In 1858 a deficit of.....	3,654,567
In 1859 a deficit of.....	1,484,836
In 1860 a deficit of.....	4,772,048
In 1861 a deficit of.....	2,579,498
In 1862 a deficit of.....	5,152,000
	$21,271,373

Here is an excess of expenditure in our revenue of $21,271,373 in the last six years. —*Brockville Recorder.*

The Welland *Advertiser* says:—The weather has been exceedingly warm and dry for the last few days. Indeed, we have scarcely had any rain for three or four weeks which result has been highly favorable for sowing spring crops. Throughout this neighborhood an unusually large quantity of wheat and other cereals have been sown. The heavy loss sustained by the potatoe crop of last year and the high price demanded for seed will be the means of limiting this year's crop to a very small quantity. Fall wheat never looked more promising, but the protracted drought keeps the pasture backward, especially on sandy land.

On Thursday last, a child of Mr. Shine, Shoemaker, of this place was run over by a horse in charge of a lad in the employ of Mr. John Stewart and received injuries which resulted in its death on the night of Friday, the lad had just delivered the mail at the Post Office and was turning into Mr. Stewart's yard, and the child was on the side walk, when it was thrown down by the horse, and its head dreadfully bruised and cut. Medical assistance was at once procured; but the injuries were fatal.—*Perth Expositor.*

Londonderry, 29th April, 1862.

I am now glad to tell you there will be a large emigration to Canada this season, and many parties are going with very considerable capital to invest in lands in both Provinces.

Last week were shipped between five and six hundred, between sailing vessels and the line of Canadian Steamers. The week before the fine sailing ship Culloden sailed from Liverpool with 430 passengers on board, all English people; and the Jura takes between 200 and 350. Every week from this on during the season, we look for an increase—and only hope you will take care of those emigrants and induce them to make Canada their home.

Under date Washington, May 10, the following additional particulars are received:

It seems that the "Monitor" and "Galena" were the only vessels which were able to run past all the Confederate lower fortifications on Day's Point and at Hardy's Bluff 15 miles only above Newport News and all the way up to Fort Darling, 8 miles below Richmond, where they found the channel effectually blocked, as stated in a previous dispatch. On arriving in range of the guns off Fort Darling,—situated upon an elevation of 200 feet above the water's surface,—the further progress of the two iron-clad vessels was, therefore, prevented, and the remainder of the fleet stopped at points below.

The heavy guns of the fort were so depressed in their range as to play most effectually on the two gun-boats. Of 28 shots that struck the "Galena," 18 penetrated her armor. Not one of these striking the "Monitor," however, did her any damage whatever,—all glancing off. It seems that the armor of the "Galena" was not designed to resist heavy shot of the description fired at her from the fort at so great an angle of elevation.

On Friday last the two iron-clad gun-boats returned down the river. The 'Galena' though pierced 18 times, was not materially injured, and with the "Monitor and all her consorts, doubtless, on Saturday followed Com. Goldsborough and the other portion of the fleet up the river.

Norfolk, May 18.—Suffolk was occupied by our troops this morning.

Mr. Martin Barnbridge, blacksmith, of Ottawa committed suicide by hanging himself on Friday last.

MARRIED.

In Ottawa on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, Mr. Stewart Nicholson, of Ottawa, to Jane Ann, second daughter of James Clarke, Esq., of Marmora, C. W.

DIED.

At Eganville on the 18th inst., Jane Wilson, the beloved wife of Peter D. Campbell, Esqr.

In Perth, on the morning of Tuesday, the 20th instant, Mary, wife of Mr. Peter Campbell, of Port Emsley, formerly of Perth.

At the residence of his son in-law, Mr. John Wilson, Scotch Line; Mr. Gilbert Forgie, aged 89 years. The deceased was among the first settlers in the Township of Lanark, when, where Perth now stands, and all the surrounding country, was a wilderness; and when the common necessaries of life had to be brought from Brockville on the shoulders of the settlers themselves. The deceased was buried last Friday in the township of Lanark. He was the father of Mrs. John Wilson, Scotch Line; Mrs. James Shaw, sen., and Mrs. John McGillvery, Smith's Falls; John Forgie Esq., Ottawa; Mr. Graham Forgie, Ramsay; Mr. Thomas Forgie, South Elmsley, and Mr. Alexander Forgie, Township of Lanark.

In Perth, on Saturday the 10th instant, Mrs. John McLellan, aged 68 years. The deceased was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada with her husband in 1820 and settled in Dalhousie, with the first settlers there. She lived and died a sincere Christian, and her death is much regretted by all who knew her.

In Beckwith, on the 18th inst., Reuben T. McGregor, son of Mr. Archibald McGregor, aged 1 year and 11 months.

'Tis Jesus speaks! I fold, says he,
These lambs within my breast
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever bless'd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hurrah for the Battle of

CORINTH.

RICHMOND HAS FALLEN!!

Auctioneer of the World again!

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Allow me the liberty of informing you that I have again arrived at Carleton Place, with a large and extensive stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
SILKS & SATINS,
&c., &c., &c.

I shall expose for sale at Auction and Private Sale a large and unparalleled stock worth $5,000.00.

The goods will be exposed for sale at the Post Office building and the sale will commence on TUESDAY evening, MAY 27th, and will be continued day after day at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M. until further notice is given.

Those that have money should not be backward in calling as they can save 100 per cent. on their purchases.

To the people of Carleton Place and vicinity I return my sincere thanks for their former patronage. I now come before them again with a

LARGER, BETTER, AND MORE
EXTENSIVE STOCK

than I ever had before, and I hope to receive an extension of their former kind patronage.

On SATURDAY, 31st inst., I shall expose for sale at Auction, two mares, one 4 and the other 5 years old. Both are well known in this part of the country.—Also—One new double wagon and two new harnesses.

38-c. **Auctioneer of the World.**

AUCTION SALE!
AT PAKENHAM VILLAGE.

ON the