

Minutes of McNaab Council.

May 25th, 1863.

Pursuant to notice the Council met in the Town Hall as a Court of Revision, and after finally reviewing the Assessment Roll met as a Council. The Council were all present, the Reeve in the Chair.

The Minutes of last Council were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve, and the following original communications were presented and read, viz.:

The Petition of John Campbell praying for assistance for an individual taken ill in his house.

Petition of Donald Carmichael and others praying that the poundage fine be refunded to the widow Ryan.

Petition of Agnes Lowrie praying to exempt her from statute labor.

Petition of Alex. Stuart and others for money to repair the bridge across the Wabash Creek at Paris's mill.

Petition of James Stewart and others for aid to open up the Road leading through the Clay Bank settlement.

Petition of John Sutherland for a grant of \$10 to open up the Road allowance between lots Nos. 15 and 16 from the centre of 5th Concession to 7th Concession.

Acct. of Wm. Gemmill for the support and burial expenses of Andrew Robertson amounting to \$14.57.

Account of Daniel McLachlin for lumber for White Bridge, Arnprior village, amounting to \$157.55.

Report of Survey of a Road across the Liffy Gully near the 10th Concession line.

Report of Commissioners appointed to make out the proportion of the current expenses that the village of Arnprior is entitled to pay to the Municipality of McNaab provided for in the Act incorporating the said village.

Mr. Fisher gave notice that he would at the next sitting of Council move for leave to introduce a By-law to establish a Road across the Liffy Gully near the 10th Concession line.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That this Council do now resolve themselves into a Committee of the whole to take up all communications &c. that may be brought before them and report thereon.—Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

With regard to the Petition of John Campbell we recommend that no action be taken in the matter.

Petition of Donald Carmichael we recommend that the fine be refunded and that the Clerk do instruct the Poundkeeper to do so.

Petition of Agnes Lowrie we recommend that her statute labor be exempted for the current year, also the statute labor of the widow of the late John McNaab on lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession.

Petition of Alex. Stewart, we recommend that the Reeve, Hugh Hamilton, and Duncan Robertson, be Commissioners to set the contract, the amount to be paid when available in the Treasury.

Petition of James Stewart, we recommend that part of the labor in Path division No. 7, be performed between lots No. 3 and 4 in the 7th Concession.

Petition of John Sutherland, we recommend, that John Sutherland, Daniel McIntyre and Alex. Stewart, be commissioners to set the contract, the amount to be paid when available in the Treasury.

Account of Wm. Gemmill we recommend that it be paid.

Account of Daniel McLachlin, we recommend that it be paid.

With regard to the Collector's Roll, we hereby order that the Treasurer be instructed to produce the Collector's Rolls for 1861 and '62 at our next meeting.

Report of commissioners on the Arnprior business be received, and the Clerk do forward a statement of said Report to the Treasurer of Arnprior.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the Committee Report now read be adopted. Car.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCleary, That the Reeve do grant an order on the Treasurer in favor of Wm. O'Connors for the sum of \$1 being his claim for compensation for land for a Road taken by this municipality.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the Clerk do instruct the Pathmaster of Burnstown to have the earth removed of the south end of the Madawaska bridge. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That John Campbell, John Carmichael and George Kidd, Pathmaster, be commissioners to set the contract, and that at early date, for building a bridge over the Dochart Creek, 12th line, and that the contract do not exceed \$250. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the Clerk's salary for the current year be \$20, without pay for municipal Elections and that this resolution be certified and sealed. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the Clerk do lay before this Council at the next meeting a statement of what shop and Tavern licenses have been granted this year in this municipality and the amount of money received for the same. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Fisher, That the Pathmaster of Road division No. 19, be instructed to expend the sum of \$10, non Resident Commutation money on the Sand Point Road. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the Reeve do give an order to the Trustees of school section No. 5, for the sum of \$14.37, for the surplus loss assessment in the said section. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the 3rd Monday in August next at the hour of nine o'clock a.m., to take up school and other matters that may be brought before them. Car.

JOHN D. MCNAB,
Town Clerk.

Useful Receipts.

INDIAN BREAD.—Here is a good recipe. Soak one quart of Indian meal and sponge it with hot water. Next morning add two teaspoonfuls of molasses, one of salt, and a little salt. Harden with wheat flour, not making too stiff. Bake nearly an hour in a slow oven.

NEW YEAR'S CAKE.—Three-fourths pound of butter; one pound of sugar; three pounds of flour; half pint of water; one teaspoonful of soda; two of cream of tartar; and orange seeds to your taste. Roll them out and cut in diamonds, stamping them with any pattern you choose. They are excellent, and will keep fresh a long time.—*Rural New Yorker.*

FOR THE RATS.—Write to the American Agriculturist that, after fifty years of ineffectual contest with the rats of his barn, he has finally expelled them by sprinkling fresh slacked lime around the sills, and wherever the rats were likely to get their feet into it. They don't like it, and quit the premises. Mr. G. pronounces this a valuable remedy. Several other correspondents send similar recipes. Some say it burns the rats, and others that it kills them like the odor of the chloroform gas.

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

The State of Parties.

Our contemporaries of the Press who were quite content that the Upper Canadian majority in the Legislature should be governed by the Lower Canadian majority, "politically as a continuing body," for a period of years, notwithstanding the fact that the Upper Canadian majority, as such, could not be detrimental to the public welfare, are now fearfully exercised at the prospect they conjure up, that the large ministerial majority in Upper Canada will follow the evil example under which they have suffered. There is, however, no ground for such apprehensions. In the first place it may revive the spirits of our opponents to learn that there is a prevailing opinion among the idea of the Ministry that in a minority in Lower Canada is a chimera conjured up out of their own brain, and that there is a strong probability of the first division showing a larger array in Lower Canada on the Ministerial than on the opposition side. Messrs. Carter, Galt, Canohon and the whole set are looking to the men who will enlist under the Oppositionist flag will be few indeed. Assuming, however, for argument's sake, that there were a majority of some three or four, or say half a dozen against the Ministry, would their party have any right to complain if the votes of at least twenty majority in favor of the Ministry overruled them; could they plead their own practice, when in a majority during the last two parliaments, against the doctrine that the Ministry must rule in the Legislature? Examine the records of the Legislature during the entire Parliament, elected in 1857, and see if there is a single measure—whether Upper or Lower Canadian—whether a general or a local—on which a difference of opinion between sections existed, and which was sanctioned by a majority of the former. Did not the Lower Canadian Premier tell the Upper Canadians that he valued them and their votes less highly than he did so many codfish from Gaspe Bay? At the right time would the Lower Canadian majority—if there were such—have to raise their voices, were the measure they meted to others meted to them in return? They would assuredly have no legitimate ground of complaint. This, however, is merely in reply to the sectional cry attempted to be raised by our antagonists. In the first place, no such design is conceived, exists in the bosom of Ministerial supporters in Upper Canada as is imparted to them. Their fair share in the government of the country they of course demand; but to govern Lower Canada, through Upper Canadian majorities, they evince not the slightest disposition to do. Were they to attempt to do so, the present government, they would overthrow. Take the political complexion of the terms on which the present Administration has been formed—and the character of the men who form it is a sufficient guarantee for their faithful observance—and they are as clear and precise as the most ardent friend of Lower Canada could desire. The Ministerial of the present Ministry we take to be as much to recognize differences of nationality and sectionalism as it is to substitute economy and honest government for extravagance and corruption.—*Montreal Herald.*

The True Soldier's Example.

"I send you," wrote Nelson, "my plan of attack, but it is to place you perfectly at ease respecting my intentions, and to give you full scope to your judgment for carrying them into effect. We can, my dear Coll., have no little jealousies. We have only one great object in view; that of annihilating our enemies and getting a glorious peace for our country." These words of a British Admiral, almost a century ago, might have been said, ought to be said, by every Federal General. But hear the rest. Collingwood, before the battle of Trafalgar, had come on board the "Victory" to hold a final conference.

"Coll," said Nelson, "where is your captain?"

"The fact is," answered Collingwood, "we are not on good terms with each other."

"Terms!" exclaimed Nelson; "not on good terms with each other! I'll soon arrange that."

Accordingly a boat was dispatched to the "Royal Sovereign," and the captain was ordered to the "Victory." As soon as he reached the deck, Nelson led him to Collingwood.

"Look," said Nelson, "you are the enemy!"

"Yes," they both replied.

"Well," he added, "shake hands like Englishmen."

Need say those two men had no enemies that day but France and Spain? This is a lesson needed by Americans at this hour.

How to RAISE SOLDIERS.—Mr. Artie Ward, the American showman, has organized a company upon an entirely new plan, which he explains in the following:—"I am captain of the Baldwinville Company. I fix gradually but majestically from drummer's secretary to my present position. I determined to have my company composed exclusively of officers, everybody to rank brigadier-general. As all air commanding officers there ain't no jealousy; and as we are all ex-soldiers, we can rest muskets with anybody. Our corps will do its duty. We'll be chapt into assidue meat before they'll exhibit our coat-tails to the foe. We'll fight till there's nothing left to us but our little toes, and even they shan't be taken."

JOHN D. MCNAB,
Town Clerk.

Useful Receipts.

INDIAN BREAD.—Here is a good recipe. Soak one quart of Indian meal and sponge it with hot water. Next morning add two teaspoonfuls of molasses, one of salt, and a little salt. Harden with wheat flour, not making too stiff. Bake nearly an hour in a slow oven.

NEW YEAR'S CAKE.—Three-fourths pound of butter; one pound of sugar; three pounds of flour; half pint of water; one teaspoonful of soda; two of cream of tartar; and orange seeds to your taste. Roll them out and cut in diamonds, stamping them with any pattern you choose. They are excellent, and will keep fresh a long time.—*Rural New Yorker.*

FOR THE RATS.—Write to the American Agriculturist that, after fifty years of ineffectual contest with the rats of his barn, he has finally expelled them by sprinkling fresh slacked lime around the sills, and wherever the rats were likely to get their feet into it. They don't like it, and quit the premises. Mr. G. pronounces this a valuable remedy. Several other correspondents send similar recipes. Some say it burns the rats, and others that it kills them like the odor of the chloroform gas.

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

Why is a window like a star?—*Ans.—Because the light shines so well as with the sun.*

The Weather and the Crops.

There is not, of course, entire uniformity in the condition of the crops throughout the country; but the general impression, as our information goes, is that they are promising and satisfactory. In some parts where the country was parched with drought last year, the fields are green and fresh; and both grass and grain crops are fine for the season. The growing wheat looks unusually well, and promises a bountiful harvest. The prospects of a good fruit crop the coming season are fair. The indications are that the crop of apples will be unusually large, while plums give every evidence of being equally plenty.—*Queen's Sound Advertiser.*

Never was there a brighter prospect of good crops in this section of the country, than the fields at present promise. The weather has been very favorable, particularly in the absence of frosts, which so often produce such sad effects in the early part of the summer. The hay-making season is fast approaching, and from all parts we hear that it looks exceedingly well. The fall wheat of which a larger amount has been sown than usual, is a fine looking crop; and, unless rain or weevil interfere, the yield will be abundant. The spring crops are equally promising, although slightly affected by the drought. A most magnificent fruit season is anticipated, and the abundance of strawberries, cherries, &c., already imported from the States, shows that our neighbors are also blessed with stores of fruit.—*Stratford Beacon.*

It affords us pleasure to record the fact, that the crops of this country have never presented a more promising appearance. If the present favorable weather continues, the crop—indeed we may say the Province at large—will be blessed with an abundant harvest. Fall wheat is looking fine, and will soon be ready for cutting. Spring wheat promises well, and there is a great breadth sown. Oat fields look very luxuriant. The hay crop is both heavy and abundant everywhere.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF WHEAT.—We were shown to-day a few stalks of wheat, grown on the farm of Mr. Samuel Shannon, of the township of Carleton, County of Bruce. It measures five feet ten inches, and presents an uncommonly healthy appearance. The growth has been so extensive that the fences had to be raised. This is a good omen for the grain crop will be this year.—*Hamilton Evening Times.*

The weather, along the Lower St. Lawrence, must be rather different from that which we have enjoyed during the last few days, inasmuch as a Meteor correspondent states that the ice melted from the banks of the Matane on the 3rd of June, and a light fall of snow on the 16th.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Readers of the "London Times" were, some weeks ago, alarmed at the apparent prospect of a war with Russia. Its terrible "thunder" seemed to shake the Empire. Its political articles on the danger of the situation seemed to touch the sensitive pockets of the moneyed men and capitalists, and was very high causing a mercantile panic. The relief this made was sought to be undone the next day by the labors of the commercial editor, who quoted historical precedents to show that the alarm of anticipation, was often inconsistent with actual consequences. Other English journals have been eagerly discussing the probabilities of war with Russia growing out of the Polish question. The result of this discussion is a restoration of the public feeling, and a belief that there will be no progress to war. The activity said to be in progress at the French military and naval establishments went a great way to convince the English people that France was preparing for an alternative which England would have to adopt; but it was soon shown that the French preparations are intended only to gain a more considerable hearing at St. Petersburg for the French note on the Polish question. The change in the Emperor's Cabinet was also deemed pacific, and the commercial alarm soon subsided.

The new parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 13th of August. This does not look as if the new government were afraid to meet the representatives of the people. On the contrary, it accords with English precedents and with the well-known policy of the liberal party to spend no money without the sanction of Parliament. For the additional expense of an extra session the opposition are to blame; they compelled the ministry to ask a verdict of the people at the polls, refused the supplies, and necessitated an extra session.

A boy named John Milligan, seventeen years of age, was drowned at Clark's mills, near Napanee, on Sunday last. He was amusing himself on a log in the river, when he fell into the water and being unable to swim lost his life.

"A History of Ireland from the Union" is preparing for publication by the Right Hon. William Keogh, one of the judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

Works on hydrography sell best in Cincinnati and Chicago.

The elections are now all over, and the next question is, the meeting of Parliament. It is generally conceded that the elections have resulted in favor of the present Government, and the ministry do not appear afraid to meet the representatives of the people. On the contrary, parliament is summoned to meet at Quebec on the 13th of August for the despatch of business. The "Montreal Herald" says:—

"The assembling of Parliament being determined at so early a date, the question is generally put what business will be done. So far as the Government is concerned, the answer we imagine is very simple. They have convoked the newly elected representatives of the people, in accordance with constitutional usage, simply in order to complete their measures of pressing necessity, which the motion of want of confidence by the opposition caused to be left unfinished last Parliament. The issue involved in that vote was referred to the proper tribunal, the people, and on the verdict pronounced the polls must the ministry stand or fall. It is now very generally admitted, even by Opposition journals, that the elections have terminated in yielding a majority to the Ministry, who have rightly judged that the sooner the fact be demonstrated the better for the welfare of the country. Scarcely any greater success can fall on a people possessed of representative institutions, than a series of weak governments—powerless to effect good, and only able to retain office by concessions, to claimants who make such the price of their support. This government, we repeat will be in no such condition, as they will have any such excuse for any short-comings that they may be accused of."

TRENT DIVISION.—The nomination for Trent Division took place in Peterboro on Monday last. Mr. Bill Flint, Mr. Grover, and the Hon. Sidney Smith, the ex-member, were nominated. Mr. Smith took advantage of the presence of the electors to return his parting thanks and to announce his retirement from active political life. Mr. Flint and Mr. Grover both made speeches. The show of hands were in favor of Mr. Flint by a small majority. The polling will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th instant.

LANARK, 2nd July, 1863.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Lanark met to-day, pursuant to adjournment. A full Council present.

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

Petition of Duncan Ballantyne, praying the Council to annul the exemption of Widow Bain from the performance of Statute Labor, on the grounds that the lands owned by said Widow are leased to John Heron.

Petition of Wm. Croft and others, praying the Council to appoint an Inspector of Roads and Parks, and recommending Henry Mathie, as a fit and proper person for the office.

Complaint of Michael McKirdy, of Patches, 3rd division, 8th con. line, of fences on the road leading to the boundary line between the Townships of Lanark and Darling, and contained within his division being much within the width proscribed by law.

On the above complaint, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to enquire of the County Clerk, if any record of the survey of the said road is in his possession, and if so, to require him to furnish extracts from such record, from the West half of the 22nd lot of the 7th con. line, to where the said survey debouches on 8th con. line. Carried.

Report of the Town Clerk, on the facilities possessed by the 7th, 8th and 10th con. lines, for the construction of a good road towards Middleville from the south Eastern section of the Township.

On the above report, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Yull, That it be adopted, and as it appears therefrom that the 7th con. line presents the fewest obstacles to the construction of a good and safe highway, that the said con. line be the one adopted for the said road, and that the sum of \$150 be appropriated to the opening thereof; that Alex. McCallum be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner to expend the said sum, agreeably to the following instructions, viz.: Swamp crossed by Cedar timber 16 feet in length, not less than 6 inches in diameter at small end, so long to be more than 23 inches higher than either of the logs next to it, the work to be finished on or before the 1st day of January, 1864, payment therefor as soon after as the Council may adopt the Commissioner's report. Should the contract for crossing the said swamp not amount to the said sum of \$150, the Commissioner will expend any balance remaining in improving the con. line to the upper boundary of the 11th lot, and thence on the crossroad between the 11th and 12th lots to the creek near the middle of the 6th con. Car.

On the petition of Duncan Ballantyne, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the prayer thereof be not granted. Car.

On the complaint of Duncan Ballantyne, of obstructions on the 4th con. line, and on the allowance for road between the 10th and 11th lot on the east side of the 3rd con. caused by the fences of Daniel Wilson, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Yull, That the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to write to Daniel Wilson, directing him to remove his fences from the allowances for road as soon as any crop enclosed by such fences has been housed. Car.

On the petition of Wm. Croft and others, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Yull, That the consideration thereof be deferred to a future session of Council. Car.

Account of William Mangar, for inspecting the premises of Joseph La Roque and the premises of Francis Turner and Turner's Farm License to—McArthur and Mrs. Lamont's to Duncan McLaren. Amount \$4.50.

Account of Town Clerk for examining and reporting upon the capabilities of the 7th, 8th and 10th con. lines for making a good and safe highway. Amount \$4.50. Ordered to be paid.

John White, Messenger to Council, tendered his resignation.

Resignation accepted and Peter McLaughlin appointed to the vacant office, at the salary of \$10 per month.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yull, That any petitions at present before this Council undispensed of, be over. Carried.

Account of John Wright for inspecting the premises of Mrs. Lamont and Francis Turner, preparatory to the transfer of their Tavern License.

Messenger's balance of salary ordered to be paid.

Adjourned till Saturday, 8th August.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Town Clerk.

Lanark, 3rd July, 1863.

Ample in Japan.

Later news has been received from Japan. The result of the twenty days' ultimatum of the English was not different from what was anticipated. The Japanese asked time for consideration of the demands, on the ground, that the "Tycoon" and his Court were absent, and no council could be held until his return to Yedo. Thirty days were asked for, and half that time was finally granted. As the additional time began to wear away, great uneasiness was manifested, especially by the merchants, and on the 5th of May, a regular panic set in.—Household goods were removed, and all the roads to the country were blocked with laden horses and swarming with fugitives. On the 6th the panic increased; business was suspended; half the population had moved away, and rumors of impending attack from the Japanese were on the increase. The foreign community became also thoroughly alarmed for the safety of their persons and property. One American merchant was surrounded at his own door, knocked down, severely beaten, and probably would have been killed but for the interference of his servants. A French merchant who had been similarly treated shot one of his assailants. The excitement grew each moment more intense. The Japanese Government no longer exercised any control over its people. During this time a conference was going on on board of Admiral Kuper's flag-ship, the result of which was that the Japanese were again allowed fifteen days for consideration. The danger was passed for the moment, but the opinion gains ground that the Japanese will utterly refuse to meet the English demands.

Carleton Place Rifles.

Some individual, desirous of gratifying his vicious or malignant feelings, has put a report in circulation, to the effect that the Carleton Place Rifle Company had disbanded. The story is about as true as other stories, which have emanated from, and been manufactured in, the same establishment. It is true that a few of the volunteers have withdrawn from the Company, and have absented themselves from drill because the Captain refused to receive their overcoats which were much damaged, and to certify that they were in good condition. And on Saturday last, another "tendered his resignation," because he would not be allowed to disturb the Company while at drill. A few more, of high political metal, have scarcely got over the excitement of the late election, and do not attend drill because the Captain voted against the candidate of their choice! and one or two of them may, probably, withdraw, which will be for the good of the Company, as all these vacancies can be filled with better men.

It might highly gratify the feelings of one or two of our citizens, to see the Company broken up; but, so far as we know, there is no intention of anything of the kind. In a few days, the new clothing will be ready for distribution, and Carleton Place will be able to turn out one of the best looking Rifle Companies in Canada. The Company will continue to drill as usual every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, as if nothing had happened.

The readers of the "London Times" were, some weeks ago, alarmed at the apparent prospect of a war with Russia. Its terrible "thunder" seemed to shake the Empire. Its political articles on the danger of the situation seemed to touch the sensitive pockets of the moneyed men and capitalists, and was very