

Carleton Place

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No. 17.

The Belfry of the Past.

O, who has not listened to memory's bell,
In the belfry built up by the Past?
How its magical numbers sonorously swell,
Waving over the spirit full many a spell,
When rung by the breeze of the past?
Now they whisper the gladness, or thander
the woe,
Of each heart in the far away time;
And no matter what scene in the numbers
may flow
Or the tremulous soul as it listens below,
It must thro' to the changeable chime.
For, but hark! now the raptures of boyhood
appear,
Now the struggles of manhood are heard;
Now a rainbow is spanning some paradise
year,
Now a heart with its cloud, and the eye with
its tear,
When that bell in its belfry is stirred.
Ah, no matter what themes from the music
of the past,
And no matter what feeling may start,
Not a mortal who listens, but sometimes
must weep,
As he tremulously looks in the perilous deep,
That is found in the happiest heart.
Yet, oh, yet is there one who has listened
that bell,
Rung after the breeze or the blast,
Would o'erthrow while the numbers son-
orously swell,
Waving over the spirit full many a spell—
The dim belfry built up by the Past?

INES.

Fold the little hands to rest,
Lay them on the quiet breast,
Close the eyes that on thee smiled,
Kiss once more thy darling child,
Murmur loving words and say—
"They have taken her away."
They have taken her away,
From the night and from the day,
From the morning and the even,
From the storm-clouds up to Heaven,
Where no shadow ere shall come,
They have borne the spirit home.
Barque but drifted out to sea,
Mould in calm Eternity,
Pilgrimage but sorrow begun,
Ended ere the mercor's sun,
Walks the now with naked feet,
Always up the golden street.
Lay the little form to rest,
Say our father knowest best,
After all our grief and pain,
We shall see our loved again;
Murmur loving words and say—
"Angels took our child away."

What It Costs to Smoke.

Who can afford to smoke cigars? We copy the following from one of our exchanges. It may set some of our readers thinking.

"We meet an intelligent and economical gentleman at the State Fair at Rochester, who had just built a three thousand dollar smoke house. He was induced to do so for the following reasons: Finding many years ago that the habit of smoking was injuring his health, he discontinued the practice, although it cost him many a severe effort. He was subsequently encouraged, at the pecuniary saving it was constantly effecting.

"By an accurate arithmetical calculation, he ascertained that the daily cost of cigars, with annual interest would amount to over three thousand dollars in twenty years, having already acquired that saving, he concluded to build a handsome dwelling. His friends often inquired, 'How can you afford to build so good a house?' he invariably answered, 'This is my smoke house; the amount I have saved in not puffing \$3,000 to the wind.'

"The saving in his comfort and constitution would be greater than the mere saving of money.

"A judge in Indiana is reported to have thus addressed a prisoner before him on passing on the night of the night the latter had given him a good degree of health and strength, instead of which you go about the country stealing ducks."

"A London paper gives the following as the prayer taught to the children of the Scarborough wreckers in old times:—'God bless daddy, God bless mammy, God send a ship ashore before morning. Amen!'"

"A countryman, who had lost a sum of money at play, happened to sleep with the wind in the face of the night the latter felt the hand of the former under his pillow. 'What are you about?' he asked. 'Nothing,' replied the countryman, 'I am only taking my revenge.'

"The lightning, since the invention of the telegraph, has become utterly demoralized. The amount of lying it has done is astounding. The thunder should dissolve partnership."

Henry Ward Beecher says: "Life would be a perpetual sea hunt if a man were obliged to run down all the insinuations, insinuations, and suspicions, which are uttered against him."

"Some people," said a red-nosed individual, haranguing three or four bystanders, "waste their money in charity, others squander theirs in supporting wives and families; but as for me, I leave mine to buy spirits."

A lady who kept a pet bear in New Hudson, New York, was eaten up by the playful creature recently.

The Belfast (Ireland) Northern Whig shows that there are now lines of a coarse kind not only relatively but absolutely cheaper than cotton. Samples are shown of an Irish power-loom line at five and one-quarter penny per yard, and calico at five and seven-eighths penny per yard. The linen is undoubtedly the better and more durable, as well as the cheaper article of the two, though naturally somewhat coarser.

It is stated that Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, recently condemns the Fenian Brotherhood, which finds so much favor in the United States, and includes in her programme the invasion of Ireland and her liberation from "Saxon oppression."

Mr. Wilson of Iowa is prepared and is about proposing an alteration of the national constitution abolishing slavery everywhere as incompatible with free institutions.

John Morgan the guerrilla chief, who escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary, did not go to Canada as he had planned, but made a direct course South.

The Legal Profession.

At a dinner recently given in Toronto, in connection with a well-known literary society, a prominent member of the Upper Canada Bar made a speech, in which he endeavored to demonstrate that the general outcry against the largely increasing number of young men engaging in the legal profession was unfounded. In support of his views he gave some statistics, showing the proportion of lawyers to the rest of the population, at different dates. He made this proportion smallest in 1850, when there was only one lawyer in every 2,250 of the inhabitants; but admitted that their numbers had somewhat increased since then, being one in 2,082, in 1860. We do not wish to dispute the correctness of these figures, but we do object to their not being continued beyond the year 1860.

The extraordinary rush of young men into the profession of the law, which has started the rest of the community, did not begin until about the year 1856. It must be recalled that, in most cases, a law student must spend at least a year in the study of the law, and that the results of this rush could not be at all apparent in the increase of attorneys until 1860 or 1861. On looking at the Solicitors' Roll for the last few years, and comparing the numbers with those of former years, we find exactly the results we expected. From the year 1856 to the year 1863, when our population was increasing almost as rapidly as at present, we discover that only 125 attorneys were enrolled. In the beginning of 1860, there were in Upper Canada 520 practicing attorneys, since which time not less than 281 have been admitted! When we consider that this number has yet to be swelled by the hundreds of students who have been admitted since 1858, we will find it very difficult to believe that the legal profession is not numerically fast outstripping the rest of the population, far more than supplying its wants.

It is going back to the earlier days of this colony to show that the lawyers were relatively more numerous than at present, and yet were fully employed, little can be gained. It surely will not be contended that we could now support one lawyer to every thousand of the population, because, when the Province contained ten thousand souls, ten lawyers might have had plenty to do. A larger amount of real estate, in proportion to the population, was held then than now; there was not any numerous class of poor men and day-laborers, but every man in the country had more or less property, and as a result, the law was not so well settled, or its simplest rules generally understood.

Were any further evidence necessary of the disproportionate increase of the legal profession, we could point to the numbers of young men of decided parts, who within the last few years have struck out for themselves, and have already found, by dear bought experience, that they are struggling in the ranks of an overcrowded profession.—Globe.

Phonography.

To the Editor of the Witness.

Sir.—I was glad to see the following pertinent question in the issue of the 14th inst.:—'Why should not shorthand writing be taught in our schools?' * * *

It would be found of very great service for merchants and professional men.

To impress more fully on the public mind, the advantages of this useful and reliable art, I mention to some of the most eminent men of the day—including Charles Dickens, and 'Special Correspondent' Russell—some of their success in life to the practice of shorthand writing. Lord Campbell, late Lord Chancellor of England, commenced life as a reporter, and the late Mr. Justice Talford, who is in a similar manner connected with Phonography.

Although there may be yet a few persons using the old systems of the Art, there are thousands on either side of the Atlantic who are enthusiastic in their commendations of one, undoubtedly, the best system ever devised, so excellent in simplicity, legibility and speed. A large number of letters daily pass through the mails, written in the bewildering characters of Phonography.

There is no reason why this art should be excluded from all our schools and colleges—on the contrary there are many reasons why it should be admitted. Aside from the advantages derived from it at school, there would be the prospect of a desirable accomplishment—perhaps an honorable profession. And from the rapid extension of the system over Great Britain and America, and the decided benefit it confers upon its possessor, we may reasonably expect that it will speedily extend to a great extent the present system of writing.

Of how much utility would it not be to the professional or business man, who could note down the exact words of a speaker, make extracts from books or papers, and write out rough drafts of business letters, having the original subscribed into long-hand by a competent clerk?

It is therefore desirable that our Educational Establishments should more in the matter. Already have some of the most noted commercial institutions of the United States introduced it as a regular branch of instruction. It is to be seen the subject embraced by able advocates.

I remain, dear sir,
A LOVER OF PHONOGRAPHY.

SAD AFFAIR.—Two sons of Robert Rathford, living in the 7th concession of Matilda, aged respectively five and nine years of age, were out shooting together, when the younger child struck his brother in the back with an axe, inflicting a wound five inches in length. The poor sufferer died of hemorrhage in about four hours afterwards, and the body was duly interred. A short and Coroner Blacklock notified to hold an inquest. Accordingly, the body was examined on Tuesday last and a post mortem examination held by Dr. Chamberlain. No witnesses were examined until Wednesday, after hearing the evidence, the coroner returned a verdict of manslaughter.—Dundas Courier.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN DAYLIGHT.—An unfortunate man, a French Canadian, was found frozen to death in St. Vallier-street yesterday afternoon. He was very poorly clad, and had a small bundle tied up in a handkerchief. Whether under influence of liquor or over-fatigue he sat down on the sidewalk with his back against the side of a house, and while in this position he was passed by dozens of persons who took no notice of him. When the body was about to be removed, it was found frozen quite stiff.—Quebec News.

The Government and the Indebted Municipalities.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

"What course has Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Administration pursued towards the indebted municipalities?" The inquiry is propounded by a leading Opposition journal, which proceeds to answer itself as follows:—

"(The Administration) has never taken the ground that the debts ought to be forgiven or assumed by the Province; but has, on the contrary, uniformly asserted that they ought to be collected. More than once it has caused notifications to be made that the process of collection by legal means, was to commence forthwith. Some of the municipalities received notifications that they would be required to pay up by a certain time. London was one of those on which this notice was served; but the Government never seriously entered on its declared duty of collecting the amounts. Its threats were only intended to allay the indignation of the creditors, so that the false impression as to the steps that were being taken."

The true reply was somewhat different. An immediate collection of all arrears due by municipalities is rendered difficult by the terms of the law, and hence delays in some cases have been inevitable. Besides, it is in many grounds undesirable to press a harsher than might be, if only in appearance, harsh, until milder means shall have been exhausted. The notifications alluded to by our contemporary as having been "given for form's sake," have not, however, been without effect, several Upper Canada municipalities having paid the amount due for the year 1859-60, without waiting for the active intervention of the sheriff.

The Upper Canada municipalities which have not paid the sums due for these years, under the arrangement of Mr. Gait, are London, St. Catharines, Dundas, and Port Hope (for 1860), \$4,525. With regard to these four municipalities, we understand that the sheriffs in whose hands the warrants respectively are, have been instructed by the Attorney General West to enforce the collection of the arrears to the extent we have stated. Steps are being taken to collect for the year 1861-62, and the indebted municipalities generally arrears due for the year 1861. Nor are these proceedings confined to one section. There will be no discrimination in favor of this or that locality owing money to the Province under the Municipal Loan Fund Act. The Attorney General has also issued additional measures which will bring Lower Canada under the same wholesome discipline as that which will be enforced in Upper Canada.

Bush Ranging in New South Wales.

The state of the interior of many districts is still very unsatisfactory. Since our last monthly summary several crimes of a very atrocious character have been perpetrated in the Southern and Western districts. One of the worst of these cases was the murder of Mr. Barnes, a storekeeper in the Barrangaroo district, who was shot and killed in business in Broad street, Chesapeake London, was attacked on the highroad by bushrangers, and on endeavoring to escape by flight was chased by the second and fired at until his body was almost riddled with shot. He fell from his horse, and when found he had been some time dead. His murderers got clear off, and although rumors of their arrest have reached Sydney, nothing definite has been ascertained. Another atrocious crime recently perpetrated is the attempted murder of Mr. Baylis a magistrate. This gentleman was shot while on his way to a station on hearing footsteps outside a hut where he was watching, and was shot almost immediately afterwards, without having seen his intended murderer. The wound did not prove mortal, and he is now in a fair way of recovery. Another victim was a shepherd, and a fourth, a young named Cummins, who having been taken by the police after a desperate resistance, was shot, it is supposed, by his own brother, who, it is believed, intended the bullet for his captors. The brother has since been taken and committed for trial. The notorious bushranger Lowry was traced by the police to a small public house in the Gorbarr district, kept by a man named Vardy. In a conflict which ensued, Lowry was shot in the throat, and the next day he died of his wound. He proved to be one of the robbers of the Madoc's mail at the time the £6000 bank notes were taken. His companion in that robbery, named Foley, has since been tried at Bathurst, and sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor.—Sidney Empire.

Another Chesapeake Affair.

The Morning Star, from Havana, brings as passengers Captain James Nichols and Joseph L. Gera, which was captured by the privateers of the second day out from Matamoros.

Capt. Nichols reports that he left Matamoros Nov. 16, bound for New York, with a cargo of cotton and six passengers. On the night of the 17th, about 12 o'clock, the captain and two men on deck, one of the wheel and the other aloft, the six passengers made an assault on the captain with revolvers, knocked him down, and threatened to shoot him if he made any noise. They took him forward and locked him in the fore-cabin, putting a guard over him. Four of them went aft, and the mate, hearing the noise on deck, came up and was taken in the same manner and put in the fore-cabin with the captain and crew. Mr. Gera, the supercargo, in attempting to come on deck was knocked down into the cabin and two shots were fired at him, but fortunately did not hit him; they confined him to his berth and kept a guard over him with orders to shoot him if he attempted to make any resistance.

After keeping them in confinement for eight days, they put all hands into the small boat and told them to find their way to land the best they could, being ten days on the coast of Sinal, after being ten days and nights at sea. They got passage to Havana in a Spanish brig, and the crew were sent to New York, by the schooner Horace C. Bell, from Sinal. The six passengers had paid their passage to New York from Matamoros, and were T. E. Hogg, of Baltimore; J. Brown, of Canada; James Clements, Kelly, Brown and Wilson. This Wilson was mate with Gordon the slave, and he says he was in the Tombs in New York for four years and ten months.

They say that there are four other parties in Matamoros, waiting for vessels and when they see this, and they are sure to get them. This same party expected to have had a steamer at Matamoros, but that it got away before they had their plans laid. After they had put the captain and crew in the small boat they bound the Confederates, and fired off their pistols as a salute to the vessel, and they had authority from the Confederate Government to do so.

What I Could Have Done My Way.

If I could have my way,
What customs I should make,
And who next I'd like to see,
Husbands should sever first—
And wives should hold their way—
What blessed times they'd be,
If I could have my way.

If I could have my way,
I'll tell you what I'd do,
I'd have the single wed,
And all the married true,
No doubts should their eyes see,
No husbands dare say "I do,"
What'er his wife might say,
If I could have my way.

I'd have a law enforced,
That then no gentleman
Without a wife's consent,
Should stay out after tea,
No wife could venture then,
An angry word to see,
For ladies are so pleased,
If they but have their way.

Old bachelors I'd tax—
No matter high or low—
They'd soon get married then,
If they had friends to do,
Old maids I'd pension well;
For this I'd wish I'd say,
They would not single dwell,
If they could have their way.

But ah! 'tis vain to wish!
So, since it cannot be,
A word of good advice,
Dear sir, pray take of me:—
If woman's smiles are dear,
Be patient, and be true to say,
No'er fear that she will frown,
So let her have her way!

It I Could Have My Way.

To grow up to the skies we must be planted low in the dust.
Well-behaved boys may be called yankers; but rude and vulgar ones are nothing but young cut-throats.

The oldest rose tree in Europe is at Hill-desheim, in Hanover. It was planted in the ninth century by Louis the Pious, and in 1078 Bishop Heslo had a wall built round the tree to protect it. It has lately put forth new shoots from the old roots, one of which is twelve feet high and nearly an inch in diameter.

"Was Mr. Chiselen a very popular man when he lived in your town?" inquired a busybody of a friend who had just returned from the country. "I should think he was," replied the gentleman, "as many persons endeavored to prevent his leaving, and several of them, including the Sheriff's deputy, followed him some distance."

Cows.—I make a point to get those with a good yellow skin, the quality of the milk being very essential in the making of good butter, that of a fine yellow color always being the preference, and should better not be made from cows with a pale colorless skin.

Why would negroes make excellent confidential secretaries? Ans.—Because they would always be able to keep dark.

A burglar who broke into a house at Encid Creek, Ohio, during the absence of the family and pocketed spoons and other "portable property," in getting out of the window stepped on an insecure cover of a cistern, broke through and was drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county, Ky., have two children.

A short time since as a well-known English master in a grammar school was censured by his pupils for the dullness of his comprehension, and consenting to instruct him in a new practice, he said, "Is not the price of a penny loaf always a penny?" when the boy innocently replied, "No, sir, the bakers sell two for three half-pence when they are stale."

Why is a minister like a locomotive?—Ans.—We have to look out for him when the bell rings.

"Too big for his business," as the lady said to the sweep who stuck in the chimney.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy.

Every base occupation makes us sharp in one practice, and dull in every other.

The biggest calamity ever heard of was the amovment of Whittington for his cat.

A CONFESSOR.—It is hard to acknowledge that we have committed an error.—When, in an epistle to the Senate, Frederick the Great wrote, "I have just lost a great battle, and it was entirely my own fault," Goldsmith truly observes, "This confession evinced more greatness than all his victories."

A man's wife often gives him all the moral strength he has. She is at once his rib and his backbone.

"Say, Jack, can you tell us what's the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together?" "I guess knot."

"Susan," said an Irish gentleman to his servant, "what are the bells ringing for?" "In honor of the Duke of York's birthday," was the reply.

"Be easy, my jewel," rejoined Pat, "noce your tricks upon travellers; and 'was the Prince Regent's on Tuesday, and how can it be his brother's four days after, unless indeed, they are twins?"

Gravitation is the outspread hand of God forcing all things into their places and keeping them there.

Professor Agassiz, who knows everything, or at all events, is supposed, in Boston and round there, to do so, says that the British National Anthem—"God save the Queen," is of Swiss origin. He said lately, on hearing it sung, "that is a Swiss National Hymn, and in our country hundreds of years before the English adopted it."

The great secret of happiness is to be on good terms with one's self. As all external troubles throw us back upon ourselves, it is pleasant to find there a comfortable retreat.—Pantoloni.

The plan of using steam on the common roads of the prairie at the west is attracting renewed attention, and a machine at New-haven City is thought to be a success.

The Victorian rebels fired several rounds on a male mule. That's what the rebels do on such occasions.

What is the difference between the proud owner of a cracked span of hay horses and an honorable gambler?—Ans.—One puts his tape, and the other puts his bets.

A Trans-Pacific Telegraph.

In the Message of the President of the United States to Congress the following passage appears:—"Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from the Pacific coast." The President also recommends to the favorable consideration of Congress, "the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic ocean." Furthermore, the news by the 'Edin' informs us that the report of the Hudson's Bay Company recommends the construction of a telegraph from Canada to British Columbia, and states that "the requisite negotiations are in progress with the Home Government, as well as with the Government of the two colonies."

We have no means of knowing how far the preliminary proceedings have gone in any of these cases, and must forbear speculating until the papers bearing on the subject are published, which they must shortly be. It is, however, a matter of public knowledge that arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, for trans-Pacific telegraph, while he merely recommends the trans Atlantic project to favorable consideration. It would appear from this that the former project is in a greater stage of forwardness than the latter. But it will not mean follows that it will be completed soon. Mr. Cyrus Field and his co-workers are making earnest efforts to secure the construction of the International telegraph, and a large amount of stock has already been subscribed. Glass, Elliott & Co., offer most advantageous terms, and little besides the British and American Governments requires to be secured to ensure a start being made. The prospects of a trans-Pacific telegraph being commenced in earnest will probably give an impetus to this scheme, which will enable the yet remaining difficulties to be surmounted, and in consequence the Atlantic telegraph will be able to allow the United States and Russia, by means of an overland line, to monopolize the advantages which would be drawn from the telegraphic union of the two continents. But whatever way it may be, Canada is on the right side. If we cannot get communication by the route of the Atlantic, we shall via the Pacific. The Hudson Bay line will connect us with the latter, which must pass through British territory, a point Mr. Lincoln, in speaking solely of negotiations with Russia, appears to have overlooked. No telegraph, whether it comes from the east or the west, can reach the United States unless Britain gives her consent.

To an American citizen, Mr. Perry Collins, belongs the honor of having originated the proposition of a trans-Pacific telegraph. Years ago he travelled the immense distance from St. Petersburg to the middle of the Arctic, and the route northward to Behring's Strait, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the construction of a telegraph were possible. Mainly by his exertions the Russian Government was roused to the importance of the matter, and that once done they commenced the work, and have proceeded with it with vigor. It is anticipated that the wires will have reached their settlement at the mouth of the Amoor. They will thus be in possession of the longest telegraphic line in the world. To connect San Francisco with the Amoor various routes are proposed. The coast line is agreed upon, and the route to be followed northward from San Francisco, through Washington territory and the British possessions, into Russian America. It then remains to be considered whether the narrow Behring's straits shall be crossed, or whether a sea route farther South shall be followed. The latter is the more desirable, if any one of our readers will take a good chart, they will see that in latitude 55°, longitude 160° west, the Russian promontory of Arhabaska, or Alyaska, extends in a south-westerly direction for many miles. Stretching all the way from the extremity of this promontory to the Aleutian islands, which are the Aleutian islands, means of cables. The wires then might be taken round the coast of the sea of Okhotsk to the Amoor. The whole distance from Washington to London by this route would be upwards of 15,000 miles. Along more than 12,000 miles of this distance the telegraph will be stretched before the end of next year.—Toronto Globe.

MINUTES OF ADMASTON COUNCIL.

Admaston, 7th December, 1863.

Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of the Township of Admaston assembled in the Township Hall.

Present: Messrs. Gorman, Brown and Cardiff, Councillors, and the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting of Council were read, adopted, and signed by the Reeve.

The following original communications were received and read:

A letter from Mr. Harris, Councillor, addressed to Mr. Cardiff, stating that being summoned as a witness to attend the Quarter Sessions at Perth, it would be out of his power to attend this meeting of Council.

A petition from James Pever and others, praying that this Council would not grant the prayer of the petition of Wm. Graf and others for the shutting up of the side line allowance between the 21st and 22nd lots in the first concession of this Township, and that the said line be left open for the use of the public.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the prayer of the petition of James Pever and others be granted, and the prayer of the petition of Wm. Graf and others be refused. Carried.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the clerk be instructed to intimate to the Tavern Inspector of this municipality that he is required to issue a shop license for the sale of wine, brandy or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer to Dudley Moore resident on the 25th lot in the 8th concession, the said license to extend from the 28th day of November, 1863, to the 1st day of January, 1865, and that the sum chargeable for the said license shall be four pounds, cy. Carried.

A Report was presented and read from Messrs. Brown and Cardiff councillors respecting certain contracts given out by them for improvements on the Public Highways and bridges in Rural Wards No. 2 and 3, amounting to \$50.25 cts.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the report now read be adopted, and that the said contracts shall be paid out of the Land Improvement fund due to this Municipality so soon as the said funds are paid into the hands of the Treasurer of this Township, that is to say the sum of \$23.25 jointly out of the apportionment of the said fund due to Rural Wards No. 2 and 3, and the sum of \$27.00 out of the apportionment of the said fund due to the Rural Ward No. 2. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the mover and seconder be appointed a committee to enter into a contract for cross-laying a certain part of the concession line road allowance between the 4th and 5th concessions opposite the 12th Lot.

Mr. Cardiff moved for leave to introduce a By-law appointing Returning Officers and places for holding the annual meetings in the several Rural Wards in this Township on Monday the 4th day of January 1864, for the Election of Municipal Councillors for this Municipality. Granted.

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law appointing the following individuals as Returning officers, and the following stations as the places for holding the Public meetings for the election of Municipal Councillors for this Municipality for the year 1864, that is to say for Rural Ward No. 1, James Dunne Returning Officer; the place of meeting the house of the said James Dunne, Rural Ward No. 2, George Brown, Returning Officer; the place of meeting the house of Richard Cardiff.—Rural Ward No. 3, Robert Brown, Returning Officer; the place of meeting the Township Hall, Rural Ward No. 4, John Bernard, Returning Officer; the place of meeting the house of the said John Bernard, Rural Ward No. 5, Patrick Gorman, Returning Officer; the place of meeting the School house of School Section No. 4, be now received and read a first time and passed.

The By-law was received and read a first time.

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law now read be read a second time short, forthwith.

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

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the By-law now read be read a third time and passed.

The By-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that Mr. Cardiff be appointed to examine the Bridge on the side line road allowance between the 18th and 19th Lots, in the 4th concession in respect to some cedar covering said to be wanting to complete the said Bridge and to give a contract for what may be wanting. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the Clerk be instructed to notify Charles Moore, overseer of highways that he is required to call out what number of men (entered on his Statute Labour list) may be necessary to complete the repairs of the bridge across the creek at the saw mill, and give them credit for any time they may expend in accomplishing the said repairs for their statute labour for 1864. Carried.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that Mr. Brown be instructed to enter into a contract with some person for furnishing one cord of hardwood and one half cord of dry pine fire wood for the use of the Township Hall. Carried.

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that this Council do not adjourn, and meet again in this place on Monday the 11th day of January next at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Carried.

GEO. BROWN,
Township Clerk.

Six Lunatics Burned to Death.

A melancholy catastrophe has just taken place in the Asile, where a great part of the Lunatic Asylum of Montreuil-sous-les-Bois has been destroyed by fire, and six of its inmates burned to death. The establishment was a young man about 25 years of age, who was usually kept in a separate cell before the fire he was visited by his relatives, who requested the Director to release him from that confinement, and as he less appeared more tranquil, it was done. The following morning he by some means or other got possession of a rhombic match, and at night set fire to the bed, which resulted in the conflagration. On his death before the fire he was visited by his relatives, who requested the Director to release him from that confinement, and as he less appeared more tranquil, it was done. The following morning he by some means or other got possession of a rhombic match, and at night set fire to the bed, which resulted in the conflagration. 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