

The case of William Murphy and Robert Metcalf, about overcharges in the assessments and taxes, deferred at the last meeting of the Council, were then taken up and discussed, and the Assessor and the parties concerned were heard in said cases.

It was moved by Brice McNeely, seconded by James Burrows, that a deduction of \$16 15c. be made or allowed on the Assessment Bill of 1862 on Robert Metcalf's property, having been assessed for 3 town lots instead of 2, and that he be refunded the taxes collected on said sum. Carried.

No further abatement of taxes was made in said cases.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That owing to a mistake in the Assessment of Roderick McDonald for 1862, he was over rated \$25, and that therefore the taxes collected on said sum be refunded. Carried.

Moved by Brice McNeely, seconded by J. Burrows, That keeping in view the great importance of the prayer of the petition of Wm. Feden, R. Bell, J. Poole and others, with regard to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Beckwith contributing the sum of £250 towards the erection of a shed for drilling purposes, &c., this Council while considering the necessity of such a drill shed, and the laudableness of the undertaking, nevertheless would not like to undertake themselves to grant the sum prayed for without first submitting it to a decision of the Ratepayers, at a public meeting called for that purpose. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Conn, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That the Clerk be instructed to call a meeting of the Ratepayers of this municipality to take place on Friday the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of granting the sum of £250 towards the erection of a Drill Shed at Carleton Place. Carried.

Moved by J. Conn, seconded by A. Ferguson, That the petition of Donald McFarlane and others, respecting the widow Campbell, of Ashton, be granted, and that the Collector be informed that he is not to demand the taxes from the said Mrs. Campbell for 1862. Carried.

Moved by James Conn, seconded by A. Ferguson, That Robert Carmichael, Thos. Hickey, Peter McArthur, John Ferguson Allan Cameron and John Stewart, 2nd con, be appointed Fence Viewers and Drain Inspectors for 1863. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Brice McNeely, That John Stewart, 2nd con, Andrew Burrows, Wm. Burrows, Duncan McKennie, John Roberts, Alex. Cameron, 9th con, Donald Campbell, D. McFarlane, Absalom McAffrie, John McEachen, and Richard Douglas be Poundkeepers for the municipality of Beckwith for 1863. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Brice McNeely, That the following persons be appointed Poundkeepers for the year 1863:—John Gillies, West, 1st con, centre; J. Cavanagh, E. 1st and 2nd con; John King and James Kinnead, West 2nd and 3rd con; John Campbell and Thomas Mason E. 3rd con; Peter Salter, W. 4th con; Peter Mc Kay, 4th con, E. of Frankton; Wm. Leach and Peter McMillan, W. 6th and 7th con; A. McLehman and J. McArthur, E. 7th con; Alex. McEwen W. 8th and 9th con; John Conboy and John Roberts, E. 8th and 9th con; John McDougall, Donald McLutshi and Robert Kennedy, 10th con; Robert Carmichael d. O. McEwen, 11th con; Brice McNeely, Wm. McNeely and Donald Campbell, W. of the Lake, Donald Sinclair, W. 1st con, C. Gardner, From the Lake to the Village of Carleton Place; Peter Cram, Glen Isle, Daniel Cram; E. 12th con, John Doolan; Bay, John McEachen; Frankton, John May; Ashton, P. Drummond; 12th con, E. of the Railroad; Thos. Pettie, and for the Village of Carleton Place, Allan McDonald and Wm. Kelly. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Brice McNeely, That John Conn, Esq., be Road Surveyor for the Municipality of Beckwith for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Brice McNeely, That John Stewart be Assessor and Patrick Galvin Collector for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by Brice McNeely, seconded by J. Conn, That the Collector receive the sum of \$40 for collecting the whole taxes of the Township of Beckwith for the year 1863, and that the Assessor receive the same amount for his services. Carried.

The Council then adjourned till the 20th day of Feb. 1863.

E. W. McEwen,
TOWN CLERK.

The Manitoulin Protest.

The following is a copy of the "Protest of the Manitoulin, against what took place at Manitoulin on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of October last."

To His Excellency the Governor General:—You are a great chief, who are also in a high position; you have occupied the place of the Great Spirit over the land, so that you may exercise your authority over all men within the limit of territory named Canada—this is what the Great Spirit thinks of you: As he himself possesses a great heart, as his heart is pure, his wish for you is, that you also have a compassionate and gentle heart, so that you may guide and govern those who are under your charge and authority—that is, that you vigilantly watch over every part of this land, which you govern, in the highest position, in order that no person may pass statutes at random, and also that none may do wrong, without being subjected to the application of your laws. We address you, therefore, great chief, whose character is of strict rectitude—we place before you our present letter—that you may know well and consider with attention what has taken place here, at Manitoulin; that is, that all there was vicious in the making of the contract of sale.

No honest man can say: This is a fair contract—provided he knew exactly what had taken place. And that is why we mention it, so that you, also, may consider it well. For ourselves, we have actually seen the progress of all things which have taken place, and we cannot say: This is a fair treaty, on the contrary, all that can be said is, that it is a real fraud, the whole affair, as we have seen and know it. If they had wished to do anything regularly, they would not receive the words of those who said: "I resign" (the land); for no one, of himself, were he a chief, could cede what he possessed in common. If we had all consented, then only would the treaty be concluded; but all did not consent—only those who gave their word have consented as individuals—they did not at all ask the opinion of their respective tribes. Further, had it been intended to act with justice, the consent of a few would not have been received; they did not possess anything here that they could sell. Their reserve is on the main land, their tribe is also there—not here. It is a great wrong, it is an evil proceeding, to ask of some that which does not belong to them, and to accept their consent. Is, then, that which is required of them for their benefit? Have they been interested to preserve? Also, have they been prepared to concede immediately, which is the main land? No, no, no, have they done injury to the proprietors, by causing them to lose their property?

If we have not made our report to you before now, it is because we have been engaged gathering in our harvest.

The wild hunt after office still continues at Washington. The passage of a law under which Gen. Meigs will have to appoint one \$2,500 a year clerk, three \$1,400 a year clerks, ninety \$1,200 a year clerks, and thirty \$1,000 a year copyists, who are to be females, has set legions of place-hunters on the qui-vive. Members of Congress are dogged wherever they go, and political wire-pullers are at work. The number of "widows' widows" (after without pension certificates or wedding-rings), who demand these places, is large.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.—At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, held this week, it was determined that the Provincial Show, to be held in Kingston, shall take place on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th of September next. Although it was not positively known, yet it was believed that the election for member of the Board of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. A. Ferguson, is filled by Dr. Richardson of Gananoque.—Kingston Whig.

AN ALPHABETICAL FAMILY.—Of all the alphabetical family the P's are the most egotistical, the B's the most busy, the C's the most noisy, the J's the most chattering, the L's the most elongated, the P's the most peaceful, the Q's the most puzzled, and T's the most soothing.

It is generally observed that persons of about forty years, especially young ladies of that age, are very forgetful of those with whom they were acquainted in their childhood. This remarkable dimness of memory has been very appropriately styled "The darkness of the middle age."

We learn from the Norfolk Reformer, that the Rev. Dr. Schulte, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, was on the 22nd ultimo, admitted by the Bishop of Huron, into full communion with the Church, and received authority to act as one of her ministers. This most interesting service took place in Trinity Church, (Rev. E. Gassett's) Since.

The sword presented to McClellan at Boston has a singular inscription for a weapon given to the General of a republic. It is the old device of "Pro Rege sive pro Patria Semper." "Often for the King; always for the Country." Is there anything ominous for the future in this motto?

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., has been appointed License Inspector in Toronto, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. This is said to have been the spontaneous act of the Police commissioners, prompted by sympathy with Mr. Gowan upon his dismissal from the Post Office Inspectorship.

At St. John, N. B., there are at present 1,257 men employed in twenty building yards in the construction of thirty vessels, registering in gross 18,072 tons.

The recommendation has been made by the Federal military authorities to have tobacco added to the army ration, and a resolution to that effect will be offered in the House.

We trust nobody will be offended with us if we give free expression to our opinions on what we conceive to be one of the greatest moral evils and public nuisances of the enlightened age in which we have the honor to live. This much we have thought proper to say at the commencement, well knowing there are many snuffy, puffy characters amongst our numerous and respected readers who may, perhaps, take offence, and think we are speaking of themselves personally, when we are simply describing the abhorrence we feel towards the tobacco-using habit.

We detect all there is of it—in all its forms, chewing, spitting, snuffing and smoking; and, although we have no hope of living long enough in the world to see a complete reform in the matter, while we do live, we shall use our influence to have the air pure, the carpets clean, and the faces of our friends happy and healthy.

To some, use has made tobacco a great comfort—perhaps a necessity; but to many it is a great discomfort—a terrible nuisance. The breath of every person who uses it in any of its forms is exceedingly disgusting, nauseous, and repulsive, as well as unhealthy and sickening. This is not only the case in our cities, towns, thoroughfares, hotels, cars and depots, which places are constantly smogged, rank, blue and pestiferous with the suffocating fumes of the cigar or the pipe; but the common practice of smoking poisons, to some extent, the whole atmosphere. All persons are obliged, at all times, to inhale it, in greater or lesser quantities; and, in this way, the rising generation are being constantly smogged out of their pure instincts.

What wonder that a son, who is almost constantly inhaling the poisonous smoke of tobacco from his father's pipe, should think of trying to smoke himself and adopt a practice which he thinks is somewhat manly; or that habit should cause a wife, who is constantly under the influence of the narcotized atmosphere, in her every day relations, and seldom has a chance of breathing the fresh, pure air, to tolerate the foul breath of a tobacco smoker. Each may look with unmingled aversion upon the habit, but the penetrating narcotic is gradually bringing its influence over their senses and before they dream that they are changed, the love of tobacco may be upon them or the desire within them.

We have spoken of the sons of smokers learning the habit, when perhaps being nursed on their father's knee, and many of our readers may have seen the beardless boys with cigars in their mouths, and, perhaps, to make themselves appear more manly, swearing like a pirate. We have seen boys of ten or fifteen smoking with as much gusto as their aged sire. This vile habit, this precious iniquity, this respectable degradation, is a pining the lives of many of our young men, and making them old prematurely. In the neighboring States, where fast living is the order of the day, "Young America" has been painted by an artist and is represented by a picture of a little fellow about three years old, with a cigar in his mouth. Of course he will be a man in a few years, able to drink and swear. We can remember when there were young men and even youths. We have not forgotten their ruddy looks, their hearty, healthful appearance; but now we find in most cases either boys or men. We see sharp visaged, wrinkled, nervous-looking lads of sixteen, and from that to twenty, wearing all the marks of care, anxiety and age. The reader would have a living proof were he to stand on Broadway, N. Y., for one hour, as we have done, and see the cadaverous, nervous, irritable young men pass by, that some subtle, insidious enemy is working at the vitals of society, nor need he look long for a sad solution of the mystery, for nearly every one of them will be seen with a cigar in his mouth. What a contrast will be seen on one of our docks, as the hardy son of the British isles steps ashore with his round, youthful face, perhaps fresh from the emerald isle, carrying all his worldly goods, in the shape of a little bundle, under his arm, wearing hobnailed shoes and corduroy trousers, but healthy looking and happy, and the reminding us of the youths we used to know in our boyhood, when for a person under thirty years of age to smoke was considered a disgrace as it was a rarity. Now the vice is respectable. Well-dressed persons indulge in it. Even doctors and ministers, who ought to be the safe-guard of youth in health and morality, sometimes practice it. Some times smoking doctors recommend smoking to their patients. And is it any wonder that the habit is becoming prevalent and that the public is not fully aware that this poisonous drug is at the bottom of a very serious mischief.

Smokers may say they feel well—tobacco does not injure them. But look at them with their glaring eyes, their sunken cheeks, and their nervous, anxious expression, and observe the effects of a poison which is working at the very foundation of their health, and will in course of time break them down prematurely. And though the individual has no other chapter of life free from this bad habit, with which to compare his present feelings and conditions, and though kindly nature in the spring-time of his life does her best to patch up his constitution and send health through his veins and nerves, it is all a mockery to the heavy tobacco smoker—his system will soon give evidence of physical bankruptcy.

Thousands, probably a majority, who use tobacco, feel and know it to be a bitter curse. We know many who would give much to be free from it. But the force of habit is not easily overcome—the spell is upon them and they are powerless to reform themselves. Let them, at least, refrain from inflicting the curse upon others. Let

them from it down in every possible shape and cease to torment it to others—especially to the young. Many of them are parents and grandfathers and they really hope their children and proteges will never be led into this habit as they have been. Then let them cease to contaminate them. If they do this, the existing tobacco users will soon die off and the influence of fashion—so powerful for good or evil—will be on the right side—the side of health, purity, virtue and decency. Give up then, O! devotees of tobacco, the habits you have learned. Cease stuffing your nose with its titillating dust, filling your mouth with a vile quid, or puffing the horrible stench of your tobacco smoke, after circumnavigating your mouth into the very air which your neighbor is obliged to breathe! If not, we shall say, Amen, to the following prayer of an old Scotch lady:—

May never lady press his lips, his proffered love returning, Who makes a furnace of his mouth, and keeps a chimney burning. May each true woman shut his sight, for fear his fumes might choke her, And none but those who smoke themselves have kisses for a smoker.

One of the latest novelties of the day is an advertisement in an American paper, headed "Ladies warned to write in six lessons." We think the man who undertakes the task must have considerable confidence in his own powers, or the Millennium must be at hand. If ladies can be so easily taught to write why not gentlemen, and the very thought suggests to our mind the dawning of a golden era for editors. Only six lessons! We shall have no more hieroglyphic letters to wade through—no long communications in which grammar, spelling and common sense are at variance in every line—no more articles to re-write and reconstruct, with patient pen and throbbing brain. Our waste-basket, in which are bushels of pointless stories and milk-and-water poetry, may be dispensed with. We shall have no more badly written compositions or the usual mortal hatred which attaches to the editor, because he puts it among the "respectfully declined."

We want to know when this wonderful professor of writing in six lessons is coming this way? We know of a great many people to whom we can conscientiously recommend his services.

The Ottawa "Citizen" says the Volunteer Force accepted by the Government is already in excess of the numbers called for, viz.: 25,000. In order to make up the number, nearly every County in Upper Canada has furnished its quota, and Lower Canada has also shown its inhabitants are not wanting in loyalty. Previously to last week nearly well selected persons were engaged in the duty of imparting military instruction to the Volunteers. When these were chosen it was thought that such a number would be sufficient, but it has been found necessary to select forty additional drill instructors. These were detailed on Saturday—twenty to Lower Canada and twenty to Upper Canada—with directions to report themselves for duty without delay to the Brigade-Majors of their respective districts to which they have been appointed. As to the uniforms, the contractors are Canadian; the cloth is to be Canadian; and the work is to be executed in Canada. It is intended that the entire force shall be uniformed before the 24th of May next, on which day, doubtless, a general inspection will be made throughout the Province. A portion of the uniform, the shakos for example, which cannot as yet be manufactured in Canada, will be imported from England.

A Warning to Minors.—Applications are constantly being made to the Governor General and to members of the Administration, for interposition in favor of minors, belonging to Canada, who have enlisted in the Federal army. The promptitude and efficiency of interference by Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, in the earlier stages of the war, resulted in the discharge of many Canadian youths who had enrolled themselves under the Federal flag; and this circumstance seems to have stimulated others to seek similar assistance, forgetful of the change which has meanwhile occurred in the law of the Federal States. We may therefore usefully publish the substance of a letter, written in reply to an application forwarded to His Excellency, from a widowed mother in behalf of her son:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, Quebec, Feb. 7, 1863.

DEAR MR. MACDONALD.—Nothing can be done respecting the petition that you transmitted to me.

The law which entitled those persons to claim their discharge from the United States Army who had enlisted in it when they were minors, had been lately repealed by Congress.

That law when in operation applied equally to citizens of the United States and to Foreigners, but it no longer exists.

The fact that the man whose discharge is sought for is a British subject, gives him no right to the protection of the British Government. He forfeited his claim to that protection when, contrary to the injunction of the Queen's proclamation, he entered the military service of a Foreign power.

I write this not for your information, for you know it already, but in order that my letter may be forwarded to the person who sent you the petition in question.

Yours truly,
D. G. GODLEY.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Esq., Secy. to the Govt.

Prof. Whitney, the State geologist of California, found in the Sierra Nevada, about 2,000 feet above the level of the ocean, an almost perfect jaw of a rhinoceros. Huge petrified oyster shells were also found among the mountains of the interior and at a great elevation.

Notice! To the Inhabitants of the County of Renfrew, and all others Her Majesty's Subjects who doth or may in any wise concern it.

Whereas James Thompson, High Sheriff of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, having received a Requisition signed by A. W. Bell, Esq., John Hollinger, Robert Carwell, John Boland, James Rice, Donald Cameron, Peter Gilchrist, Duncan Ferguson, Alex. McLeod, Donald Brown, John McGregor, Henry Fitzpatrick, and sixty others, twelve of whom are Freeholders of the said County of Renfrew, having a right to vote for members to serve in the Provincial Parliament, in respect of the property held by them within the said County, requesting me "to call a Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of the said County, to be held in the Douglas Public Hall, at an early date, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament not to pass the Bill to legalize the By-laws for raising 'by the Provisional Committee, appointed by the acts of the said Provincial Council, and also to Petition Parliament to remove the site of the County Town from the Village of Pembroke, to a more central position in the said County of Renfrew'; and whereas, I have determined to comply with the said requisition, now, therefore, I do hereby appoint the said meeting to be held in the Public Hall, at Douglas, in the township of Bromley, on Thursday, the Fifth day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon, of which all persons are requested to take notice; and whereas the said meeting has been so called by me in conformity with the provisions of the 'Act respecting the calling and orderly holding of Public Meetings,' the said Meeting and all persons who may attend the same will therefore be within the protection of the said Act, of all which premises all manner of persons are hereby in Her Majesty's name most solemnly charged and commanded, at their peril, to take especial notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Witness my hand at Perth, in the County of Lanark, this Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1863.

JAS. THOMPSON, Sheriff, U. C. of L. & R. GAVE THE QUEEN.

In accordance with the above Proclamation the Meeting was held under the orders of the Sheriff, and an assemblage, numbering perhaps 500, from different parts of the country, crowded the Hall, and great difficulty was experienced in preserving peace and order, however, through the exertions of the Sheriff and John Paris, partial order was obtained at the expense of damage to the building to the amount of \$40.

The Hon. James Sked was present and addressed the meeting, and a number of other speakers, among whom were Geo. Ross, Esq., Thomas Hickey, Mr. Logan. After a very stormy period of two hours, the meeting was closed by the Chairman, and a rapid exit made by all parties in different directions.

Moved by Geo. Ross, Esq., seconded by A. Brown, Esq., That John Paris, Esq., be Chairman. Carried.

Moved by Arch. Thomson, Esq., seconded by A. Fraser, Esq., That Mr. George Brown be Secretary. Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Paris, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Paris, Esq., That the amendment proposed by Mr. John Paris, Esq., be carried. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Ross, seconded by Mr. Geo. Brown, Esq., That the inhabitants of this county, impressed with the belief that Her Majesty's representative and officers in this Province should be guided by a desire to accommodate the people of this county on a question of the selection of a site for the County Town for the County of Renfrew.

That the inhabitants of this county are of opinion that the selection of the Village of Pembroke has been brought about by misrepresentation.

That it is the opinion of this county meeting and also nine-tenths of the inhabitants of this county, that a more unimpaired selection could not have been made, the village of Pembroke being situated at the North-west corner of the county, distant from the most wealthy and important part of the county upwards of from fifty to sixty miles; that the same village of Pembroke has no territory on the one side, being bounded by the river Ottawa on the North-west, and on the West by waste lands under cultivation.

That His Excellency in Council may perceive by a glance at the map of the county that the Village of Pembroke is situated at a corner of the county and entirely isolated, and that by a reference to the late census, it will be seen that the townships of Buchanan, McKay, Pettewawa, Ralph, Wylie, and Head, lying immediately contiguous to the West of the said Village of Pembroke, only contain a population of 659, while South-east of the Village of Pembroke is a population of 20,000 people.

Moved by Thomas Hickey, Esq., seconded by Geo. Ross, Esq., That the County of Renfrew contains a population of 20,400, that of this population 12,761 are East of Pembroke, and that 339 West of it; that there are 20 Municipalities in the County of Renfrew, 17 of which are East of Pembroke and only 2 West of it, the Village of Pembroke itself being the 20th Municipality. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. John McEwen, Esq., seconded by Thomas Hickey, Esq., That where as the Building Committee appointed by the Provisional Council in the most unwarrantable manner endeavor to bring the county into immense debt, in order to erect the Village of Pembroke by aggregating Buildings more suitable for a Parliament House than a Court House in that Village, and that the said Committee have incurred all such unnecessary expenses and extravagance in county affairs. Carried unanimously.

Moved by A. Thompson, Esq., seconded by Thos. Hickey, Esq., That there is no probability of the County of Renfrew west of Pembroke being settled by any extent whatever, owing to the barren soil in that section of the county well known to be unsuited for cultivation, while East and South of Pembroke is a well settled, fertile and most promising country. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Patrick Kelly, seconded by Mr. Jas. Thompson, That whereas no money has been raised for the erection of the County Buildings, so called in Pembroke, no instructions given by the Council for the county to commence such an undertaking, this meeting views the affair as a private speculation between the people of that Village and the contractors to palm the said buildings on the county, and make the shrewdly approved Ratepayers pay for them at an extraordinary price. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robert Campbell, seconded by J. Bonfield, Esq., That the County of Renfrew at present and for the last nine months has been in a state of excitement and confusion on account of the supine conduct of the Building Committee appointed by the Provisional Council for the county, who on the 24th day of May last signed a contract intended to create a debt on the County of nearly \$50,000 without the consent of the Ratepayers. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Brown, seconded by

Thos. Whelan, Esq., Reeve of Adamton, That this meeting unqualifiedly condemns the course pursued by the people of Pembroke at a late meeting, held on the 3rd of Jan. last, in the Village of Pembroke, in being calculated to mislead Parliament in this county, that this meeting prays Parliament to disregard any application made from such a source to legalize any proceedings heretofore by the provisional council for the County, respecting the buildings said to be called County Buildings, erecting in Pembroke. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Logan, seconded by D. I. Walsh, Esq., That a committee be appointed to draft Memorials to Parliament on the subject, in accordance with the spirit of this meeting, said committee to consist of Thos. Hickey, George Brown and A. Thomson, Esq., Carried.

Moved by Wm. Mackay, Esq., Merchant seconded by John McInnis, Esq., That this meeting is of the opinion that some dishonest influence must have been brought to bear on the so-called County Executive Building Committee to prompt them to commence such an unlawful and extravagant engagement, by putting up buildings before any money had been raised to meet the estimates as they might become due, and before either the Ratepayers or their representatives—the Reeves, knew what they were doing.

Moved by Mr. John Wallace, seconded by Mr. Archibald Patterson, That the several Municipalities comprising this county be requested to assist and support R. R. Smith, Esq., and those who have instituted the suit in chancery to protect the people from the oppressive taxation intended by the Pembroke Board and their auxiliaries. Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Brown, seconded by Mr. James Ross, Esq., That the County when this meeting considers the enlightened policy, which guided the legislature in abolishing the claim of Niagara to be the County Town of the County of Lincoln, notwithstanding its high claim as one of the first constituted municipalities in Upper Canada, being the district town when the Province was divided into Districts, and the first county town of the County of Lincoln, besides its world wide celebrity for natural distinction and its endearing historical associations to every loyal Canadian, yet disregarding all such considerations and studying the public convenience, the legislature superseded it by nominating St. Catharines as the county town of its county, they give us good reason to hope that when the evidence of unsuitableness of Pembroke to be the county town of this county is pointed out they would in the same just and politic spirit which guided them in the County of Lincoln case, abolish all claims which Pembroke may pretend to have to be the Chief Town in the County of Renfrew and select a more central place.

Moved by Geo. Ross, Esq., seconded by Thomas Hickey, Esq., That each Municipality in the County favorable to the altering the site of the County Town from Pembroke to some more central position, do nominate one from every such Municipality to represent the county in approaching a meeting of Parliament, and to watch over the Bill to be brought in for altering the site of the County Town. Carried.

Moved by Geo. Ross, Esq., seconded by R. R. Smith, Esq., That the Memorial now read be adopted by this meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Donald Stewart, seconded by Mr. J. A. Dismore, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Hon. Jas. Sked for his address.

Moved by Geo. Brown, Esq., seconded by Thomas Hickey, Esq., That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to John Paris, Esq., as Chairman and Mr. John Morris as Secretary. Carried.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—Tell me another dollar in the funds of this estate, please send me one of your Herald for it. I could get a handle made subscribers if it were for the scarcity of the "almighty dollar," but when things are at the worst it's said the 'men' are, as folk are beginning to find that it's one of the necessities of life, they're striving to 'make up' the price of it. I think there's more of them comes to our town than of a 'thousand' put together; as for our County papers, it's no use saying 'namé' among us, an' I think there must be something wrong 'w' the wires of the Pembroke Telegraph, as we hear nothing from it for a quarter, except a scolding from the 'Puck' through the columns of the Herald. Maybe 'Bob the Injunctionist,' as 'Puck' has called him, has fished out them, in order to stop unwarranted fabrications; but what's 'Puck'? I think he must be a 'gaun something,' as the learned Blacksmith calls the pair minister, that seems to have nothing to do but scour the country the better to 'mark his neighbors' faults and foibles,' an' so I deem it advisable to send a note of warning to a whom he delights to honor.

Ye bletherin' fules an' drunken sots, O' English, Irish an' yer coats, 'If there's a hole in a' yer coats, I read ye tent it, For 'Puck's' among us takin notes, An' faith he'll print it."

But Mr. Editor, I must forget to tell ye to address the 'Herald' I mention to J. O. McElvies, Blacksmith, Springtown P. O. County of Bagot, County of Renfrew. But we'll see for us for keepin it hale, as the Yankees wad the Union, but it wouldna work. Bob has been run' leeterin' among us, and trying to sauder it together; but a County divided against itself canna stand, an' we're a' here, it's afu' to hear the stories he tells of the strongest 'terms' he's heard of, an' if it be true the sooner we're quit o' them the better. The main he says against them he gets the main attention—but that's human nature; he's better heard when he ran against Cayley for a seat among our lawgivers, than that wad he ask him then tak' him by the hand, an' like the saying in the strongest 'terms' he takes tent, he may be right, as far as the suit in Chancery concerns us, that is, the 'Cluque' may mak' a kirk or mill o' the grand stane biggin', (I wad suggest the first as it might be a means o' bringin them to repentance) if he can only raise siller to pay the cost, I hav' no heard that he were content in the matter, an' if he has gained the day let the 'Cluque' pay for't; some were for allowin' him a few pence out o' the fun's o' the corporation, but 'tween you an' me they're no very plenty, owing to defalcations that need be mention't here, when he spoke about siller, every thing seem't to get kind o'er it, it was tookin' us on a tene' part, our said County took no steps in the matter, nor our new one as yet. I see your correspondent 'Bagot' wad ha' us as to strengthen his han's an' encourage his heart; I may well ask who he can be? I canna guess—he may be a man o' siller and see canna' belong to our Township; maybe he's an' offshoot o' the Bar, if he is, he may be he's somebody thravin' to catch a' mon. Ye see us in this on' o' the County are gaun back to aid Lennox, that is, three or four Township, an' maybe man an' so we're no carin' how things gaun, an' I'm very sore they'll be glad to let us awa in peace, if no, there'll be wigs on the green; noo siller I stop allowin' us to giv a bit o' advice to the upper Township, but really I'm wae for them. I think the best way wad be for ilk one to be a bit jail o' his ain, an' see create plenty o' offices to

steak the gabs o' the greedy an' greatest clamorers, an' hae the han' o' their ain siller; it wad surely be better than to be tied to Pembroke, to suffer waur than the Egyptians bondage for ever, or turn out, like the Yankees, an' let the strangest Clachan take it; noo I tell them that for a' that our storm's o' the breach, that's our 'Fagan-bealag,' my Donald, an' the rest o' the clans, declare they'll never gang to Pembroke, neither as Judge nor Jury, an' I wad believe them for they're gey an' dour.

We dinna like their mushrat bogs, That smell o' cels an' slime, An' say an' an' a' the slippery things As fraternize in crime.

We dinna like their tangled brakes, Where wily foxes stry, An' wolves an' a' the greedy beasts, As shun the light o' day.

We dinna like their judgment, ha! A thing o' guile an' shame, 'Twas found on a baseless law, It ill deserves the name.

O! Pembroke clean your foot'ring slouch, Draw off the deadly slime, An' ye may yet regain your health, The rather past the prime.

You boast o' palaces o' pride, O' landscapes rich and gay, O' wad be Lords w' foun intent, To mak' the pair a prey.

Far better some bleak mountain peak, Or scraggy mairlan' glen; Whar sweetly blooms fair moral worth, Mang' upright, honest men.

MAGGIE PEEBLE
Bagot, C. W., Jan. 1863.

The latest news we have received from Quebec this week, is supplied by a telegram to the Globe, which says:—

There was a large attendance of the clergy, nobles, and intelligence of the ancient capital, to see the opening ceremonies in the Legislative Council Chamber. His Excellency read the document in a loud, clear tone of voice.

When the Governor General retired from the Chamber, Mr. speaker Campbell took the chair, and Mr. Morris moved that the consideration of His Excellency's Speech be taken into consideration on Monday. Mr. John Ross suggested that it would be better to be much better to adopt the English practice of debating the Address the same day as delivered. This would save time and money. It could not of course be done this session, as the opposition had not been furnished with a copy of the Speech before-hand, as ought to have been done. Mr. Morris replied that he had been doing. Mr. Smith hoped the House would have a full explanation of the matter before they were asked to debate the answer to the address.

In the Lower House the proceedings were a trifle more spicy. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald announced that the Government were ready to proceed with the debate, and desired to know if the Opposition sought delay. Mr. Carter thereupon made a full speech in favor of delay. He denounced the idea of going on at once, demanded information about the measures alluded to in the Speech, and complained loudly that the result of the Intercolonial Railway negotiations was not stated. This brought down a burst of derisive laughter. Mr. Carter declared that last year's then government gave till Tuesday before proceeding with the debate, and that similar delay should be given now if the Opposition desired it. Mr. Macdonald said he was quite willing to grant delay, and accordingly moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Causton then rose and made a savage speech about the dealings of the Ottawa Commission. He said he did not want to get on the address. Every one could see that the whole intention of the Ottawa Commissioners' report was to blacken the characters of himself and other opponents of the present government. He for one, however, was not afraid to be put on his trial—he was afraid of no one. His Ministers had nothing else to stand upon but blurring the characters of their political opponents, the very little chance of sustaining themselves before the House and the country. Ministers asked fair play at the hands of the Opposition last session, and they got it; the Opposition wanted fair play now and always. Mr. Macdonald replied that the Opposition was as much fair play as they had ever given, perhaps more. The House then adjourned.

In the East Northumberland contested election case, the petition had been withdrawn, and Mr. Biggar keeps his seat.

The West Elgin Election Committee got through a considerable work to-day. The case is virtually gained by the Government, and it is expected that Mr. Macbeth will be immediately ejected from the seat he has improperly held since the general election.

The Opposition in both Houses seem firmly resolved to have stormy debates on the answer to the speech from the Throne. Mr. Carter and Causton were extremely violent to-day. The Opposition were evidently desirous of delaying the debate until the arrival of Mr. John A. Mac