

Laurel Council.

Middleville, 7th June, 1864. Pursuant to a resolution of the Municipal Council of Laurel Township met this day. Present: Councilmen Mathie, Campbell, Yull, and Reid; Mr. Mathie in the chair. The minutes of last session of Council having been read, approved, and signed, the following petitions and documents were presented and read:— Letter from Road Commissioner Acheson, stating that the value of the stones laid down by James McGee, for the repair of the 12th concession line, is \$4.50. The same now read.

Report of bridge Commissioner Craig, stating that having examined into the condition of Drummond's bridge, and that two new piers, and one abutment, twelve string pieces and about thirty feet of flooring will be required for the repair thereof; that the middle pier has been forced about eight feet down stream; and that having explored the river and lake to some considerable extent, can find very little of the material of the bridge, are of opinion that the renewal will cost \$100.

Report of Commissioners Rankin and Mitchell, on the nature of the difficulties referred to in the petition of W. Middleton, presented at last session of Council. Petition of Wm. Rogers, and others, praying for a sum of money to open the 8th concession line, opposite the 9th and 10th lots.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the By-law providing for preventing certain domestic animals from running at large, be now read a second time.—Carried.

The By-law was read accordingly. Moved by Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Yull, providing for the fees of parties taking animals to pound; of Pound-keepers receiving animals into, and finding them while in pound; and defining the duties of Pound-keepers, and appraisers of damages be now read a second time.—Carried.

Read accordingly. Moved by Mr. Yull, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the By-law providing for regulating the Statute Labour of this municipality, and defining the duties of Path-Masters, and Custodians of Road Scrapers, be now read a second time.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the three By-laws, just read a second time, be now read a third time, and passed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the consideration of the petition of John Yull be deferred until he produces, before this Council the deed of his land, to decide whether the road passing through his land is included in the measurement thereof, or not.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Yull, That the petitions of the applicants for the office of Inspector of Beef and Pork, be read.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yull, seconded by Mr. Reid, That James Ryger, junior, James Campbell, senior, and William Stead, be, and they are hereby appointed a Board of examiners for the purpose of testing the qualifications of the applicants, respectively for the duties of the said office.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the prayer of the petition of Wm. Dick be granted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the petition of Wm. Middleton, and the report thereon of Commissioners Rankin and Mitchell be read.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the petition of Wm. Middleton be dismissed, and that the usual legal measures be open to him, to procure a road through the land of Hugh McKay.—Carried.

Letter from John Campbell demanding payment of fees, as late Treasurer of Laurel Township.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yull, That the consideration of the petition of the Board of others be deferred until a report on the petition of the village of Middleville to Hopeton, be presented before this Council, by Daniel Wilson, James Rankin, and William Scott, who have volunteered their services for that purpose.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yull, That the petitions for grants of money for the purpose of improving roads, lie over until some future session of Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the petition of Robert Fleming, and others, lie over until a legal opinion as to the liability of Raftsmen to be obtained.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Yull, That the Bevee be, and he is hereby instructed to apply to the Reeve of the village of Laurel, for payment of the moneys due from that municipality, to this.—Carried.

Adjourned till Thursday, 5th July. Wm. Scott, Clerk. Laurel, 18th June, 1864.

Report on Immigration.

The committee on Immigration have reported through their chairman the Hon. Mr. Alexander, that they recommend that the local agents of the Crown Lands be authorized to collect, annually full information of the lands still offered for sale in their respective districts, so that when intending settlers make an application, they might be directed at once to the best lands without loss of time. "Then as to the Head Department, it is especially its province and duty to bring prominently to the attention of the Government, each successive season township and districts as present the greatest attractions. This can best be done through Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Immigration Agent, who should be furnished with pamphlets and sheets showing the distance and means of access to railway stations. But as has often been observed, Immigrants generally determine upon their destination before leaving Europe; such information should be scattered broad cast through leading trade centres, not only with regard to our lands, but also the resources and advantages of our Province generally. "We can absorb a large influx of agricultural laborers and domestic servants. We offer great advantages to tenant farmers with small capital, who can at the moment purchase, at very low rates, beautiful homesteads in every stage of cultivation, according to their means.—Such classes cannot fail to benefit their families by coming here, as they can by industry, in a very short period, place their sons upon their own lands, in a thoroughly independent position. "We find, further, many other branches of industry eminently successful, and affording a field for mechanical skill and enterprise. Woolen factories are everywhere springing up, and are well situated. Cotton factories will extend as soon as the raw material can be obtained at reasonable rates. Our iron foundations have been supplying the market for our people. But a new branch has just been discovered in

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, June 24th, 1864. Mr. Brown.—I am sure you must have been taken by surprise when you heard of the extraordinary moves of the men on the political chess-board of Canada, during the past ten days. Who could have imagined that George Brown would ever sit at the same Council table as G. E. Cartier and J. A. McDonald? And yet, I presume, this phenomenon will be seen in the course of a few days.

It is arranged that no change in the Cabinet shall be made at present, but that the present men in office shall take the responsibility of carrying through their own measures; and after the close of the session Mr. Brown, and such other Upper Canadians as he may select, shall take their seats in the Cabinet. Who the other two gentlemen may be is not yet decided, but they will probably be Messrs. McDougall and Mowat.

From the "ministerial explanations" you will perceive that the coalition is effected for a specific purpose, in accordance with declarations repeatedly made by the U. C. Liberals, that they would support any Government which would effect a settlement of the constitutional difficulties between the two sections of the Province.

It was at first intended to give the Government an "outside support", in consideration of their carrying out certain measures; but upon reflection it was thought advisable, as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the agreement, that at least half of the U. C. section of the Cabinet should be composed of the opposition.

All parties naturally looked to Mr. Brown as the man of all others, who was best qualified to deal with this question, and, of course, it was very desirable that he should enter the cabinet. At first he positively refused to do so, both on account of his own business and on account of the strong hostility which has always existed between himself and the men he was now asked to associate himself with; and it was only a ter a caucus of his political friends, at which he was strongly urged to do so, that he assented to yield the point. You will also observe that J. A. McDonald and Cartier both declared it was imperative that Mr. Brown should join them, so as to secure the ultimate settlement of the question.

One of the reasons assigned for making no change in the L. C. section of the Cabinet is, that already two or three of the members are friendly to the U. C. view of the subject. Parliament will probably be prorogued next week.

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Gradually the light is beginning to dawn upon the cloud of mystery connected with affairs at Quebec; and the basis, upon which negotiations are founded, is rising above the surface and coming into view. The "Globe" puts the best face, possible, upon the matter, and, a poor excuse, we think he makes of it.

The following is a synopsis of the whole transaction as it appeared in Mr. Brown's paper. It will be seen that he is to be second fiddle to J. A. McDonald, and is content with having only a minority in the Cabinet; the ruling spirits—McDonald, Cartier and Galt—retaining the majority and balance of power in their own hands.

The fact is these men have made it the study of their lives, and are adepts in plotting and scheming to accomplish their ends—they are too long-headed for the opposition. Only read the following from the "Globe", and see how beautifully Mr. Brown, by his own showing, has been snubbed on every point he raised:—

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Arrival of the Africa.

Halifax, June 22nd.—The Africa, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here at one o'clock P. M. Her dates are two days later than those already reported. The Paria, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst. It is stated that the Alabama, in addition to the burning of the ship Rockington, reported that she had burned many other vessels. No particulars were given. Consols closed on Saturday the 11th inst., after official hours, at 90 1/2 to 90 3/4. The Africa has 43 passengers for Halifax and 63 for Boston. Among the passengers by the Africa are Sir Richard McDonnell and lady, and suite. He is appointed Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia. In the House of Lords on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston in March last; and also those respecting the enlistment of Canadian subjects in the Federal army. The Marquis of Clanricarde charged the Federal Government with being parties to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, and urged a vigorous remonstrance against such proceedings, and declared that no attention to such a remonstrance would be a cause for war. He hoped that circumstances would soon enable European powers to interpose and stop the dreadful carnage now going on in America. Lord Brougham seconded the motion and said the Federals were investigating poor Irishmen into a breach of law, and pointed to the complaints of the Americans when England employed Prussians and Germans. He deeply deplored that his old friends in America, in whose cause he sustained so much abuse in bygone years, had allowed themselves to be drawn into so sanguinary and unchristian like war. He sincerely and earnestly hoped that peace would soon be restored. Earl Russell assented to the production of the papers, and reiterated his defence of the conduct of Lord Lyons and himself. He asserted that they had done all they could in the way of remonstrance, and thought it highly discreditable to the American authorities at Washington, that they had not more vigorously investigated the representations made by Lord Lyons. He could not go so far as to say that the non-attention to the remonstrance was a cause of war. He believed that England had just as much reason to complain of the Confederates as the Federals. He assured the House that the representations already made would be continued and he hoped with success, but the war in America was conducted with such fury and recklessness that all remonstrances appeared to be unavailing. The Marquis of Clanricarde said that it was notorious that the Federal recruiting was going on in a further degree than it had been in the past, and that he would furnish proof, the parties engaged in such business should be forthwith prosecuted. The motion of the Marquis of Clanricarde was then agreed to. The House of Commons unanimously agreed to bestow on the Countess of Elgin a pension of £3,000. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. De Laet, said that a further suspension of hostilities in Denmark had been agreed to without conditions. It was the largest extension to which Denmark would agree. The conference was in session three hours and a half on the 9th inst. The armistice has been extended a fortnight and will terminate on the 26th June. The London papers agree that no progress has been made in settling the matters in dispute. The Danish Plenipotentiaries are said to have placed themselves in complete accord with the neutral powers, they accepting, in its integrity, their proposal for a compromise with the line of the Schles for a frontier. The Germans insist on the lines proposed by them, and will bear no modification. The Danes show a determination to recommence the war rather than make further concessions. It is, therefore, regarded as very possible that the campaign will re-open on the 26th inst. The London Times thinks that, if the neutrals press their scheme for a frontier settlement, such a settlement may be hoped for. The Morning Post says that great hopes are in the prospect that England will take up a decided position, and let Austria and Prussia know it needs but little more to urge her on a course which, however repugnant to her, will be dictated to her by a strong sense of honor and interest. The Morning Herald sees no chance of agreement unless England adopts a decisive attitude, and thinks that Parliament should prompt the Government to it. The Conference has adjourned till the 15th of June. The Morning Advertiser says that, if the armistice had not been prolonged, Mr. Delarceli was prepared to move a resolution of censure against the Cabinet, so that Lord Palmerston was prepared, in such a contingency, to dissolve Parliament and to appeal to the country instead of resigning. The Advertiser however thinks that Mr. De Laet will even yet bring forward such a motion. The Paris papers also assert that the Conservatives have determined to bring Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet to an account. The Monitor says that the present representatives of the belligerents at the Conference had agreed to meet in order to come to some amicable result, under the auspices of one neutral representative, and that the French Plenipotentiary had been selected by them. The British Channel Squadron is again about to leave Plymouth for Spithead. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of £5,000,000. The Paris bourse was 67 1/2. The French military operations at Algiers were progressing satisfactorily. The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Potsdam on a visit to the King of Prussia on the 9th instant, and would leave for Darmstadt on the 11th. Lord says that Russia will not send a new Minister to Rome, and that the conference between the two courts will be confined simply to the dispatch of business, having no particular character. The King of Dahomey's forces had again been repulsed. London Money Market.—The English funds were heavy on the 10th, and consols declined 1/2, owing to the unsatisfactory aspect of the conference, and the renewed demand for money. The demand for discount at the Bank was again heavy, and in the open market rates advanced to 6 1/2 to 7 per cent, under the impression that the bank rate will not be reduced yet. The Times to-day has an editorial on the Federal enlistment debate in the House of Lords. It says the matter has been exaggerated, and believes the Federals have obtained a significant portion of the English fighting men from the British Isles, and that if they obtained more, the English could not reasonably make it, under the circumstances, a cause of war. We are only stop such proceedings as are illegal, that is to say, enlistment only and not migration. If migration could be prevented, such proceedings, that is an event beyond our power, would be a cause of war.

The examination of the Carleton Place Grammar and Common School came off on Wednesday and Thursday last, and resulted very much to the credit of the teachers and all concerned. We are happy to be able to state that the School is in a prosperous condition.

We would remind the Rifemen of this place, that the Quarterly Inspection of the Company will take place on Thursday next; when every member of the Company is expected to turn out in full uniform. Muster to take place at six o'clock, p.m.

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Prescott, will preach in the Free Church, Beekwith, next Sabbath, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock forenoon, and in Carleton Place in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Quarter Sessions and County Court. These Courts opened on Tuesday last week before His Honor Judge Malloch. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

William Kelly, Foreman. James Campbell, Edward Close, Thomas Costello, W. J. Chalmers, Francis Jonathan, John Ferris, Wm. Gardner, George Grey, David Halliday, David McIntyre, George McLaren, George Steer, Samuel Stevenson, George Smith.

The following cases were disposed of:—McDonald vs Reid, et al.—Action on Promissory Note, brought to recover amount of a Promissory Note. Verdict for Plaintiff for £74 8s 6d. W. M. Shaw for Plaintiff; J. W. Bynson for Def.

Darling vs Bourke.—Action on Promissory Note. The case was brought down from the Common Pleas, on application, to be tried in the County Court, in order to recover speedy judgment, the Defendant residing in Lower Canada. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$539 28. Thos. Deacon for Plif; J. D. McDonald, Atty. on Record for Def.

McArthur vs Gemmill.—Assumpsit. Action brought to recover amount of an account against Defendant, an absconding Debtor. Verdict for Plaintiff for £35 47 11d. D. Fraser for Plif.

Kennedy vs McAuley.—Action on Promissory Note. Defendant's Verdict for Plaintiff for £26 11s 3/4d. Thos. Deacon for Plif.

Wilson vs Mair et al.—Assumpsit. Action brought to recover the amount of certain supplies of Produce furnished Defendant's shanty. It appeared that one John Wilson had contracted with the Defendant to get out a certain number of saw logs during the winter of 1862 and '63, the Defts paying for the supplies, and charging the amount against Wilson on the contract price of the logs. The logs were not delivered, and the Defts refused to pay. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$178.35. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plif; D. McMartin for Def.

Barnett vs Cole.—Trespass on the case. Action brought to recover the value of 4,000 Cigars. The Plaintiff is a dealer in Cigars, residing in Toronto, and some time last winter took an order from Hiram Cole, who was keeping the Commercial House in this town, for 4,000 Cigars of a certain quality.—Cole was at liberty to refuse them if they were not up to the standard agreed upon.—When the Cigars came to hand, they were tried and found to be of a different quality, and were stored away until Plaintiff should call for them. Shortly afterwards, Hiram Cole left for parts unknown, and Jonas J. Cole, the Defendant in this action, seized all the effects left in the Hotel, under execution, and sold them by Sheriff's Sale, including the Cigars. When Plaintiff learned what had occurred, he demanded his Cigars, or the value thereof, but he refused to give either, and the action was brought to recover the amount. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$112.00. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw and D. Fraser for Def.

McGuire vs Armstrong.—Action on Promissory Note. It appeared that in 1860 Plaintiff took Defendant's farm to work on shares.—Def. to furnish half the seed, the farm implements, house, &c., necessary to work the farm, and to give the work and give Def. half the produce. As a guarantee that the farm should be well worked, Plif. deposited with Def. \$100, to be returned at the end of the period agreed upon. When the time expired, Plif. delivered to Def. all the implements, &c., he had supplied, and demanded the return of his \$100. This was refused on the ground that Plif. had allowed the farm to get spoiled with the rain in 1860, and the consequence he had forfeited his \$100. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$100. D. Fraser for Plif; J. Deacon, Jr. for Def.

Laurie vs Levi.—Assumpsit. Action brought to recover the value of certain goods alleged to have been delivered by Plif. to Def., in payment of a buggy—the buggy never having been delivered, according to contract. Plaintiff failed to prove any contract, and took a non-suit. J. Deacon, Jr., Atty. on Record, and W. M. Shaw Counsel for Plif; J. W. Bynson for Def.

The Queen vs John Jones.—Indicted on two counts—one for common assault, and the other for an assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. Prisoner and some others had been playing cards and drinking at a low grogery in Smith's Hall, when he got into a quarrel with a man named Wilson. He had a broken-bladed jack-knife in his hand at the time, and with it had inflicted some slight wounds on Wilson during the scuffle. Prisoner pleaded guilty on the first count, and was found guilty on the second. Sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Common Jail at hard labor. D. Fraser for the Crown; W. M. Shaw for Prisoner.

The Queen vs George Watt Leaveny. Two Counts. The prisoner was indicted for stealing a pocket-book, money and ring from his grandmother, Mrs. Campbell, who was killed in the township of Dalhousie in October last, and for which crime he was tried at last Fall and acquitted. He pleaded guilty to the larceny, and was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. D. Fraser for Crown.

The Queen vs William Murphy. Kill a human being. The Grand Jury found "No Bill."

The Queen vs Robert Gray.—Misdemeanor. A True Bill. Trial postponed until next session, when Gray's application for a writ of Habeas Corpus will be considered.

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