To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. McGEE AND EMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

SIR.—In your issue of the 7th instant appears the Speech of Mr. McGee, in the House of Assembly, on the subject of Colonization and Emigration; on which subject that gentleman has, in his usual manner, exhibited eloquence and research. The subject on which he has spoken with so much effect, is one to which the attention of all residents on the Ottawa valley, at this time, should be particularly directed, as it embraces the elements of their future prosperity, as central Canadians, and by filling up the waste lands of the Crown in a few years give us the representation in the Councils of the Province, to which our extent of territory and the large and important interests at stake, entitle us. On this subject, observers of passing political and Parliamentary events, cannot fail to note, that Mr. McGee is a ruling spirit, and enters into the subject with a zeal which shows he has it at heart, and with a patriotism which is to be admired, and the strictures which he passed on the present Minister of Agriculture are in perfect keeping with his determination to have this all-important subject thoroughly ventilated. On this point the Press on the Ottawa have paid too little attention, and notwithstanding the numerous appointments of Crown Land Agents and Emigrant Agents on the Ottawa section of country, there has always appeared to me to be a total want of system as far as regards the directing of Emigrants to the proper scenes of labor. The emigrants on their arrival in the city of Ottawa, of course, have an Emigrant Agent to which to apply for information, and the public no doubt expected that the present Government would have appointed to this important post a person qualified by education and observant and reflective knowledge, and one who had made the subject a study, but, "ye Gods and little fishes," when Mr. Clemow, the former agent, received the appointment of P. O. Inspector, a Mr. Wills, a very decent man in his line of business—which was that of a shoemaker—was appointed to the vacancy, on the ground it was generally supposed of political services rendered the member for Carlton in the political campaign. This appointees duties, to be properly fulfilled, embraces a very wide field, and for which, any person who is acquainted with him, must admit he is utterly unfitted; this opinion is not the offspring of "sour grapes", but one founded on personal observation. In the coming season the emigrants intending to settle on the Townships surveyed in the valley of the Ottawa, will no doubt be furnished with a description of the route and letters to the different Land Agents, but on their arrival in the Village of Renfrew there is no person to afford them information, unless by the kindness or courtesy of the inhabitants, and they are about as much at sea without a chart as on the wharf at New York or Quebec. To mend this system, it ought to be the duty of the Emigrant Agent, (and one ought to be appointed at the Village of Renfrew, or at some other central part of the Upper Ottawa,) to place every batch of emigrants intending to settle, in the section of wild lands open for settlement. In the name of common sense what is the use of an Emigrant Agent at all, if it is not to afford the journey-sickened wanderer assistance in finding him a resting place. The only duties, according to the system practised at present, is for the Ottawa Emigrant Agent to make a tour up the banks of the Ottawa River in the latter part of winter, and post up mammoth posting bills, in all the glory of gigantic type, calling on "farmers and mechanics" to inform him at his office in the city of Ottawa, their various wants of laborers, &c., and this is the only glimpse of the Emigrant Agent which is seen in what ought to be the proper scene of his labors. Among the various Emigrant Agents in this Province there is one exception, that of Mr. Sinn of Quebec, agent for the German emigrants, and whose solicitude and attention to the welfare of his countrymen, forms a striking and pleasing contrast to other agents. I in common with others demand that the employees of Government should earn, and show a reason for receiving the large emoluments yearly paid for emigration purposes, and it is to be hoped that Mr. McGee in committee will cause searching investigation to be made on this point; to trust to the prepared answers furnished by Crown Land Agents, on the Ottawa River is sheer humbug,—most of this description of biped seldom crossing the threshold of their places of business to trouble themselves about colonization or settlement, and whose assumed duties appear to consist solely in the Township maps and plans, to which they direct the attention of the intending settler, whose ignorance of bush life in the absence of an accompanying or a resident Emigrant Agent on the spot, places the wandering stranger as much abroad as ever.

Mr. McGee has said truly that a reform is absolutely necessary in the emigrant service and the system of settlement; there ought to be a cleaning of this augean stable, and he is correct in assuming that there are defects in the machinery by which the lands are disposed of. In another part of his speech Mr. McGee states that it would be interesting to know what proportion of those "free grants", so extensively advertised abroad, were taken up by emigrants, and what portion by Canadians. On the Opeongo Road a large portion has been taken up by Canadians. In conclusion for this time, Mr. Editor, I trust that the result of the Emigration Committee's labours will tend greatly towards the reforming of this important department.

Yours, RANDOM.

Renfrew, May 8th, 1862.

For the C. P. Herald.

MR. D'ARCY McGEE AT THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FESTIVAL, IN QUEBEC, MAY 10th.

SIR.—In one of the Quebec papers I notice that, according to invitation extended to Mr. McGee, that gentleman filed an appearance at the annual festival of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and on the occasion electrified the assembly with one of those bursts of eloquence that has the ring of the true metal. But on reading those poetical orations of Mr. McGee, the reader is often in doubt whether Mr. McGee's convictions and desires and aspirations are not led captive by the richness of his imagination, and whether that gentleman's antecedents would lead us to hope that his future career will keep tally with his present eloquent professions and patriotic enunciations. Mr. Editor, leaving the instrument out of consideration, the sentences copied from the oration delivered by this modern Curran of Canada, are worthy to be framed and hung up in every School Room of British America. He said:—

"No prejudices lie nearer the surface than those which plead the sanction of religion—any idiot may rouse them, to the wise man's consternation, and the peaceful man's deep regret. If in times past they have been too often and too easily aroused we must all deeply deplore it; but for the future—in these new and eventful days, when it is so essential that there shall be complete harmony within our ranks—let us all agree to brand the propagandist of bigotry as the most dangerous of our enemies, because his work is to divide us among ourselves, and render us incapable of defence. (Cheers.)

* * * Seriously, Mr. President, what I chiefly wanted to say in coming here is this, that if we would make Canada safe and secure, rich and renowned, we must all liberalize—locally, sectionally, religiously, nationally. There is room enough in this country for one great free people, but there is not room enough, under the same flag and the same laws, for two or three, angry, suspicious, obstructive "nationalities." (Cheers) Dear, most justly dear to every land beneath the sun are the children born in her bosom, and nursed upon her breast; but when the man of another country, wherever born, speaking whatever speech, holding whatever creed, seeks out a country to serve and honor and cleave to, in weal or in woe—when he heaves up the anchor of his heart from its old moorings, and lays at the feet of the mistress of his choice, his new country, all the hopes of his ripe manhood, he establishes by such devotion a claim to consideration, not second even to that of the children of the soil. (Cheers.) He is their brother delivered by new birth from the dark-wombed Atlantic ship that ushers him into existence in the new world—he stands by his own election among the children of the household, and narrow and most unwise is that species of public spirit, which in the perverted name of patriotism, would refuse him all he asks—"a fair field and no favor."

The following is the peroration of the gentleman's address:

"All we have to do, is, each for himself, to keep down dissensions which can only weaken, impoverish, and keep back the country; each for himself do all he can to increase its wealth, its strength, and its reputation; each for himself, you and you, gentlemen, and all of us, to welcome every talent, to hail every promise, to cherish every gem of art, to foster every gleam of authorship, to honor every acquirement and every natural gift, to lift ourselves to the level of our destines, to rise above all low limitations and narrow circumscriptions, to cultivate that true catholicity of spirit which embraces all creeds, all classes and all races, in order to make of our boundless Province, so rich in known and unknown resources, a great new Northern nation." (Long and contined cheers, amid which the hon. gentleman retired.)

With those magnificent sentiments resting on our minds, like the memory of some glorious oratorio, or the remembrance of some sparkling spring in the arid desert to the Eastern traveller, it is necessary for any well-wisher to our country to look back for only a few short days in the Parliamentary career of the junior member for Montreal. A few days ago, it will be remembered that Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, introduced a Bill to augment the power of Separate Schools in Canada West, and which was conscientiously opposed from its first inception by the member for the South Riding of Lanark, on which he was attacked by Mr. McGee, and who misjudgingly made an indiscriminate onslaught on Western Conservatives and Reformers. Why was Mr. McGee so ready "spurred and booted for the fray" on the second reading of that dangerous bill, unless it was an involuntary peeping out of those prejudices of religion, burnt into his very soul in early life. This exponent of liberality, (spurious I am inclined to think) was anxious to show himself the champion of that church which has done more to perpetuate bigotry in Canada, than all the other sects put together. Mr. McGee on that instance showed his true character of an unyielding, uncompromising son of the Roman Catholic Church, which, since the advent of Mr. Cartier to power, has been hydra-headed in its demands on the Government. The sentiments of patriotism, and doing away with the small and wretched limitations of nationality, are ever to be admired; but why pick the festival of the Protestant and Benevolent Society to fling them abroad to the public? Why not choose St. Patrick's Festival to impress on the minds of his impulsive Celtic countrymen of his own faith, the necessity of doing away with those yearly exhibitions of religious nationality, and which do more to keep alive an embittered spirit than anything else I know of, and again why, I will ask, further the aims of those national individuals who have been endeavoring for years past to initiate a system of massing the different nationalities of our emigrants in sections. The proof of this is in the neighborhood. It is well known that the initiative attempts to settle the free grants of the Opeongo road was wholly Roman Catholic Irish—but it partially failed; though to show how promising and liberal it was at first, foreigners of another stripe of religion were kept carefully out.

If our country is to become, in the nervous language of the eloquent advocate of Emigration, a great "new Northern nation" without those lines of national demarcation, it is not to be made so by peculiar attention being paid by the Government Emigrant Agents to the Roman Catholic portions of Ireland. A mixed population has ever been the most enterprising and successful, and countries which have a mixture of German, Scotch, Irish and English, are at this present moment the most energetic and prosperous in Canada. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would observe that Mr. McGee has evidently commenced at the wrong end, and he ought to attempt to rid himself of his bigotry, ere he, with all the suavity of a veteran statesman, dictates to others.

CANADIAN.

Renfrew, May 17th, 1862.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—It has long been apparent to the public that the Tavern and Shop license law is an absurdity, and inoperative in a great degree, which was thoroughly exemplified in the Village of Renfrew on Saturday last. From the excited appearance of several of our best known villagers, I instantly arrived at the conclusion that something of more import than usual was about to take place at the Town Hall, towards which the fathers of the people and Justices shallow of the hamlet were seen with grave and thoughtful steps wending their way, accompanied by a crowd of those known to be liquor venders. After being seated duly in the Hall of Justice, I found out that no less than 8 Inn, Shop and Saloon-keepers were summoned before a bench of Magistrates for contravention of the license law, and it was amusing to listen to the smothered exclamations of the defendants. The idea of an 'Informer' has always been abhorrent to the Irish mind and a good many of the accused belonged to the Emerald Isle, and anxious efforts were made to discover the person who had given information to the Inspector,—Mr. Alexander Jamieson. The following cases were called on:—Orange Wright, Hotel-keeper, but against whom, very much to the surprise of the assemblage, the Council could not produce proof. The following convictions took: Resant Thifeaudeaw, Innkeeper; P. K. Kelly, Innkeeper; Charles Hughes, Shop; Joseph Grarelle, Saloon; John McLean, Shop; Wm. Halpenny, Shop.

In the above there are two cases considered by the public to be hard. The Houses of Entertainment respectively owned by Mr. O. Wright and P. Kelly, have been long known to the public as standard stopping places, in fact among the best known and most frequented on the route between the "Front" and the Ottawa River, and after making vast improvements on their establishments, the absurd license law steps in and puts a damper on an expected return for their investments, for it is well known that the great bulk of their support is derived from teamsters travelling in winter, and whom, leaving the sale of liquor out, would be a very unprofitable patronage. But not in Renfrew alone, but in every other Village in the country, the unrestricted sale of spirits has increased since the present law came into operation. In the Village of Pembroke the unlicensed sale of liquors is incredible, and any law cases which are brought before the stipendary magistrate,—Mr. Johnson, are traceable to this cause. A thorough change is required in this branch of our public affairs.

The magistrates court in Renfrew, consisted of Justices Thomson, Smith, Bellaby, Airth, and Jamieson, and the proceedings were conducted with great decorum, although some of the witnesses appeared to be tough cases in giving evidence.

I see by the Pembroke paper that the Warden has offered for sale $20,000 debentures. It is imagined that some difficulty will be experienced in disposing of them as Municipal financial operations in this Province are not in the best odour at the present time, and the absurdly expensive buildings which are planned for the County of Renfrew, is alarming the people. I am afraid that the Pembroke people, with all their smartness, have overshot their mark this time, and they will experience extreme difficulty in bringing everything into shipshape. In the same paper I observe that some one of the many who scribbles for that paper *brays* most anxiously about the petition from the Township of McNab praying to be attached to the county of Lanark, and the donkey who has composed the queer article, in one place, has the following *strange* sentence:—

"In a few years the county of Renfrew will be divided; when we have no doubt the *Township of McNab will be the new County Town.*"

Well done, oh thou Solon, thou glimmering star in the musky horizon of Pembroke—in the plentitude of thy far-seeing generosity thou hast at least given scope enough for the *new County Town*, and, oh thou benighted donkey, you wish the township just to assist to build the public buildings in Pembroke, and as soon as that is done, it is at liberty to build another for the lower part of the county; oh thou municipal fumbler and political quack! In the wretched drivel this Balaam's quadruped charges Mr. French with keeping back the memorial of the County Council, and also appears to threaten that gentleman. I trust that Mr. French will give the miserable scribbler a hoist, or an introduction to Dr. Workman's paternal care.

Yours, RANDOM.

Renfrew, May 12th, 1862.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—Believing that you are a warm friend of Education, I make bold to request you to give the following an insertion in your valuable paper:—

The quarterly examination of the pupils of S. S. No. 3, Pembroke, took place upon Friday, the 9th instant. Before proceeding to give a description of the examination, I may state that some four or five of the pupils who were trained in this school have left and taken upon them the "delightful task of rearing the tender thought and of teaching the young idea how to shoot," with credit to themselves, as well as the school which they have left. Owing to the hurried season there were not as many of the parents present as the improved state of the school deserves. I was very glad to see that this school still retains its good character, under the able management of Master H. R. McCormick, who is an excellent penman—a fact which is fully developed in the proficiency of the pupils in that delightful art. In Arithmetic they showed that they understood what they have been learning, and were not drilled superficially for some days previous, as it is sometimes the case, in order that they may show off at the examination. In Grammar, also, they acquitted themselves well, but in Geography, the writer thought, they excelled. Oh, what a debt we Canadians owe to our chief Superintendent for our present system of education—the opinion of a few bigots to the contrary notwithstanding. There was nothing I admired more than the exercise of the boys—I know not what to call it—it is very like military discipline. It would be too tedious to describe it, suffice it to say, that it was gone through with wonderful precission. If the little urchins knew that they looked so like soldiers, they would feel large. Why cannot this be adopted in all our Schools? Wishing you and your paper prosperity I remain, Mr. Editor, your obliged servant, C.

Pembroke, 12th May, 1862.

AN ENGRAVING MACHINE.—A machine has been invented by a practical steel engraver, which promises to revolutionise the arts of metal engraving and cameo cutting. We have seen some of the results produced by this extraordinary specimen of mechanical ingenuity, and they are positively astonishing. The most elaborate medals of the celebrated engraver, Andrien, struck during the Consulate and Empire of Napoleon I., have been copied by the new process with faultless precision, and in an incredibly short space of time. We have no hesitation in saying that the days of hand steel engraving are numbered, and that the occupation of cameo cutters by the ordinary process will soon be gone. The engraving machine is likely to become, indeed, to the present art of engraving on steel, stone, or any other hard material, what the sewing machine is to needlework and embroidery.

WHAT RUM DOES FOR A CITY.—The Mayor of Portland—the very place where the Maine Law had its birth—says in his annual message that the arrests of the past year caused directly or indirectly by rum were 1770 and those not traceable to liquor were 195. Read them over! Rum 1770, all other crimes 195. Repeat them again, for they should never be forgotton—1770, rum; 195, all other crimes. The poet talks about sermons in stones; since the boiling globe cooled down from a liquid state there has not been a more instructive sermon from stones or flesh than in the above figures.—*Newburyport News.*

BROMLY COUNCIL.

Douglas Public Hall, 14th April, 1862.

Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of the Township of Bromley met in the Douglas Public Hall this 14th day of April, 1862.

Present the Reeve and Messrs. McEachan Gorman and Smith, Councillors.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the Clerk being absent Mr. Thomas Boland be requested to act as Clerk pro tem.

The committee appointed to draft By-laws &c., having handed in their report, Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman and resolved, The said report respecting the By-law regulating and defining the duties of Inspectors, and the terms and conditions upon which Shop and Tavern Licenses shall be granted, &c., be received and adopted.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties &c., be now brought up and read a first time.

The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

The By-law was read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a third time and passed.

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

Mr. McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, and resolved, That the By-law for regulating Shop and Tavern licenses, prepared by a committee of this Council be now brought up and read a first time.

The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time, and that the first blank thereof be filled with the words Twenty Dollars, and the second with the words One Dollar, and the third with the words Twenty-five Dollars, and the fourth with the words One Dollar.

The By-law was read a second time and the blanks filled up as resolved.

Mr. McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That this Council having ascertained upon good authority that Michael Reynolds and Joseph Donagan have been erroneously assessed for part of their property in School Section No. 3, amounting to seven shillings and five pence each, for which amount they do receive an order on the Treasurer of this municipality for the said amount, which it appears they have paid to the Collector.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That whereas Alexander Hamilton has been overcharged in the Collector's Roll the sum of six shillings and three pence, that a reduction to that amount be made on his taxes, that the Collector be and is hereby instructed to make that abatement and that a copy of this resolution or a minute thereof shall be his authority for so doing.

Mr. McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the following gentlemen, appointed Road Commissioners for the expenditure of the Land Improvement Fund, apportioned to this Municipality for 1859, do now receive orders on the Treasurer of this Municipality for the following sums, viz: William D. McLeod for £3 15s., Patrick Culligan for £2 10, R. Carswell for £2 10., Hugh Helforty for £1 5s., Timothy Sheady for £4, and John Mulligan for £5 10; the above respective sums to be paid so soon as the said funds will come to hand.

Mr. McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That this Council do now adjourn, and meet in this place tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, a. m.

Douglas, 15th April, 1862.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council reassembled; present the Reeve and Messrs. McEachan, Smith and Gorman, Councillors.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, The By-law appointing Overseers of Highways in this municipality for the current year be now received and read a first time.

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

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, and resolved that the By-law now read be read a second time. The By-law was read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gormon, that the By-law now read be read a third time and passed. The By-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEachan, and resolved, That the prayer of the petition of John McAllister and others, be granted, and that the Road Surveyor, Mr. Andrew Bell, be and he is hereby authorized and required to lay out said road forty-two feet wide, (the original breadth of the old road now to be altered,) upon the side-line between lots Nos. 5 and 4 in the 9th con. to the blank con. line in the rear of the said lots, and from thence to intersect the present travelled road some where upon the east half of lot No. 4 in the 10th con. of Bromly, and give in the bearings and description of the same at an early day, for the purpose of advertising the same as the law directs, and the said Clerk is hereby required to advertise the same as the law directs in the "Carleton Place Herald" that a By-law will be introduced and passed at the next meeting of this Council in the Town Hall in the Village of Osceola, upon the 30th day of May next, and authorising the Statute Labor of this section to be expended thereon during the present year, and that this resolution be duly signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the Clerk and filed in his office, and a copy or minute thereof given to the Road Surveyor for his instruction.

Mr. McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the County Treasurer be written to by the Clerk of this Council, informing him that Mr. Thomas Castello has always settled with the Collector of this Township against him for the North half of lot No. 9 in the 10th con. since the year '54, the mistake having occurred in it not being kept properly defined in the Assessment Roll, and that the County Treasurer will be pleased to erase the amount standing against the said Thomas Castello in his book.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. McEachan, and resolved, That the Reeve be and he is hereby instructed to prosecute according to law the contractors and his sureties for the nonperformance of his contract to build a bridge across Snake river and meadow that leads from the district line to lot No. 12 in the 7th con., the work being already paid for.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the Clerk or the issuer of licenses be and he is hereby instructed to reduce any store license taken out for this year to the sum or fee provided in the By-law last passed, and return the balance to the parties, provided they are not otherwise indebted to the municipality and in such cases the balance may be placed to their credit.

Mr. McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved that this Council do now adjourn for one hour.

Pursuant to adjourrment the Council reassembled; present the Reeve and Messrs. Smith, McEachan and Gorman, Councillors.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That Mr. James Moffatt, of the Pembroke "Observer", be informed by the Reeve that owing to the indisposition of the Clerk his account cannot be examined at present, but that it will receive the attention of this Council at their next meeting, on the 30th of May ensuing.

Mr. McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the petition of Wm. Groves, signed by 30 electors in this municipality, praying that a license be granted him for keeping a public inn in the town of Douglas, be received upon condition of his complying with the provisions of the By-laws of this municipality relative to the same.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the Collector be instructed not to enforce payment of Henry Powers' taxes for the past year; together with Antonie Henry's taxes for the past year—having been retained by Council when settled with for his contract at the January session of this Council this year.

Mr, McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That this Council shall not recognise or acknowledge any farther improvement done on the side line between lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the 4th con. of Bromly, otherwise their Statute Labour, until such time as the present liabilities of this Council relative to the said line of road be fully liquidated, according to the arrangement entered into by this Council.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, and resolved, That the By-law appointing Fence Viewers in this municipality be now received and read a first time. The By-law was received and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, sec'd by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time. The By-law was read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a third time and passed. The By-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. McEachan moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, That whereas Mr. Robert McNab is about to leave this place for British Columbia, carrying with him the good wishes of every person having the pleasure of his acquaintance, be it Resolved,

That this Council has much pleasure in granting him a testimonial of character, signed by the Reeve and sealed with the corporate seal of this municipality.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That this Council do now adjourn and meet again in the Township Hall, in the Village of Osceola, on the 29th day of May next at 12 o'clock noon, as a Court of Revision, for the purpose of revising the Assessment Roll for the current year.

GEORGE BROWN,
TOWNSHIP CLERK.

AFFAIRS AT QUEBEC.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION IN THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Quebec, May 12.

Public Printing and Stationery.

There were some precious revelations in the Committee of Public Accounts this morning. On page 67 of the Public accounts for 1861, you will see an entry as follows:—"S. B. Foote, for stationery, printing, &c., $11,567.38." The Committee having thought it desirable to have the particulars of this sum, a gentleman from the Crown Land Department, was in attendance with the accounts in detail, as furnished by Mr. Foote, and paid by the department. There were four or five different accounts in all footing up as above, or nearly so. I believe there was a deficiency of $144, or some trifle of that kind. The chairman of the committee read over the items of which a couple of these accounts are composed, and certainly the charges are most outrageous. I subjoin a few examples. For 100 swan quills, twelve dollars were charged; for a dozen of pen-holders, twelve dollars also; for half-a-dozen steel-pen holders, just one dollar; six gross of steel-pens, pencils, &c., cost just twenty-four dollars; one half dozen paper clasps cost six dollars, or one dollar each; six portfolios cost eighteen dollars, or three each; three bottles of mucilage cost three dollars, while a quart of mucilage no less a sum than twelve dollars! Penknives cost three, three-and-a-half and four dollars each; two packs of blank cards are set down at one dollar and twenty-five cents! A French and English dictionary is put down at twenty-five dollars! Vesper matches cost three dollars per box; note paper is repeatedly charged at four dollars per ream! Foolscap varies from ten to twelve dollars; foolscap envelopes, per 1000, cost generally fifteen dollars! In one case they are set down at sixteen dollars and in another 250 of them cost five dollas but usually the price is only fifteen dollars!

Bad as the stationary extortion, I am not sure but that in connection with the printing is worse. For 5,000 "notices to settlers," printed on foolscap sheet, in English, the nice little sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars is charged! For 2,500 of the same, in French half that sum, eighty seven-dollars and fifty cents is asked! Within one single week, from the 17 to the 23rd of January, 1861, there are charged various items of printing notices, forms &c., of foolscap size or less, which in the total amounts to no less than ninety-six thousand and some odd hundreds of copies, and costing the Province two thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars! Besides the suspiciously large number of these notices, &c., ordered in so short a time, we have the other fact of the enormous price charged. Why should notices printed on a single sheet of paper be charged at the rato of $30 per thousand? Is that not about three prices? In several cases, the number of a single notice issued was 10,000; in others 5,000,2,500, &c. Besides printing notices enough for several years, Mr. Foote seems to have been allowed three prices for the work. But we have other items just as grand as these. For example, 1,800 copies letters, 3 forms of 600 each, cost just ($70) seventy dollars, or nearly four dollars per hundred! Again, 1,000 forms Crown Lands sales, sheet foolscap, to pattern, headed faint-lined, and red-ruled, cost thirty-five dollars! Four "indices—ordnances—double," cost as follows: 2 of 4 quires cost $10; and two of 1 quire, $8—in all eighteen dollars! But why recount these small items beside the big ones? I have given you quite enough for a sample, of the way in which the nice sum of $11,567 38 is made up. I do not say that I do not think I have. There are others behind quite as bad if not even worse.

There appeared to be among the members of the committee but one feeling respecting those scandelous over-charges. The indignation was not confined either to one party or the other. I trust that the matter will not end in indignation. The money already paid cannot be got back again. That is clear enough. There may be something done, however to put a stop to this scandelous jobbery. The administration have their partizan majority in the House, so that there is no danger that the Minister of the Crown who has permitted this wholesale chiselling, will be punished for his conduct. There is no chance of that. But at least, something may be done to stop the waste upon printing and stationery. It may be urged upon members of the committee that ministerial organs are necessary—that party papers are needed to sustain and defend them—and that if the people will not sustain and defend them, other means must be found to do it. It may be even argued that the Ministerial journals are in the hands of unscrupulous men, who will conduct them upon the stand-and-deliver principle. These men, it may be said, must either be allowed to plunder or expect to desert. While I have no doubt that such considerations as these have influenced the heads of departments, in yielding to accept any quantities and any prices that the *Chronicle* people might insist upon, I do believe that there is too much independence in the public accounts committee to allow any such considerations to have weight there. I have no doubt that there will be a searching inquiry in this and others, (for the *Chronicle* is not the only sinner though perhaps the greatest,) and that we shall have such a report from them as will tend to put a stop to the plunder and waste. It is a point which has to some extent escaped public attention, but it is one which I am satisfied involves the secret of quite an item in the "chronicle deficiency."

I have said that the item of $11,567 38, does not stand alone. It forms one item in the Crown Lands printing expenses, and the largest one. There are others, however, quite worthy of attention. Witness the following: Derbishire and Desbarats, $7,220 01; A Cote, $2,775 75; Thompson & Co., $2,126 75; J. Lovell, $1,081 97; Derbishire and Desbarats, $696 87; sundry persons, subscription and advertising, $1,487 07. Besides these are numerous smaller items. The whole cost for that single department for printing and stationery must reach the heavy sum of $30,000! in the other departments, too, the printing plunder forms a very heavy item in the annually increasing expenses. A check is most urgently necessary. It is just one of first points at which the much talked of retrenchments should begin. If the plundering in this connection is allowed to go on uncheeked, it is idle for members to pretend to be in favor of economy. If they do not cut down this extravagance, there will be faint hope of their cutting down anything. As I have said, however, I believe the Committee of Public Accounts to be above party feeling in this business. I believe they will do their duty regardless of party feelings and regardless of the clamours and the claims of a subsidised party press. It is the interest of respectable men, aye, and of self-sustaining newspapers on the Ministerial side, that full justice should be done in this connection. Nothing tends more to bring a political party into disrepute than such jobbery. Nothing tends more to disgrace the Ministerial press than the gross jobbery by which certain portions of it are sustained. The Interest, therefore, of all save the jobbers themselves, is that this great system of fraud should be exposed and stopped. Experience teaches us that it is not best to be too sanguine in such matters; but I do think there is in this particular a prospect of some reform this session.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

New York May 15.—A Fortress Monroe letter of the 13th says:—The deserters who are constantly coming in agree in their statements that the evacuation of Richmond is rapidly progressing, and that the effort of the retreating rebels is merely to hold back General McClellan so as to obtain time to move their stores.—They state that the destruction of the city by fire is threatened, and that it will require the utmost efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent it. That the evacuation is now progressing there is no manner of doubt, and the Government archives are being carried south.

The New York *Post* says advices per "Chabawa" state that Gen. Hunter had issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his department He was organizing a negro brigade, and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands to the use of arms.

Chicago, May 15.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Cairo by the City of Memphis from Pittsburg Landing, says:—We learn that on Monday, two rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee attempted to desert their cause and come over en masse to the Federal army. The enemy held them in check and a munity ensued. A strong force from our advance lines was sent over to interfere, and in a short time returned with about sixty prisoners mostly from the ranks of deserting regiments. They give a doleful account of affairs in Beauregard's army; they confirm the previous statements that the troops from the Border States are anxious to return to their allegiance. They say their is plenty of subsistance at Corinth.

LEGAL REFORM.—HOW TO SERVE A WRIT.—A few mornings since, a young lady elegantly dressed, called at the house of a gentleman residing within five miles of Brentwood, Liverpool, and requested to see him on particular business. The gentleman, who had not yet risen from his slumbers, dressed himself with all speed compatible with a due regard to personal appearance, and then descended to receive his fair visitor. Some commonplace courtesies were exchanged; but the gentleman was unable to dive into the motive for so "unexpected an honor," until the lady produced a letter, which, she said, a friend had requested her to deliver into his own hands, but which, on opening it, he found to contain a *copy of a writ* for a large amount! The lady, having performed her mission, smiled, courtseyed, and withdrew, leaving the gentleman in a storm of rage and surprise at the trap into which he had so unwillingly fallen.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Gray, eldest son of W. L. Gray, Esq., J. P. Allumette Island, while working about the saw mill of Messrs. McDonell and De Percieveux, Culbute, on the 26th ult., was wounded in the knee by a two-inch framing chisel, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday, the 6th inst. Medical aid was procured, but all human skill proved unavailing to arrest the progress of the inflamation. At the early age of twenty four years, in the prime of youth, with bright prospects, this young man has been called away from a large circle of friends who deeply mourn their loss, for he was highly and deservedly respected by all his acquaintances, and his death has caused a void amongst his many friends that will not soon be filled up. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Com.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Souverein was accidentally shot on Sunday afternoon last, at Cote St. Paul, by another young man named John Truax. Truax was loading a rifle, and had put in the ball before the powder; he afterwards put in powder by the nipple, filling a percussion cap with it, placing it on the nipple, and striking the cap with his hand to shake the powder into the chamber. While doing this the cap exploded, and Souverein, who was sitting on a chair near him, was shot in the left side, the ball severing the aorta, and producing instant death. Souverein was 19 years of age, and the unfortunate homicide 18. An inquest was held by Coroner Jones yesterday, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

The Policy of the confederate government appeared to be to concentrate troops at Richmond, and that Richmond will be held to the very last moment. All insist that a desperate resistance will be made at Richmond, if no where else. Gold and silver are welcomed by all classes of the population—many of whom have not seen either for two months. Elizabeth River, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, is of a deep coffee color on account of the tobacco which has been thrown into it in large quantities.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, May 16th, 1862.

FLOUR.—Pollards $2.50 to $3; Middlings about $3.50. Fine, $4 to $4.30; Superfine No. 2, $4.40; Superfine, $4.45 so $4,50; Fancy $5 00 to $5.10; Extra, $5.30; Superior Extra, $5.60 to $6. Bag Flour, $2.45 to $2.55, per 112 lbs.

Sales of No. 1 within range. Other qualities nominal.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.,—$3.80 to $4. Nominal.

Wheat.—There are transactions in U. C. Spring wheat at $1, in car-loads, and $1.02 and $1.02½ in cargoes. A cargo of Chicago No. 1, brought $1,05, and a cargo of White Winter $1.17½.

Peas.—Latest sales at 70c. to 72½c. per 66 lbs.

Ashes.—Both sorts $6.80.

Pork.—Mess, $13; Prime Mess, $10 to $11; Prime, $10 to $10.50.

Butter continues to meet with ready purchasers; good medium qualities from 11c. to 13.; Fine Dairy, at 14c. to 16c.

Eggs are very plentiful at 9c.

Lard.—Fair demand at 7½c. to 8½c.

Tallow.—8c. to 8½c. for fine qualities.

Freights.—Liverpool and Glasgow, 3s. for flour, and 6s. 9d. to 7s. for grain.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
270 St. Paul Street.

(Successors in the Produce Business to John Dougall,)

BIRTH.

At Mitchel, C. W., on the 20th of April, Mrs. Thomas Muir, of a daughter.

In Ottawa on the 11th inst., Mrs. William Bell, of a son.

In Ramsay, on Sunday, the 4th instant, Mrs. Robert Yule, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Presbyterian Manse, Walkerton, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. R. C. Moffat, Mr. Robert Young, of Southampton, to Isabel, daughter of the late Mr. Geo. Hislop, Farmer Ancrum, and sister to the late W. L. Hislop, Brant.

DIED.

On Monday, 19th instant, Kezia Anne, daughter of Mr. James Leech, Beckwith; aged 2 years.

On the morning of the 13th inst., at the residence of the Rev. E. Morris, Franktown, in the County of Lanark, Mrs. P. Bogert, aged 95 years, widow of the late Henry Bogert, Esq., Formerly of Lyn.

At Admaston, on the 30th April, Mary Brown, daughter of Robert Brown, Sen., and wife of Wm. Campbell, leaving two sons and a daughter. She was born in Ramsay, 28th May, 1835; aged 27 years.

She has gone to her rest in the mansions above, to sing with the redeemed of the Lord. She is far happier than those who are left behind to mourn her early departure; but we will rather rejoice that she has so soon left this world of sin and care, for a place near her Saviour's Throne; where we hope soon to join her, and sing with her the praises of the Lamb of God, who took upon himself the sins of all believers, is the earnest prayer of her father, mother, husband, and brothers.

The production of crinoline is going on at a flourishing rate in Sheffield. One firm alone sends out no less than 20 tons weekly of the delicate material whilst, the total weekly "make" of the cutlery capital amounts to no less than 150 tons. This rate of manufacture has been maintained throughout the whole of the past winter, and promises to increase as the summer advances. Already enough of crinoline has been manufactured at Sheffield to encircle the globe again and again.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important results expected!!!

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public and his customers in general of far more important results to them, that is, that he has at a great expence repaired the well known Wolverine Mills, put them in efficient working order, and now expects a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

Also that he wants 200,000 lbs. of good clean wool and 30,000 sheep pelts, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid or a superior article in Cloth's given in exchange. A large variety of Cloth's of various descriptions constantly kept on hand to suit the wants of Customers.

WILLIAM PAISLEY.

Carleton Place, 20th May, 1862. 3f.

To Agriculturists, &c.

FOR Sale at the Perth Seed Store:—

Long Red, Red Globe, and