trade of thirteen millions, and two thousand five hundred miles of railway. To this means of transit the intercolonial railroads,

hearts of the Nova Scotians by the not un-

jected line was completed the products of the great West would find an outlet in their chief port; and Mr. Cole the Cole in their reasonable expectation that when this pro-

and fertile, and a policy so wise, "it would," as Mr. Brown justly remarked, "be something to be the citizen of such a State," and

CONTEMPT FOR LABOUR.

There is a class in the Southern States

which considers labour only suitable for

pathize. They do not sympathize with the

slaves, nor with the poor whites, the only

cratic slaveholders. Now, it is ever to be

sion to sit with a Northern man at table in

the New York hotels, has, as we have heard

from colored waiters, been as distinctly

marked as if the Northern men had been of

has found a place in history.

by the force of an irresistible necessitible added. Mr. MeDonald gladder

My Home is My All. Like a thing of the desert, alone in its glee. I make a small home seem as empire to

its nest, My home is my all, and the centre of rest. a stride.

Let the restless go rolling away with the I look on life's pleasures as folly at best.

And, like sunset, feel calm when I'm go. ing to rest. I sit by the fire in the dark winter's night,

While the cat cleans her face with

foot, in delight, And the winds, all a cold, with loud clatter and din, Shake the windows like

Making houses of cards, or a coach of a

mer eves. And rub the perfume from the black currant leaves Which like the geranium when touched

leave a smell That lad's love and briar can hardly excel. I watch the plants grow all begemmed with the showers. That glitter like pearls in a sunshiny hour

And hear the pert robin just whistle a To cheer the lone hedger when labour is done.

Joys come like the grass springing there. Without the mere toil of attention or care: They come of themselves like a star of the

passes by.
Oh, the out of door blessings of leisure to

Health, riches, and joy !-it includes them all three; I gather home comforts where cares never

Like manna, the heavens rain down with the dew.

The adherents of General McClellan are styled, in the slang of the day, "little Mac-kerels." The Gen. himself is "little Mac." New York, October 13 .- A vessel arrived here reports speaking, on Thursday last, the gunboat Mobile in chase of the pirate

It is reported that gold has been discovered at Portneuf (en haut.) Mr. McLean, of St. Roch's, a man of enterprise, has set out on a prospecting expedition to the locality. The Hamilton Spectator estimates that

the population of that city at present is 27,-033. The number of rate-payers on the roll has increase 3.941 in 1861 to 5.579 in

A young traveller has just been engulfed in a crevice at Mount Blanc. He was walking along and suddenly sank through the snow to a depth of ninety feet. His body was not recovered.

A poor man in Troy lately loss a child by drowning, whereupon he grieved himself to death. His wife, from the same cause, soon on the idea that as far as economical and after followed him to the grave. Five chil dren are thus left to the care of a world, whose mercy is not remarkably tender.

A sugar box shook machine in the St. Lawrence Mills, Repentigny, Canada East, manned by Yankee workmen, made during the week ending the 22nd of October, 3,750 shooks :- an average of 625 per day. The largest number made in one day was 700.

FIRE AT DRUMBO.—Drumbo, Oct. 13. by Mr. Thomas Transon, were set on fire on Saturday morning. Mr. Henry Muma has been arrested upon suspicion on the information of Mr. Ellis.

Schenectady boasts a novelty in journal-1sm. It is a daily paper with two editors, one republican, and the other democratic,

produced and he was taken home. He had scarcely reached it ere he breathed on the body to day by the Coroner MeIntesh, and a very supering the soll in the soll in

SPEECHES BY MR. GLADSTONE. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been visiting Lancashire, and has spoken at several public entertainments. EMGLAND'S GREATNESS .- HER COLONIAL

POLICY. The following is an extract from Mi Let Ambition stretch over the world at Gladstone's speech at Liverpool, on the 12th

instant :-What nation in any part of the world has had relations such as we have had in every corner of the globe? What nation has had its factories, its interests, its ships, its com-merce in every part of the habitable world? What nation has ever governed, as we govern, distant millions many times outnum-bering ourselves? What nation has claimed, as we claim, to bear the sway in the name of Queen Victoria of so large a portion of the surface of the earth? What nation has made itself responsible, as we have made ourselves responsible, for the welfare of forty or forty-five separate States, in every

of forty or forty-five separate States, in every product the world, which we know by the name of our colonies; and what nation has at the same time had the care of all those direct interests and relations, been charged with the same responsibility in the exercise of its moral influence abroad, in the example it is called upon to set, in the sympathy it must feel with the cause of right and justice and constitutional freedom, wherever that cause is at issue throughout any portion of the world? I am not one of those who could of the splendour of the sun of England's prosperity. I hope, on the contrary, it may ever continue, and that the honor of the country may continually grow; but at the same time I do not scruple to say that I do witness with the utmost satisfaction the the part of the people of England, whose sentiments in the long run govern the course of policy of the Government, the growth of the tone and temper which recognizes those great facts of our enormous, nay, even our over-extended responsibilities. It is not very long since, not in this country alone, but in every country of the civilized world, there prevailed what I may call a lust of territorial aggrandizement, and a notion had gone abroad, connected, no doubt, in great

part, with false economical theories, that the happiness and the greatness of a people are to be continually augmented by obtaining constant accessions to their extent of territorial sway. I hope the time has come when the people of England have thoroughly It is satisfactory to be assured that, at they have arrived at a solid and mature conatest advices from the British West Indies, viction that a nation may have too much territory as well as too little even. Howevbut you have at least reached the point at which all lust of extended territory has been sincerely and permanently foresworn. (Hear, What we now have to do is, I think, to cultivate what Providence has given us, but not to seek any addition to the sphere of our labours, still further to overtax those human powers which are already charged beyond their true faculty for the satisfactory beyond their true faculty for the satisfactory discharge of their responsibility. (Hear.) I think we may trace in other ways the progress of a true and just political philosophy, the philosophy of practical politics. On the part of the people of this sountry a great change has taken place in the mind of England within the last three generations with regard to the government of our colonies. A century ago the idea on which our colonial relations were based was narrow and selfish. In one respect, indeed, the administration of the old American provinces was conduct-

on the idea that, as far as economical and commercial matters were concerned, the interests of the colonies were to be made subservient to those of the mother country, and that the channels of their trade and their industrial exertions were to be forced in a direction different from that which nature might point out, in order to make them tributary to the greatness of the mother land. We have fully and entirely awakened An actress at one of the largest Paris from any such dream. We have given to theatres is about to bring an action against the colonies practical freedom. I am not a minor actress for imitating both her gesprepared to say that we have not something tures and voice. Should the decision of the so rectify on the other side of the account. so rectify on the other side of the account. court prove favorable to the outraged artiste, (Hear, hear,) We observe a disposition on the part of some colonies calling themselves our own to set up against the industry and The barn and dwelling belonging to Mr. H. productions of England the mischiefs and obscribes, a mile and a half from here, occupied structions of an exploded protective system. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the government of these dependencies in general, there is not much to be done. Slowly, perhaps, and cautiously, but firmly and resolutely we may find it needful to rectify the distribution of burdens and benefits, in order to place the people of England not in the posi-tion of ascendancy and superiority, which who each have a page of every day's paper. The second page is for McClellan and the they have in good faith surrendered, but in that position of justice and equality to third for Lincoln, and spirited controversies are constantly going on within the limits of a single sheet.

According to a report made to the Italian of the calibre and authority of Mr. Cartier, the Attorney-General of Canada men of British North America have conceived the grand idea of a federation. They which they have an indisputable claim. [Hear, hear.] Our duty is to get rid as far as may be of interference with the affairs of our fellow-subjects abroad, to afford them of the calibre and authority of Mr. Cartier, the Attorney-General of Canada men of British North America have conceived the grand idea of a federation. They wish to build up a nation; but they also wish—and this is the true imperial justafication of their scheme—to have this nation still our fellow-subjects abroad, to afford them linked by the closest ties to Great Britain.

Opinions of the English Press.

INCEPTION OF A "GREAT BRITISH to lighten it is to call up nour colonies themselves to take measures at their own defence, timber of the value of three millions sterling AMERICAN NATION."

(From the London News, Oct. 12.) Monday last, the 10th of October, is likey to prove an important date in the history of British North America. It was the day which the Governor General of Canada, acting under the authority of the Imperial Government, had appointed for a formal conference at Quebec of the Governments o Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundlend and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of considering and agreeing upon a complete scheme for embracing all those Provinces in a federal union.

* * * It is proposed then, to organ ze the confederation at first in three sections, of which Upper Canada will form one Lower Canada another, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland united a third. This reason

of those provinces. The scheme of confed eration will admit of the subsequent accession of the Northwest territory, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, but the work immediately in hand is the federal union of the Provinces we have enumerated. It was felt by the delegates at Charlottetown that it would be a matter of the first importance so to mark out and separate in the constituthe world? I am not one of those who could look forward with satisfaction to the waning tion of the confederation the respective spheres of the local and general governments and so to define the attributes of each as to preclude all such grounds of dispute as have vexed the great neighbouring Republic, under the name of State rights. It is proposed that the Federal Government shall congradual growth of opinion and sentiment on sist of the representative of the British crown and an Upper and a Lower Legisla-tive House. The Lower House would be constituted on the principle of popular representation, according to numbers; but in the Upper House the several "sections" would meet as members of the confederation on a footing of equality. The mode of electing the members of the Upper House naturally offers many points for differences of opinion. Some desire to see its members chosen for a term of years by the people; others would vest the appointment in the local legislatures, and others again think that it would be an advantage if some of the members were ap-pointed under the authority of the crown. t is needless to say that the advisers of the Queen's representative would be under the permanent necessity of securing a majority in the popular branch of the legislature.— The federal authority would have the supreme control of all affairs common to the er, if you have too much territory you have country, such as currency, general taxation, over the preliminaries of this important busand criminal law. It would, of course, iness had been entrusted, have held a highly provide for the military and naval defence of the country, public works, and the postal service. Happily the finances of the various provinces offer no insurmountable obstacle to the assumption of all their liabilities and assets by the federal government, inasmuch as the debts and annual burdens now borns by the people of the several provinces are pretty nearly equal, and the revenue of each is somewhat in excess of the expenditure. More difference of opinion exists as to the constitution of the local or sectional legislative assemblies. Some are for two chambers, while others prefer the simplicity of one only; some would make the local executive responsible to the legislature; others desire that the lieutenant-governor and other chief officers may be directly elected by the people. As, however, it is not absolutely necessary that the several sections, in order to bear their part in the common system, should be organized alike for local purposes, differences of opinion on these points will not seriously obstruct the formation of the general union. The first requisite in the constitution of the confederation is that the powers of government be so distributed bethat each portion of the whole shall feel that its local interests are safe in its own power. while the strength of all may be combined

to promote the general prosperity.
We see no reason to doubt that the gates now assembled at Quebec, will succeed in their great work, and having done so. they will have constituted, in the words, thrice repeated, of one of the ministers of Canada, "a great British American nation," redeemed from provinciality, rishly endowed and secure in the present, and able to look onward with confidence to the future.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 12. Seldom has there been held a more impor ant conference of statesmen than that which assembled recently at Halifax to consider the proposed federation of the British North the proposed federation of the British North American Provinces. On their delibers- Col. Grey, of Prince Edward Island, repretions depend, to a very great extent, the future of a country which possesses magnificent resources, and which contains within men of the calibre and authority of Mr. According to respect made to the Tallas Covernment, the coral fideries, which are a great resource for the poor disasses, entirely considered to the training of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the protection and shelter of the poor single control of the state of the protection and shelter of the p

assuring them that was never the odds are too heavily againt them, whenever the danger becomes serious, we pledge the British Empire to their aid.

From the London Star, Oct. 10. The important conferences which are being held in the color in British North America, and which are still far from having terminated their wighty labours, have under consideration to most momentous question which can stir to heart of a great community. They are indeavoring to weld together those scatters populations which have heretofore only bear united in their aluntry, and to lay be great West would find an outlet in their the foundation of what will one day be both a nation and an impire. Up to the present moment these colonies have been divided—divided not but by rival interests and nafrically tariffe. The time and energy of their public men have often been 'frittered and fertile, and a policy so wise, "it would," as Mr. Brown justly remarked, "be something to be the estimate of the content of th away by petty controversies, instead of being concentrated on objects worthy of the high destiny which lies before the inhabitants of a country which rivals the United States in the extent of its superficial area and the magnificence of its resources. Now all this bids fair to terminate. Adopting for their motto she principle that union is strength, the best men of each province and of all parties have combined together to establish a grand confederation of States,

which shall combine in its ample folds the maritime colonies of Nova Botia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island; the noble cities and the farreaching settlements of the two Canadas and the vast colonisable regions of the Hudson's Bay Company which stretes westward to the Rocky Mountains. Truly he scheme is a grand one, and as wise and tractical in its object as it is boldin conception. Happily, too, there is no conquest to be schieved blood to be shed; no native race to be exterminated; no Cortex required to plant his cruel bannen in the halls of some western Montezuma. The new empire has long been occupied by Anglo-Saxon communities who have carried with them the British enterprise and the laws and institutions of the and from which they have sprung, and who desire to build up a nationality which I prove a source of strength not only to nselves but to the empire at large. As now desire to build up a nationality which shall prove a source of strength not only to

satisfactory series of meetings at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The tediousness of their private deliberations has been agreeably relieved by a public banquet, given by the delegates of Nova Scotia in honor of the colleagues of the other Previnces. Whatever work John Bull, or that worthy individuals numerous progeny, may have in hand, a dinner is always deemed indispensible to its efficient performance. Whether the object be to ound a charity or to create an empire, the found a charity or to create an empire, the cloth must be spread, a sumptuous entertainment provided, and everybody's health drunk in wines of the most approved quality. Halifax is famous for its hospitality; and, if we may judge from the published reports, the worthy citizens of this prosperous Atlantic port did full-justice to its well-carned reputation. Goodly cheer and genial social intercourses are aminently relevabled to sof-This may be inferred at least from the very friendly reception accorded by the slavehol-ders to Gerrit Smith when that gentleman intercourse are eminently calculated to soften asperities if any exist, and to promote unanimity where differences of opinion may chance to prevail. But we must not attribute the cordial agreement upon the grave questions which had brought together the leading statesmen of British America to influences of a convivial character. The banquet was rather the pledge of union than its cause: The statesmen had previously talkpobbler, or any man who had raised himself by his own exertions; and the election of ed over their plans, and agreed at least in principle, if not in details. They had come to the unanimous conclusion that the great interests entrusted to their charge would be Now, what we want to draw attention to best secured by such a confederation as the leading politicians of Canada had proposed.
Dr. Tupper, the Provincial Secretary of
Nova Scotia, who presided, gracefully com-

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is the fact, that with the exception of the standing.—Carried.

Moved by A McArthur, seconded by plimented the guests of the evening, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the project which they sought to realise. Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, the Lieutenant Govern-or, and Sir James Hope, the admiral of the States. They may, indeed, use us as tools, as they did, and still do, the so called station, both by their presence and their speeches may be said to have expressed the sympathy of the Home Government. The Democratic party of the Northern States; but when all they want has been done for them, they would teel no more respect or gratitude than they would to their dogs or their slaves for obeying their behests. It is clear, then, that every sympathy for, or aid and comfort to, the Southern aristocratic class who are carrying on this war, can only be the result of that servile spirit which so long blinded and perverted the Northern States to bow down to a wealthy and assuming aristocracy, whose wealth was the unrequited toil of alaves, and whose assumptions were an insult to honest labour everywhere.

opm.t

Beckwith Council. The municipal council of Beckwith met, around to adjournment, at the Town Hall, a Tuesday the 18th day of Oct., 1864. The Reeve and all the Councillors were

Minutes of the last sitting of the ere read, approved, and signed by Town Reeve.
The following petitions were then

The following petitions were their presented and read:

By Mr. Kidd, the petition of Timothy Conboy, and others, praying for some money to relieve the wants of Mrs. A. Sanson who is aged and laid on a bed of severe sickness.

By Mr. Struthers, the petition of N. Lavallee, shewing that the raising of the central of Water streat in the village of centre of Water street, in the village of Carleton Place, has caused an overflow of surface water into his garden, and praying the council to cause a drain to be made across the said street to carry away the said

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by Mr. Struthers, That A. Stewart, jr., and A Stewart, blacksmith, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to let out and superintend the making of a drain across the mill road in the 9th consession, so as to prevent the surface water from running over the road; the cost not to exceed £2, cy.

slaves, and which believes that there ought to be in all properly constituted society a superior class, living upon the labour of others. It is with this intensely anstocratic class that all the admirers of the Seuth symcolass that all the seuth symbols that the seuth sy -Carried to let out and superintend the same, and that the cost thereof do not exceed the sum other class of Southern society, but with of \$6.—Carried.

the comparatively small number of aristo-A. Ferguson moved, seconded by A. Mc-Arthur, That the sum of \$5 be granted to remembered, that this class has as much contempt for labour in the North as in the lot No. 23, so as to enable the public to South, for the Northern mechanic, as for travel the same, and that Peter McDougall their own slaves, and that they would no and Finlay McEwen (Jock) be appointed more associate with a hard-working Yankee to lay it out properly.—Carried. than they would with a negro. Their aver-

Moved by P. Struthers, seconded by Ferguson. That the sum of \$4 be expended of read established through his land by this in repairing a bad part of the mill road on the 11th concession, near C. Monroe's, and that Alex, Stewart, merchant, and Alex. African descent, and their contumelious Stewart, blacksmith, be and they are hereby name of mudeills for Northern working men appointed commissioners to expend the same. twenty dollars be granted to repair the 5th -Carried.

Moved by Geo. Kidd, seconded by P. Struthers, That the sum of \$10 be aid out on the 3rd concession line near the

tion. They held Northern legislators in the village of Ashton and the 11th concescontempt, and made them vote as the chose, almost literally under the erack of the overseer's whip, and it was only when the Northern spirit began to rise against such connected to lay out the same.

They held Northern legislators in the village of Ashton and the 11th concession of Beckwith having become almost impassable the sum of \$10 be granted for the same place. Carried.

Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, That the sum of sixteen dollars the same place in extending the granted to be granted to be granted in extending the

Northern spirit began to rise against such intolerable assumptions that the South determined to break up the Union.

In its inception this rebellion was that of a privileged class against working men; and the election of a "rail-splitter," a man emphatically from and of the people, to be President, afforded the fitting opportunity for bringing it on. Had any man of what is called good family been elected, there would very likely have been no rebellion, or had even a statesman of standing, such as Seward, been elected, it is likely that the South might have deferred its fell purpose.

Conn be appointed to lay out the same.—

Carried,

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by P.

Struthera, That from representations made to this council they are led to believe that Mrs. McKenna, who has been receiving \$1 per week, for some time past, out of the Township funds, is now so far recovered as to be able to help herself to a certain extent, it is therefore, Resolved, That the former granted to the same.—

Carried,

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by P.

Struthera, That from representations made to this council they are led to believe that Mrs. McKenna, who has been receiving \$1 per week, for some time past, out of the Township funds, is now so far recovered as to be able to help herself to a certain extent, it is therefore, Resolved, That the former granted to the per week, from the first day of November next, the 5s. to be paid to her till then, as usual.—

Carried.

South might have deferred its fell purpose. __('arried. Moved by P. Struthers, seconded by A. Ferguson, That the prayer of the petition of ders to Gerrit Smith when that gentleman was in Congress. Though he was the most determined and advanced abolitionist in the country, the slaveholders treated him with giving the sum of \$5, and that Ewen Moeountry, the slaveholders treated him with marked attention, doubtless because his father had left him immense landed estates, and he was necessarily from his position one of the class which lives by the labor of Moved by A. McArthur, seconded by P.

others. It was otherwise with the Natick Struthers, That in regard to adding to school section No. 8, in the 9th concession be it, therefore, Resolved, That the wes Abraham Lincoln to rule over them was an half of Lot No. 25, and the whole of Lots insult which these hereditary aristocracy, No. 24 & 23, in the 8th concession, be taken called "First Families," could not at all from School Section No. 6 and attached to School Section No. 8, any motion or resolution of the council to the contrary, notwith-

military men among us, we are all working men in Canada together. We are all from and of the people, and the Southern aristocratic class must necessarily despise us as shall be raised, levied, assessed and collected heartily as they do the men of the Northern States. They may, indeed, use us as tools, ment Roll of the said municipality of Beck. with, for the said year 1864, the sum of 14d. in the £, cy., and that the Clerk do enter the same on the Collector's Roll for the said year .- Carried. The Council then adjourned till the 22nd

day of November next.

Ewen McEwen, Town Clerk. 28th Oct., 1864.

> LANARK COUNCIL. Middleville, 29th October.

Pursuant to adjournment the municipal council of the township of Lanark met this

Mr. Mathie. That the petition of Patrick Savage, presented 19th July, be rejected.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yuil, That the petitions for grants of money for the improvement of roads and bridges at present before this council, undisposed of, is ever for six months. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That delinquents in regard to statute labour, and Pathmasters who have neglected to make returns of statute labour, even when specially netified to make such returns, be dealt with in terms of the by-law

of this municipality for regulating and applying statute labour. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yuil, asconded by Mr. Reid, That the Collector in receiving payment of taxes shall, in accepting silver coin, exact the current discount thereon. Car.

Monthly Mr. Yuil, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the petitions before this council (other than those for grants of money) lie over till next meeting of council.— Carried.

Adjourned until the 15th Nov. WM. SCOTT.

Town Clerk. Lanark, 29th Oct., 1864.

Minutes of Ramsay Council. Ramsay, 28th Oct., 1864. The council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice.

Council all present, the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve. Communications received and read from

the clerk municipality of Lanark; from the county Treasurer; and J. Poole's account Mr. Marshall presented the petition of James Bingham and others, praying for as-

sistance for a new road. Moved by Mr. Dickson, seconded by Mr. Marshall, That Lachlan McDonald be allowed one hundred and thirty dollars as compensation for land and fencing the line

council. Carried. On the petition of Michael Downes, presented last session of council, Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson, That concession line at lot No. 4, and that Mr. Moffatt be and he is hereby appointed to

expend the same. Carried. Mr. Galbraith moved, seconded by Mr. we nave perore had occasion to remark, the object is one which must excite the deepest sympathy of every Englishman who prizes the greatness of his country and his race.

According to the last advices, the delegates to whom the delicate task of talking over the preliminaries of this inverted by the spirit of sycophancy and flankey ism, which has well night ruined the North and the union. In Congress, also, they displayed the tone and temper of the plantation over the preliminaries of this inverted by Mr. Was always as a superior class, whose baughty assumptions were generally admittaged by Mr. Marshall, That the sum of Ten dollars be granted to assist the opening and macadamizing a portion of the 5th concession line at lot No. 5, and that Mr. Moffatt be and he same expendence.

A. McArthur moved, seconded by P. Struthers, That ewing to the road between the same expendence in passable, and that George Kidd and John May be commissioners to expend the same.

Carried.

A. McArthur moved, seconded by P. Struthers, That ewing to the road between the same and the same and the union. Then held Northern learning the same having become impassable, and that George Kidd and John May be commissioners to expend the same.

Carried.

A. McArthur moved, seconded by P. Struthers, That ewing to the road between the same and the

> be granted to be expended in extending the drain made to take the water from the road where it passes through the swamp at Lot No. 5, on the fourth concession line, and

> Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson, That the sum of fifty dollars be granted to assist in making that portion of the new road, lately laid out and established at lots Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 27, in the tenth concession, and that the mover see the same expended. Carried.

Adjourned till first Friday in December DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

ENGLAND CAN GET ALONG WITH-OUT AMERICAN COTTON.

In his speech at Bolton, on the 11th inst.

Mr. Gladstone said :-I am afraid we must admit there is a re-

currence of another extension of distress but the distress is of a different character from that which formerly prevailed. It is not attended with such gloomy prospects When the cotton famine first began to bear upon Laneashire, it was absolutely impossible to know at what point its calamitous results would close. We knew that the principal source of supply was stopped. We did not know in what degree other countries of the world would prove able to minister to our wants. After a time it has been found though nothing will as yet enable England to dispense with the American supply, the powers of other countries have been developed to a very considerable extent, and very large contributions have been obtained from quarters which previously had hardly been reckoned on—had, indeed, been scarcely dreamed of-in the enumeration of our resources. We may now-and this is the differ ence to which I refer-venture, as far as it becomes a frail being like man, to give an opinion on such a matter—we may now venture to say that the knot of the problem is in the main untied, and that sources of supply do exist in the world, which will sustain the future prosperity of the cotton industry in England, and probably tend to place it upon a firmer basis than it could ever be said to occupy when it depended almost entirely on the productions of America, and when those productions themselves were due to a state of society and to a description of labour which in this country we look upon as being unnatural, and contrary to the best interests of humanity. (Hear, hear.) opinion on such a matter-we may now ven mentioned were presented and read:

Circular from the County Treasurer.

Account of James Poole, Esq., for printing and advertising in the years 1863 and 1864.

Petition of Robert James, Pathmaster, praying for a small grant of money for the purpose of mining some rock on the 3rd conline opposite the 11th lot.

Petition of Charles Stewart, praying the council to direct the opening of the 2nd conline opposite the 24th let, by by-law or otherwise, to afford him a passage thereon. that the inconveniences you are now endur-ing are attendant on a course of transition. and on the process of return from a state of things which is unnatural and exceptional to a state of things which is durable sound and

healthy. (Hear, hear.) The Montreal Witness says that it learns from good authority that the United States Government has, as a precautionary means of defence, notified the British Government that the lakes and frontier will be thoroughly armed it it shall be deemed advisable by the Ordered to be paid.

Petition of Thomas McInnes and others, praying the council te allow the said McInnes the use of the 3rd con. line opposite the 13th lot.

Petition of Michael Valely, praying for \$\$960 compensation for land occupied by a highway passing through his farm.