

the possibility of opening and constructing a road, and, in the case of a favorable report, whether it is the intention of the Ministry to order the immediate construction of the road.

Mr. Dawson—On Monday next—Select Committee to enquire into, and report upon, the State of the Lumber Trade of Canada, its relation to the settlement of the country, and the action of the Government in dealing with these interests.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Feb. 19.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock and after routine business.

The House proceeded to wait upon His Excellency with the address. His Excellency thanked them therefor, and was pleased to hear that house purposed applying themselves with zeal to the discharge of their legislative duties.

On returning to the Legislative Council Chamber, standing committees were struck on the contingent expense of House, on standing orders, on banks and commerce, on the journals of the past and present sessions, and on printing.

Hon. M. Ferguson and Blair introduced a bill to amend the act concerning certain provisions relating to the House of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Alexander introduced a bill for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Currie introduced a bill to relieve tugs from the operation of the act relating to the inspection of steamers; also a bill relating to contracts under by-laws in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Aikin introduced a bill to enable municipalities in Upper Canada having a surplus of revenue to apply the same to educational purposes, under certain restrictions.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Moore, Mr. Tiesler said that the report of the Ottawa Commission was in the hands of the printer, and he hoped it would be in such a state of forwardness as would enable it being laid before the House.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Hon. J. A. Macdonald took his seat for the first time since his return from England amid loud clapping of hands by the opposition members.

Hon. Mr. Drummond introduced a bill for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada, so as to allow the settlers of the committee to take place during the absence of Mr. Galt in England.

After discussion, the Speaker ruled the motion out of order for want of notice. On the order being read for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the address in reply to the speech, Mr. M. C. Cameron moved, seconded by Mr. Morrison, the following as an amendment to the third paragraph: "While we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of parliamentary representation which His Excellency may cause to be laid before the House, as well as to any bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the administration of justice to the registration of titles and to the law respecting patents for inventions which may be submitted for our consideration, we also express surprise that His Excellency has not been advised to make an allusion to the recent census of this Province by which the important fact is established that the population of Upper Canada exceeded that of Lower Canada in the month of February 1862, not less than 185,457 souls. As the excess in population in Upper Canada was only 61,773 at the taking of the census in 1862, it is evident that the disproportion is becoming greater every year, and that the continuance of a system which gives to two counties an unequal number of representatives in the legislature is in view of these facts manifestly unjust, and fraught with great danger to the peace and good government of the country; we, therefore, deeply regret that His Excellency has not been advised to commend for our adoption some measure for securing to this large population of Upper Canada their rightful Parliamentary representation, and their just influence in the Government. Mr. Cameron was speaking to the amendment when our report left."

Legislative Assembly.

Quebec, February 20.

Last night the debate of Mr. M. C. Cameron's amendment to the third paragraph of the address in reply to the speech from the throne was debated until a quarter past 11, when the House adjourned.

The Speaker took the chair today at 3 o'clock, and after routine proceedings, the order of the day was called for the resumption of the adjourned debate on Mr. M. C. Cameron's amendment, and no member rising to address the House, the members were called in, and the House divided on the amendment with the following result:

Yves, Anderson, Aul, B. Bell, (North Lanark), Biggar, Bown, Burwell, J. H. Cameron, Matthew C. Cameron, Carling, Clarke, Cockburn, Cowan, Crawford, Daly, Dickson, Dunsford, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Jackson, Donald A. McDonald, Mackenzie, McKellar, Morris, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Nolan, Patenaude, Byers, Rymal, Seateacher, Sherwood, Sleight, Somerville, Stirling, Street, Tett, Wallbridge, Walsh, White, Wright, 42.

NAYS—Abbott, Archambault, Baby, Beaudin, Beaudre, B. Bell (Russell), Benoit, Blanchet, Bourassa, Broussard, Caron, Carriere, Gauthier, Chapais, Dawson, Deschamps, Desrosiers, Dore, Dumont, J. B. E. Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, A. Dufrane, Jos. Dufrane, Duncan, Evanturel, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Huntington, Joly, Jones, Kierkowski, Knight, Vigor, Labreche, Laframboise, Langvin, Levesque, John A. Macdonald, J. A. Macdonald (Att. Gen.), McCann, McDougall, McGeer, McLaughlin, Morin, O'Halloran, Pope, Poupore, Rankin, Remillard, Robitaille, Rose, John J. Ross, John S. Ross, Scott, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Starnes, Sylvain, Tachevaux, Wilson, 44.

Hon. J. H. Cameron then moved the following as a further amendment to the third paragraph, that the words "in each section of the province" in the second line be omitted, and that after the words "Before us" in the third line the following be inserted: "Which while providing for such an increased representation in this House as is demanded by the increased population of Upper Canada, will also preserve the federal character of the existing union by maintaining an equal number of elected representatives from each section of the Province in the Legislative Council."

The debate on the amendment was progressing when our report left.

In answer to a deputation from Western Canada, praying for the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto until the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa should be finished, the Ottawa Gazette learns from a private source that Premier McDonald had said that no more removal, except to Ottawa, should be made while he was premier; and that preparations should be made to hold the parliamentary session of 1864, without fail, at Ottawa.

Horrible Murder at Brighton.

About a year ago Mrs. Taylor and her paramour, Mr. Sutcliffe, were tried for an attempt to poison Mrs. Taylor's husband. They were, however, acquitted, as the evidence failed to convince the jury of their guilt. Trusting to the same good fortune, these two fiends took a more sure method of killing poor Taylor. On Thursday the 29th ult., when Taylor was in a helpless state of paralysis Mrs. Taylor and Sutcliffe placed him near a hot stove, then set fire to his shirt and a quilt which had been thrown over him; and thus he was left to perish. His lower extremities were burnt to a cinder; and the lower part of his body was literally roasted.

From the evidence given at the coroner's inquest, it was proved that for over a year the prisoners had been in the habit of abusing poor Taylor, he being unable to help himself. In the presence of her husband, Mrs. Taylor would act indecently with Sutcliffe, and together they would retire to bed. Also, that for nearly a whole day they would keep poor Taylor without food, and allowed, even in the coldest weather, but a shirt and one blanket to cover him.

Both of these hardened wretches are now in Cobourg gaol awaiting their trial; and we hope that they will suffer the penalty they so justly merit.

The evidence given, so far, is of the most revolting character; and makes the blood curdle and veins tingle. The atrocity of the crime exceeds that of the Aylwards, recently executed at Belleville, and even that of Dr. King, who was hung in 1858, in Cobourg.—*Whitby Gazette.*

A letter from Gaspe Basin, of the 20th ult. says:—"We have a beautiful winter here. Persons who are getting out timber say they never saw a better place for carrying out their work. Part of Gaspe Bay is taken, and travelling is facile. There is a great quantity of floating ice in the St. Lawrence. The agent of the Oil Springs Company, here, has bored down a depth of two hundred feet upwards. He says he never saw a better indication of oil than there is at present. He is now boring with horse power."

The Montreal Gazette says:—Lieut. Col. Pierre Leduc, of St. Timothy, died on the 5th at the age of 70 years. He fought at Chateaugay in 1812, and retired from the militia in 1853. He leaves a very numerous progeny—no less than 104 grand-children, 40 great-grandchildren, and one of the fourth generation.

The Montreal Herald says:—About 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, a man named H. Potter, while in a fit of intoxication in the boarding-house of M. Quevillon, Commissioner street, fell down stairs and was severely injured. This is but another to be added to the long list of accidents arising from the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, February 25, 1863.

Last week we hinted at the proposition made by the Emperor of the French, for mediation between the two contending belligerents of the States. To-day, we publish the despatch in full with Mr. Seward's reply, declining to accept the offer. What the next step will be does not yet appear, but it is the opinion of many that trouble is brewing in the distance, and that it is only a question of time when the Emperor will interfere between the parties.

It is said that he has taken the unusual step of publishing the text of M. Drouyn de L'Hays' despatch to M. Mercier, containing the proposition for a conference between the American belligerents with a view to peace, in advance of its receipt by the party to whom it was addressed. The intention of this course was undoubtedly to secure the approbation of the French people for the act of the Emperor, and to prepare them for such further steps as he might think proper to take, in case of the rejection of his proposal by the Federal Government.

The Emperor's proposition has been favorably received by the French press, which generally argues that it prepares a way for accommodation between the belligerents without sacrificing the dignity of either. Some do not hesitate to say that, if rejected, the proper course for France will be to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and intervene by force to put an end to the war.

It is observed that those journals which are most inimical to the North, and most favorable to immediate recognition of the South, if the Emperor's proposal is not accepted, are those which are most directly under Government control. In diplomatic circles in Paris, it is generally believed that the unequivocal rejection of the proposition of the Emperor will be the signal for the recognition of the Confederate States by France.

The American press and public are both busy in discussing the probable result of Mr. Seward's rejection of the Emperor's suggestion; and, at the latest accounts, some anxiety seemed to prevail. Some laud Mr. Seward's sane tone while others are of opinion that he has committed a great error, which will be sure to precipitate the impending difficulties of the Union. The News says that while opinions are thus divided on Mr. Seward's diplomacy, Washington and New York are affected with rumors of the most important concern. The New York Times, in its issue of Thursday last, gave circulation to the impression that forcible intervention of France is close at hand. "We have come reluctantly to the conclusion," says the Times, "that the French Emperor has determined to open our ports for cotton before the first of April." This conclusion is based upon the persistent effort of the French Emperor to obtain cotton, and to terminate the war upon the tone of the French and English newspapers, and upon the information sent from Paris by the correspondents of American journals.

That the relations between France and the United States are exceedingly delicate and may be ruptured at any moment, is scarcely open to any question, but any precise date which may be set down for events of such importance as given out by the New York Times, is a transparent piece of queer work.

We mentioned in a late issue that a petition was presented to the Bookworth council, praying for a grant of £50, to assist in the erection of a Drill Shed at Carleton Place. The Council being unwilling to assume the entire responsibility of the matter called a meeting of the Ratepayers, which was held on the twentieth instant, and was very largely attended by the inhabitants from the front and middle of the township. We believe the matter was very thoroughly canvassed in the neighborhood of Franktown and along the front of the township, and through some misconception of the proper motive embraced in the petition every man that could be drawn out filed his appearance in opposition to the measure, and felt that they had done wonders when they had secured its defeat. We noticed several who have no lands to be taxed or property liable to seizure to pay their debts and will never pay a dollar in their lives for any public improvement. They were led on by a half-witted biped, whom they lustily cheered, whenever he succeeded in disturbing the meeting and interrupting the speakers.

This conduct was allowed throughout the entire proceedings, and not only prevented the free discussion of the question but rendered the whole proceedings disgusting to the large number of intelligent freeholders who were present on both sides—who are lovers of law and order and would like to see public business carried on in a proper spirit.

During the intervals which occurred, in the noise and confusion, the objects of the petition were well explained and set forth by A. McArthur, Esq., Reeve, and by Messrs. McNeely, McDonald, and others; and we believe, had good sound sense prevailed and the matter been properly understood at the meeting, it would have carried almost unanimously. As it was, it was only lost by a majority of about ten votes.

It is only a few weeks since we had to give the Township of Bookworth credit for liberality in sending home money for the relief of the poor in England. To-day, we publish the accounts of the Township, showing large balances on hand and to the credit of the Corporation.

We trust, for the good name of the township, that before another meeting of the Ratepayers is called, suitable seats will be provided for the Town Hall, so that gentlemen can sit down comfortably and behave themselves like civilized, enlightened Christians. It is rather amusing just now to see nothing but a few shingle blocks standing around, on which stray loons can perch themselves to give disturbance to the meeting.

Nothing of much importance has occurred in the House since the opening of Parliament. At our latest dates received, up to the time we are writing the debate was proceeding on the answer to the address. The address, itself, was published in our last issue and the reply is nothing but an echo.

Several amendments are being proposed by members on different sides of the House and of every shade of politics. From what appears to us the Representation question is likely to be a trial of strength to the parties and may prove, to ministers, the most embarrassing one of the session.

Judging by the "Notices of Motions," the session is likely to be one of busy work; although scores of motions are on the notice paper through mere buncombe and are never intended to go any further. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald has just arrived from England and is said to be in good health and spirits, so that we may soon expect the battle of parties to commence in earnest. We make a few extracts from the correspondence of the "Globe," which may be interesting:—

"Mr. Burwell promises a bill to provide for the 'election of Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada.' This measure will, I presume, be but an extension of the principle upon which Reeves, Deputy Reeves, Mayors, Aldermen, &c., are now allowed to act in the magistracy capacity. Well, some change is certainly wanted on the present system. Some limit ought certainly to be set to the number of magistrates in any municipality—not more than ninety per cent. of the adult male population should be magistrates at one time. Perhaps, also, it would be an improvement if persons raised to the magistracy were required to be able to read and write. Under the present plan, Members of Parliament supporting the Government of the day send in long lists, including their supporters who have a fancy for the honor, and they are put through almost without question."

"The Credit Foncier scheme does not excite as much talk here as one might expect, and there is apparently little apprehension that it will prove as formidable as has been supposed. Though it has been given out that forty French members will vote for the establishment of a Bank of Credit Foncier, it is by no means certain that the whole party are committed to the impudent proposal that the province shall endorse the speculators to the amount of \$20,000,000. A few petitions have been presented in favor of the scheme, but the notice paper is not yet burdened with any notices upon the subject. I may be mistaken, but I have a strong impression that the absurdity of the proposition of Messrs. De Boucherville & Co. will effectually kill it."

"The question, where the next session of Parliament be held, is exciting a good deal of attention. The Ottawa people are going to make a push for an immediate removal thither. They profess to be prepared to show that they are quite ready to accommodate the Governor, Legislature, clerks, hangers-on and everybody else connected with the government of the country. Their hotel accommodations, they will gravely tell you is next to that of Montreal, the best in the province. They can, on ten minutes' notice, find where to find a building suited for every purpose required to accommodate the Government and the Legislature. The influence on behalf of Toronto, together with that on behalf of an immediate removal to Ottawa, will I fancy, be sufficient to prevent any longer sojourning in this out of the way place. Whether Toronto or Ottawa shall win 'depends upon circumstances'—perhaps on the votes of the Quebec men, who, losing it themselves, may undertake to exercise an influence in deciding between Toronto and Ottawa. The report of the commission is in type, and will be out in a few days. The Mercury, I am told, is doing the work—a fact at which the friends of the Queen's printers are disposed to grumble. It is alleged that a confidential report of that sort ought to be given only to the Queen's printers, and a comparison is made between this case and the case last session, when Canoch printed an Ottawa blue-book at his own Journal office. The comparison does not hold good, for the reason that the Mercury is not the property of a Cabinet Minister, so that the wrong, if wrong there is, is by no means so flagrant as in the other instance."

Emigration reports state that one hundred and forty Lancashire operatives sailed for Queensland in the 'Hannah More' from Liverpool on the 16th of January. It is also said that funds are being raised to send out a thousand operatives. New Zealand is also said to be attracting the cotton factory work-people, and the colony itself has offered the most handsome assistance. It is likely that a number of families will leave Lancashire never to return. It is believed that Canada will derive a share of the factory population willing and possessed of the means to emigrate, but so long as the Australia colonies are disposed to vote monetary assistance, it is to be expected that these colonies will secure the greater number.

Of course, the condition of the labor market is different in Australia from what it is in Canada. Australia requires laborers, male and female, of every aptitude. Canada requires laborers, but it would be more to her interest to encourage the emigration of small farmers who would reduce our uncultivated lands to the condition of productive farms.

The Globe denies that Mr. Brown has accepted the nomination for South Oxford voted by Mr. Justice Connors' appointment to the bench; but says that when a deputation of influential gentlemen from Oxford waited on Mr. Brown, and urged that if he would not offer as a candidate, he would at any rate sit if elected. Mr. Brown replied that he had no desire to enter Parliament at present; on the contrary, his intention was to remain out of it for at least two years to come. But if the electors of South Oxford, without solicitation on his part, should desire his services in the Legislature, he would deem it a very high honor, and would not feel at liberty to decline the trust.

It is said that a decision of some importance has recently been made by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, to the effect, that foreign steamships running from New York to San Francisco, via any of the transit routes across the Isthmus of Panama do not fall within the prohibition forbidding other than United States bottoms from engaging in the coasting trade. This, it is said, will permit British capitalists to run a line of steamships on the New York and California route, and the competition will break down the monopoly of the Vanderbilts and others of New York, who have run steamships and charged high rates for passage and freight, thereby realizing immense fortunes at the cost and comfort of the travelling public. The cheaply managed British steamers will get all the freight business and much of the passenger traffic into their own hands. This commercial policy marks an era in the progress of free trade that will be well appreciated in Britain. It is after all a tardy and but a partial reciprocation of the boon conferred to Americans, and all the world beside, by the repeal of the English navigation laws.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—To enter into a full and particular account of the village of Renfrew, domestic, social, municipal and political, in all their endless bearings would be a task of Sisypheus, for at the end of my history I would find, and so, I doubt not, would your readers, that I would require to recommence the task once more, and as the Municipality contains within its boundaries literary characters of all descriptions, quondam editors, Elith Barritts in a reversed telegraphic view, and a multitudinous variety of scribblers of all grades and complexions, any compendious description which might emanate from the humble pen of the undersigned (as the advertisements say) would be so fearfully criticized that he would be fain to find refuge in the walls of a Toronto Asylum, or leave a record in the columns of the 'Herald' in the shape of an 'obituary' that he had died of a 'literary surfeit' administered in the shape of an 'emetic.' However, sir, 'time tells tales,' and in few places are there more sad and hollowed memorials of the past than in the village of Renfrew, for as I descended the hill to 'Wright's Hotel' and entered the sitting room, I saw the worthy landlord in the full prime of life and manhood, and, ere a few short days, I mingled with the large procession that accompanied his remains to the grave. I am always averse to stir up the ashes of the dead, but I think it just to his memory to add that from a long acquaintance with him, I have always found him filling his allotted sphere in life with credit.

On the North bank of the Bonaventure River in Renfrew, the features of a few years back are still preserved, and the large Flume built by the proprietors of the 'Hicks' section of Renfrew still swallows up its share of the river and dashes into each mill and Manufactory their quota of the motive power ere its volume rushes impetuously into the bosom of its mother stream. There does not appear to be any new manufactory, as the titles to the lots along the water power are not very well defined, and consequently this deters capitalists from investing their funds in a section of country which would certainly yield a splendid return for their investments. The water-power and the ease with which it can be controlled cannot be surpassed.

The village proper consists of one long, magnificent street, so far as width and a genteel descent, with a very irregular description of buildings ornamenting its sides; here a stone building, there an old primitive log building disguised in the new habiliments of clapboards, so as to keep pace with the times, here a store with closed shutters, with an elevated gable and portico steps, mournfully reminding the passer-by that its best commercial days are past, and that the rats have taken possession of the deserted tenement, here a sleigh manufactory, gorgeous in the front with fanciful painted cutters, and double sleighs, show a row of small one-story buildings, there a Bakery and confectionary, 'Ginger Pop' and cakes ad libitum and actually feminine, vending her wares, Tin-shops, Shoe-shops, non-descript shops, where the observer never can make out what is the particular line of business, stores, saloons, small stores, groceries, with two or three half barrels of Herrings glistening in a superabundance of salt, warranted to stand any climate any length of time, small cottages with poplars in front, tailor's shops and shoemaker's shops and taverns, with their several attractions to the frozen-up traveller; churches on the hill, a graveyard on the plain, a Town Hall with an abundance of windows, rejoicing in white wash, within the walls of which the Municipal orators of the corporation periodically thrill the admiring public with their Demosthenian bursts of immortal fire. Long may you sport your ideas in the ears of the common herd, ye learned Blacksmiths! and ambitious Shoemakers! Long may ye exhaust your financial knowledge on the complicated corporation accounts, ye wealthy Grocers! and Dry Goods vendors! for to tell ye the plain truth there is nothing like the Democracy for looking after the interests of the Ratepayers. Men who have not risen from the lower step of the ladder are very apt to undervalue money and launch into extravagance, although this opinion is in antagonism to the old saying that 'put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the top.'

The political parties in the Village of Renfrew are generally of the Reform stamp—except in the case of 'Cagley' when most of them become powerfully conservative for a while. Their political views just now would be difficult to define, and I think that most of them cannot define what particular line they follow; a number of them hung their principles on George Brown's 'Globe,' although when questioned they are opposed to Western Grit influence and in favor of Ottawa improvements, and filling up of the territory between this and the shore of Lake Huron. Many of them are undoubtedly men of intelligence, considering the limited sphere in which they have acquired their information; the most of them are earnest readers, especially the Scotch portion, and exercise their reflective powers on most occasions, except when St. Andrew's night or New Year's Day furnishes John Barleycorn with an excuse to cloud the intellect with the fumes of his infernal cauldron. They have a respectable library and newspapers of various kinds are common among them; a great many English papers are received, owing to the increase of the English population, and whose manner, more polished by contact with the European world, has a good effect on the others. (Now don't fire up at this, thou Celtic chivalry of Irish and Scottish lineage! you possess your own high, glorious traits.)

Yours &c.,

Renfrew, 14th Feb., 1863.

Renfrew Provisional Council.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—This august body met within the Town Hall, Renfrew, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Rankin in the Chair. Eighteen Reeves were present and two, including the Warden, being absent. They adjourned from the forenoon to evening, when the Auditor's Report was brought up and read, and caused a debate of some hours—Mr. McAdam insisting that it should not be adopted. Mr. Ross, one of the Auditors, was heard at the Board. The vote being taken the Report was adopted by a large majority. Several notices of By-laws to be introduced and several By-laws were read a first time, the Council adjourned to ten o'clock next day. Agreeable to adjournment the Council met, when Mr. R. R. Smith laid before the Council the Report of the Finance Committee, which was debated upon for some two hours. Mr. McAdam was usual being spokesman for the opposition, Messrs. Smith and Hickey for the Treasury Bench. The lie was hurled from one side of the table to the other repeatedly, and other language and insinuations, such as swindlers, chisellers, &c., were freely indulged in, which afforded some slight amusement to the lookers on. At 12 o'clock the Council adjourned to 1 o'clock; but lo and behold! when the hour arrived the opposition, or Pembroke Reeves, eight in number, including the Chairman, Mr. Rankin, headed by their chief, Mr. McAdam, were seen skedaddling down the street at a furious rate, wending their way to Pembroke—the cavalcade strongly reminding us of the Yankee Bull Run. The consequence was that for want of a quorum the remaining ten Reeves could not proceed to business. Such conduct on the part of the Pembroke Reeves was highly reprehensible, and they certainly ought to be ashamed of themselves if they have any idea of what shame is.

However, their dodge will not work; River in Renfrew, the features of a few years back are still preserved, and the large Flume built by the proprietors of the 'Hicks' section of Renfrew still swallows up its share of the river and dashes into each mill and Manufactory their quota of the motive power ere its volume rushes impetuously into the bosom of its mother stream. There does not appear to be any new manufactory, as the titles to the lots along the water power are not very well defined, and consequently this deters capitalists from investing their funds in a section of country which would certainly yield a splendid return for their investments. The water-power and the ease with which it can be controlled cannot be surpassed.

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However, their dodge will not work; River in Renfrew, the features of a few years back are still preserved, and the large Flume built by the proprietors of the 'Hicks' section of Renfrew still swallows up its share of the river and dashes into each mill and Manufactory their quota of the motive power ere its volume rushes impetuously into the bosom of its mother stream. There does not appear to be any new manufactory, as the titles to the lots along the water power are not very well defined, and consequently this deters capitalists from investing their funds in a section of country which would certainly yield a splendid return for their investments. The water-power and the ease with which it can be controlled cannot be surpassed.

The village proper consists of one long, magnificent street, so far as width and a genteel descent, with a very irregular description of buildings ornamenting its sides; here a stone building, there an old primitive log building disguised in the new habiliments of clapboards, so as to keep pace with the times, here a store with closed shutters, with an elevated gable and portico steps, mournfully reminding the passer-by that its best commercial days are past, and that the rats have taken possession of the deserted tenement, here a sleigh manufactory, gorgeous in the front with fanciful painted cutters, and double sleighs, show a row of small one-story buildings, there a Bakery and confectionary, 'Ginger Pop' and cakes ad libitum and actually feminine, vending her wares, Tin-shops, Shoe-shops, non-descript shops, where the observer never can make out what is the particular line of business, stores, saloons, small stores, groceries, with two or three half barrels of Herrings glistening in a superabundance of salt, warranted to stand any climate any length of time, small cottages with poplars in front, tailor's shops and shoemaker's shops and taverns, with their several attractions to the frozen-up traveller; churches on the hill, a graveyard on the plain, a Town Hall with an abundance of windows, rejoicing in white wash, within the walls of which the Municipal orators of the corporation periodically thrill the admiring public with their Demosthenian bursts of immortal fire. Long may you sport your ideas in the ears of the common herd, ye learned Blacksmiths! and ambitious Shoemakers! Long may ye exhaust your financial knowledge on the complicated corporation accounts, ye wealthy Grocers! and Dry Goods vendors! for to tell ye the plain truth there is nothing like the Democracy for looking after the interests of the Ratepayers. Men who have not risen from the lower step of the ladder are very apt to undervalue money and launch into extravagance, although this opinion is in antagonism to the old saying that 'put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the top.'

The political parties in the Village of Renfrew are generally of the Reform stamp—except in the case of 'Cagley' when most of them become powerfully conservative for a while. Their political views just now would be difficult to define, and I think that most of them cannot define what particular line they follow; a number of them hung their principles on George Brown's 'Globe,' although when questioned they are opposed to Western Grit influence and in favor of Ottawa improvements, and filling up of the territory between this and the shore of Lake Huron. Many of them are undoubtedly men of intelligence, considering the limited sphere in which they have acquired their information; the most of them are earnest readers, especially the Scotch portion, and exercise their reflective powers on most occasions, except when St. Andrew's night or New Year's Day furnishes John Barleycorn with an excuse to cloud the intellect with the fumes of his infernal cauldron. They have a respectable library and newspapers of various kinds are common among them; a great many English papers are received, owing to the increase of the English population, and whose manner, more polished by contact with the European world, has a good effect on the others. (Now don't fire up at this, thou Celtic chivalry of Irish and Scottish lineage! you possess your own high, glorious traits.)

Yours &c.,

Renfrew, 14th Feb., 1863.

Renfrew Provisional Council.

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