

may be expedient to test the legality to all, or any, of the proceedings of the said Provincial Council; and to quash such as may be found to be null and void, and to award costs; and that the Hon. Mr. Justice, Mr. Justice Farnham, George Brown, Archibald Thompson, and David Farquharson, Esqrs., constitute said Committee.

Moved by George Cardiff, seconded by Mr. Daniel Scully and Resolved.—That contributions for defraying the necessary expenses of the Committee and such fees or law costs as they may be required to pay, or become liable for, on account of their lawful acts, done, or commencing, in the discharge of their duties on behalf of the public, be handed over to A. W. Bell, Esq., of Douglas, subject to the order of said committee; and Mr. Bell is hereby requested to open and keep a subscription list for that purpose.

Moved by Mr. Robert Carswell, seconded by Mr. Samuel Tait, and Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting are justly due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. James Sloan, and other members of the Legislative Council, who by their votes in Parliament, frustrated the very reprehensible attempt of the Member for this county to dismember this constituency, which he was certainly in duty bound to conserve; and that a copy of this resolution, duly signed by the chairman and secretary, be respectfully tendered to the Hon. Mr. Sloan, whose faithfulness is highly appreciated by this meeting.

A petition, embodying the gist of the foregoing resolutions, and praying His Excellency the Governor General to withhold his sanction to the raising of any further sums of money for the purpose indicated, until a vote of the ratepayers of the county has been had on the subject, has been forwarded to His Excellency.

### County Council.

Perth, June 20, 1862. The Council met this morning at ten o'clock, by adjournment, the Roll was called, a quorum present and the Warden in the chair.

The Treasurer submitted his Report on Finance and abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, also a list of Land, the Taxes upon which were due five years and over, all of which were submitted to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McArthur gave notice that he would introduce the present session of Council into a By-law to levy a Rate for School purposes for the year 1862.

Mr. McArthur gave notice that he would introduce during the present Session of Council a By-law to levy a rate for County purposes for the year 1862.

Mr. Warren from the Contingent Committee submitted their Report which upon being read he withdrew, by leave of the Council to amend.

Resolved.—On Motion of Mr. Byrne, seconded by Mr. Pardon, the By-law providing for the payment of all sums of money granted are allowed during the present Session of Council was now introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Byrne moved, seconded by Mr. McArthur and Resolved.—That the By-law to raise by way of loan a certain sum of money for the purpose of building a Jail and Jailor's house in the Town of Perth, be now introduced and read a first time.

The By-law was therefore read a first time. Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Lynn, seconded by Mr. White, the By-law appointing Grammar School Trustees for the Villages of Benfrew and Penbrooke was read a first time.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Lynn, seconded by Mr. Smith the By-law had the blanks filled up with the name of the Rev. J. Gilley and Wm. Flannery for Penbrooke, and Henry Belcher, Esq. for the Village of Benfrew, and was read a second time.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. McDougall, the By-law amending the By-law in reference to the Licensing of Auctioneers was read a third time and passed.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. McArthur, the By-law confirming By-law No. 115 of the Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay, for the sale of a portion of the original allowance of road to Daniel Galbraith, Esq., was read a first time.

Resolved.—On motion of the same gentlemen, the same By-law was read a second time. The Council then adjourned to two o'clock P.M.

Perth, June 20, 1862. The Council met per adjournment at two o'clock the Roll was called a quorum present and the Warden in the chair.

Mr. Warren submitted the Report of the Contingent Committee which was read and adopted as follows.

To the Warden and Councilors of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew in Council assembled on Contingencies beg leave to submit their first Report.

They have had a petition before them from the freeholders and holders of the Township of Peterwara, praying for the separation of that Township from the Townships of Rolph, Wylie, Buchanan, and McKay. We, your committee therefore recommend the prayer of the petition be not granted, as it appears by the Assessment Roll, and the statement of Mr. Jas. McGregor, and there is not fifty resident freeholders in the Township of Peterwara as is required by Law for the separation of Townships. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) WILLIAM J. WARRER, Chairman. JOHN RYAN, WILLIAM PERDUE, THOMAS MOORE.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. McArthur, the By-law No. 115 of the Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay, for a conveyance of a portion of original allowance of road to Daniel Galbraith Esq., was read a third time and passed.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. McArthur seconded by Mr. Pardon, the By-law to levy a Rate for School purposes was read a first time, the 29th rule of Council having been suspended for that purpose.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. McArthur seconded by Mr. Scott, the By-law to levy a Rate for County purposes was read a first time—the 29th rule of Council having been suspended for that purpose.

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by Mr. Guthrie, and Resolved.—That in accordance with the determination of the Council to carry on the intended building of the new Jail, Jailor's House and other improvements, on the County Buildings in conformity with the Plan and Specifications, which has been approved, and a contract has been entered into with Samuel Bothwell for the completion of the Building, the Warden be and he is hereby authorized to sign the said contract on behalf of this Council and to attach the seal of this Corporation thereto.

The Council then adjourned to ten o'clock a.m. to meet on Monday next.

was read, approved, and the Warden signed the same. The following was submitted and referred to the Finance Committee, viz:— An account from T. P. French, Esq., on expenses in proceeding to Quebec on Railway business.

An account from the Building Committee of Almonte Registry Office. Also an account from the Messenger of Council.

The Warden read a letter from London (England) addressed to Robt. Harvey, Esq., Secy. Board of Directors of Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, on railway matters.

Mr. McArthur gave notice that he would during the present Session of Council, introduce a By-law for the purpose of providing means to erect the contemplated improvement of the County Buildings.

Resolved.—That the Report of the Building Committee, for the erection of the Registry Office in the North Riding of Lanark was read and adopted.

Mr. White submitted the Report of the Committee on Education, which was read and adopted.

The Council then adjourned to half past two o'clock this afternoon.

Perth, June 21, 1862. The Council met at half past two o'clock, the Roll was called a quorum present and the Warden in the chair.

An account from John Hart, Sen., for printing, &c., and an account from John Hart, Jun., for Stationery, were submitted and referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. McArthur, seconded by Mr. Houston, the By-law levying School Rates for the year 1862, was read a second time.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. McArthur seconded by Mr. Pardon, the By-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by Mr. McDougall, and Resolved.—That as there are a large number of valuable documents, such as Wills, Judgments, &c., lying in the Deputy Clerk of the Crown's office that for the better keeping and securing the same, Mr. Charles Rice, Clerk of said office, do purchase and procure a Tin Box to hold said documents, with a Lock and Key to it, and have the same deposited in the Treasurer's office.

The Council then adjourned to ten o'clock a.m. on Monday.

**Marriage of the Princess Alice.** London, Wednesday, July 2nd.—The marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Alice with His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, was solemnized at Osborne yesterday. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and several other Cabinet ministers were present. The Earl of Derby, Earl of Clarendon, and several other persons received special invitations. The Duke de Noailles was present. At 5 P.M., His Highness Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, left for St. Clair, near Ryde. The suite in attende accompanied of Lady Churchill, Major-General Seymour and Captain Von Westerveler.

Her Majesty's gift to the Princess Alice was a bracelet studded with pearls and diamonds; on the top the royal coronet, and the bottom the likeness of the Princess Alice and the Prince Louis, with their monograms. The Queen also presented the princess with three rings, which are in accordance with the prevailing fashion of gifts at great weddings, namely a ring of diamonds, one of emeralds and one of rubies.

The Prince of Wales's present to his sister on her marriage was a parure, or bodice, of emeralds and diamonds, and a tiara of the same precious stones. The royal bridesmaids presented a tea service of silver gilt. The Princess Consort's presents were prepared last year, before December; they consisted of two bracelets a splendid brooch, and a tiara of diamonds and emeralds. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal presented the Princess Alice with a handsome dress-case fitted with highly chased, engraved, and emerald-turned gold-mounted articles, the crown and cipher elaborately worked on each.

The death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse has, it seems, caused some change in the plans and arrangements of Prince Louis and the Princess Alice for there seems to be no doubt now that the Prince and Princess will reside for some time in the year, if not permanently, at Dramstadt, where indeed a residence is being prepared for their reception. Their first sojourn will be however, at Frogmore. A considerable amount of the trousseau of the Princess Alice is already packed up for transmission to the continent.

**Horrible Case of Wife Beating.** A demon in human shape, named Patrick Walsh, living on Wilmot-st., Perth, was brought before the Mayor on Wednesday when it appeared, from evidence, that on Saturday night last, in a fit of frenzy brought on by drunkenness, he beat his wife in a most inhuman manner. After having looked the door to prevent her escape, he armed himself with a heavy smothering iron, and dealt her a blow on the temple, severing an artery. The ferocious brute did not stop here and continued to beat his wife until she was one mass of bruises and cuts, when the neighbors hearing the noise, ran to the house burst the door open, and saved the poor woman from being murdered outright. When found life was almost extinct and it was a matter of astonishment to the attending Physician—Dr. Nichol—how this woman escaped instant death when the nature of the wounds were considered.

Further examination was adjourned for eight days, pending the effect of the injuries, as little hopes are entertained that this unfortunate woman will recover. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of his diabolical brutality.—*Courier.*

The inhabitants of our frontier townships have been severely bitten lately by Yankee purchasers of wool and other produce, who have made their payments in U. S. bank and treasury notes. This currency is now at a discount of twenty per cent., and our farmers find that they lose one fifth of the price for which they sell their produce. Others who sell wool, and are not so fortunate as to have their wool sold at a profit, find that they have been sold at a loss of one half, and the wool is filled with alloy, and the halves added together. This operation has been so ably performed that it can only be detected by the dead weight of the same on being weighed.

The New York "Times" says that some speculators have been detected by some speculators in the last six weeks with American gold coin, which has been found mixed with silver, some of the double eagles being split and filled with alloy. Shippers will do well to take precautionary measures to protect themselves against fraudulent coin.

The safest course for Canadians is to refuse all American paper money; and to receive all large gold coins with extra care.

**CHARGE FOR JEFF. DAVIS!**—A trust-worthy visitor states that at the close of the recent meeting at Detroit, which was called for the purpose of promoting excitement in the Federal army, three cheers were proposed for Jefferson Davis, and a hearty response thereto.—*London Free Press.*

**CANADA AND THE EXHIBITION.**—The London correspondent of the Montreal Herald sends the following:— The Canadian Exhibition is, on the whole, one of the most successful, and will probably take the very large number of thirty medals.

**SNOWBALLING IN JUNE!**—For the last few days the weather has been excessively cold, and hail and snow have fallen in several districts in the north. On Tuesday last, about six o'clock in the evening, we are credibly informed that the snow and hail fell so thickly near the farms of Messrs. Mackintosh, Culbair, Cruikshank and Clova, that the farm servants amused themselves by making up balls and pelting each other with the unassailable material.—*Advertiser.*

**THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.**—It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some transient happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charmed, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Also, how often and how long may these alien spirits haunt us, watching the progress of the soul which is so seldom uttered and so soon forgotten!

**DESERVED CASTIG.**—A private named Harrison, belonging to Company No. 5 of the Rifle Brigade, who deserted about four weeks ago, was caught the other day by the lookout party in Caledonia, and brought into the city on Saturday. The circumstances of the capture were rather peculiar. It appears that he had obtained civilians' clothes (blue jacket and straw hat) and was making his way to Lake Erie in the best way he could; but unfortunately for himself he went into the house where the lookout party were stationed, and asked for something to eat. The soldiers were also dressed in plain clothes, and he did not know them, but when he recognized him immediately, and invited him in, when he was at once arrested. We understand that he had been in the service about three years.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

**TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED.**—We are much pained to learn the particulars of an accident, resulting in the death of a young man about 21 years old, and a lad about 9 years old, which occurred on Wednesday evening in Bishop Macbr's mill pond, West Oxford, a few miles from this village. It appears that while James Cooper, miller for Mr. James Gustin, together with a son of Mr. Gustin, a lad of nine years, and another boy named Guthrie, the boat by some means, in a part of the pond where the water was deep and surrounded by stumps, weeds, &c., was upset, precipitating all three into the water. Cooper and young Gustin became so entangled in the weeds, &c., that they found it impossible to extricate themselves, and before assistance reached them they had both perished through great efforts. The bodies of the unfortunate, after three or four hours labour, were recovered.—*Inglis Chronicle, July 18.*

**HAIL STORM AT LINDSAY.**—Lindsay and the neighborhood was visited, on the night of Sunday last, by a heavy storm of hail, accompanied by a strong wind, which we are informed, did considerable damage to the crops, and in a few instances, to the buildings. A farmer told us that two barns, one belonging to Mr. William Blackwell, and the other to Mr. John Hussey, both of Ops, were blown down, and about forty rods of his own fence "skedaddled" through the air at a great rate; some of the rails must have been blown to a great distance, as not much more than half of them could be found. The hail, which in some parts continued as long as fifteen minutes, was followed by a tremendous fall of rain. The rain, however was much needed, and will prove a great help to the thirsty crops. While the storm was brewing, as well as during its continuance, the lightning was vivid, and we hear that a colt belonging to a farmer named Hutton was struck and killed.—*Lindsay Advertiser.*

The Collingwood Enterprise says a number of the gold diggers who left there about three months since, returned from French River on Saturday a week ago. The party are reserved in their communications, but the Enterprise learns that after enduring many hardships, and some annoyances, they finally procured about 300 miller's flour on Saturday night last, in a fit of frenzy brought on by drunkenness, he beat his wife in a most inhuman manner. After having looked the door to prevent her escape, he armed himself with a heavy smothering iron, and dealt her a blow on the temple, severing an artery. The ferocious brute did not stop here and continued to beat his wife until she was one mass of bruises and cuts, when the neighbors hearing the noise, ran to the house burst the door open, and saved the poor woman from being murdered outright. When found life was almost extinct and it was a matter of astonishment to the attending Physician—Dr. Nichol—how this woman escaped instant death when the nature of the wounds were considered.

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The safest course for Canadians is to refuse all American paper money; and to receive all large gold coins with extra care.

The man who never loved a pretty woman, was lately seen by some Greenlanders going round the north pole on a sled, and being hanging to his sled, and a sharp cry was heard after him, "Oh, never fall in love!"

**BULLDOGS BATING DUCKS.**—James Keeler, Esq. told us the other day of a singular circumstance which had come under his own notice. His young ducks were disappearing every day, and he was unable to account for their thinning out. At length, one day hearing a commotion on the bank of the creek, he went there, and found one of his young ducks in the mouth of a large bulldog, which was fast killing the helpless fowl. Farmers who miss young ducks may from this discover the cause of their loss.—*Prescott Messenger.*

**FIRE.**—We understand that a fire took place on Friday night last when the School House of Section No. 2, South Sherbrooke, was burnt to the ground. There was very little doubt but that this conflagration was the work of an incendiary, as protracted meetings had for some time been held in the school house, which gave annoyance to some parties in the section. Everything was consumed that was in the school house at the time. The Trustees should take prompt measures to discover the perpetrators of this diabolical deed, and bring them to punishment.—*Courier.*

**THE WATER-THROWING CASE.**—John Dougal, another of the Orangemen who shared the water thrown on the 12th of July made his complaint against Mrs. Kavanaugh, and the case was tried at Heolston, before a bench of magistrates, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Cook, Johnson, Henry Hurd, W. Jackson, Joseph Adams, and W. Stitt. Macneal Clarke, Esq., appeared for the defendant. It was proved that Mr. Dougal passed nearly ten minutes before Messrs. Johnston and James, and consequently two pails of water had been thrown instead of one. Mrs. Kavanaugh was fined \$8 and costs, amounting to \$12.50. We believe it is the intention to let the matter rest now.—*Prescott Messenger.*

The Merriville Chronicle, in recording the death of Mr. John Chester, of Montague, a life-time resident in that neighborhood, says, "in every relation of life, he bore his part creditably, and has left behind him to his children the valuable legacy of a good name. Though engaged largely in farming, Mr. Chester did not confine himself to agricultural pursuits, but by general business enterprise sought the advancement of the community in which he lived, and the improvement of the locality with which he was more particularly identified. The Wesleyan Methodist Church has lost an honest, upright and sincerely pious adherent, and our village a zealous and energetic laborer for the public good."

**TELEGRAPHING IN THE OLD WORLD.**—The London "Mechanics Magazine" states that there are 10,000 miles of telegraph lines in Great Britain, and that there are 12,600 miles of submarine cable laid in various parts of the world. Between London and Algiers there are 600 miles of cable laid at a depth of 1,700 fathoms, which conveys messages regularly at the rate of 14 words per minute. There are eight submarine cables in operation between England and the continent of Europe. These contain 30 conductors, and are of the aggregate length of 1,000 miles. A wonderful feat of telegraphing was executed at a telegraphic office given by Mr. Gurney, in London, on the 26th of last March. The wires of the different telegraph companies were brought into Mr. Gurney's house, and from thence the Earl of Shaftesbury sent a message to St. Petersburg. An unbroken circuit of wire 5,000 miles in length, was then formed to communicate with London, Berlin, Brussels, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tientsin, and Venice, and through this great distance the electric message was flashed in the space of two seconds.

Nothing decisive has yet taken place between the contending armies of the North and the South, although the usual amount of skirmishing is reported to have occurred.

Gen. McClellan appears to have, for the present, abandoned his high purpose of driving secession to the wall, and is merely acting on the defensive, until supplied with a fresh army of men—the boasted army of the Potomac, who, after conquering the South, were to whip all creation, having divided into insignificance, and being now only a fragment of what it was.

The tactics of the war seems to have been completely changed and the Southern generals appear to have had a purpose in retreating so far into the interior, and instead of now flying before the united hosts of the North, are assuming the offensive, and menacing the very existence of the remnant of McClellan's army. Commenting upon this state of things Mr. Thurlow Wood's paper, the "Albany Evening Journal" says:— "We can no longer blind our eyes to the fact. The enemy are at our very doors. Kentucky is overrun by guerrilla bands. Morgan and his ruffian hordes are spreading devastation on every hand. Lebanon, Mount Hope, Cynthiana, and other important towns have been captured. Frankfort and Louisville are menaced. The people are abandoned to terror and despair.

The enemy are rapidly pushing northward. A rumor reaches us that they have taken Henderson, actually invaded Newberg, and that they are long threatened to carry the war into the country of 'Van-dan.' The capture of Cincinnati has been one of their most daring dreams."

The New York "Times" says that for a year the nation has leaned on McClellan and the splendid army which was placed at his disposal, and which he has moulded into the most formidable force ever organized on this continent. But it is idle to dispute the fact that their faith in him has been shaken to its foundations by his failure to accomplish with that army a single one of the results which it was adequate to achieve. It might have taken McClellan a month to have done what he has done, and he has done it in less than a year. He has done it in less than a year. He has done it in less than a year. He has done it in less than a year.

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**Reports from the Northern States** represent recruiting as going on but very slowly. Indeed, it appears almost certain that much difficulty will be experienced in raising the new army of men. Late reports say that a bounty of \$50 is offered to single, and \$100 to married men, as an inducement to enlist, but even this fails in rousing the men to arms.

St. Louis dates of the 23rd report considerable excitement. It is said the British Consul's office was crowded with persons claiming the protection of the British flag, to exempt them from enrollment in the Militia, under the recent order of the Governor. An excited crowd gathered around, and many indignant citizens were present to punish the perfidy of American residents having families and business permanently located there, who, in their hour of peril, seek to sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Great Britain.

The appearance of the crops in this part of the country has entirely changed for the better during the last two weeks, by the late copious rains and warm weather. It is no common occurrence to find weather exactly suitable to the wants and feelings of every member of the agricultural community, and already some are beginning to borrow trouble and fear we shall have a wet harvest. Even the most thirsty farmers are satisfied with the quantity of rain that has fallen and are saying—"It is enough, stay now, things hand."

After all the doubts and fears that were expressed, we are much pleased to find that there is a prospect of plenty. Crops of all kinds, through the country are said to look well. The only scarcity will be in the hay, and we trust it will not be seriously felt; as the farmers have sown extra crops of roots and other substitutes. There are also several stacks of old hay which will help to make up the deficiency.

General McClellan is now freely denounced at the North. The general's friends can only admit his failures, and his old opponents are aggrieved to despair by the result of the battles before Richmond. We give two "specimen bricks" for a long denunciations, directed against McClellan in the New York Spirit of the Times:—

"The young Napoleon, who, with a quarter of a million of men, permitted the Potomac to be blockaded for months by an insubstantial force of sixty thousand, is now burrowing on the banks of the James River, after a most disastrous retreat, and engaged in his usual occupation of throwing up obstacles between his forces and the enemy. Like all hopeful men, we have endeavored to derive what relief we can from the declaration that the army is safe, and also to believe that McClellan achieved a great operation by planting his forces in the swamp and then running them out at the cost of only twenty thousand men. The loss of twenty thousand men is a mere bagatelle to this country, in fact, really a bargain—though rather a bloody one—in exchange for such a fine position as our young Napoleon has found amid the fies and mud of Turkey Bend! But we reflect, unhappily that the movement sets us back about six months, and that, though we burned our tents and stores and with mastery decision did not even barthen our retreating columns with the useless dead and sick, his check and its consequences may be counted at a cost of at least four or five hundred millions of dollars to the treasury."

"With all these signs and results before us, we are of the opinion that our young Napoleon is a failure, and that if he is not extricated by Pope, in a direct march on Richmond, the whole of his present force which instead of 'pinning the enemy to the wall,' cannot get even so much as a loaf of bread, without running the Confederate batteries, will be in imminent danger of capitulation. No sophistry, no blind unreasoning applause can defend the incapacity which betrays itself in this; and we think that mind is to be pitted, which has not the courage to reason upon and condemn it. Generals are not infallible. There is no wifery in the art of war, and the humblest observer can decide, that the general who promised us 'no more retreats, no more defeats,' and that he would drive his opponent back to the wall, cuts a poor figure upon his back in the mud of the James River, which has been poorly responded to, and 'secession' looms in the horizon—a system necessarily practiced in Europe during long and harassing wars, but which has been vehemently denounced by the American people. The question may well be asked, 'Whether are they drifting?' into European practice and precedent, proving that their constitution has become a mere plaything, to be subject to change as circumstances dictate."

But amidst all the terrible phases of this suicidal revolution, the question arises 'are we not as a neutral people in a perilous position?' If the alternative is a closing of the war, with a cessation of the Union, bitter feelings will remain behind in both the Southern and Northern breasts. The Northerners are treasuring up with jealous care each suspicious item that has been uttered by the British press or their legislators antagonistic to their success; and every move that has been given at their military blunders and defeats is laid up as incentives to embitter a war, should one occur between our mother land and the Republic. The question of the defence of Canada occupies a prominent position in our country, and is of startling importance in view of the momentous events now transpiring in the central states. The defeat of the Militia Bill of the late ministry, has been very erroneously resolved in England, and has engendered in the minds of our people, a false and dangerous notion of the ties which exist between this country and Britain. The military spirit evoked last Winter by the Trent affair among Canadians, led the British people to expect that any Bill having for its aim better preparations for the defence of our soil, however absurd its provisions, would be passed with enthusiasm by the provincial legislatures; but they ignored the fact, which is unknown in Britain, that the Militia Bill had become so distasteful to the people that they could possibly bring it would be right, and their representatives had to yield to the pressure from without. Their 'shuffling' the year's past had become patent to the public eye, and their corruption was fast breaking out in the public prints. Well, the question is, is the present Bill sufficient for the purpose? or is it to remain a dead letter, and to be thrown into the waste paper basket?

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We mentioned the report in our last issue, that a bounty of \$50 was offered for recruits for the army. The report is confirmed by later advice and we refer to it now merely to say that at that rate the army called for by the President, of 300,000, is going to be quite an expensive affair. Besides this public bounty the Townships and County Councils are offering additional sums, so that the entire amount to which a recruit is entitled is something extraordinary in the annals of warfare. The fact that such large bounties are held out is conclusive of two things. Recruits must be scarce or the Northern people are afraid drafting will be resorted to, and are willing to pay heavy sums rather than run the risk of being drafted. Bounties, alone, for an army of 300,000, will cost the North nearly sixty millions of dollars.

**SALMON FLY FISHING.**—Le Journal de Quebec says that the Honble. Colonel Charteris and party, four in number, altogether have caught with the fly 279 salmon, weighing in all 3116 pounds, and averaging eleven one-sixth pounds each. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Williams, of Boston, have also caught with the fly in the river Moisie 318 salmon, averaging fifteen and a half pounds each. The largest weighed 39 pounds.

**BOGUS BILLS.**—We are informed that in some parts of Western Canada and in the State of Michigan, notes altered from those of the defunct Colonial bank are in circulation. The alteration is effected by pasting on the bill "Bank of Toronto" over the words "Colonial Bank of Canada," and in many cases the fraud escapes the notice of the farmers and others. The public should be on their guard against these worthless notes.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals within the District of Columbia is five thousand three hundred.

**CORRESPONDENCE.** To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—In no country under the sun is there to be seen more *parvenuism*, or *mushroom aristocracy*, than in this province, and I think there are few countries where there is less reason for society to be classified, as far as the pretensions of birth or family antecedents go. The instances of this fall daily under our observation, and in Ottawa we see on the banks of the river, in every petty village which can boast of it, a petty oligarchy, and its three or four shopkeepers, absurd features are presented in multitudinous variety. Laborers and mechanics, and those who found it difficult in Europe to keep the "wolf from the door," after being ten years in this country find suddenly that they are connected with some of the "first families" in the old sod, and assume airs of consequence, which an ample number of the world's prosperity, either as lumberers, merchants, or contractors, enable them to keep up as an external appearance. 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