

**Lennox Council.**  
**Middleville, 25th April, 1883.**  
**Present:** to adjournment, the Municipal Council of the County of Lennox met this day; all the members thereof being present.  
The minutes of last session of Council having been read, approved and signed, the following documents were presented and read.  
**Petition from Edmond Anderson, praying the Council to direct the application of the S. Labor of the 4th road division of the 4th con. line; 20 days of S. Labor of the 3rd road division of the 3rd con. line and as much money as in the wisdom of the Council may be deemed necessary, to repair the same to the 20th and 21st mile in the 3rd concession.**  
**Petition of Wm. Drummond and others, stating that the bridge over the Clyde, at Clydeville mills, is in a very dangerous state, that a child was killed last summer by falling through a hole in the flooring; and praying the Council to direct the expenditure of the sum of \$1000, to repair the same, and report upon the said bridge with a view to the repair thereof.**  
**Petition of Michael Vallancey, Pathmaster of the 5th division 2nd con. line, complaining of the dividing of the former 4th division into two, and praying the Council to direct that 6 days of the S. Labor of the 4th division be applied to the road and bridge, as a matter of Justice to the 5th division.**  
**Petition of John Nicol, praying to be allowed to expend his Statute Labor for the present year in opening a passage from his land to the nearest highway, and stating that he has a promise of assistance from the residents therein in the 4th division of the 2nd con. line.**  
**Petition of Daniel Wilson and others, praying the Council to direct the application of Statute Labor to improve the cross road between the 9th and 10th lots in the 2nd concession.**  
**Petition of Thomas Graham, praying for the sum of £10 to improve the bridge on the main branch of the Clyde, on the 3rd con. line.**  
**Acct. of James Rankin, Constable, for conveying an insane person to gaol, amount \$4. Ordered to be paid.**  
**The Contractor for finishing the Town Hall, applied by petition praying for an advance of \$100 to purchase material for that purpose.**  
**Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that an order on the Treasurer for \$100 be granted to the contractor for finishing the Town Hall. Carried.**  
**On the petition of Michael Laloue, Reserved, moved by Mr. Yail, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the prayer of the petition be at once granted, the school Act of Canada, this Council cannot grant it. Carried.**  
**On the petition of Michael Laloue, praying to be allowed to expend his statute labor on the boundary line between Lennox and Darling, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the petitioner reside in the road division, in which the petitioner resides, be directed to expend as much statute labor on the said boundary line, as the statute labor of the petitioner amounts to. Carried.**  
**On the petition of Joseph Ranger, Reserved, complaining of a nuisance on the road between the 1st and 2nd divisions [namely a house opposite the land of the petitioner], moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the Pathmaster of the road division, in which the said nuisance is situated be directed by the Clerk, to warn the owner of the said house to remove it. Carried.**  
**On the petition of John Proctor, Reserved, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the petitioner pathmaster be directed to apply the amount of the petitioner's S. Labor to the object of the petition. Carried.**  
**Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that George Harding and David Peacock be transferred division of the 3rd road division of the 9th con. line, and the Clerk write to the pathmaster of the 2nd division of the said line, informing him of the said transference. Car.**  
**On the petition of Quentin Peacock and others, Reserved, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the pathmaster of the 2nd division of the 9th con. line, be directed to apply the S. Labor of his division to the object of the petition. Car.**  
**On the petition of Wm. Middleton and others, Reserved, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the prayer of the petition be granted. Carried.**  
**On the petition of John Bullock and others, Reserved, praying for the transference of Henry Bullock, James Mahan and Paul Cumming, from the 4th road division 4th con. line, to the 3rd road division, 5th con. line, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell that the prayer of the petition be rejected, on account on informality in the proceeding to notify the pathmaster of the 3rd road division, 4th concession line. Carried.**  
**On the petition of Edmond Anderson, pathmaster of the 4th . ad division, 4th con. line, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the first object of the petition be granted; that 10 days S. Labor of the 3rd road division 3rd con. line, be granted to the said object of the petition, and that the 3rd object of the petition, be reserved for future consideration. Car.**  
**On the petition of John Nicol, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the petitioner be allowed to commute for his S. Labor for 3 years, for the purpose of affording him egress from his residence, as formerly settled, the amount of the petition to be subject to the order of the petitioner's pathmaster, who is hereby required to examine the work when completed, and report thereon, on or before the 1st day of October of the present year. Carried.**  
**On the petition of Daniel Wilson and others, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yail, that the petitioners be directed to apply 7 days of the 2nd road division of the 2nd and 3rd con. lines, be directed to apply 7 days of the S. Labor of their respective divisions to the object of the petition. Carried.**  
**Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that whereas it appears from the complaint of Thos. Kelso, that the full amount of the S. Labor of the petitioner, who dwells on the said road, leading through his farm, to wards the township of Dalhousie, in the year 1881, has not been applied; therefore the pathmaster of the road division in which the said road is situated, be directed to apply seven days of the S. Labor of the said division, to the said road within the bounds of Thos. Kelso's farm. Car.**  
**Moved by Mr. Yail, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the pathmaster of the 2nd road division, 3rd con. line, be directed to apply 7 days of S. Labor, of his division to the improvement of the proving line between the 15th and 16th lots in the eastern half of the 2nd con. Car.**  
**Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the pathmaster of the 2nd road division 10th con. line, be directed to apply the S. Labor of his division on the Claydon road, to the object to which the said road interests the proving line between the 5th and 6th lots in the 10th concession and proceeding thence towards Ferguson's Falls and the village of Lennox. Car.**  
**Moved by Mr. Yail, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the petition of John Foley and**

Gen. Stoneman's Valley and Thomas Graham, moved to the James commission. Carrington, after the same commission.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathis, that in all cases, when an application for pardon for the expending of E. Labor, the application be to the discretion of the pathmasters. Carried.

Adjourned to the 30th day of May.

WILLIAM SCOTT,  
Town Clerk.

Lenox, 11th May, 1863.

### Gen. Stoneman's Foray in Virginia.

From the letter of Captain E. A. Paul, correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who accompanied General Stoneman in his recent foray in Virginia, we select the following incidents of the expedition:—

Thursday morning (April 30) the whole command was aroused from slumber before daylight, after the usual shaking of the "Route and march" was whispered to the different commanders, and we were soon upon the road again. The night had been cold and wet, just about as disagreeable weather as one meets during lifetime, and nearly every body was drenched to the skin and yet not a man could have been found willing to own that he was in any way uncomfortable. The dress of the comfortable night's rest remained in three inches of mud and water, was the boast of every one. "Never slept better in my life," said a gentleman of the medical persuasion, who had just wrung the water out of his blankets and seated himself in a soaked saddle, and who the day before was suffering the torment of rheumatic pains from head to foot. When the morning broke, the staff began to supply the deficiency, and soon after the day's amusement by dashing along the line at the head of the column with a reliable contraband astride his horse behind. There was some straggling to-day, owing to the despatch of a few of the rear guard to obtain peach brandy which the inhabitants deal out sparingly, with a view no doubt to making the captives.

At twelve o'clock, midnight, Saturday 22d, Gen. Stoneman called all of the principle officers together, and explained the general plan of operations. The commander of each detachment was directed to specify points to be destroyed—the special object of the expedition was to destroy, he allowed, the widest latitude for any further operations.

The approach of the force had been heralded, but no one believed it. The man who went to the trouble of riding ten miles to give the inhabitants notice, was almost mobbed by the Yankees—they doubted his account of the force, and he was almost killed. One citizen, a Yankee near Columbia, said one citizen, a Yankee near Jeff Davis would not permit such an invasion of the sacred soil. The furnisher of the unwelcome news, had dirt thrown at him was hooted at, and followed by a crowd of excited people, who were threatening him with all sort of vengeance, just as the advance guard of Col. Widdeman's force, Major General Sherman's division, was ordered to soldiers there. A dozen or more citizens succeeded in escaping across the river, and spreading the astounding intelligence, and soon after a squad of troops appeared at the distance on the opposite bank. The people south of the river did not believe the story told by the fugitives. One man rode with a rifle to ride to the river bank to see for himself. The opportunity to ride into the river was not pursued.

A Planter sent his son mounted on a valuable horse to ascertain the news, believing the force to be Staunton cavalry. The boy asked an officer if the Yankees had been expelled, and the officer told him they had. He expressed his satisfaction, and was about leaving, when the officer told him he wanted a horse his own was jaded. An exchange was speedily made. The boy was evidently tally some what puzzled at this summary proceeding, but thought it all right no doubt, as it was Stuart's cavalry, and he rode off to the call at Columbia. Found several boats loaded for Richmond with bale of hay and commissary stores, all bearing the special mark of C.S.A. Another boat from Lynchburg arrived during the day. The force was applied to the boats; bridges across the canal of which there were several—a large quantity of medicinal and commissary goods found in a warehouse were either burned or thrown into the river. The bank of the canal was cut at several points within five miles, and the locks destroyed. At Columbia the canal crosses the James River in a massive stone aqueduct. No one seems to have known of this structure; at all events nothing was done to secure its destruction. The engineer of the canal, and Major Beaumont and Capt. Thomas of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, each made special efforts to destroy this structure. There were no blasting to be had; several kegs of blasting powder, however, were found in a storehouse, and three of the kegs were confined in a cask. The kegs were carried, and the aqueduct being eight feet deep it was designed to sink this machine over one of the piers and destroy the same upon the Mallett plan of blasting rocks under water. Everything was arranged and the cask was being lowered into the canal by means of a rope, when unfortunately the rope broke, and the cask could not be recovered. The cask was a prudent device, that it should be so, and it was not desirable. At about 4 o'clock p. m. the detachment marched down the canal bank for about five miles, forded Byrd creek, and taking the Fredericksburg pike so far as it went in the right direction, arrived at Thompson's Four Corners at 10 o'clock the night of the 2d of May. During the day, captured several hundred prisoners, was followed into camp by a drove of negroes.

To sum up—Gen. Stoneman moved about within the enemy's lines at will for nine days, with a force not exceeding five thousand men; disabled every line of communication between the rebel forces; captured the Rebel Capital—and the Rebel capital through which more than one-half of their supplies are received;—that in the opinion of competent judges, neither line provided the rebels have every facility for the work can be repaired, in less than four weeks; destroyed millions of dollars' worth of commissary stores; captured the supplies of the rebels upon the main route; destroying all bridges over large streams; gave the citizens of ten counties, viz., Culpeper, Spottsylvania, Orange, Hanover, Henrico, Louisa, Goodland, Fluvanna, King William, and New Kent, an opportunity to see for themselves that not only are the Yankee soldiers confident and in good spirits, but are really human beings and not inhuman savages, as reported by the Richmond press; captured hundreds of horses and above all, the one great objection made to the emancipation proclamation, so far as the counties visited are concerned; by letting the colored population know they are free, and releasing the producing class in rebellion by the removal of hundreds of able-bodied men, and saving

that the laboring class in fact, as well as theory, becomes a dangerous element. All this has been accomplished by the aid of Gen. Stoneman, with the loss, probably, of less than 100 men, all told, only two of whom were killed. As an offset to this loss, our troops killed a number of rebels, and captured between one and two hundred prisoners.

A three days heavy rain storm has occurred in Southern New York and New Jersey. The country is lately deluged with water, and it is feared that agricultural operations will be retarded thereby. This appears to be the same storm that has flooded the Virginia rivers and interfered with military operations of General Hooker.

The New York Tribune is now printed on paper imported from Belgium. In consequence of the combination of the paper makers in the United States paper has become so excessively dear, the price of paper being about 24 cents of the paper currency. The imported from Belgium can be laid down, after paying freight and duties, at 10 cents paper money. The paper monopoly is thus pricked.

We hear that the soldiers at Grimsby have had rather a hard experience in their new camping ground. The gale on Tuesday upset their tents, and the result was a quantity of their personal effects they were drenched with rain, and altogether had a very unpleasant experience of the Canadian climate.

Apprehensions were entertained that a part of the clothing purchased for the use of the Militia was lost in the Anglo-Saxon. We learn, however, that such was not the case. Letters received from Colonel Power, by the steamer of the 18th.

An accident which ended fatally, occurred to a resident at London, on the River St. Clair on Tuesday. It appears that the deceased, James Land, was crossing the river, from Port Huron to Sarnia, in a canoe, when by accident it was overturned, throwing the deceased, its only occupant into the water. Before assistance could be rendered the unfortunate man was carried down by the swift current of the river and drowned.

Mrs. Eliza Morrie, of Cabot, was brought before Justice Fisher of that place, under an indictment for knowingly spreading the small pox, in sending her children to school while infected with that disease, and bound over in the sum of one hundred dollars for appearance at the county court.

A peace movement has been initiated by the Democratic party in New York known as the Mozart Hall organization. They denounce the war as "bloody, senseless, unnecessary, and fruitless," and are avowedly in favor of every legitimate means to bring it to an end. This is a straw which serves to show the direction of an important under current of American opinion.

The House of Commons has unanimously voted the sum of £50,000 for the completion of the Memorial cross of the late Prince Consort. The aid of a public subscription gives a total sum of £110,000 which is to be expended in the erection of an Eleanor Cross, of a large scale near the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Renters are enormously high at Chicago. The Tribune avers that from 300 to 500 "desirable tenements" could be rented at from \$200 to \$400. As it is people are compelled to pay extravagantly for the meanest rockeries.

**The Herald.**

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, May 20 1863.

**South Lanark.**

Our last issue informed the readers of the Herald that owing to the factious opposition of the hon. J. A. Macdonald and his supporters in the House the country is about to be put to the trouble and expense of another general election, at a season of the year when it was little expected and when the electors were least prepared for it.

Looking at political matters, in a local point of view, the conduct of our member in South Lanark, has had the effect of bringing him out in his true colors. We have frequently been told, by persons who knew his position well, both in the house and out of it, that his sympathies were all with the old Coalition, whose the country condemned for their corruption and extravagance. His late votes have proved this to be the case, to the very letter.

Our readers will remember that when he was brought out as a candidate he was not pledged to any particular policy but was *professionally* opposed to the Carrier-Macdonald government, and chimed in, heartily with the murmur of discontent against them which was then heard from all parts of the country and from every shade of politician. His opposition to that Ministry secured the votes of nearly all the electors of Beekwith and of a large number of intelligent men in other places. Matters are now vastly changed, and he appears before the electors as he really is. The parties who were the *means* of his election must feel themselves *lost*, as we do ourselves, when they find that he has given his talents, influence and vote to make way for the return to office of the very men whose policy both Reformers and Conservatives heartily condemned at the time of the last election.

We wish to be particularly understood in this matter, as it is one of much importance to our readers generally and the electors of South Lanark in particular, most of whom, we are sure, will condemn Mr. Morris for voting for the non-confidence motion of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, and especially for his after vote to adjourn the House and throw away, as useless, all the unfinished business of the session for which members have paid their fees—step the supplies and thus put a damper on the progress of the Ottawa buildings and other public works in the Province, and put the country to the expense of a new election and two sessions of Parliament in one year. This extra expense, he is remembered, is no trifle. The "Montreal Gazette" sums up the extent of the evil which has been brought upon the country by the factious act of the opposition headed the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, and supported by Mr. Morris. The Gazette says:

The business of the session is very incalculable

dictate—about nothing has been done. The supplies have not been ordered. Yet the full cost of a session has been incurred. Members have received their full allowance for wages and mileage; enormous sums have been laid out for printing. The whole amount reckoned at the average of three previous sessions will be over \$450,000. The cost of a General Election to the Government, reckoning in as the same price as the last, will be \$70,000. So, besides the inconvenience to the country of a political excitement in the very midst of the spring work of the farmers, in the very middle of moving business of merchants, the country is called upon to expend upwards of the sum of FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—in fact, to literally sow it for nothing, or very much more so nothing.

If Mr. Morris has so soon forgotten, he must now be reminded, that he was indebted for his election to the union of two parties, both of whom were heartily tired of the Cartier-McDonald Government, whose extravagance and misrule had brought the credit of the country to the verge of ruin. They were disgusted with the conduct of Col. Playfair, and felt that any change must be for the better. It was on this principle that a strong party of moderate reformers and intelligent conservatives were united in order to send a voice to parliament to oppose that government. As our village poet beautifully expressed it in a song composed for the occasion:—

“We Trust and Dares all agree,  
“To Whig an honest man.”

We worked night and day to secure his election and succeeded in returning him with a very respectable majority. During the 1st session of his parliamentary career he seemed sensible of the position in which he was placed, and at least studied to please his friends who had elected him; latterly, however, he has proved recreant to the trust reposed in him, and voted for Cartier and John A. McDonald, as if he imagined he was standing in Mr. Playfair's shoes, or that he had a lease for life of the representation of the South Riding of Lanark!

We are sorry to have to say this much against Mr. Morris; but it becomes our duty, as a public journalist, to speak our opinions plainly and unequivocally, and we trust we shall never be found shrinking from that duty, however painful or unpleasant it may be.

Under these circumstances we see nothing left for the electors of South Lanark but to look out for another man to represent them in Parliament. In the opinion of many of them, Mr. Morris has proved himself unworthy of their confidence. He has disappointed them in even more ways than we have mentioned. At the time of the last election very serious objection was made against him because he was a non-resident and living in Montreal, could not feel much interest in this county; this objection was removed by Mr. Morris stating that he intended to remove his family to Perth as soon as possible after the election. He did so for a few weeks only and went back to Lower Canada. Whether he will again be a resident of the County of Lanark for a month during the election contest, remains to be seen.

In the meantime we feel it incumbent upon us to caution the electors to “look before they leap”—to be exceedingly cautious before they promise their votes to any one. Gentlemen from Perth are already busy canvassing for Mr. Morris, and trying to secure promises of support. Do not promise any one. Make no hasty decision. The election will probably come in the course of five or six weeks, perhaps sooner; but you will have ample time for consideration and reflection. Remember that in voting for Mr. Morris you vote for the Cartier-Macdonald government, with all their extravagance and corruption—in opposing him you declare yourselves in favor of better and cheaper government.

On the eve of a general election, something in reference to the voters list may be found interesting and useful to many of our readers. It is well known that the Election Law of every municipality in Upper Canada, after the revision of the Assessment Rolls, forthwith to make out an alphabetical list of all persons entitled to vote according to the provisions of the Act together with the number or description of the real property, in respect of which each of those persons is so qualified. This list is intended simply as an index of voters for easy reference at the polling. The personal qualifications are: 1. Male persons of the full age of twenty-one years; 2. Subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization; 3. Not disqualified as public or election officers or election agents; 4. If duly registered and entered on the revised and certified list of voters; 5. Entered on the last revised and corrected assessment roll. The personal qualifications are, in cities and towns having separate representation: 1. As the owner or as the tenant or occupant of real property; 2. But not as partner, joint tenant, or tenant in common, unless where each has established his right to an individual share in the real property as provided in the 3rd sub-section of section 4 of the Act; 3. Or the assessed value of \$300 or upwards; 4. Of the yearly assessed value of \$30 or upwards; and in townships united to such towns for representation purposes, 3. Of the assessed value of \$200 or upwards; or, 4. Of the yearly assessed value of \$20 or upwards. In counties and ridings, and including all townships, towns, and villages, within their limits, the property qualifications are: Every male person entered on the then last assessment roll revised, corrected, and in force: 1. As the owner or as the tenant or occupant of real property; 2. Not as partner, joint tenant, or tenant in common, unless where a separate share in such real property has been established before the Court of Revision of County Judge; 3. Of the assessed value of \$200 or upwards; or, 4.

Of the yearly assessed value of \$20 or upwards. Section 61 of the Act provides that "any person willfully voting at any election without having at the time of his voting all the qualifications required by law for entitling him so to vote at such election," knowing at the time that he was not so entitled, shall incur a penalty of \$40, and "his vote shall be null and void."

After the list of voters has been made out and filed, any person may apply to the County Judge before the issuing of the writ of election, to have the list corrected on making it appear to such Judge that the clerk has willfully or inadvertently omitted or has otherwise altered or falsified the same; or where the clerk has wrongly interpreted the law, that the voters' list is not in point of fact a correct list of all persons entitled to vote according to the Assessment roll as finally revised and corrected, and according to the spirit and meaning of the Act.

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### A New Election.

A General Election will take place no later than the first week in June. The time is short—about two weeks—and intending candidates should be in the field with out a moment's delay. In the North Riding we presume Mr. Bell will be elected without opposition—but elected he will be whether he has opposition or not. In the South Riding we presume there will be a contest, as the Reformers of the Riding can scarcely allow Mr. Morris to walk the course after his recent votes in the North Riding a denunciation and stoppage of supplies. By these votes he fully endorsed the policy of the late Coalition—a policy which we are satisfied a majority of the electors of South Lanark do not endorse. Who is to be the Reformist, Perth took the initiative and Carleton Place found fault. This time there must be no dissension in the Reform ranks and with this view, let Carleton Place take the initiative this time. Let our friends in Carleton Place and Beekwith bring out their man, and Perth and vicinity will do their best to elect him. What says the Carleton Place Herald on the subject? "Speedy action—there is no time to be lost. Call a meeting, if necessary, we will do all we can to help."—Perth Courier.

We fully endorse every word the Courier says in the above extract. Mr. Morrison whom we were so proud in having elected two years ago, has been tried and found wanting. That his seeming opposition to the old Coalition government of Cartier and Macdonald, was only a sham, to please the liberal portion of the electors is clearly proven by his late votes to make way for the return of the same men to office. We are not in a position to say whether he will come out again as a candidate or not, but whether he will avow himself as the supporter of the old government which has well nigh ruined the country. In any case he must be opposed and sent with his predecessor, to the left about face.

South Lanark can, surely, afford to send a good honest RESIDENT to look after the interests of the county. Such a man is DONALD FRASER, Esq., Barrister, at Perth. He has talent and energy. Stands high in the estimation of every body and has more interest in this part of the country than any one that could be imported from Lower Canada. If he come out, we shall give him a hearty support, with good prospects of his election.

It will never do for South Lanark to endorse the vote of want of confidence, which was got up to drive the government from power, before they could finish the work of exposing the crimes of their predecessors, which has been so well begun in the first report of the financial commission, and in bringing back to power the authors of the grossest jobs which ever disgraced a government. The electors have the matter now in their own hands, and it is for them to say whether Messrs. Cartier, J. A. Macdonald and Galt shall return to office with greater power to work mischief than before. Whether the examination into the financial condition of the country and into the errors of the men who have brought it to its present disastrous condition is to go on, or whether the past is to be smoothed over, and Mr. Galt and his late colleagues entrusted with fresh powers to use the revenues of the Province for the benefit of the hordes of jobbers who have sustained them.

An accident of a serious but not fatal nature, occurred at Almonte, on Monday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. David Campbell, while driving along on to the bridge near Mr. Wyllie's mill, a small hole in the planking of the bridge frightened the horse, causing it to back up the buggy over the bridge through an opening in the railing, which was taken away during the past winter. The horse and buggy turned a complete summersault into the water, and over Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, both of whom were under water. Mr. Campbell having got up as best he could succeeded in getting Mr. C.'s head above water, and there remained until assistance arrived, when they were both rescued. Mrs. Campbell is severely hurt; Mr. Campbell is not much the worse—he got a stroke from the wheel of the buggy, but not a severe one. The horse was drowned.

The bridge is in a very dangerous state and has been for some time, and if not repaired immediately more accidents may happen at the same place.

### North Lanark.

We understand that Mr. Bell has received several numerously signed requisitions to appear as a candidate for the representation of that riding at the coming election; and Mr. Bell has accepted the invitation and will appear before the electors in a few days. The time is so short before the election that he will not have time to visit all the electors personally, but will see as many of them as possible. Mr. Bell has been a consistent member for many years and we are glad to learn that his election is sure.

**The New Ministry.**

We use this title, because the Ministry which has just been formed, though under the same Premiership, and embracing some of the same members as its predecessor, is in fact, a new Ministry. The changes of men are very great, and the change of Policy not less so. The accession of the Hon. Oliver Mowat is, perhaps, the most important feature of the new arrangement. It marks a decided diversity between the Course of the old Government and the new. Mr. Mowat was by habit and association in early life a conservative, but was so disgusted with the want of principle of Mr. John A. McDonald and the men who followed him, that when he entered public life he united himself to the Reform party, and we believe has never since regretted his termination. During his public career he has won the respect and esteem of everybody with whom he has come in contact. His Constituents of South Ontario, one of the most intelligent and thoroughly like-minded counties in Upper Canada, repose the entire faith in his integrity and uprightness. He is not an extremist but a moderate views, yet perfectly unyielding in his advocacy of what he thinks right. The accession of Mr. Mowat to the ranks of the Ministry is a matter of the greatest importance. He commands an amount of confidence both among Conservatives and Reformers of which few have any idea. In his connection with the Ministry, men will discover the best guarantee for the success of the principles which he has advocated during his entire public career.

Mr. Lewis Walbridge was also a Conservative, and still retains the name, although like other people, he finds it very difficult to discover the difference between an Upper Canadian Conservative and Reformer in the present state of public affairs. Mr. Walbridge has acted, however, with the Reform party nearly as long as Mr. Mowat, and has proved true as steel amidst manifold temptations. We look upon his appointment as a proof that moderate courses prevail in the Cabinet, and that there will be a disposition to deal liberally with Conservatives who are disposed to maintain the principles of the New Administration. As a man who will adhere to his own views with unwavering fidelity, we also hail with pleasure the appointment of Mr. Walbridge to the Cabinet.

But the change of men in Lower Canada is of nearly as great importance to the people of the West as the alteration among the Upper Canadians. Mr. Dorion is the most liberal and enlightened of Lower Canadian politicians. It is impossible to say that his principles hold in any respect differs from an Upper Canadian Reformer. He is perfectly sound on the subject of finance, a earnest friend to retrenchment, and an equally bold and out-spoken enemy of corruption, in every form. We think it of the utmost importance that such a man should be at the head of the Lower Canadian branch of the Administration. And Mr. Dorion is not alone. He is the leader of the Lower Canadian Liberal party, and has a large and influential following in the House of Assembly in the country. The present Government have failed in conciliating Mr. Cartier's friends, and have received almost the whole support in Lower Canada from the Rouge party. That party, it is thought, will be greatly strengthened by the coming election. And Mr. Dorion has been placed at the head of the Lower Canadian section of the Government, in order that he may give full effect to the Liberal movement.

As Mr. Dorion is the leader of the French Liberals, so Mr. Holton is the chief of the British Liberals of Lower Canada. There is no difference in sentiment between Mr. Holton and an Upper Canadian Liberal. He is rather more Upper Canadian in his politics than the Upper Canadians themselves, and his presence in the Cabinet will be a guarantee for justice and fair dealing between the two sections. Mr. Holton has great abilities as a financier, and his administration of the monetary affairs of the Province will command entire confidence.

Of the other Lower Canadian members of the Cabinet, we have no time to speak. They are all able and liberal men, and we doubt not, so all in their power to effect reforms in their various departments.

We shall not now speak of the policy of the New Government. It has hardly been determined upon as yet, and when fully known, Ministers will doubtless make it their own way. We may say, however, that the policy will be a great improvement on that of the late Government, and that on many important points it will commend itself to the support of all classes of the community.—*Globe.*

We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop of Ontario will (D.V.) administer the rite of confirmation in St. James Church, Carleton Place, to-day, the 20th, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and in the Methodist Church, Almonte, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. A special collection will be taken up at each service—that in Carleton in behalf of prizes for the Sunday School Children, and that in Almonte in aid of the building fund of St. Paul's Church.

The ladies of Perth are worthy of a praise for the exertions in favor of the volunteers. We understand they are to have another concert this (Wednesday) evening to raise money to purchase a target for the use of the companies at ball practice.

We understand that the House of Assembly was dissolved by proclamation on Saturday night, and the writs will issue as soon as they are prepared.

We have not yet heard anything from Renfrew County, but we presume Mr. McLaughlin will be returned again.

Another Proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States which paves the way for a general conscription and shows that a forced levy of men is now part of the Federal programme. It explains and defines the law relating to the drafting of foreigners; from which it seems that all foreign born residents who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens cannot avail themselves of the plea of alienage to avoid conscription if they continue to reside within the United States after sixty-five days from the date of the proclamation (May 8). This must give rise to an exodus from the land of freedom, or the enormous class of half naturalized citizens have no alternative but to leave the country or submit to the draft. The proclamation probably will also tend to increase the grand army of skeddaddlers already in Canada, as many there are in the domain of greenbacks who have an extreme aversion of the conscription officer, and do not like to see their country in the way that Mr. Lincoln orders they shall do under such incompetent generals as Burnside, Pope and Hooker.

**ACCIDENT.**—A Canadian named Labelle in the employ of R. McDonell, Esq., on the Bonnechere River, met with a serious accident yesterday, 13th May, while assisting in getting of a "jam" of timber, which was formed in the rapids above Douglas. It appears that when the "jam" started the pole fell without a moments warning precipitated into the stream amongst the timber, several pieces of which went over his body, crushing him in a most shocking manner against the rocks in the bed of the river. His comrades at length succeeded much at the peril of their own lives, in rescuing him; he was hauled out of the water in a state of insensibility, apparently now dead than alive. He was carried on a temporary stretcher to the camp about half a mile distant. Doctor J. Channonhouse, Douglas, who had in the meantime been sent for, was promptly in attendance and upon examination he discovered a fracture of the lower dorsal vertebra and the whole of the back was badly bruised and very much swollen. The necessary treatment was prescribed, and we are happy to state that he is doing exceedingly well.

It appears that travel on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad is stopped for the present for the following reason:—A meeting for the election of directors was held, and the opponents of Mr. Robert Bell, Russell, who has been President for a number of years, determined to oust him from all control over the road. For this purpose a parcel of roughs were brought to the meeting to oppose Mr. Bell. The meeting was a stormy one, Mr. Bell and his friends being beaten and abused. In this state of matters Mr. Bell and his friends protested and retired to another room, from whence they were expelled and beaten by the roughs, headed by Messrs McGillivray, Clewom, Sherwood, Dr. Hunter and others. The roughs elected directors, but their proceeding were illegal. Mr. Bell, as President of the Company, sent the rolling stock to Prescott, and stopped the running of the train. There is therefore no travel by rail between Prescott and Ottawa at present.

**THE NEW MINISTRY.**—The following members of the Ministry were sworn in Saturday at Quebec and gazetted, viz: Hon. A. D'Arbo, Atty-Genl; Hon. V. P. Howland, Receiver General; Hon. J. Ferguson Blair, Provincial Secretary; Hon. L. H. Holton, Minister of Finance; Hon. O. Mowatt, Postmaster-General; Hon. Isidore Thibaudan, President of the Executive Council; Hon. Louis Lete lier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics; Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Solicitor-General West. There remain unfilled two offices, viz: the Commissioner of Public Works, which Mr. Tassier still occupies till his successor is appointed, and the Solicitor-General East, which Mr. Abbott also continues to occupy *ad interim*. We believe that in point of respectable standing and high personal character, no minister who ever took office in Canada, has occupied so high ground.

We understand that Lieut-Col. Lyons, an officer connected with Quarter-masters General's department, visited this city on Thursday last, and inspected very minutely the garrison and quarters occupied by the troops now stationed here. He has no official opinion made known the object of his visit but it is surmised in military circles that he was with a view of ascertaining what number of troops in addition to those already stationed here, can be accommodated within the quarters. In connection with this fact it is stated on the authority of an officer who has some opinion to be relied upon, that there is every probability that some regiments will be located here within a short time. Col. Lyons after leaving here proceeded to Hamilton and other places West on similar mission. It has been further stated that the Great Eastern has been charged to convey troops to Canada.—*Leader*

As to Hooker, the latest depth of his relation which has yet overtaken a Yankee commander-in-chief, is his. Read the text of many which we publish to day, and which he gave before the committee of Congress, and see how indelicately and ungenerously he acted towards his brother officers of his rank; how he always displayed them, and never failed to play himself. His testimony was a bid for the position which he holds. He gained it; but in doing so he dug for himself, in case of failure, a deeper than any had sounded before him. Who is there to mourn for him now? He has found no strength in his arms; his own compatriots will show him no mercy in his woe. McOlellan and Burnside would scarcely have they did not feel a secret joy at his failure and downfall.—*N. Y. World*

**HOMICIDE.**—On Saturday evening, Richard Jaynes, of Kingston, C. W. shot James Custello for seducing his wife. The affair took place in Grand street near Centre. Custello was taken to the hospital where he died almost immediately after being admitted. Yesterday, Coroner Ranner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict against Richard Jaynes.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*