

will under these circumstances bear a direct relation to each other. From all that has been said, and from all the evidence that has been adduced on this subject, there can hardly be a doubt that there is the most urgent demand for reform in the mode of administration of the Canadian medical profession. Until this is accomplished it is vain to look for any progress in the improvement of these institutions, and it is equally vain to expect any improvement in the social position and moral status of the medical profession. And here the question naturally arises, whose aid we are to invoke in this work of reform and elevation? No doubt much might be done by those most interested, viz., by those members of the profession who at present have the administration of medical schools entirely in their own hands, but to achieve anything like a satisfactory result the most harmonious and uniform action would be necessary, and I fear the old well-known proverb which characterizes our profession as a fond of a difference of opinion, is too true to admit of any hope from that quarter.

It is not necessary, however, to indulge in any surmises on this question. It has been most satisfactorily answered for us by history. History has taught us that there is but one source from which we can hope for deliverance, viz., "from the supreme civil power." To this power alone we look for the elevation of our profession in Canada to its proper social level as a truly honorable and learned profession. This power will be long in coming, but our belief on this point is based on the fact that the consummation of that grand scheme of confederation which at present engrosses the attention of the greatest statesmen here and at home, that scheme which promises to give birth to a mighty giant among the nations, and which holds out to all the sister provinces the confident assurance of a great and glorious future—the consummation of this scheme, I say, will surely bring with it from the supreme civil power the much needed measure of medical reform.

What we want is an Act which will effect for British North America what Mr. Walpole's Medical Act effected for Great Britain. Dr. Christian in the lecture already quoted, enumerates the benefits derived from Mr. Walpole's act, as follows:—

First, he says, we have got for the government of medical education, a National Medical Council of 24 members, nominated partly by Universities, partly by corporations, partly by the Crown.

2. We have got a register of lawfully qualified practitioners; and if any such person do not find himself there, it is his own fault.

3. We have in the General Medical Council a body appointed to keep the register pure; to say who has a right to admission, and under what title. In this line of duty the council has already shown itself powerful to keep out quacks, to punish impostors, and to curb unfounded claims by the constituted medical bodies.

4. We have got the privileges of practice of all our medical institutions widened from a right over our division of the kingdom or a district of a division merely, to a similar right over all Her Majesty's dominions.

5. We have got a legislative disavowal of quackery. We cannot under the Medical Act, put down quacks summarily as we may hope to do. But it is a disavowal that no such person dare call himself by any of the numerous professional titles which denote a regular practitioner qualified to be registered, and we have got in the Medical Council a council of education entitled to see that practitioners are educated and examined competently for the efficient exercise of their profession. We cannot at present stop to consider in detail all blessings which have been conferred on the medical profession in relation to its medical institutions and practitioners by this act, nor can we at present stop to inquire whether an exactly similar act would be in every respect adapted to the circumstances and requirements of the medical institutions of the British North American Colonies, but I may here be permitted to remark that if all our hopes of confederation are realized, and if at the same time a measure of medical reform is obtained, the whole confederation ought to have an equal share in its salutary influences.

Principal Dawson, in an eloquent and highly interesting lecture lately delivered, has pointed out that the greatest evils would undoubtedly follow from the local governments of the confederation having in their power to settle each one for itself the legal value of its University degrees. Such a course, he says, "would be to the creation of different standards in the different provinces, and to give to the degree of our Universities a merely local value. The degrees of all the existing Universities should be degrees for all British America. The standard of professional education in the different provinces should be as far as possible be assimilated and raised to a high level to prevent the interference of uneducated practitioners, and if possible, to secure for our degrees that recognition in Great Britain which the separate provinces have as yet been unable to obtain. In order to gain these ends the general government should assume the supervision of this matter, or should at least retain the power to revise all local legislation in regard to it. Perhaps the best method to secure the desired result would be the appointment of an Educational Council similar to the Medical Council in Great Britain, and to charge this body with the oversight of all matters relating to professional education and the value of degrees therein."

These opinions coming, as they do, from very high authority, are entitled to the utmost respect, and it is to be hoped that they will be permitted to have due weight from the legislatures of the different provinces with the framers of the new constitution.

In pointing out as I have now attempted to do the humiliating position at present occupied by the medical profession in Canada, and the inherent imperfections of our present system of medical education, I have been influenced by a deep sense of the importance of the subject, and by a sincere desire to discharge a duty not only to the medical school with which I have now the honor to be connected, but also to that noble profession of which I have the honor to be a humble member. Assuredly the time has come when the old hackneyed question "to be, or not to be" may very properly be asked respecting the medical profession and medical school in Canada. Our noble profession is it hereafter to be or not to be entitled to that designation? Is it to be, or not to be, an honorable, enlightened profession worthy of the age in which we live? Is it to be, or not to be, a profession which may influence the truth and civilization which it is every respect well calculated to exercise? Are our medical schools to be "seminaries of science," institutions for preserving, teaching and extending that learning which constitutes "a foot in the tripod of country's condition," or are they to be "seminaries of ignorance," mints for the manufacture and utterance of counterfeit coinage? Let us hope, my friends, that these questions will be long answered for us to our entire satisfaction: let us hope that upon the medical profession and medical schools as well as upon all the institutions of these Provinces, a new

and glorious era is about to dawn. Let us, moreover, to those practitioners and students of the great science of medicine, endeavour to appreciate and perform the part which it behooves each one of us to perform in relation to this science.

Let us spare no exertion and grudge no sacrifice in our endeavors to secure the elevation of the medical profession and medical schools of Canada to their legitimate social position and their proper degree of efficiency and prosperity.

Let us remember that each one of us, the humblest as well as the most eminent, has his own proper part to play, his own peculiar share of influence to exert, not only in the relations of life generally, but also in the special relation of teacher, practitioner, or student of medicine.

"Let us be up and doing, With a heart for every task, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

ARREST OF AN M. P. FOR FORGERY.

A few days ago information was laid before Judge Crouse by one of the officers of the Ontario Bank in this city to the effect that two notes, one for \$500 and the other for \$300, bearing what was believed to be the signature of Mr. Desjardis, of the parish of St. Laurent, were discounted at J. B. Daoust, Esq., of St. Eustache, C. E., and member of the Provincial Parliament for the County of Two Mountains, and that the signatures had been forged by Mr. Daoust. A warrant for his arrest was issued on Thursday by Judge Crouse, and entrusted to Mr. High Constable Bissonnette for execution. The same evening the High Constable proceeded to Quebec, and on Friday evening arrested Mr. Daoust at the hotel where he was stopping, and returned with him to Montreal with his prisoner, all the sister provinces on Saturday morning. The prisoner was committed to goal to await examination on the charge of forgery. Mr. Daoust has represented the County of Two Mountains in Parliament since 1854, and the parish of St. Laurent in the Parish and Municipal Council since 1845. He is a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Two Mountains Militia, a Commissioner for the summary trial of small causes, and has also been a *Prefet* of the County for four years. —*Mont. Herald.*

THE MINERAL EXHIBITION AT SHELBORNE. The first Mineral Exhibition of the Eastern Townships Mineral Association took place at the Town Hall on Wednesday, and considered as a first experiment, was as successful as could have been anticipated. There were 34 entries, mostly of copper, but there was gold, lead, antimony, iron, chrome, and slate. The copper specimens were the most of them very good, and if the quantity holds out as appearance indicates, the mines which have been worked, we may safely anticipate that this section of the province will not only become celebrated for its mineral wealth, but as impetus will be given to other industrial pursuits. When we now consider, that the establishment of manufactures in connection with mining operations, to give us a home market for farm products, instead of being dependent on our neighbors, should the reciprocity treaty be repealed, as there is little doubt it will be.

The Herald.
CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges are low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

Late reports from Quebec say, that the government has news from Washington of the abolition of the obnoxious passport system, and of a desire on the part of the American authorities to meet the Canadian Government in a friendly spirit. The news, we are sure, will be received with satisfaction by the people of this country, who have no other desire than to continue and promote the friendly intercourse which has heretofore existed between our neighbours and ourselves.

The U. S. authorities are, perhaps, already beginning to see that, in their passion they have acted foolishly—that their tactics were simply having the effect of ostracizing Canadians from sympathy with the people of the United States, without advancing one iota of the interests which they wished to subvert. If the passport system be abandoned, it is not too much to hope that the foolish determination to abrogate the Reciprocity treaty may be changed into a proposal to make a new one, and to settle certain inequalities which have been discovered in the old treaty. Such a proposal would be more rational and more worthy a free people than a petulant determination to break off altogether our trade relations on account of an unfounded grievance.

The News very truly indicates that what our Canada may have suffered of material injury by the measures directed against us by the Americans—commencing with the invasion order of General Dix, the passport imposition, and the feeling of hostility which is shown equally in the wild speeches of Senator Chandler, and the more polished display of Senator Sumner, the petulant overthrow of the Reciprocity treaty, and the threats of the American press—we have lost nothing in the good opinion of the British people at home, because we are thus exposed to injury and danger by the fury of our neighbors. It is well known in England that the intense hatred of the worst classes of the American people is visited upon Canadians, because of attachment to the mother country. The threats of our neighbors are drawing the attention of the British people to the paramount necessity of placing Canada in the strongest position of defence. They have seen that we have made a proper effort, are disposed to attempt still more for our defence; and under the circumstances which threaten us, they entertain an earnest disposition to second our efforts at self defence in a manner worthy of the Empire. As in the Trent affair, so in this of General Dix, the occasion has served to dispel the belief commonly entertained in

the United States that Great Britain cared nothing for her colonies, and that they could attack Canada with impunity. We have, in recompense for the blunder of General Dix, the public declaration of Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, that the policy of protecting the colonies as part of the Empire against all aggressors, is still the same that it has ever been. We have the assurance of the semi-official organs that the fresh claim of Canadians to sympathy is fully recognized, and that a war, if it should be forced on us, would be entered into on our behalf with all the power of the nation. We have the right to judge from these declarations and from the general tone of the English press, that the defence of Canada will be at once attended to by the Imperial authorities.

The government of Canada appear determined that no want of effort on their part shall at all favor the repetition of raids on the frontier. Attorney General Macdonald has prepared and brought in a bill, in reference to aliens, which embraces the power of banishment of persons who prove themselves unworthy of our hospitality, gives additional power to seize and examine vessels suspected of being fitted out for hostile purposes, and a power of interference with the manufacture of arms and munitions intended for purposes inconsistent with our neutrality. This measure has been viewed with foreboding with a good deal of suspicion, because of the reports which have been circulated respecting its provisions, but the introduction of the bill itself has served to disarm most of those suspicions. It was supposed that it would suspend the privilege granted to the subject under the law of habeas corpus, that arbitrary arrests and convictions might become common under it, and that innocent persons might be traduced by the Yankee spies who at present swarm in this country. Those suspicions are now removed; at all events, it is evident that the government is anxious to effect its purpose; and seeing that there is a very general sentiment of the desirability of preventing raids, it will not require the influence of the Administration to urge the House to pass a law calculated to effect such a purpose.

It was fondly hoped by the lovers of order and good government, that the excitement consequent on the reports of the society, known as the Fenian Brotherhood, was being given to subside. But it appears that in the United States they are pressing forward, and have not, yet, reached the full length of their cord. They are holding meetings—passing resolutions and carrying on things, generally, with a high hand.

We need not tell our readers that, their avowed object is to war with Great Britain. They state that they have an army organized in Ireland, and are only biding their time, to strike the blow, at hated England. Our exchange papers from the U. S. find great fault with Canada for observing a strict neutrality in reference to the civil war, in which they are engaged; but they say nothing against this conspiracy, which is organized in their very midst, and is directed against a friendly government.

If they wish to be honest, act on principle, and do to others as they would that others should do to them, there never was a better time to show it. The Federal Government has it in its power, to put its heel on expeditions of the kind, and it appears too much to expect of them—such a friendly act. But they are not doing it! It is a patent fact, that citizens of the United States are plotting to raise a rebellion in Ireland, and threatening to sweep English vessels off the seas. If they ever put their plans into operation, they will probably find no more active partisans than their ohivorous friends now in rebellion in the Southern States. All the Fenians are democrats, and the democratic party of the North is the one with which the Tory press of Britain and Canada has been in sympathy for the past four years. It will be something like retributive justice, if this democratic party should, a few years hence, become the scourge of Britain.

The Tory press of Canada, will, we doubt not, observe, in the future, as they have done in the past, a sort of "disloyalty," which, really amounts to nothing.

In New Brunswick the question of confederation will be pronounced upon by men fresh in the confidence of the people. A general election is about to be held; and the legislature will be called together as soon thereafter as is compatible with public convenience. The Quebec correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs as follows: "I learn by special telegram from Fredericton to-day, that the New Brunswick Legislature will be dissolved about the 8th of February next, and that the writ will be returnable about the 20th of March. Direct issue will be taken at the polls on the question of Confederation, and its promoters are most sanguine of success. As the Parliament would have expired in the spring, the elections are merely anticipated by a couple of months. Confederation will be pronounced upon by the new Parliament sufficiently early to enable Imperial action to be taken during the present year.

We do not remember having witnessed such a season for free as the present; in almost every town in Canada, free have occurred, and a vast amount of valuable property been destroyed. London, Montreal, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Peterboro, and other places, have each suffered very seriously. The worst and most melancholy feature of these events is that, in most cases, they are said to be the work of an incendiary.

The government emigration officials at Liverpool, have published their annual return, from which we cut some interesting figures. It appears that, during the past year there have sailed from the port of Liverpool of vessels independent of the Act 220 ships, conveying 4,635 cabin and 3,013 steerage passengers. Of these 91 sailed to the United States, with 3,599 cabin and 1,868 steerage passengers, and the rest to various parts. In 1863 the number of passengers not under the Act was 14,445, and this year 7,648, so that there is a decrease of 6,897 on the year. Of ships sailing under the provisions of the Act, 297 ships, carrying 3,899 cabin and 96,493 steerage passengers, were for the United States. To Canada there were 27 ships, with 768 cabin and 3,860 steerage passengers; to New South Wales three ships, with 1,138 steerage passengers; to Queensland six ships, with 26 cabin and 1,892 steerage passengers; to Victoria 29 ships, with 378 cabin and 9,661 steerage passengers; and to South America one ship, with 2 cabin and 61 steerage passengers. Of the passengers going to the United States 22,781 were English, 60,60 Irish, 2,280 Scotch, and 9,692 of other countries. There is a decrease of passengers sailing under the Act of 5,740 compared with 1863, making a total decrease in the emigration of 1864, compared with 1863, of 12,537.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is expected that the work of shipping the new cable and preparing the Great Eastern for sea will occupy about five months, and that she will not set out until June next; so as to have the best period of the year before her important undertaking. The new cable is estimated at double the strength of the first laid cable, while the speed at which messages will be transmitted through its length by means of the present improved instruments, will be from eight to twelve words per minute. It is said that if the Great Eastern is successful in the work in which she is about to be employed, preparations will at once be made for laying down a second cable between Great Britain and America.

Last Thursday morning, the mixed train on the G. T. going East, was thrown off the track, near Lansdowne, occasioned, it is supposed, by the rails spreading. Several passengers were on board, but all escaped unhurt, with the exception of Judge Malloch, of Brockville. He was extricated with some difficulty from the broken car, his head having been forced through the roof, and the boards being thin had sprung back upon his neck, almost strangling him. He was brought home in the afternoon, and after medical examination, it was found that no bones were broken, but his head and face were much out. We are happy to say that by last accounts, he is recovering rapidly, the wounds healing up well.

It is said that some apprehensions existed in Brockville and Kingston in consequence of reports being circulated to the effect that Fenians were to be seen in the distance; and that anticipated raids were dreaded. Some of the citizens, probably, had indulged too freely, and were attacked with nightmare. Our report says that Mr. Chambers, M. P. for Brockville, was telegraphed by the Mayor, saying that a militia force should be stationed at that town. He met the members of the Government last night, and represented the matter to them. It will receive due attention. It is said the banks are prepared for an attack, having obtained a supply of arms.

There is a report current to the effect that the new buildings in Ottawa will be occupied in May next; and it receives confirmation from the fact, of being reported in the "Globe." Whether, or not, there is any ground for the report, remains to be seen. Alonso Wright, Esq., M. P. P., has telegraphed the following from Quebec:—

To N. SPARKS, Esq., Ottawa:—
Order in Council passed, yesterday, for Employees to remove to Ottawa in the Spring.

A. WRIGHT.

A report from Quebec says that, several members of Parliament have organized a drill association, which is composed of several members of both houses. About sixty have joined, of whom the following names are mentioned:—Messrs. Wallbridge, Sturton, Bymal, Thompson, McGivern, Walter Ross, J. B. Ross, Macfarlane, Bowman, Dunsford, Walsh, Parker. The drill instructors will be present, under the superintendence of Col. Gordon, who is to retire half an hour each day on military service.

We have, frequently, to refuse putting the names of subscribers on our list, who ask us to wait until the end of the year for payment. We have reduced the price of our paper so low, as to bring it within the reach of everybody. Those persons who are not willing to pay \$1 a year, in advance, for the *Herald*, had better not take it.

The Government have at length taken action in Mr. Justice Crouse's case. A commission has been appointed to inquire into all the circumstances of the discharge of the St. Alban's raiders, the facts and grounds of Mr. Crouse's decision, and to inquire further into the conduct of Chief of Police Lamotte. The Judge is the meantime has been suspended.

We are very happy to learn that Daniel Galbraith, Esq., of Ramsey, has been elected Warden for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, for the current year. The Council could not have made a better choice.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies asserts that the Canadian Government will maintain inviolate the neutrality of the British territory.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR HERALD.—It gives me a great deal of pleasure to receive the account of your journey. The reason is, I suppose, that an accountable desire which almost everyone has to "see himself in print."

After spending the festive season of Christmas in Toronto, and devouring more good turkey, and other things, than was good for my stomach, I again started on the Grand Trunk, and after a short ride, found myself in that large and lively town, Guelph. There was no sign of hard times there. The streets were crowded with farmers' sleighs, and pleasure rips; and, from what I saw, the splendid stores appeared to have all the business that they could transact. It would do a man good to see the gorgeous boxes of stores, of which the Guelphites are pardonably so proud. There is nothing like them round this part of the country, not even in Ottawa, although it wouldn't do to tell that to the inhabitants of the metropolis. What greatly adds to their beauty is, that they are nearly all built on the same plan, and therefore present an aspect of uniformity, like a well-drilled Rifle Company (C. P. for instance) on parade. They are all, with one or two brief exceptions, built of the beautiful white limestone of the Guelph formation, as it is called by Sir Wm. Logan, which is to be obtained in inexhaustible quantities in the immediate vicinity of the town.

But enough of Guelph. Let me get on. The stage, that purgatory of travellers, comes round to the door, and your correspondent and his luggage are ready to start away in a good old fashioned stagecoach, which is to be used as a style or circular driver, which, however interesting it may be to the driver, and however remunerative to the stageowner, is anything but a felicity to the unlucky individual who has the luck, as I had to be to sit on board. Every one would be to be pained, and of course patronized by the driver, who is always willing to sacrifice his own personal convenience to the wishes of his passengers, and who, on that account, never refuses to be treated.

At last, however, we got all the travellers piled in, in a considerable weight of carriages, and small articles of luggage placed on our toes to keep them warm, and we started. The horses belonged to a peculiar variety of the equine genus, only seen in the possession of lively men and stage owners. They were full of promise—very; but the performance didn't come, at least as long as we formed part of their load. Our driver was an Irishman, and you may have remarked that a gentleman of that persuasion invariably orders his steeds in a peremptory manner to "git out of that." Our horses responded to these invitations by a tremendous amount of action, as if they were going to run a 10 mile an-hour trot; but, alas! this blessed promise was nipped in the bud, and the animals, apparently satisfied with showing how energetically they could move their limbs if they had a mind, settled down to a jog-trot, which degenerated into a walk whenever a rise of the road came, or a turn in the road, or a change in the direction of the road. And the "Wayside Inn," very nice subjects for Professor Longfellow to exercise his genius on, but I imagine that if he had been travelling on that stage the night I did, he wouldn't have been much inclined to listen to the "Landlord's Tale," or any other that might relate to those much-to-be-dreaded gentlemen with the pikes, the Fenians. Can it be possible that we are living in a country where most of the inhabitants are provided with enough brains to keep them out of the meaning of all this Fenian talk? It is most preposterous. The extent to which this panic has spread through the Province is hardly conceivable. I know that a family in Toronto, who live in close proximity to the R. C. college, are entertained serious thoughts of leaving Canada altogether and returning to the old country; and again that several respectable and steady ministers, have provided themselves with revolvers to give their expected nocturnal visitors a warm reception. The stories told about the Fenian-phobia are in many instances most absurd, but I have seen in a late number of the *Herald*, but I strongly suspect that it is apocryphal. Another, which was told to me on questionable authority, I have seen in some newspapers, but I don't think your readers as a general rule know it. Here it is: In that remarkably queer-shaped township of Wallaceburg, in the County of Perth, the very same place by the way, where the man shot his own wife, a large number of the natives there, better known through the Province as "Wallaceburg Lancers," had assembled at a country school-house, armed with every conceivable shooting-iron and pikefork in the settlement, for the purpose of repelling an anticipated Fenian attack. The wives and junior lads were placed in the fortress. I mean school-house, and a line of sentries was posted along the road within about half a mile of each other, to give notice of the enemy's approach. The signal was to be a shot from the most advanced outpost, and the signal was to be repeated by each of the intermediate sentries. Long did they stand there in the snow, and long did they strain their ears for the expected bang. At last a faint report is heard, then another more distinct, and another louder still, and the sentries are seen making a masterly and successful defence. The Fenians, however, I didn't see a sign of Fenian, but begorra! I seen a mighty party of 'em, and I had a pop at the critter too, an' I'm after thinkin' he won't carry such a long tail home wid him as he got up with this mornin'!

Another Fenian story and that's enough on such subjects. I know a young man, a Roman Catholic, and a nice, quiet, respectable fellow he is, who was currently reported to be drilling fifty men every night in the village where he lived. A silly fellow, a fellow citizen of the reputed captain of this horrid company, met him one day and "with fearful eye and faltering voice" thus addressed him: "Now, Jim, you wouldn't go for to murder my wife and children in their beds, would you now?" Jim laughed, and tried to impress on the poor man, [that for the present at least he had no such murderous intentions, but it was hard work, and the expected martyr would find Jim in the most solemn manner, that if he did come with his men, he would in all likelihood get a plug of lead in his stomach.

Such stories as the above are certainly laughable, but they evince a state of feeling widely spread through the country, which is no laughing matter. As surely as effect follows cause, will the wholesale introduction of fire arms and other weapons into the country, and the hatred of keeping them always ready for use, lead to the most deplorable results. In my opinion, those newspapers which, for mere party causes, have done their utmost to fan the flame of excitement in the Province, have a great deal to answer for, and it will be well if they learn the lesson, which this Fenian excitement is fitted to teach them.

The sleighing in the West was excellent during my short visit, and the farmers were taking advantage of it. Pork seemed to be

the principal commodity brought to market, and commanded fair prices. Up there they never think of barreling up their pork. It is all sold in the carcass, and sent down to different places, where it is packed by large dealers in the article.

I need not tell you of my journey towards the rising sun. It was a duplicate of the journey, with the slight exception, that just as the passengers had got comfortably settled for a snooze, one of the axes of the sleeping car got broken, and the poor unfortunate were turned out to pass the night in the other cars. Owing to the connection between trains a traveller can now make pretty good time coming East. I left Toronto at 5 1/2 on evening and reached Kingston next morning at 9 1/2, which I think is pretty good. No more at present from
C. P.

Minutes of McNab Council.
Jan. 16th, 1865.
Pursuant to notice the newly elected councillors met in the Town Hall, viz., Messrs. Paris, Stewart, Fisher, McLaren and Miller.

The councillors met and signed the declarations of office and qualification, and took their seats.

Mr. Paris proposed Mr. Fisher as Reeve, seconded by Mr. McLaren.

Mr. Fisher was duly elected Reeve.

The council then proceeded to business.

The minutes of last meeting of council were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve.

The several communications, petitions and accounts, presented, were read and referred to be considered in committee.

Mr. Stewart gave notice, that he would, at the present meeting of council, introduce a By-law appointing an Assessor and Collector, also, a By-law appointing Auditors for the current year, and remunerating for the same.

On motion of Mr. Paris, seconded by Mr. Stewart, The By-laws were read a first time and referred to the committee of the whole to have the blanks filled up.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Paris, The council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider all papers and By-laws before it and report thereon.

On the council, again resuming the following committee report was presented and read:

With regard to the communication from the Editor of the Pembroke "Observer," offering to do the printing for this council, we recommended that the printing for this council be done in the Carleton Place *Herald*, for the current year, owing to its large circulation in this municipality.

Petition of Trustees of S. S. No. 11, for non-resident and overplus Tax, we order it be paid when the clerk ascertains the correctness of the claim.

Account of Alex. McNie, for plank for Barnston bridge, amounting to \$8.80, we order it be paid.

Account of Andrew J. McIntyre, for iron screw bolts for Balmer's bridge, amounting to \$6, we order it be paid.

Communication from John Young, relative to arrears taxes charged against lot No. 5 in the 11th concession, do lay over till Mr. Young furnishes this council with the date the said lot was purchased from the Crown.

Petition of Alex. Stewart, praying to be relieved of arrears taxes charged against lot No. 5 in the 6th concession, we recommend the amount be struck off the Collector's roll, said lot being vested in the Crown, when said taxes fell due.

Petition of Peter McMillan, and others, relative to a bridge across the Lecha Creek on the 7th concession line, laid over from the last meeting of council, we recommend that Messrs. Paris and Miller be commissioned to examine the state of the bridge and report at the next meeting of council.

We recommended that the blanks in the By-laws be filled up with the name of Alex. Stewart for Assessor, and that his salary be \$40; and James Dickson for Collector, and that his salary be \$50; and James Douglas being appointed Auditor in behalf of the Reeve, we recommended Mr. Wm. Lindsay Auditor in behalf of the municipality, and that they be paid \$3 each.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Paris, The Committee Report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Paris, The By-laws appointing the Assessor, Collector and Auditors, as filled up in committee, were read the second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Miller, The Reeve was authorized to give orders on the Treasurer for the several amounts granted or allowed during the said meeting of council.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McLaren, The council adjourned, to meet again on Monday the 27th February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon.

JOHN D. McNAB,
Town Clerk.

At a drunken row which took place in Ottawa, about two weeks ago, a man named Richard Greenhill was so brutally beaten and abused that he has since died. An inquest was held on his body and after the most careful investigation and searching enquiry, lasting for several days, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That Alexander McNab, Robert Kosmack, Richard Foxley and one Nicholson, on the fourteenth day of January, in the year 1865, at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, did feloniously and unlawfully beat and maltreat the said Richard Greenhill, and thereby caused his death, against the peace of our Lady the Queen her peace and dignity."

ARREST.

Three of the parties against whom the verdict has been returned—Foxley, Nicholson and McNab—are in custody. The two former were arrested on Friday, about six miles above Almonte by Constable Morrison, who deserves notice for the prompt manner in which he acted in the arrest, having had the prisoners in his possession in about twenty hours after receiving the warrant for their apprehension.

Owing to a change in the arrival and departure of the mails, we find it necessary to inform those of our readers who are in the habit of receiving their papers at the office on Tuesdays, that they will not be printed or ready for delivery, until Wednesday mornings.

President Lincoln's disapproval of Gen. Dix's order to pursue rebel raiders into Canada was received with great satisfaction in England.

Reports from the war in the States continue as voluminous as ever, but are not of much interest or importance.

Beckwith Council.

The municipal council of the Township of Beckwith met, according to the Statute, on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon. All the members of the council were present, viz.: A. McArthur, Geo. Kidd, Alex. Ferguson, Patrick Struthers and Donald Carmichael. The Clerk in the Chair.

Each councillor presented his declaration of qualification, and of office, duly attested, which were filed by the clerk. It was then moved by Geo. Kidd, seconded by Donald Carmichael, That Patrick Struthers be Reeve for the year 1865—carried.

The Reeve having signed the declaration of office as Reeve, took the chair.

The clerk presented James Poole's account for painting for the year 1864, amounting to \$10, which was examined and the following passed thereon:

Moved by Mr. McArthur, seconded by Mr. Kidd, That James Poole's account for painting for the year 1864 be paid, and that the Reeve give an order for the same upon the Treasurer of the Township of Beckwith.

Moved by A. McArthur, seconded by Geo. Kidd, That the council do now adjourn till the first Monday in the month of February next—carried.

EWEN MCLEWEN,
Town Clerk.

County Council.

The Council met on Tuesday last. The following are the Resolutions passed:

Drummond.....ABRAHAM CODE.
Perth.....HUGH MCINTYRE.
Pembroke.....JOHN DORAN.
Bathurst.....JOHN A. McLEARN.
South Sherbrooke.....JOHN RITCHIE.
North Burgin.....JOHN STALING.
North Elmsley.....JOHN RYAN.
Lanark Township.....W. ROBERTSON.
Montague.....MCG. CHAMBERS.
Dalhousie, North.....PETER CLARKE.
Ramsey.....D. GALBRAITH.
Pakenham.....MARSHALL.
Pakenham.....YOUNG SCOTT.
Beckwith.....P. STRUTHERS.
Darlington.....PETER GUTHRIE.
Dalhousie, North.....P. PURDON.
Sherbrooke.....J. W. TOOLE.
Smith's Falls.....JAMES TAYLOR.
Arnprior.....A. H. DOWSWELL.
McNab.....JOHN FISHER.
Bagot & Byfield.....ALEX. MCNEZ.
Renfrew Village.....W. BURTON.
Storford.....WM. BROWN.
Westmeath.....T. M. CARSWELL.
Sebastopol.....GALLAGHER.
Grattan.....JAS. BONFIELD.
Alice.....S. HAMILTON.
Pembroke Township.....ARCH. FOSTER.
Bromley.....A. MOTTAT, JR.
Brougham.....H. MOORE.
Rolph.....MCCONNELL.
Head.....J. S. J. WATSON.
Ross.....W. TOOLE.
Adams.....W. HARRIS.
Wilberforce.....J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Clerk after calling the roll, intimated to the Council that it was now their duty to elect a proper person to fill the Warden's Chair for the ensuing year. Several motions were introduced, nominating persons for the office, but all candidates received only some three or four votes. The names of Messrs. Galbraith and Doran were brought forward. It was plain the contest would be between these two gentlemen. At length

Mr. Carswell moved, seconded by Mr. Clark, that Daniel Galbraith be Warden for 1865. Lost on the following division:

Yeas, Messrs. McNie, Fisher, Brady, Scott, Robertson, Foster, Struthers, McArthur, Clarke, Carswell, Dowswell, Brown, McConnell, McGregor, Hamilton, Moffat, Burton, Galbraith—18.

Nays, Messrs. McArthur, Toole, Bonfield, Gallagher, Lyne, Chamberlain, Warren, McIntyre, Purdon, John Doran, Taylor, Code, and Ryan—19.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Capt. Chambers, that Mr. John Doran be Warden.

This motion was lost on the following division:

Yeas, Messrs. J. Doran, Harris, Taylor, W. Doran, McLaren, Ryan, Chambers, Lyne, McArthur, Gallagher, Bonfield, Toole, Purdon, and Guthrie—14.

Nays, Messrs. Code, Warren, McIntyre, Spalding, Ritchie, Foster, Brady, Fisher, McNie, Scott, Robertson, McArthur, Marshall, Clarke, Barrwell, Galbraith, Dowswell, McConnell, Brown, Moffat, McGregor, Hamilton, and Burton—23.

It was then moved by Mr. Carswell, seconded by Mr. Clarke that Mr. D. Galbraith be Warden for the current year.

The motion was carried on the following division:

Yeas, 18; Nays, 19. This result was brought about by Mr. Warren changing sides, and voting with the yeas.

So Mr. Galbraith was elected Warden for the year 1865.

The discussion, which continued for about two hours, was anything but creditable to some of those who participated in it. Mr. Galbraith, whose private character is without a single stain, was attacked in a most unbecoming manner, but he defended himself in an easy quiet way that rendered the assaults of his opponents harmless in as far as he was concerned. We do not think that if anything more than a narrow had a tendency to put Mr. Galbraith in the Warden's Chair, the manner in which those opposed to him acted in their opposition had that effect. We hope in the future to see these long, and often scurrilous debates conducted in a manner becoming the dignity of gentlemen.—*Observer.*

The Leader of the 24th devotes its editorial article, under the caption of "Forewarned, forearmed," to the consideration of arming and drilling, for six months, a force of 160,000 men and estimated the cost as follows:

100 Lieut.-Cols.....\$6.00 pr day—\$ 600	200 Majors.....4.50 — 900
1000 Captains.....3.75 — 3750	3000 Subalterns.....2.75 — 6550
100 Quartermasters, 3.00 — 300	100 Paymasters, 3.00 — 300
100 Surgeons.....6.00 — 600	100 Assistant do., 3.75 — 375
100 Adjutants.....3.75 — 375	100 Serg.-Majors, 1.00 — 100
4000 Sergeants.....0.75 — 3000	4000 Corporals.....0.40 — 1600
87000 Privates.....0.33 — 28710	

Total per day.....\$47,360
and for 180 days—\$8,524,800

To this must be added the cost of arming and equipping 96,000 men, which may be put down at \$40 per man, or \$3,800,000. Both these sums will make \$12,324,800, which will be nearly a year's revenue of the Province.

The Times compliments Sherman on his skill and daring, and says "The victories over Hood must raise the spirits of the Federals."