Carleton



VOL. XIII

SABBATH READING.

"Swear not at all." by one of the steamers on the Alabama river some time since, the water was low and the sand bars obstructed the navigation so as to demand frequent resort to the peculiar expedients by which boats are forced over them. A score or more negroes were put to the capstan and derrick, and the ungainly craft, propelled by steam, muscle and onths. The captain and mate applied the captain of that boat.

Awaiting an opportunity when Captain remonstrated kindly but firmly against such

that he had thus violated all his early con-victions in thus trifling with the name and authority of God. Availing myself of this adverge. I sought to convince him of the for other wickedness of his practice. He resoited, however, to the necessities of the case and the difficulties of the service as a sort of

I replied that I had crossed the Atlantic with the captain of the steamship "Asia," without hearing a profane word from captain, officers, crew or passengers; and that the captain on being recommended for this remarkable state of facts, replied, that he did not use profane language neither did he suffer its use

"Oh," said my Alabama captain, "that's nothing; the navigation of the Atlantic is a trifle to that of the Alabama river."

After correcting his notions on this point by relating the incidents of a thirty years' life at sea, which I had received from the lips of Capt. Loot of the "Asia," I rejoined, 'Perhaps, captain, you have a new version of the Scripture, suited to your particular latitude; and the third precept of your decalogue reads, 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain-except on the Alabama river.

Such an Alabama version of the Bible seems to have made its way into very common use of late. In the army and the navy, at recruiting stations, and at camps of instruction, in the bar-rooms, and public conveyances—everywhere the ear is greeted with imprecations and oaths so blasphemous as to curdle the veins of one accustomed only to reverent speech. The practic admits

of no justification or excuse. 1. It has not the apology of a motive or temptation. Most sins proffer some gratifitage, put the profane swearer secures no pleasure, gains no respect, even from his wicked companions, exerts no influence, exertiant. It requires two things, therefore,

fluenced, to indulge in profanc oaths.—All things, we call him a "strong man." The men desire the approbation of their fellows. truth is he is the weak man, his passions are We have the authority of Washington for strong; he, mastered by them is weak. saying that "the foolish and wicked prac-tice of profane cursing and swearing is a by the power of feeling he subdues, not by their command; but no man can or does respect one who fails in self-respect, or who is a man spiritually strong. Or did we

bidden by the laws of every state of the Union, and of all civilized countries. A lax state of public morals may prevent the enis a crime against military discipline and what various care! against society. On what principle can one What if a man should see his neighbor The operator throws five iron rings, for military and civil statute? And how can den't exactly know. I am waiting to see ready their shinplasters in the speculation. he employ his very profanity as an instru- what shall become of it." And so walls ment of discipline, with the consciousness of rush up, and room is added to room, while

swearing is a renunciation of dependence is the way many men are building their Southern plantations: on the Being whose aid alone gives success characters for eternity, adding room to room his magazine, or spike his cannon on the to see what the effect will be. Such buildeve of battle, than wantonly east off the sup- ers will never dwell "in the house of God, port of him with whom are the issues of the not made with hands eternal in the heavens." very thought that Washington urged on that part which sores towards heaven, the the officers and men of the Revolutionary turrets and the spires forever incomplete. army, when, dissuading them from the use of profane language, he wished shem to "re- these are the whole of some men, the only apflect that we can have little hope of the artments in their soul-house.

of love and so the judgments and penalties filled with earthly, and material things. inseparably connected, with the violation of and there is a damnation for it, or you em. sparks upon the moss. ploy the language of a fool. You have a It is hard to die when the time is not soul, it will be damned if you repent not; ripe. When it is it will be easy. We need you are not a fool, for you know better than not die while we are living. to employ meaningless words; you are simpply speaking out the depravity of an unreal, vulgar, impious sin, the consciousness of which should lead you penitent and believ-dead leaves from the tree of their being.

try to get goods below their value; and whenever you do that you undertake to cheat. The man that wants to get a thing without giving a fair equivalent wants to be dishonest. If it costs to make a hat, and out comparisons.

give a good living to the man that works upon it, and a moderate profit to the man that sells it, three collars and you undertake to buy it for two dollars and a half, Passing up from Mobile for Montgomery vou undertake to cheat half a dollar. It ou attempt to beat a man down and get his his "System of Natural Philosophy, designgoods for less than a fair price, you are at ed for the use of Schools and Academies. tempting to commit burglary as much as though you broke into his shop to take the hings without paying for them. There is cheating on both sides of the counter, and tested by the observations of the author generally less behind it than before it. thousand dollars, a house that shall be worth the mercury in the barometer is low. oath-power; and ears that had been stunned five thousand; and what is the result? by, English, French, German, and Italian You learn that man to cheat you. You blasphemy, never listened to utterances so make him dishonest. You drive him to days. wickedly profune as were poured forth by the the necessity of using poor material, and of waiting an opportunity when Captain—was on the upper deck disengaged, I metrated kindly but firmly against such unity at a group to his men, a disre
waiting an opportunity when Captain puty and covering defects with paint. You taught him to be dishonest and he served you right, though you did not serve him that lesson.—Rev.

In their continuance, from whatever quarter they come, the mercury sinks lowest, and toil, is able to look with especially if they come from the south.

'4. During the coldest, clear days, when land, all his own, not a gentle find from the north or west pro-

Our Homes.

What a rich blessing is a happy home. Alas! how often we forget to thank our Father in heaven for the comfort and peace we experience there. In our approaches to the throne of grace, our common every-day blessings are apt to be lost sight of; we regard them to much as things of course and not as the kind gifts in the happiness of his children. Surely the quiet enjoyments of domestic comfort demanded thanksgivng. It is a wise and gracious arrangement of Providence that the light of earthly love does so much to illume our pathway through this life of sin and trial. It matters not how dark, wide, and cheerless the great world about us sometimes appears, if only one hallowed spot be ours, to which the surcharged heart can confidentally turn for sympathy and love. How surely and sweetis grief soothed, and grief robbed of half weight, when shared by those we love. Then let us prize these earthly homes; let us guard them as something sacred. who are wives and mothers, should pray God to grant his grace to make them what e designs they should be-types of heaven. Much as we love them now let us strive to love them more. Let us ask of God strength and wisdom to enable us to exercise an elevating and refining influence upn all who share our fireside privileges and jovs. Could we but awaken to a deeper sense of the mighty trust reposed in us, as guiding stars in our domestic circles, then would an influence go out from Christian homes broad as the world, and ever widening and deepening throughout the cycles of

Strong Character.

Strength of character consists of two Strength of character consists mostly indicates several power of will, and power of self-respectations on authority by interlarding his speech or supplementing his commands with an irreverent appeal to the divine Beings. As some quaint writer says, "The devil catches we make the great with a bare hook when prompting them to profamity." But, to profamity to profamity." But, to profamity to profamity." But, to profamity to profamity to profamity to profamity. But,

voice so low and mean, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it." hence composure is very often the highest Military officers are supposed to be ambi- result of strength. Did we never see a man tious to secure the respect and obedience of receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a wantonly outrages the acknowledged principles of public morality. A known thief is ed out of a solid rock, mastering himself! shunned and despised. Where is it pro- Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain Hall. One of them places a twenty-five claimed that disregard of the rights of pro- silent, and never tell the world what canker- cent piece upon a piece of wood like a perty is more dishonorable than contempt ed his home-peace? That is strength. He skittle pin, which stands inside of a ring. 3. The use of profane language is strictly he who, keenly sensitive, with manly powers lie are allowed to throw three other pins at forbidden by the "Articles of War," and of indignation in him, can be provoked and it, with the promise that if the twenty- five punishable by court-martial, as it is for yet restrain himself and forgive—these are cent peice is knocked out of the ring it be-

We are building a soul house for eternity; forcement of penalties for this crime, but it yet with what different architecture and

A kitchen, a cellar, a bar, and a bedroom;

blessing of heaven on our arms if we insult | Many men are real warehouses full of merchandise—the head, the heart, are stuffit by our impiety and folly."

Merchandise—the head, the heart, are stuff-but it and what is true of the soldier may be ed with goods. Like those houses in the curse. said of all others. The way of cursing is lower streets of the city which were once not the way of blessing. Irreverent speech family dwellings, but are now used for comleads to universal irreverence and godless. mercial purposes, there are apartments in ness. Contempt for the third command. their souls which were once tenanted by ment leads to disrespect for the fourth or taste and love, and joy, and worship, but fifth and all other prospects of the great law they are all deserte low, and the rooms are

the commandments of God. Every swearer What if the leaves were to fall a-weeping. invites or appreciates these judgments on and say, "It will be so painful for us to be his own or on another's head. They will pulled from our stalks when autumn comes"? be visited at least on his head who invokes Foolish fears, autumn goes and summer suc them. Every oath is in some sence a pray-er; and strange to say, a prayer that will leaves; and the gentlest breeze that blows be answered. You pray that your soul takes them softly and silently from the may be damned. Then you have a soul bough, and they float slowly down like fiery

generate heart—"using great swelling words of vanity." It is an inexeusable irration- of God is within you."

ing, to the Redeemer's cross.—Published by They think they are growing better because Am. Tract Society New York.

They now and then take out their will, like

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Barometer as an Indicator of the Weather. MESSES EDITORS :- Dr. Comstock,

"The following indications of the weath er, may be depended on as correct, being "1. In calm weather, when the wind, You want a man to build you, for two clouds or sun, indicate approaching rain,

"2. In serene, fine, settled weather, the mercury is high, and often remains so "3. Before great winds, and during

deceiving you by filling up the holes with their continuance, from whatever quarter and who now, by unrea vails, the mercury stands highest.

"5. After great storms, when the mer cury has been lowest, it rises most rapidly. 6. It often requires considerable time for the mercury to gain its wonted elevait sometimes rains without the usual corresponding change in its altitude.

7 In general, whether there are any appearances of change in the horizons or not, we may prognosticate rain whenever the mercury sinks during fine weather. "8. When it rains with the mercur

high, we may be sure that it will soon be

I also find an article copied from Chambers' Journal as follows Many private persons consult the barmeter, and even set it daily, and are surprised to find that they cannot rely on its scientific wheel barometer, with a face like an underdone clock. The fault, however, not with the instrument, but with those the state of the air does not show the pres- hinder his progress, no rivals who will strive be paid into his hands within one month. ent, but coming weather; and that the weather prevail: so, the more violent an those whom he despises, or to beg favors year. ometer begins to rise considerably before in the course of a few years he will have act the minutes of Council Meetings, &c. improvement in the weather, the mercury the reach of want. But with the profession Township Surveyor.

The Essex Record says a couple of enwho, with strong passions, remains chaste; and for the small sum of five cents the pubcomes the property of the lucky man. The chances are about ninety to one against the player. The other one has a piece of board about eighteen inches square, studded with nails about three inches apart. in authority over his fellows expect subordi. getting workmen and building materials to- every one of which he puts upon a nail he nation and discipline when setting the ex- gether, and should say to him, "What are receives ten cents; but the chances here ample of habitual disregard for a wholesome you building?" and he should answer, "I also are very small. Yet many are found

The Nashville correspondent of the New the man looks idly on, and all the bystand- York Times gives the following account of 4. The very fact of profane cursing and ers exclaim, "What a fool he is!" Yet this the negroes carried off by the Federals from

"I regret to hear, from trustworthy to our arms. A soldier may better set fire to without plan or aim, and thoughtlessly sources, that the contrabands in the western part of the State within our lines, and especially those further down on the Missis ippi, are suffering much from want of disconflict, and on whose will life itselt, for any Many men build as cathedrals were built, ease and disorder prevailing, and the poor and all the combatants, hinges. It is the the part nearest the ground finished; but creatures dying by the hundred. No one seems to have any supervision over or concern for them." The Yankee love for the negro is demonstrated by forcing the males and children to perish of disease and hun ger. Slavery is a very vile thing, of course but it is possible for liberty to be a greater condemn him in the eyes of the public, and

Partridge, near Walker's Mills, and requested a bottle of whisky. A bottle was accordingly filled, and while Partridge was looking for a cork, the parties made off Could the city of Toronto alone boast half-

The Learned By the list which we umn, it appears that at closed thirteen young n practice at the bar, eigh

CARLETON PLACE,

the roll of attorneys, ar admitted to study-mi two for one term. It is a matter of gre year it becomes more creasing dislike to the agricultural life. yearning to shake off t rough but honest hon boots and smooth bro dandy. The hardwork many years ago made l

gree as may be from a repetition of the labor he had himself undergone. The young men receiving from or paying visits to their city friends, hear of the amusements and attractions of society offered by large comtion after a storm; and, on the contrary, munities, and contrast their own quiet mode of life with that they might enjoy were they lawyers or doctors. And the young ladies, too, they have much to say in the matter. We need scarcely say why; but Cardiff, councillors, and the Reeve in the they do incline to the side of the professional men to a most "provoking" extent. And thus it comes that we have more lawyers than the country needs, and more doctors than is good for the health of the people.

For the sake of the classes most interest by the clerk : ed, we would in all earnestness offer a few considerations. The man who gets his living by manual labor too often underrates the toil of those who depends upon their indications; especially on those of the un- brains for their daily bread. No greater mistake can be made than to suppose nger the interval between the barometric land and his plough he is independent. He Council instructing that the said council rempending storm, the longer warming does from those whom he dislikes. He has his coaching change of weather are shown less visited with a run of ill luck; but while provement fund. y the height of the barometer, than by the grass grows and water runs, he is sure,

betokens the quick approach of a dangerous Thus it happens that the few at the top of Carried. or until he has become a member of the ship of Gratton. Carried.

be "stiff" and frequent. out interference. No one is inclined to Carried. meddle him. His neighbors may indulge in some little criticism—they may say the furrows are neither deep nor regular, as they should be-but such remarks, whether illnatured or well-intentioned, will have no effect upon the growing of the wheat, and be sown. But how different is it with the professional man! He has no field which he can claim as his absolutely. He is surrounded by clever, determined, energetic rivals, who have the right to drive him from it; and a single false step may give them the opportunity. There is a constant strain upon their mind, an unremitting exertion of his faculties, to enable him to get a posi- Carried. tion or to keep it. One patient in whose

thereafter prevent all attempts to rise. On Wednesday morning last two men than there are at present, the task of the probable amount of the said apportionment. representing themselves as travellers to young beginners would be hard enough. Carried. Chatham, called at the tavern of William But of late their difficulties have been inthe bottle somewhere opposite Mr. Munro's cal gentlemen within her bounds, to supply ried. bouse, and when the informant was crossing the fence, one of the prisoners named disposal of the public equally distributed, it man, That the Auditor's report of the in-Hubert Dery, struck him in the forehead would not suffice to the beat all to earn a liver termissions of the Treasurer, Collector and with the bottle, breaking his skull, inflict- ing such as that which gentlemen of educa- Revenue Inspector for the issuing of licening a severe and dangerous wound. Drs. tion should have. As it is, there are not ses in this Township, be now received and

The Galt Reformer says that on Saturgenerate herr—"sing great swelling words
of vanity." It is an increased lead you peniton the should lead you peniton the should lead you peniton the Redeemer's cross.—Published by
Mr. Cardible and the electron published by
Mr. Cardible and the electron published by
Mr. Gardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Gor
man, That the clerk be instructed by
the same time to great swelling words
of wanity." It is an increased personer to the side school section.
The Rev. H. M. Butler, the bear was now injured;
Mr. Mathieson, farmer, near 'Cedar'
Creek, Dumfries, was struck down insensible by lightning, just as he was entering
to the ancest may be a secure to the desire which young men
and the current year,
the assessment on the rateable property in
the support the Government on the policy they
one is far of the desire which young
man, That the clerk be instructed on the collector's rell for the current year,
the assessment on the rateable property in
the strongly to secure the Grand Trunk influence
on the collector's rell for the current year,
the assessment on the rateable property in
the support the Government on the policy they
on the collector's rell for the current year,
the assessment on the rateable property in
the support the Government on the follows the support the form in school section. No. In this Township, to
the same time. The bar was now injured; and contesting the first which young men
the did while we are living.

The Galt Reformer asys that on Saturthe assessment on the rateable property in
the stone in favor of Mr. Young
the clerk be customet to the desire which young men
the clerk be customet to the collector's rell for the current year,
the assessment on the rateable property in
the stone in favor of Mr. Young
the clerk be customet to the serious character
to the deal ment to die while young men
the clerk be customet to the current year,
the assessment on the rateable very
the support the current year,
the support the current year,
the support the current year,
the s lars shall in future be dispensed with, his reason for the prohibition being that the boys continually had their hands in these pockets, and thereby contracted a lounging and stooping habit.

Admaston Council.

The Municipal Council of the Townshir Admaston assembled in the Town Hall the 3rd of August pursuant to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Gorman, Brown and

The minutes of the preceeding meeting of council was read, approved, and signed by

The following communication was read A petition from the Trustees of school section No. 1 praying that the townshp collector be instructed the balance of taxes due

the said school section for 1862. Another petition from the said Trustees. requiring the council to cause \$144 to be that the life of a professional man is easier assessed on the rateable property in the said that the fire of a professional man is said to the fire. The very reverse school section, and collected by the Town- James Ferrier, to meet Messrs. Dorion and who use it improperly; 'th' ap'aratus,' as is the case; as many a weary, toiling stuSalem Scudder observes, 'can't lic.' A few ent learns when too late. The farmer is the liabilities of the said school section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at that we need to be a section for meeting at the section for

their utmost to keep him down. With his A letter from the clerk of the Provisional

igns of change and the change itself, the has no need to seek the smiles of this man quires this Township to collect \$536.23 as ger and more strongly will the altered or the patronage of that, to fawn and flatter the Provisional County tax for the current

A letter from the Asst. Commissioner of give of its approach. Indications of ap- anxieties; his crops may vary; he may be Crown Lands in reference to the Land Im-

An account from James Poole, editor of rising or falling. Thus, though the bar- with the exercise of common prudence, that the Carleton Place Herald for publishing itself. In the letters published in the col

may still stand low. Nevertheless, a steady al man it is not so. His education costs a height of 3 inches is mostly indicative of large sum of money, and upon setting out diff, That the collector be instructed to col-

in the weather, and moderate rising of the wind; seven successive falls, to the amount wind; seven successive falls, to the amount There are hundreds who have for many wind; seven successive falls, to the amount of one tenth of an inch, indicate a storm eventually, but not a sudden one; and a gale if the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. These storms are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. The second that the clerk larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. The second the fall continues are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. The second the fall continues are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. The second the fall continues are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. The second the fall continues are larger to go to law, or to seek the advice of the fall continues. not dangerous, as they can be long foretold; medical men, naturally conclude that the but a sudden fall of one-tenth of an inch best aid they can get will be the cheapest. to the editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

tempest. Alternate rising and sinking (oscillation) indicates unsettled and threatenthe tree are over-crowded with business, while the young and the inexperienced are Cardiff, That the clerk be instructed to write left for years either to live upon the scantiest to John Murphy requiring him forthwith to means or spenge upon the bounty of their remove the obstructions he has placed on friends. Let not the farmer who educates the Public High-way leading from Mr. his son until he can tack M. D. to his name, Moor's Mills to the Town line of the Town-

legal profession, imagine that nothing more Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Carwill be needed for him. He will find that, diff, That the Tavern Inspector for this after all, he has done but little. Unless his Municipality be instructed to inquire into connections and his influence are such as and proceed against all parties who have not to ensure for him the patronage of very yet taken out their Licenses for the sale of many, or anless he has sufficient ready cash wine, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, to purchase for him at once a partnership, the drafts upon the parental strong box will selling the same contrary to law, so that the To carry our illustrations further, we laws of this Township may be adjudged would note this difference between the con- against them, and that the said inspector is ditions under which the farmer and the to report his proceeding in this matter to professional man labor. The farmer who this council at their next meeting in this has a hundred acres to plough, does it with- place on the 21st day of September next.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff. That this council do now adjourn for one hour. Carried,

The council resumed pursuant to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Gorman, Brown, will still leave the field there next season to and Cardiff, councillors, and the Reeve in the chair.

diff. That the clerk draw an order on the Treasurer of this municipality in favor of Mr. John Gorman for Nineteen pounds being payment of eleven pounds for his salary as collector of taxes for 1862, and eight pounds for his salary as assessor for the current year.

treatment he has made a mistake, ore case Brown, That the clerk be instructed to he has badly managed, may irretrievably write to Andrew Russell, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands to ascertain when the land improvement fund for 1860 will be payable, Were there far fewer lawyers and doctors and if to be apportioned what will be the Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Car-

without paying. The complainant ran a dozen times as large a population as she on condition that the said contract does after them and overtook the one that had now has, there are enough legal and medinot exceed the sum of four dollars. Car-

least come to the conclusion that the earnest desire had been to conduct the management of the affairs of this Province with entire good faith, and that those means which were sometimes resorted to in carrying on the Government had not been used by them. The statement he wished to call the attention of of the House to was, however, one of a very grave character, and as the names of gentlemen well known to the community had been introduced into it. they thought it only a duty to the country and the gentlemen specially interested, that they should have an opportunity of stating publicly what were the real facts. With out further remarks he (Mr. Brown) would ernment, and concurred with him in that read as much of the letters as were pertisum being named. nent to the question, and he would then leave the matter in the hands of the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches. The statement of the Montreal Gazette was John Sandfield Macdonald sent to the Hen. this sum should be made within a fort

night after the elections, provided the company would lend the Ministry their influ ence in the elections. Further, that an answer was returned to Mr Sandfield Macdonald, in writing, that the company should not depart from an absolute rule which it had adopted of strict neutrality.' That was the statement of the Gazette umns of the same journal, he did not find the allegations it contained boths of the there was enough in them at all events, to call for explanations at the hands of the clear majority. He then went on to speak in a very different tone, to the one he had height of 3 inches is mostly indicative of fine weather and moderate wind. Either in life he finds a crowd of eager aspirants in life he finds a crowd of

oppose Mr. McGee. 'My interview with him will best be described by my giving the exact words of my telegram upon the subject to Mr. Brydges, which I wrote and sent off directly after I

had seen Mr. Macdonald. It was as fol-

"C. J. BRYDGES, Detroit : "Sandfield requested me to influence otes in favor of Young, who will oppose days after the interview to which I have McGec. I expressed my surprise at his request, and said all he could request of us was neutrality, he not having fulfilled his promises. He said he wished me to meet Sarnia, Mr. Macdonald telegraphed me from nimself, Holton and Dorion this evening to convince me that they were prepared to

There were marks at the end of this telegram showing that this was not the whole but only a portion of it; it would have been well that we had the rest of it. "Accordingly, (continued Mr. Ferrier's letter) by appointment at seven o'clock in the evening, I met at Mr. Macdonald's lodgings himself Mr. Holton and Mr. Dorion, when I was solemnly promised that the matter would be settled within two weeks after the election was over, and the Ministerial candidates returned for Montreal, but the condition was to be that the Grand Trunk Company assisted Mr. Young

make a liberal settlement.*

against Mr. McGec, they stating that Mr. Young would support the Ministry in settling with the Grand Trunk as suggested. "It will be best to give again the exact

"It was as follows : -Bonaventure Station, June 1, 1863. C. J. BRYDGES, Detroit :

"Sandfield sent for me to meet Dorien and Holton-they have solemnly pledged themselves to settle the postal question in two weeks after their election should they be returned for Monireal, and they declare that every member of the cabinet has agreed to at least one hundred and fifty dollars, but they expect our influence in behalf of Young, as member for West Ward. It is impossible to say what the result of the elections will be. Please reply. I wish in the Government. He said he would pre-

was solemnly made that the matter should part in the Government on the 19th of May Donelly and Gilbert attended at once and dressed the wound, and removed several pecuniary position a well-to-do farmer need need and sent to the Carleton Place Hermited and removed several pecuniary position. Carried.

| Ses in this Township, be now received and be settled in two weeks after the elections. I last. What must strike the mind of every person reading the first chapter of the "reperson reading the That all three of the gentlemen urged me strongly to secure the Grand Trunk influence in favor of Mr. Young, who would day last and the letters published on Satur-

of \$150 a mile, I left them with the distinct understanding that \$150 per mile was that Messrs Ferrier and Brydges had gone into a lorg recital of their negotiations to show that three members of the Government had agreed to carry out a promise over, if they were successful in Montreal,

ipon which I wish it to be understood that I do not make any charge against any

'At that inter himself as most desirons and determined to have the question settled—that in his himself as most d opinion the only ground on which the breakthe matter upon satisfactory terms -that in might be, ought to be paid to the company in each from the date of our arrangement Act coming into force; or that otherwise a fraud would be perpetrated upon the creditors of the company-and that he had been consulted by Mr. Dorion before that gentleman named \$150 a mile to the gov-

"Mr. Holton, at the same time, stated the impossibility, in his opinion, of the government doing anything before the elections but that it should be settled the very first thing after they were over.

The day after my interview with Mr. Holton I addressed a private letter to Mr. Macdonald, pointing out the breach of faith towards us by the failure to carry out the lemn promises which he had made. I received a telegram from Mr. Macdonald saving that he had received my letter, and would see me in Montreal. I accordingly met him at the Club on the 23rd of May. He then, in effect, told me that the changes a his Cabinet prevented his carrying out the pledges which he had made to me, but that the question should be disposed of as soon as the members of the Government got back to Quebcc after the elections, Mr. Holton, who, with some others, had joined us at the club, was then asked by Mr. Maclonald if he did not take the same view

me understand that the settlement of the Grand Trunk postal question was to be Holton in the contest for Montreal, which it had then become evident would be very

Kingston to know when he could see me. I replied that I should not be back for several

"Subsequently I received the telegrams derstand your intention to publish.

"My reply to those telegrams was to the effect that we must in no way interfere with the Montreal West election-that we had been humbugged to long-and that under any circumstances we could not depart from the position of neutrality. "A day or two afterwards I returned to

Montreal, and met Mr. Macdonald at the Club on the 6th June, when he expressed surprize at the terms of my telegram to you. you having sent him a copy. We had some discussion about the election when again I told him we had determined to be neutral and after reflecting over our conversation I determined to write Mr. Macdonald a letter. to show him how much we had to complain words of my telegram to Mr. Brydges, written directly after this last interview and Hon Mr. Brown thought that the Hon. Mr. Brown thought that that emwhilst the whole matter was perfectly fresh bodied the whole of the charges. The point was whether the Government, holding as it did the postal question in their own hands. endeavored to make use of it as a means of exorting support from the Grand Trunk Railway Company during the elections. This was the gravamen of the charges, and he thought that the Government should give explanations on the subjects.

Hon. Mr. Holton said that he was very glad that this matter had been brought be fore the House, at the very earliest possible moment after the publication of the letters referred to and he was sure that the same ceed to lay before the house a complete narrative of the transactions on which these "I have now to repeat that the promise any connection with them since his taking "This was said in the presence of the in favor of the Government as if it were entirely a new question. But what was now the position as shown by the letters? It Brydges' letter, already assented to the rate was that Messra Ferrier and Brydges had been supported by the letters.