

THE CONFEDERATE RAIDS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

(Abridged from the Globe.)

Yesterday the telegraph stated that a raid was apprehended on Detroit. Perhaps more such raids passed it over as a mere diversion. Such is not the case. We do not know that Detroit is more menaced than any other lake port, but that a plot is on foot to make an attack upon our neighbors of large proportions than has hitherto been attempted, there is little doubt. Information has been received by our Government to the effect that a regiment of Confederate soldiers have been detailed to find their way to Canada as best they may. They are to come here by one and two, but they will know where and how to unite, and if the chance be given them will strike a blow somewhere on our frontier.

Fortunately, having received timely warning, our Government will meet their task for more difficult than they perhaps apprehended, but still the amount of success which has attended previous attempts is sufficient to show that their project is far from being impracticable. It is time that we were thoroughly upon our guard. The American people, and no one can be surprised at this, were much excited at the depredations already committed and at the various rumours. They are armed and prepared. If an attack be made on any lake city, the probability is that the people will take the matter into their own hands, and the consequences that will then ensue it is easy to conceive. The wish of the South for war between England and the Northern States would, we fear, be speedily realized. It is not to be expected that in such circumstances the pursuing force would conduct itself with the caution of a judge on the bench. Wrong would be committed on our fellow subjects, resistance would certainly be made, mutual recriminations and better feelings would arise, both parties would refuse to desist and war would follow. At any rate, we do not want to imagine circumstances better calculated to bring about such a consummation.

We do not know that people generally are aware of the length to which the law of nations allows a country to go for the purpose of self-preservation. If these raids continue, we shall not only render it probable that Canada may be invaded by the United States troops, but we shall actually give the United States a right to do so. It is to no purpose we may allege that we have done all we can to stop the raids; should they be made, the fact will be proof that we had not done all we might, or that we are incapable of preserving our neutrality—either way giving the United States a very good plea to justify pursuit of their rights into our territory. On this point we quote Dr. Phillimore, who says:—

"A rebellion may agitate a nation: while the authorities are engaged in repressing it, bands of rebels pass the frontier to shelter themselves under the protection of the countervailing State, and from thence renew their invasion upon the State from which they have escaped. The invaded State remonstrates. The remonstrance, whether from favour or feebleness is unheeded, or, at least, the evil remains unredressed. In this state of things the invaded State is warranted by International law in crossing the frontier, and in taking the necessary means for her safety, whether these be the capture or dispersion of the rebels, or the destruction of their strongholds, as the exigencies of the case may require."

We think this is an unequivocal language as can be desired. The British Government asserted the right to set forth in the Caroline case. Gen. Dix lately issued a proclamation threatening that should there be a repetition of the St. Albans raid, to cross the border; and there is little doubt, should the necessity arise, that he will carry that threat into execution.

In this critical condition of affairs it is lamentable to see the course taken by some of the newspapers of the Province. Journals are actually found denouncing the Confederates who have broken our neutrality laws, and the strongest efforts are made to throw the current of popular sympathy in their favour. Among the chief offenders is the Leader. While the Government is taking the only course open to it at the present time to protect our neutrality, to resist the evil, good faith, and to punish the wrongdoers, that paper pleads in defence of the accused with all the vigour of a paid advocate. If any public benefit were to be gained by a refusal to surrender the man Burley, we could understand how anxiety for his escape should be manifested. But when we know that a refusal will hinder our preserving the peace of our border, and possibly lead to a frontier war, such conduct is inexplicable on any other grounds than a total indifference to the public good.

If by any possibility the law, as it now stands, proves insufficient for the preservation of our neutrality, we trust, the Legislature will promptly pass a measure which will have the desired effect. If the Courts decide that these Southerners, who make use of Canadian territory from which to invade the United States, are not to be punished, then let us inflict as severe a punishment upon them for the breach of our law as they would receive were they surrendered.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

There has been a disposition generally evinced to withhold discussion of this subject until the views of the government are known. But a writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser (said to be Senate Sumner) devotes several columns to citations of British precedents, and a consequent inference in favor of the rightfulness of seizure. It seems too plain to need argument, that in cases of this kind, precedents are of no more value than principles. What England has done to weaker nations is no example for us, unless it be a good example. It is true that a large part of the body of international law is made up from course taken by nations heretofore, but it is equally true that hundreds of precedents of national action form no part of the international law, but stand condemned by all the civilized world. Let it not be forgotten then, in discussing international law, that what has been done no precedent for what ought to be done, unless the former is not with the approval of other nations. England's history, like the history of almost every nation which has grown to colonial strength, is full of national wrong-doing. In the present case we might as well cite Spanish, or Turkish, or old Roman acts, as precedents for our guidance, as to cite England's course toward Denmark in the Copenhagen expedition, or toward the United States in the early part of this century. If we seek to know what we can do, we might better study our own physical ability than the history of strength exerted by others. If we seek to know what we ought to do, the lessons of history must be studied, not for more instances of national acts adopted and approved by the sense of civilized nations, thus becoming parts of the received illustration of international law.

The custom of national protests against such acts as that of the Florida arises from this necessity in international law, that an act by a great nation, silently acquiesced in by others, may be subsequently cited as a precedent in the body of international law, and give rise to doubt and discussion. Although no nation is inclined by silence

In such a case, it is nevertheless expedient oftentimes to record a distinct protest, and thus the act, even if right, cannot be regarded as a precedent for the guidance of others.

It is of no sort of account to us, or to anyone in the present case, what England may have done. We are dealing with Brazil, and the only parties concerned are the United States and Brazil. English acts, have no value in the discussion and settlement. It would be exceedingly dangerous for us to attempt the citation of such acts as precedents. Suppose we do so, and England is silent. The result is that a bad act by England stands approved by the United States, while Brazil's weak power is compelled to submit. What becomes then of the boasted civilization and national superiority of England and the United States over other nations?

This question indeed scarcely admits of discussion, if, in the first place, the belligerent character of the Florida be conceded. There is the only place, for hesitation on our part; and that branch of that subject is best left to Mr. Seward to discuss with Brazil. If we admit her belligerent character, then the plain question is whether the United States is ready to concede to England and France the right of chasing their enemies into New York harbor and fighting naval engagements off Governor's Island, or in the North River. It is of no use to say that England has done such things. The question is, shall we publish our assent to the propriety of it.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1864.

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 wide publicity for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as in those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

We wish all our readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year; and we think, after the regularity with which the Herald has been issued, our printers are fairly entitled to a few holidays, and it is not likely we shall print our paper next week; but if any news of importance arrives we shall issue an extra. This will be no loss to our subscribers as we intend making up the full number of fifty two papers during the year.

Some of our readers will be startled by the announcement of the following general order which has been issued from headquarters. "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in pursuance of 27th Victoria, chapter 2, sections 22 and 23, to order the organization of a service battalion or battalions respectively, according to the proportion of men to be furnished for each town or incorporated village. Regimental Division of Brant, one battalion; Bruce, one; Carleton, two; Dundas, one; Essex, one; Frontenac, two; Glengarry, one; Grenville, one; Grey, two; Haldimand, one; Halton, one; Hastings, two; Huron, two; Kent, one; Lambton, one; Lanark, one; Leeds, two; Lennox and Addington, one; Lincoln, one; Middlesex, three; Norfolk, one; Northumberland, two; Ontario, two; Oxford, two; Peel, one; Perth, two; Prescott and Russell, one; Prince Edward, one; Renfrew, one; Simcoe, two; Stormont, one; Victoria, one; Welland, one; Wellington, two; Wentworth, two; York, five; in all fifty-eight battalions."

We think there is no necessity for people being frightened out of their wits, with fear of any trouble arising between this country and the States, at the same time the best way to prevent threatened difficulties is to be prepared to meet them. It may have a very beneficial effect on our neighbors to see the government determined to do its duty and prevent, if possible, the repetition of such expeditions as that known as the St. Albans raid. The halting for a battalion in each county, at this particular time, is, probably, hastened by the very injudicious release of the raiders, and the ill-advised proclamation of Gen. Dix, which we publish to-day, to pursue the rebels, if necessary, across the boundary between Canada and the United States. But it is only in compliance with the Militia law of the Province, the 23rd section of which enacts that, "for the purpose of organizing the Battalions heretofore mentioned, the Sheriff of the County forming such Regimental Division shall at some period in the year 1864, to be fixed by the order of the Commander-in-Chief, and in each third succeeding year, within twenty-one days after the completion and filing of the Militia Rolls for the County, summon the County Judge and Warden of the County to meet him at the Court House of the County Town, and shall also forthwith summon the Clerk of the Peace of the County to attend with the County Militia Rolls, for the purpose of balloting from the names on the Service Rolls or the 'Reserve Rolls,' as the case may be, for the requisite number of men to form a Battalion or Battalions of the Regiment, as may be required."

In dread of attacks from the Canadian frontier, the American authorities at Detroit propose to take measures to restrain the passage of travellers from our railways by the St. Clair ferries. Mr. Sweeney has gone up to Detroit to see that the business of the Great Western is not interrupted by these arrangements. What a world of trouble and alarm these raiders are giving our people.

In a few days more, the regular holiday season will occur in our numerous educational institutions throughout the country, and we feel disposed to congratulate our young friends on their anticipated enjoyments, and hope they will be all happy during the Christmas and New Year's festivities. We have no sympathy with those well-meaning but misguided parents and trustees, who would curtail the vacations and increase the hours of labor and study for both teachers and pupils.

The gentleman who fed his pony on shavings, whose economical experiment was defeated by the death of the animal in the moment of triumphant success, was no more fortunate in his plans than those would-be regulators of society, who would have men and women work from morning till midnight, day after day, week after week, and year after year, without relaxation or amusement. Just as the man becomes merged in the machine, and learns to go his rounds like a horse in a bark-mill, in a sudden fit of perversity he dies. Just as you get him to think that riding and fishing, walking and fencing, hunting, or any other moderate exercise or amusement is a waste of time, you have to send for the doctor, or the undertaker, or the guardian of a lunatic asylum. Your model worker soon becomes an "implant body" on your hands, like the bow, which, kept constantly bent, loses its elasticity.

The fact is, human nature craves relaxation and excitement—they are the breath of his nostrils, the blood of his organization. He must have them. If you never turn out your horse to have a frolic in the green pasture he will be off his feed and feed. The quadruped of the bark mill, to which we have referred, is good for nothing on the road, and his occupation is not favorable to equine longevity. It is time for people to begin to discover these simple facts.

Our people have been overworking themselves for eight or nine generations past, and the system is beginning to tell on the physique of their representatives of the present day. The care-worn look so frequently met, tells the sad story at a glance. We do not give ourselves or our children time for amusement—we have too few holidays—our hours of study in school are too long—our recreations are too irregular—too few and far between. We stand in need of more invigorating sports and healthy amusements. We should be more intellectual even if we devoted less time and thought to the culture of the intellect. We should be more many-sided and less fanatical. A little more attention to these things in our youth would insure a happier and a healthier old age.

Fortunately there are some social reformers who are satisfied that "all work and no play" is a short-sighted maxim, even in an economical point of view. We have some hopes that in time, our young men will be ashamed of carrying old heads upon their shoulders, and exhibiting narrow chests, spindle shanks, and feeble and precocious intellects.

We fear that the authorities in Montreal have got themselves into a sad fix by the liberation of the St. Albans raiders, which took place last week under the order of Judge Courten. The "Globe" says that the fruit of the conduct of this Judge has already appeared. General Dix has issued instructions to his subordinates, requiring them to pursue across the Canadian border persons who take refuge on our soil after committing acts of depredation and murder. He gave the same order by telegraph when the St. Albans raid was first announced, but it was not obeyed. He now repeats it in a formal manner, and it must be dealt with seriously by our Government. We think the order extremely injudicious on the part of General Dix. It is possible that he is justified by the rules of international law. There can be no doubt that if a neutral fails to prevent raids from his territory, the assailed party is permitted to enter the territory and capture the assailants. But there are many things lawful which are not expedient. He has no right to presume that our Government cannot or will not prevent raids in future. They are making every effort to prevent them, and there is little chance of failure. The discharge of the prisoners is an event disgraceful to the administration of justice in Montreal, but cannot be charged upon the Government, who have done all that lies in their power to secure the re-arrest of the prisoners. Until they failed to accomplish this, at all events, General Dix should certainly have withheld his order. He ought to have recollected that the object of the Southern raiders here is to embody the two countries in war, and that the object of both his Government and ours is to avoid such a result. Anything which could create bad feeling between the two countries is exactly what the Southerners desire. If Gen. Dix's order were obeyed and Canadian soil invaded, there can be no doubt that our Government would be impeded in the work they have earnestly undertaken of preventing raids in the future.

A Montreal correspondent says—"New facts in regard to the escape of the raiders have been elicited. Before the prisoners were discharged, Messrs. Ritchie and Ross, law agents of the Government, were suspicious that something was going wrong, and procured new warrants for the arrest of the prisoners. These they took to the Chief of Police, a French Canadian named Lamotte. This personage said he would take three-quarters of an hour to consider the matter. The counsel insisted that he should make the arrest at once, and Lamotte finally decided to do so. Mr. Ross then went to Mr. Courten to get the Water Police to enforce the warrants. The request was granted, but none of the Water Police could be found! After their discharge not one of the parties could be discovered. Their friends gave out that they were to be entertained at supper in the evening, but they disappeared by three and three. Some are supposed to be in the city yet."

The comments to-day among our citizens on the conduct of General and Lamotte are very coarse. It is said that the expenses of the raiders in the city, amounting to nearly \$3,000, have been paid by Gen. Sanders, the Confederate States, who had the conversation with Gen. Sanders, lately published in the Globe. That conversation was known in this city weeks ago.

We are pleased to observe that the press of Canada, generally, condemns the conduct of Judge Courten, in discharging the prisoners on trial in Montreal, for committing the raid upon St. Albans. A meeting of cabinet was lately held and the matter fully discussed, and the probability is that Judge Courten will be dismissed. If the government does not dismiss the acts of the Judge and remove him from office, they must be held responsible for the consequences. A telegram from Quebec, dated the 15th inst., says:—

The Executive Council held a long sitting to-day. I understand that Mr. Courten's conduct is condemned as outrageous. His judgment, as reported in the Montreal papers, is deemed a tissue of nonsense—false in fact, and bad in law, and suspicious in motive. The hasty decision he gave, without consulting the law officers, on a question involving international obligations, not even waiting for the arrival of the counsel of the American Government, who were detained by a snow-storm, looks like collusion. The feeling of intelligent people is very strong against Courten. The whole tendency of the raiders' counsel and the Judge as to the Act of 1861 not being in force, breaks down when it is known as the fact, that Her Majesty in Council actually approved of the State. How could he know that this was not done? If he had adjourned to allow the point to be ascertained, he would have avoided the blunder he has made, and the country would have escaped the disgrace he has brought upon it. It is to be hoped the prisoners will be retaken, and brought before the Judges of a higher court.

The latest news from the States is of an interesting nature, the most important item of which is that the Government at Washington has disapproved of Gen. Dix's recent order directing pursuit of the raiders over the border. This will allow military men to cool off a little of their fever and give time for explanations and negotiations which it is to be hoped will be satisfactory on both sides. In the mean time Gen. Dix has modified his hasty order. A meeting has been held at Troy in reference to the same document, and it will be gratifying to the feelings of every lover of peaceful relations and good order to hear that moderate sentiments were expressed. Gen. John S. Wool presided. Speeches were made by Judge Gould, Capt. Hughes, Martin J. Townsend, H. B. Harman and E. L. McArthur. They denounced the action of the Canadian authorities, but expressed the hope that it would not be endorsed by the Canadian people. A committee was appointed to confer with the national, state and local authorities, and copies of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to Congress and Gen. Dix.

Relative to lake defences, an American paper says—"The introduction of the bill for the equipment of six new steam revenue cutters, for service on the lakes, is to be followed up promptly by favorite action, it being the intention of the friends of the measure to put the Northern border at once in a state of defence. This proposition is evidently but preliminary to more extensive arrangements for the protection of the lakes and St. Lawrence shores to be considered as soon as the more pressing business relating to finance and to the army can be disposed of." It might be well for our authorities to take the hint. This is an admission of a policy which has been conjectured in Canada from the time that the President's message was made public.

The fitting out of armed vessels on the lakes by the Americans will render necessary the introduction of gunboats by the British government. Just as the order of General Dix has placed the eastern townships frontier in jeopardy of violation by his soldiers, so might we expect the new fleet of gunboats to be turned against us by any hot-headed commander. It would never do, therefore, to be without the means of resisting, any such attempt.

An inquest was held on Wednesday last, before Coroner Mostyn of Almonte, on view of the bodies of Honora Curtin and her child, who were found in a field near the Huntly road, frozen to death in the snow. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the said Honora Curtin, a poor woman, and her child Honora, were found dead in a field belonging to John Brown, in the township of Ramsey, that the said Honora Curtin and her child Honora had no marks of violence appearing on their bodies; but died from exposure to the inclemency of the weather, on the afternoon of Monday, the 12th December, and by no means due to the turn of season, to the knowledge of said jurors."

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Public Instruction held in the School House in this place on Tuesday the 13th inst., certificates were awarded as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.
Isaac Oram; Sarah Hopkins.
SECOND CLASS.
Thos. Coulter; Patrick Foley; Alex. McKay; David McPherson; John Munroe; Edward Rose; John Yull; John Bradley; Jas. McRae; Jessie Anderson; Rachel Carley; Cath. Devlin; Jessie McDonald; Cath. McEwan; Mary Scott; Cath. Sinclair; Lucinda Rose.

THIRD CLASS.
Pat. Corkey; John McNab; Henry York; Mary Codigan; Jessie Paul.

The members of the Carleton Place Rifle Company are requested to meet at the Armoury, on Thursday evening, next, at six o'clock. It is important that all who have made application for payment from the Government shall attend.

We are unable to meet the request of several of our new subscribers, who desire getting back numbers of the Herald. We have no back numbers on hand.

MINUTES OF McNAB COUNCIL.

Nov. 14th, 1864.

Pursuant to notice the Council met in the Town Hall. The Council were all present, the Reeve in the chair.

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

On the motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McHenry, the Council went into committee of the whole to consider all the documents before them and report thereon.

On the Council resuming the following committee report was read and adopted as follows:—

With regard to the petition of George Roebuck, praying to be relieved of part of his taxes, owing to his mill dam being swept away by the high water last spring, rendering his grist mill idle for this season, we recommend that he be relieved of \$20.

Petition of John A. McNab, Pathmaster, and others, praying for leave to expend the commutation money paid in their path division, in purchasing a road scraper for the use of said division, we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Report of the commissioners appointed to give the contract for repairing the bridge at Burnstown received.

Petition of Peter McMillan, and others, relative to a By-law passed by the Arnprior Council, to close the road on the division line between the municipality of McNab and Arnprior, at the East half of lot number 1 in the 14th concession, on the road leading from Pakenham to Arnprior, we recommend that no action be taken in the matter, that this Council has no right to interfere with the transactions of the Arnprior Council.

Petition of the Trustees of School Section No. 7, for payment of non-resident taxes due said section, we order their claim to be paid when non-resident taxes are received by the Township Treasurer.

We order that the following accounts be paid, viz:—

John McLellan, for square timber for Burnstown bridge, amounting to \$21.24.
George Roebuck for work done at Burnstown bridge, \$10.
Wm. Leckie for 5 days labour done at Burnstown bridge, at \$1 per day, \$5.
Wm. Hough, 2 days labour at Burnstown bridge, \$2.
David Leckie, 1 days labour at Burnstown bridge, \$1.
David McNaughton, 1 days labour at Burnstown bridge, \$1.
James Douglas, 1 days labour at Burnstown bridge, \$1.
John Fisher, 3 days labour at Burnstown bridge, \$3.
John Fisher, for delivering plank at Burnstown bridge, \$1.50.

James Miller, for delivering rope cable from Flat Rapids to Balmer's Island, \$1.
James Wilson, for drawing chain cable from Arnprior to Balmer's Island, \$5.
Andrew McIntyre, balance on contract for building Balmer's bridge, \$235.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McLaren, the Council adjourned.

JOHN L. McNAB, Town Clerk.

White Lake, Dec. 12th, 1864.

MINUTES OF ADMASTON COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Admaston met on the 14th day of November, 1864, according to previous resolution of adjournment.

Present, a full meeting of Council, the Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved of.

Account from James Poole, Esq., for printing proceedings of Council for the year 1864, amount \$20, read by the Clerk.

John Potter applied to the Council for interest on balance due him for building bridge on the 3rd con. line.

After some discussion on John Potter's claim it was Resolved, That this Council does not consider that he is entitled to interest on said balance, it being the agreement that he was to wait for the payment till the Road Improvement Fund for 1860 came to hand.

John Campbell, senior, having appeared and produced evidence that the statute labour for which arrears of taxes are charged against lot No. 29, in the 14th concession, was paid, but which amount was not credited, it was Resolved, That the said arrears be struck off the Collector's Roll for this year.

The parties interested having been heard, with regard to the passing of a road through lots No. 13 and 14 in the 5th concession, it was

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that a By-law be introduced establishing said road, and that the parties interested and receiving benefit from said road fence said road along the E. ½ of lot No. 13 in the 5th concession, said fence to be put up and completed by the 1st day of May, 1865, James Graham to furnish cedar timber for the same.

The By-law was introduced and read a first time.

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

The Council resumed as per adjournment. Present, a full meeting, and the Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the By-law establishing the road through lots No. 13 & 14 in the 5th concession be now read a second and third time, absent, and passed.

The By-law was read a second and third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that Martin Kennedy, Robert Barrie, John Ferguson, James Ferguson, Samuel Tait and James Graham be allowed to expand their statute labour for next year in advance on the line of road between lots No. 13 & 14, in the 5th concession, to enable the said parties to travel on said road, Robert Barrie to superintend the expenditure of the same. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that Mrs. Wm. Lae be exempted from the payment of multiple taxes for the year 1864, and that the amount charged against her on the Collector's Roll for 1864 be struck off said Roll. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the School Superintendent of this municipality be requested to report to the Council on the necessity of forming a new School Section to be composed of parts of School Sections No. 3 & 4 in this Township, and that he submit a report of the same at the next meeting of this council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the clerk notify the Road Surveyor that he proceed to survey a road between lots 24 & 25, in the 1st concession of this Township, and that the clerk be instructed to advertise the same as soon as surveyed, according to law.

Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the respective Pathmaster concerned be instructed to have all fences within this municipality on the Government line of road leading to the Opeongo, within the space of 42 feet cleared, removed, or destroyed, and that the clerk be instructed to notify the pathmasters of the several statute labour divisions through

which said Opeongo Road passes to see that this resolution is properly carried out. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved for leave to introduce a By-law establishing a road through part of lot No. 1 in the 2nd concession of this Township.

The By-law was received and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harris, the By-law was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that Mr. Farrell get leave to remove the crop now sown on the land through which said road passes, before opening it for travel. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that a Two Dollar note, paid by the Collector to the Treasurer and by him forwarded to the County Treasurer, and now returned to the Collector as worthless, be destroyed, and that the Collector be not charged with the amount as he does not now remember from whom he received it. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the balance of John Potter's order for building bridge on the 3rd concession line be paid equally out of the appropriation of the Road Improvement Fund, set apart for Ward No. 1 & 2, and that the second resolution of previous meeting of council be rescinded as far as it relates to the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harris, that an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of George Cardiff for the sum of \$1, for expending road on this municipality, said order to be paid out of the Road Improvement Fund. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that in case it should so happen that there would not be sufficient funds in the Treasurer's hands within a reasonable time for providing for the Railroad Tax, the clerk be hereby instructed to notify the members of this Council, and Reeve, to meet as a special meeting to provide for the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the time for receiving the statute labour lists for Ward No. 1 be extended till the 10th day of December next. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved for leave to introduce a By-law appointing places in the several Wards for election of Councillors and Returning Officers for the same for the year 1865. Carried.

The By-law was received and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Brown the blanks in the By-law were filled up as follows:—For Ward No. 1, the place for holding election of Councillor for the year 1865 the old Crown Land Office, on lot No. 10 in the 1st concession, James Dunge, Esq., to be the Returning Officer. Ward No. 2, at the house of Richard Cardiff, Alexander Brown, Esq., to be Returning Officer. Ward No. 3, at the Town Hall, John Ferguson to be Returning Officer. Ward No. 4, at the House of Patrick Kelly, Patrick Kelly to be Returning Officer. Ward No. 5, at the School House, Sharnock, Patrick Gorman to be Returning Officer.

The By-law was then read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that this council do now adjourn and meet again, in this place, on the 2nd Monday of January, 1865, at the hour of ten o'clock, A.M.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Town Clerk.

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

The Council resumed as per adjournment. Present, a full meeting, and the Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the By-law establishing the road through lots No. 13 & 14 in the 5th concession be now read a second and third time, absent, and passed.

The By-law was read a second and third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that Martin Kennedy, Robert Barrie, John Ferguson, James Ferguson, Samuel Tait and James Graham be allowed to expand their statute labour for next year in advance on the line of road between lots No. 13 & 14, in the 5th concession, to enable the said parties to travel on said road, Robert Barrie to superintend the expenditure of the same. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that Mrs. Wm. Lae be exempted from the payment of multiple taxes for the year 1864, and that the amount charged against her on the Collector's Roll for 1864 be struck off said Roll. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the School Superintendent of this municipality be requested to report to the Council on the necessity of forming a new School Section to be composed of parts of School Sections No. 3 & 4 in this Township, and that he submit a report of the same at the next meeting of this council. Carried.