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POLITICAL PARTIES.

Political events, at this moment, present but little attraction to the mass of news, and but little scope to the pen of the journalist. The elections are over, and so, for a time, is the excitement and anxiety to which they gave rise. The two contending factions enjoy a breathing time; the monotony of which is relieved only by the skirmishing which takes place at public dinners and mass meetings. Like two hostile encampments pitted against each other, they do what they can to better their respective positions and relieve themselves of much of the burden of expectant anxiety by "breathing out threatening" and political destruction to their opponents. So it must remain until the meeting of Parliament, when the position of political affairs must reach a climax, and the balance of power be thrown into one scale or the other.

The present ministers have the advantage of pre-occupying the ground,—of the patronage and influence which their position places at their disposal, and which they are using without scruple or limitation. They have also in the person of Sir Edmund Head, a powerful friend, who has already shown to what length he will proceed in order to maintain them in their present positions and assist them to carry on the Government. These advantages are great and important; and when brought to bear upon members of the milk and water stamp, can be made, under proper management, to exercise a very great influence upon them, in securing the obedience of the refractory and the adhesion of the wavering.

It would be impossible to find any set of men more capable for this work than that now occupying the chief positions of trust in the country; as the events of the last six months undeniably prove.

Such being the position and resources of the enemy, it will require the exercise of all the skill and tactics which the operation can muster to effect their overthrow. If it has, at any time excited surprise that a government charged with misdeeds so numerous and glaring, has not long since been hurled from its position, it ought to be borne in mind that its unscrupulousness and dishonesty has been the very means of its perpetuation to the present hour. A set of honorable gentlemen having any respect for themselves or any regard for the honor of their country would have long ago retired from their positions, and yielded up a trust which it was apparent they could not continue to hold without dishonor. A corrupt government dies hard.

The final event and the closing scene in their political career has been deferred, possibly for an indefinite time; but each succeeding day and week is but heaping up new facts and fresh arguments which tend to hasten the catastrophe. As statesmen, they have "broken down their constitution," and now with shortened breath and heavy heart they begin to meditate upon the old desk in the office, where in former days, they were honored and corrupted by the sweets of office they pored and pondered over the duties of their calling. Like most men in a desperate situation they forget their ordinary prudence, and in relying upon the exercise of mere cunning, they find their own dis honorable career slowing, but surely determining their overthrow.

The result is merely a question of time and steady perseverance on the part of the opposition, and that it cannot now be very long deferred is unmistakably indicated by the "signs of the times," as revealed through public opinion both in this country and in Britain.

INQUEST IN TORONTO.

A protracted inquest has been held at Toronto on the body of a man named Cunningham, who was found lying dead in Lennox's lane near Church St. with a pistol shot wound through his body. It would appear that the weapon was introduced beneath the waistcoat, as the article of apparel, though buttoned, was found not to have been perforated. The deceased was from Ohio, and had a letter in his possession from a friend there recommending him to employment in Toronto. There is some mystery connected with his death, and it has been found difficult to elucidate the facts as to whether he committed suicide or was murdered by another party. It appears that the body was unnoticed until early next morning, (the dead having been done in the night), although a policeman on duty should have passed through the lane every half hour.

WAR IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Administration of President Buchanan is fond of filibustering. This time it is South America which is to be the scene of operations. The *Omaha* is said to be an outfit offered to the American eagle by the authorities of Paraguay, by firing into a small steamer, the *Water Witch*, while making a scientific exploration of the river which forms the chief outlet of that inland state. The event happened in 1853; and the expedition which has now sailed, is doubtless intended for the double purpose of acquiring information.

with the Canadian Railways and the St. Lawrence through Lake Superior during the season of navigation.

It is worthy of note in this connection, that the Hudson's Bay Company has practically recognized the importance of the route indicated as the one which is hereafter to be devoted to itself the great current of travel and trade. A St. Paul Paper lately announced the arrival of George Simpson, for a long time Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's possessions, together with the right Hon. Henry Elliot, a member of the British Parliament for Coventry, and formerly a British Minister of War, and Dr. John Rae, the Arctic explorer. The object of their visit was to ascertain the advantages which this route may have for the transportation of the goods required in the Hudson's Bay Company's trade, and their return of their fur.

The route is the shortest one, by which two ships now semi-annually bring their goods, and returning, carry hence their peltries to England. The gentlemen mentioned above are a committee appointed to compare the two routes. They can come to no decision as yet, as the subject is one of great importance, and the force of circumstances. An attempt to monopolize the trade of their possessions through the Hudson's Bay channel would only tend to hasten the day when it must pass out of their hands altogether and be transferred to those of the indomitable Yankees who are pushing their way into the valleys of the Red and the Saskatchewan Rivers.

THE IRELAND OF THIRTY YEARS AGO AND THE IRELAND OF TODAY.

[From The Times]

Thirty years ago we will now take us very far back, not only in scientific discoveries and mechanical improvements which have wholly altered the face of even this island, but in more intractable and innumerable changes of customs and institutions. Nowhere else is the change so utter as in Ireland. Here the wonders of art and science are surpassed by what we must call the social regeneration of the country. Had any one predicted thirty years ago such events as those which Lord Eglinton gratefully claims for his victory,—the electric cable, the establishment of a packet line between Galway and New York with steamers of 4,000 or 5,000 tons,—he would have been regarded as a proper place assigned him in the list of Irish projectors. Nay if anybody had gone so far as to predict several thousand miles of railway, he would have been set down as fit company for the contrivers of Irish bonnet-strings and the contrivers of Irish bonnet-strings and the contrivers of Irish bonnet-strings.

But Atlantic Telegraphs, Levantine Steamers, and Irish Railways have been surpassed by the change in the habits and condition of the people. The greater part of this change, too, has occurred, not within thirty years but within ten years even. The contrast which strikes Lord Eglinton is that between the Ireland of thirty years ago and the Ireland of today, and this, wherever he goes, he sees the face of the country and the aspect of the people equally changed. He sees employment, wealth, enterprise, order, peace and comfort. He sees a community engaged in those works of industry which placed England at the head of civilized nations. He sees modes of cultivation and agricultural machinery which a few years ago would have been considered the death of those who had the temerity to employ them. He sees labor receiving its reward and no longer engaged in an endless warfare with poverty. He sees new houses now broad cattle and all but a new race of men.

There is only one vestige of the old Ireland still to be seen in the jealousy and the rival creeds which divide the numbers against the wealth of Ireland. The smothered fire of this ancient volcano still ever and anon breaks out and threatens to bring Ireland back to its former miseries. Lord Eglinton does his best to cool and cajoled the good people of Derry into Christianity and good sense on this tender point. He refers in the customary terms to the famous defence; and gratefully recalls how in the last century, even the Roman Catholics led by their bishop put a good face on it and joined in the national celebration. But times are changed. The papists don't like to be reminded of the event which banished their sovereign, proscribed their religion, and confiscated their property. Con if it have been imagined thirty years ago that in the year 1858 two men of different parties, an Irish Vicar and an ex-priest, would be found conversing and exchanging views on the subject of the pictures of Irish peace and prosperity as a picture in the speeches of Lord Eglinton and Lord Palmerston? Would a prediction of the Atlantic Telegraph have been more delirious? How is this change come to pass? It is the result we freely admit rather of events than of any human wisdom. It is the work mainly of Heaven, and not of man. Among the causes which have contributed, we must reckon the very extravagance of Irish demands, and that shrill scream of mingled threat and insult which cracked the voice and finally broke the heart of Irish agitation. O'Connell dug his own grave. He just lived to see his country despoiled, not only from some odious restrictions on her liberty but still more from himself. Then came that failure and final blow of the potato system which destroyed or drove into banishment the starving peasantry ousted the encumbered landlords. Then followed the gold discoveries, and that great prosperity which has raised the condition of labor and given a man his due all over the world, nowhere so much as in Ireland. Such is the part which events have had in the matter. Legislation, too, has done something but it is wisely perhaps, acted only a secondary part. It has followed in the train of events meeting as it were, the ravages of the potato, retarding and after the manner of a dam, preventing the tide of emigration, but doing little to check the tide of emigration, but doing little to check the tide of emigration.

At the regular meeting of the iron masters, at Birmingham, a greatly improved tone was observable. Buyers were numerous and prices were firmly maintained.

The officers and crew of the ill-fated *Austria* had published a letter claiming that they did all that was possible for them to do under the circumstances, and that the captain died the same.

FRANCE.—A mediation of friendly powers has been accepted by France and Portugal in the dispute between them.

The decree permitting the importation of the iron masters of France was about to be renewed with certain modifications.

The Duke de Malakoff was married to Madame Panze, in the Imperial Chapel at St. Cloud.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in bullion of £1,770,000.

The Cologne Gazette says Austria will demand an explanation from the Pope respecting the augmentation of the French forces at Rome.

The Vice Consuls of France and Spain, at Teheran, Morocco, have been assassinated. No particulars given. Energetic means to obtain satisfaction were expected.

A Paris telegram says, the two ships of war lately sent to Lisbon would proceed to Teheran to avenge the massacre.

TURKEY.—The Turks in Candia, have again made such a display that it was feared the massacre of the Christians was intended. Some excitement prevailed. Two additional battalions of troops were to be sent to the island.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail, of the 24th September, had arrived at Suez.

The dispersed troops at Mooltan continued on the 21st August, and their almost total extermination was the consequence.

The fugitive rebels from Foware were defeated with great slaughter on the 5th Sept. Four emissaries of Nana Sahib had been captured at Gwalior, endeavoring to corrupt the native troops, who informed their officers of them. The culprits were executed.

The Gwalior fugitives, after occupying the town of Patan, and seizing a large amount of treasure and 40 guns, were again defeated in the field on the 13th of September, and dispersed in all directions. The British captured 30 guns.

A private telegram says that renewed alarm had arisen at Calcutta, so that the troops were kept under arms. Seven thousand men were said to be in the province of Calcutta, but avoiding engagements.

AFRICA.—The Australian mail, of August 16th, had reached England.

A nugget of gold, weighing 2,100 ounces, was being exhibited at Melbourne.

The electric telegraph was in operation between Melbourne and Adelaide.

A SINGULAR SURGICAL OPERATION.—A man named Berry, residing in Petersburg, was suffering intense pain last week from a felon in his hand. On the 7th instant he seated himself by the track of the Petersburg Road, and when the train approached, coolly laid his hand on the rail, the cars passing over and severing it from the wrist. The consequence is that he will have to undergo a second operation at the hands of the surgeon.

CROPS IN IOWA.—The farmers throughout the State have turned their attention to the raising of the Chinese Sugar Cane. Their efforts have been crowned with great success. In some counties the cane has been raised so high that it will be needed for their own consumption if. And in nearly all the counties it has been more or less raised. The syrup can be bought here for 30 cents per gallon; and the farmers say they can make money at it, even at that low figure. Other kinds of cane bring \$1 per gallon. A good many farmers intend to devote nearly their entire farms to the crop the coming season. If they do this, Iowa will have sugar and molasses to export as well as for some consumption. This will be a great saving for the State, as thousands of dollars are spent for this luxury. The wheat crop has been poor this season, owing to the wet weather. Corn and Potatoes are very good; and that cry which was raised by the "old fogies" of starvation is now hushed.

FRASER RIVER.—A Bostonian, under date of San Francisco, Sept. 18th, 1858, says: "Since writing to you last I have returned from Fraser River to San Francisco, having been gone about four months. During this time, with my own hands, I dug \$25 worth of gold dust, and my expenses were about \$300; however, I have clung to the 'pile,' and intend to keep it as a memorial of my trip. My time, of course, was of some value, and the hardships that I endured were not few. I do not, nevertheless, regret my trip, but, on the contrary, am well satisfied with it, as I have had good opportunities for exploration. When I left Fraser River hundreds were returning to San Francisco, having been disatisfied with the poor prospect before them, and the continued increase of murders by the Indians. Within the past four months murders have been very numerous. One gentleman, a friend of mine, was recently killed by the Indians, receiving 28 balls in his body. The prices of domestic goods alone are so exorbitant that it takes more than a person can earn to live any way comfortable."

COUNTY COUNCIL MINUTES.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1858.

Perth, Oct. 8, 1858.

Mr. Galbraith on the committee on Roads and Bridges submitted their Report which was read and adopted.

To the Wardens and Council of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew in Council assembled.

Your committee on Roads and Bridges beg leave to submit their Report.

1st. On a letter from the County Clerk of the County of Carleton accompanied by a Resolution of Council in reference to an appropriation made by this Council to assist in building a Bridge on the Town line between Montague and Marlborough.

At the matter will be again brought up before the County Council of Carleton at its December Session. Your Committee are of opinion that nothing further can be done by this Council in respect of it at present.

2nd. On the petition of James Holidy representing that he has complied with a Resolution of this Council, passed at its Session in June last, and praying that a By-law now passed by your Council, empowering him to take possession of such part of the present travelled road on the Town line between the Township of Burgess and Elmley, on the Tenth Concession of Burgess, as may be on lot letter 'A' and 'B' concession. A Report from Josias Ritchie, P. L. Surveyor, is before your Council containing a description, showing the amount of land occupied by said travelled road on said lot letter 'A' to be about Three acres. We also had before us a copy of a Notice and an Affidavit made by John Watts, of the Township of Burgess, testifying that he, the said John Watts, did in accordance with the before mentioned Resolution, post up six copies of said notice in six of the most public places in the immediate neighborhood of said road on the 18th day of August of the present year. And due notice has thus been given to the intention of your Council to pass said By-law and as no formal opposition has been offered thereto, your Committee recommend that a By-law be now passed, stopping up and conveying to the said James Holidy for such consideration as may be agreed upon by your Council, so much of said travelled road as is described in the Report of Josias Ritchie, P. L. S., laid before your Committee, said By-law to have force and effect on and after the First day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

All of which is respectfully submitted, DANIEL GALBRAITH, Chairman, JOHN SMITH, WILLIAM BROWN, ROBERT CANNING, MICHAEL GORMAN.

Perth, Oct. 8, 1858.

Mr. Smith (Wilberforce) moved, seconded by Mr. Donald.

Resolved—That the By-law stopping up a part of the Road leading to the Town line of North Burgess where it enters Lot letter 'A' in the Tenth Concession of North Burgess be now brought in and passed a First time.

By law No. 37 providing for the stopping up of the now travelled, and opposite Lot letter 'A' in the Tenth Concession of North Burgess was therefore brought in and had a First reading.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gould.

Resolved—That the By-law now be read a Second time, short.

The By-law providing for the closing up of the road opposite the letter 'A' in the Tenth Concession of North Burgess was then read a Second time.

Mr. Hickey moved, seconded by Mr. Young.

Resolved—That the By-law for attaching the Township of Griffith to the Township of Grattan, Algona and Sebastopol be read a First time.

By law No. 6, to attach the Township of Griffith to the Townships of Grattan, Algona and Sebastopol was brought up and read a First time.

Moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Hickey.

Resolved—That the By-law now read a First time be read a Second time, short.

By law No. 6, providing for the Union of the Township of Griffith to the Townships of Grattan, Algona and Sebastopol was then read a Second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Burwash.

Resolved—That whereas certain members of this Council having been served with a Rule of Court, requiring them to show cause on behalf of the Council why Richard Shaw, Esq., was elected Warden of these United Counties, a Mandamus having been served upon this Council, for forbidding the Council to recognize him as Warden, be it resolved that the legal advisers of this Council be instructed to prepare answers and defend the application.

The foregoing motion having been carried, the Yeas and Nays were called for by Mr. Gould, and seconded by Mr. Galbraith, they were—

Yeas—Messrs. Donald, Smith, (Wilberforce), Burwash, Moorhouse, Guthrie, Brown, Richards, Bourke, Bromley, Down, Lowe, Filmer, Mulligan, Canning, McIntyre, Hickey, Young, Houston and Frizell, 19.

Nays—Messrs. Galbraith, Gould and Smith. The Council then adjourned to Seven o'clock this evening.

Perth, Oct. 8, 1858.

The Council in Session at Seven o'clock, the Roll having been called, a quorum present, and the Warden in the Chair.

The following documents were read and referred to the Finance Committee, viz—

An account from A. H. Wiseman, for Carleton, &c., furnished the Council.

The County Auditor's Report upon the Treasurer's Books and other subjects connected with Finance was submitted, read and passed to the Finance Committee to report upon.

Mr. Frizell from the contingent Committee submitted their Report which was read and adopted.

To the Wardens and members of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew in Council assembled.

Your Committee on Contingencies beg leave to submit their Second Report.

Your Committee have had before them a circular from his Worship the Mayor and Council of the City of Ottawa, requesting the co-operation of your Honorable Council by adopting the resolutions and address contained therein and giving it your efficient sanction.

Your Committee therefore suggest the propriety of complying with the request, but in such modified manner as this Council may think proper to adopt.

Your Committee have also had before them a communication from the County Council of Lambton relative to the law as it now stands respecting the Statute Labor of the non-resident Land holders.

Your Committee recommend that no action be taken in the matter.

All of which is respectfully submitted, SUTTON FRIZELL, Chairman, WILLIAM HUSTON, PETER GUTHRIE, EDWARD BURKE.

Mr. Hickey moved, seconded by Mr. Galbraith.

Resolved—That the By-law for attaching the Township of Griffith, to the Townships of Grattan, Algona and Sebastopol, be read a Third time and passed.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gould.

Resolved—That the By-law stopping up a part of the Road leading to the Town line of North Burgess, and for conveying this land to James Holidy, be brought up and read a Third time, short and passed.

The By-law was read a Third time and passed.

Mr. Hickey moved, seconded by Mr. Smith.

Resolved—That the Clerk of this Municipality be and he is hereby authorized to write to the Receiver General, relative to the delay in the payment of the Land Improvement Fund to the several Municipalities in these Counties, stating that the same are urgent and required and have been calculated upon by the Municipalities to meet expenses in local improvements.

N. B.—The County Clerk has just informed us that in compliance with the foregoing Resolution, he applied to the Honorable the Receiver General, on the subject, and received the following in reply—

Bureau of Agriculture & Statistics, Toronto, Oct. 15, 1858.

W. M. F. Berford, Esq., C. Clerk, &c., Perth, Ont.

Sir—

I am directed to acknowledge recd. of copy of Resolution of the Municipality of Lanark & Renfrew, transferred to this dept. by the Hon. the Receiver Gen. making enquiry with regard to the delay in the payment of the Improvement Fund.

And in reply, to state that no order in Council has yet been issued for the payment of that fund for 1856.

I am, Sir, Yours with respect,

WILLIAM HUSTON, Sec.

Perth, Oct. 9, 1858.

The Council in Session this morning at Nine o'clock; the Roll was called, a quorum present, and the Warden in the chair.

Yesterday's proceedings were read over by the Clerk, approved by the Council and signed by the Warden.

Mr. McIntyre from the Railway Committee submitted their Report which was read, and

Mr. Gould moved, seconded by Mr. Galbraith.

Resolved—That the Report of the Railway Committee now read be received and adopted, lost, and that every call for it, be forthwith answered.

Mr. Smith, (Westmeth), moved, seconded by Mr. Donald.

Resolved—That the Report be read and put clause by clause.

The First clause was read and carried. Upon the second clause being read and put for adoption, the Council decided, and the Yeas and Nays were called for, they were—

Yeas—Messrs. Galbraith, Richards, John Smith, Bourke, Gould, Filmer, Mulligan, McIntyre, Hickey and Houston, 10.

Nays—Messrs. Donald, Robert R. Smith, Moorhouse, Guthrie, Gorman, Bromley, Canning, Young and Frizell, 10.

The Warden voted in the negative, and the Second clause was lost.

The Third clause was then read and Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Moorhouse.

Resolved—That the Third clause in the Report of the Railway Committee be expunged, lost.

Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. McIntyre.

Resolved—That an account of information given at this sitting by the Warden the Third clause of the Railway Committee's Report be expunged.

The Third clause of the Railway Committee's Report was therefore expunged.

Upon the Fourth clause being read and put,

Mr. Smith, (Wilberforce), moved, seconded by Mr. Moorhouse.

Resolved—That the Report be referred to the Committee to amend the clause.

The Report was then referred back to the Committee for amendment of the Fourth clause.

The Railway Committee submitted their Report, having amended the Fourth clause, which was then read and carried.

Mr. Smith, (Wilberforce), moved, seconded by Mr. Moorhouse.

Resolved—That it be impossible for the Municipality to be placed in as good a position as the other Municipalities interested with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, for the reason that our Debentures are nearly all expended, and by now withholding our proportion of the estimates, will not likely stop the works on the Railroad, at the very time when there is a fair prospect of having the Road opened this Fall to Perth, Carleton Place, and perhaps Pakenham.

That in the opinion of this Council it would be a most injudicious course to pursue, and that the Municipalities would, in all probability, stop their payments also, be it therefore resolved that the clause be struck out, lost.

This motion was lost on division, and the yeas and nays were called for and were—

Yeas—Messrs. Robert R. Smith, Moorhouse, Canning, 3.

Nays—Messrs. Galbraith, Donald, Guthrie, Hickey, Gorman, Hickey, Bourke, Filmer, Gould, Mulligan, McIntyre, Houston, Young & Frizell, 18.

In amendment,

Mr. Donald moved, seconded by Mr. Guthrie.

Resolved—That the Fourth clause in the Report now under consideration be struck out and the following substituted—

"That the Warden be and is hereby instructed by this Council to retain in his hands Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, subject to the future decision of the Council."

This motion having been carried, the Report was then read and the portion of the Report struck out and the purpose of the foregoing motion inserted in lieu thereof.

The Fifth clause was then read and an adjournment being moved and seconded, the Council separated to Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Perth, Oct. 9, 1858.

The Council met for adjournment, the Roll was called, a quorum present, and the Warden in the chair.

The debate upon the Railway Committee's Report was resumed by reading of the Fifth clause, and then

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Moorhouse.

Resolved—That this Council has no statements before it sufficient to warrant the belief or even to suppose that the expenses of the suit against Brockville, has been or will be placed before the estimates for payment of the Company, and that these United Counties has not yet been called upon to pay any of the expenses of the suit against Elizabethburgh.

That it is the opinion of this Council that the Railway Company has to pay such expenses, and that will be done out of the Moneys available to the road in the same way that other liabilities of the Company are paid, and that the clause of this Report be struck out, lost.

In amendment to the Fifth clause of the Report of the Railway Committee, and

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Moorhouse.

Resolved—1st. That the words "have been" where they first occur be struck out, and the words "will be" substituted.

2nd. That all the words after the word "Municipality" in the seventh line of this clause be struck out and the following inserted, and that the clause be then adopted—

"That this Council regrets that a better arrangement could not have been made with Elizabethburgh, and also as far as we have been able to learn with the Town of Brockville. That it is the opinion of this Council that the expenses of the suit against the Municipality ought not to have been paid out of any money that should have gone into Road, but this Council fully admits our inability to alter the arrangements complained of."

This motion having been carried, the Fifth Clause of the Report was amended accordingly.

The Sixth clause of the Railway Report was then read, and

Mr. Smith, (Wilberforce), moved, seconded by Mr. Moorhouse.

Resolved—That the clause now read be struck out and that the Report be then put as amended and adopted.

The Report of the Railway Committee as amended was then put and adopted as follows, viz:

To the Warden and Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew in Council assembled.

The Railway Committee beg leave to submit their First Report—

1st. Your Committee find upon examination of the Report of the Railway Committee in January last, that there was on the 29th December last in hand, an amount of £78,500 sterling of Lanark & Renfrew Debentures; and have had before them a document submitted by the Warden purporting to be an account of the disposal of that amount as follows, viz—

1st. An amount disposed of by Mr. Moffat, £12,500

2nd. To Mr. George Crawford to purchase Iron, 24,000

3rd. Spd in England as per act, expended, 37,000

4th. On hand in England, unsold, 5,000

£78,500

The Warden states that the First of these items was issued by Mr. Moffat, previous to the (the Warden's) getting control of the Debentures.

The Second item was paid Mr. Crawford

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND VIGO.

New York, Oct. 26.

The royal mail steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool at 4 p. m. of the 16th, and the *Vigo* from the same port, on the 12th, arrived this morning.

ENGLAND.—A prospectus has been issued for the formation of a company to be called the *Galveston*, testifying that he, the said John Watts, did in accordance with the before mentioned Resolution, post up six copies of said notice in six of the most public places in the immediate neighborhood of said road on the 18th day of August of the present year. And due notice has thus been given to the intention of your Council to pass said By-law and as no formal opposition has been offered thereto, your Committee recommend that a By-law be now passed, stopping up and conveying to the said James Holidy for such consideration as may be agreed upon by your Council, so much of said travelled road as is described in the Report of Josias Ritchie, P. L. S., laid before your Committee, said By-law to have force and effect on and after the First day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

Lieutenant Higginson, a shareholder in the Atlantic Telegraph Company, had applied in the Guild Hall Police Court for a summons against the Company for its failure to register its list of shareholders, but it was not granted.