

late encounters was that of some bodies found partially consumed by the fire, the unfortunate men having been burnt to death. These fires were started by men who had been cooking, or through some heedless carelessness, and the flames spread rapidly, and the bodies were found lying around being burnt to death. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the bodies were found lying around being burnt to death. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the bodies were found lying around being burnt to death.

On the field, May 10-7 a.m.—Last night about 11 o'clock the Rebels in front of General Warren's camp made an assault on a line of rifle pits hastily constructed. Our men gave them a volley and fell back for the purpose of drawing them on to a second line. The assault was successful, and the Rebels advanced they were received by a destructive fire, which drove them back in disorder, but finding our men still retreating, they followed them up and charged on our third line. Here the whole line gave them such a raking fire as almost to demolish them, and springing after them charged and drove them back in disorder. Their loss was very heavy, while our loss was slight. On Sunday Gen. Burnside began the attack on the left with great fury and an encouraging degree of success. No particulars of this fight are yet known.

Washington, May 10.—A.m.—Nothing has been received here of any reverse to General Grant's army. The impression prevailed in the army yesterday that Lee was about to cross the North Anna river. Rebel prisoners captured on Monday report Longstreet's death.

Washington, May 10th.—It is believed from the reports which have reached here to-night that there was no general engagement yesterday; but as heavy firing was heard this morning at Aquia Creek in the direction of Spotsylvania Courthouse the combatants have been engaged. Our forces do not occupy the latter place, but are within several miles of it.

Large numbers of prisoners are reaching Fredericksburg, and many of the officers who were wounded are expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow.

Baltimore, May 10th.—The flag-of-truce boat New York arrived at Annapolis to-day with 300 prisoners who were exchanged on the James River at Aiken's Landing. They report that there was great excitement in Richmond when they left.

Washington, May 11th.—The Army of the Potomac has had a portion of the day recuperating. General Burnside on Monday began the attack on the left with great fury and with an encouraging degree of success. He had a fight the day before, in which, to use his own words, "we whipped all Longstreet."

General Lee lately issued an order in relation to supplies, in which he said communication with Richmond was cut off, and it was impossible to furnish the men with horses. General Hill's corps had no rations issued for three days. General Lee enjoins upon his men the necessity of capturing supplies from the Yankees. All the battles thus far have been a series of attacks and repulses. Muskets were almost entirely used. The wampy nature of the soil rendered artillery impracticable. Lee absurdly claims a victory when he withdraws from our front, and retires towards Richmond.

General Fairbank's division of cavalry whipped the rebel cavalry near this place, and drove them from Spotsylvania Court House, but being reinforced with infantry, they drove in our cavalry a short distance. The Maryland Brigade, 4th Division, 6th Corps, coming to their support, the fighting was exceedingly fierce. Both sides were killed. General Robinson were both wounded, and are on their way to Washington. General Sedgwick was shot through the head on Monday morning whilst he was superintending the moving of some heavy guns in an angle. The men had just prepared. There was no skirmishing the time, but an occasional sharpshooter sent a bullet in that direction.

Herald's correspondent.—Newbern, N. C., May 7th.—On Thursday afternoon, 5th inst., the ram Albemarle accompanied by its Satellite, the Cotton Plant and the army gunboat Bombshell, sailed by them at Plymouth, appeared at the mouth of the Roanoke River. The gunboats Miami, Whitehead, Ceres, and Corn Hull, were lying close to the river in the sound. On perceiving the ram designing to enter the sound, they made off as if careful of an encounter, but only anxious to get into the river, and sound. The ram and followers pursued for about twenty miles when the gunboats Sassacus, Wyoming, Mattabeset and Double Ender appeared. Our gunboats, seven in number, immediately opened fire and a terrific engagement ensued lasting from till 5 p.m. During the early part of the battle, the Cotton Plant succeeded in making her escape, and the ram firing rapidly, slowly and steadily retreated up the Sound. The gunboat Bombshell was soon retaken with all on board, some 34 in number. The Sassacus having an iron prow, proceeded full speed and ran into the ram, striking the centre, but apparently without inflicting any injury on it. The Sassacus, however, was compelled to retire, having the forward rudder knocked off, and 100-pound Parrot shot fired by the ram through its bow. Night had now set in and the movements of the ram were left to the darkness. Closely pursued by the gunboat and under cover of the darkness, the ram succeeded in gaining and entering the Roanoke River, where our gunboats could not venture to follow. The ram carried at least 100-pound guns, and was armed with 100-pound guns. It is likely also that the great battle between the Union iron clad under Admiral Lee, and the Rebel iron clad, yesterday. There are five Union and three Rebel iron clad expected to take part in the engagement.

The Fulton correspondent of the Atlanta Register avers that there has been a greater concentration of Union forces in the direction of Chattanooga than on the Potomac, and the Raleigh Progress confirms this statement, adding that Grant's "on to Richmond," is but a fair while "on to Atlanta" is a reality.

The Tribune's correspondent at Charleston says, there has been a thorough destruction of the railroad from Wantage River, down to Bull's Gap. Months will hardly suffice to restore the line of the road so that it can be used by the rebels for transportation of troops and supplies.

All lower nations find their highest good in sublimity and serenity of which is higher and better. All things strive to ascend, and ascend in their striving.

## Provincial Parliament.

Quebec, May 11.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Hon. Mr. McCree introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Police Magistrates in towns in Upper Canada.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: St. James Church, Carleton Place; Bill to amend the act relating to Courts of General Quarter Sessions; Mining Companies Incorporation bill; Mortgages short forms bill.

Hon. Mr. Campbell moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Hamilton Debiture Debt Arrangement Bill.

Hon. Mr. McMurich moved certain amendments, which were under discussion when our report left.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, May 11. Mr. Morris presented the final report of the Beloeche Election Committee. The Committee reported that the contestation having been withdrawn they found that the sitting member, Mr. Remillard, had been duly elected, and that neither the petition nor the opposition to the same was frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. McKellar, from the General Committee on Elections, reported the following as the names of the Niagara and St. Hyacinthe Election Committees: Niagara, Messrs. H. F. McKensie, Webb, White, Denis and Abbott, Chairman; St. Hyacinthe, Messrs. Cauchon, J. B. Dorion, Duchet, McIntyre and Caron, Chairman.

Mr. Irvine moved that the Elections Committee be authorized to adjourn till the 23rd of May. Carried.

The following Bills were then introduced: Mr. Denis Bill to amend an Act restricting inspection of Steamboats. Mr. McGivern Bill to establish county Poor Houses in Upper Canada. Mr. Abbott Bill to amend Act re. William 4th, Chapter 26.

In reply to Mr. Tasse, Mr. Galt said the Government were not yet in possession of necessary information to enable them to establish the amounts due to the townships under the Seigniorial Act.

In reply to Mr. A. McKensie, Hon. J. A. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to ask Mr. Abbott to go on with his inquiry this session, and with his permission they would put it on the Government orders.

In reply to Mr. Blanchet, Hon. J. A. Macdonald said, it was not the intention of the Government to take any steps for the payment of militia men of 1812 not authorized by the existing laws.

Mr. McKellar moved for an appointment of a select committee, to whom shall be referred all Bills, petitions, &c., relating to the municipal and assessment laws of both sections of the Province: the Committee to consist of Solicitor General Cookburn, and Messrs. Cameron, Carling, W. Ferguson, F. Ferguson, Jackson, McDonald, Gleggery, McDermott, McKensie, Lambton, McGivern, Morton, Wells, Walsh, Wright, York, and the member for Carleton Place.

Mr. Allen moved an address for the correspondence relative to the construction of a wharf at the mouth of the Lachine Canal; of correspondence respecting the dismissal of Messrs. McGivern, Delisle, and Schiller of Montreal; and correspondence respecting leave of absence to Mr. Coffin, Chief Prothonotary of the Superior Court.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Bourassa moved an address for a statement giving various particulars of the various officers employed in the various departments on the 1st of January, 1864.—Carried.

Mr. Brown moved for returns respecting the import and export of anthracite coal into this Province since the 1st of April 1864, and for a copy of all the correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Government of the United States respecting the exportation of anthracite coal from the U. S. to this Province.

Quebec, May 11. A discussion took place on the order of the United States Government to prohibit the export of iron from the Province.

On the motion of Dr. Bown for information, it was stated that the work of the people in iron manufactures were being thrown out of employment for the lack of this coal. The ministers declared they were pressing negotiations opened by the late Government to secure the resumption of this Province and the Government of the United States respecting the exportation of anthracite coal from the U. S. to this Province.

Mr. McDougall called the attention to accusations against him in the Toronto "Leader." He said certain members of Parliament, including Solicitor-General Cookburn and Mr. Bell, had been accused of having accepted of a bribe from the American side only small tracts were sold, and with no greater moral evil all had prospered. To remedy this evil he had introduced an order in Council to declare all lands that became liable to forfeiture in 1861 to be forfeited, but giving a right to the old proprietor to repurchase it at any time before November next. No persons are now allowed to purchase more than four hundred acres. Messrs. Blackman, Sheppard, and others had, he believed, purchased the Wallace Mine. A Mr. Wallbridge of Detroit had purchased a large tract of land, and was likely to be a rich one. He purchased from those who had purchased the lands from the Crown Land's agent there. He knew nothing more of Mr. Wallbridge, had no connection with him, and unfortunately had no capital to embark in these speculations.

Mr. Brown during his administration had either purchased or received a grant of a single acre of land. He also denied the statement sent to the Montreal Gazette, that there had been a promise of a grant of two shillings per acre to speculators.

## Correspondence of the 'Globe.'

Quebec, May 11.

The report of this afternoon's debate will convey to you the substance of Mr. McDougall's answer to the various charges contained in Monday's 'Leader.' So evident did he make it that the 'Leader's' charges, brought out with the sensation headings, were a wholesale fabrication and one of those unmitigated falsehoods, that even Mr. John A. Macdonald was constrained to say that the correctness of Mr. McDougall's denial could not be gained.

The public will be able to judge from this as to the value of the political information furnished by the 'Leader.' The curious part of the story is that the 'Leader' is a company which was abominably accused of acting in corrupt collusion with the late Commissioner of Crown Lands, with the political opponents of the 'Leader.' Among these gentlemen were Messrs. Cookburn (now Solicitor General) Powell, Walsh, Shanley, and most wonderful of all, George Jackson, a bosom friend of the 'Leader' people. They will hardly thank the 'Leader' for having made so free with their reputations for the purpose of launching a new steamer launched at Nantux from being armed, notwithstanding Mr. Dayton's remonstrance. Another Rebel steamer at Bordeaux will be ready to sail in a commercial capacity by the 1st June.

Garibaldi remained at Colonel Peard's on the 26th, and would embark on the 27th. Lord Glasgow's horse, 'General Peel,' won the two thousand guineas stakes.

Nothing new from the Danish seat of war. In the House of Lords on the 26th ult. the action of the Government in the Tuscany case was discussed, Lord Chelmsford attacking Earl Russell's course and defending the builders of the two rebel steamers.

It is affirmed that the French Government will not prevent the 2nd fast steamer launched at Nantux from being armed, notwithstanding Mr. Dayton's remonstrance. Another Rebel steamer will be ready to sail in a commercial capacity on June 1st for Bordeaux.

LATEST.—London, April 28.—No more fighting in Denmark. The Prussians are penetrating Jutland in force. It is said that Austria and Prussia have declined an armistice with the United States. The blockade of the German ports.

LATEST.—Liverpool, April 27th.—The steamer Louisiana sailed yesterday for New York, and the following was telegraphed to her at Queenstown to-day:—Breakfast Market quiet. Provisions dull. Produce quiet and steady.

Liverpool, April 28.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. London, April 28.—Consols closed at 91½ to 91½ for money.

## Arrival of the North American.

Father Point, May 11.

The S.S. North American left Liverpool at 2:30 p.m. on the 25th ult., and London arrived at Cape Clear at 6 p.m. on the 25th.

Two Joint Stock Companies are advertised to sail from Liverpool to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in summer, and Portland in winter. The capital of each is fixed at a million sterling, and each possesses influential direction.

In the Court of Exchequer on the 27th ult., the Attorney General applied to have the case of the Morsey ranch fixed for trial on the 27th of May, before the full Court and Special Jury Court assented to the application.

The Times in a city article says the Confederate loan on the 27th ult. was again very firm at higher prices. The final bargain being at 54½ under.

News of the Southern Government having regained possession of the Mississippi by the capture of Fort Pillow, and of a vote of censure on Long in Congress having been passed, led to a feeling of a majority.

The rise in the price of the Confederate loan is attributed to the fact that bonds are becoming absorbed to a considerable amount by blockade runners, through which cotton is obtained in Southern ports at a cost price of 6d per lb.

Confederate regulations require vessels running the blockade to provide themselves with cotton bonds in order to secure full cargoes for ships. It is known that over £100 bond a certificate for 4,000 pounds of cotton can be obtained in Paris, and that these bonds are at present being readily purchased at from 54d to 6d per pound, which is apparently equal to about 95s for bonds in the English market.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, a Bill for the commutation of Church rates was rejected by 160 to 160.

The Duke of Sutherland's yacht, Osiris, at Fowey, at nine o'clock on the morning of the 27th, but at noon on the same day the yacht put into St. Mary's from stress of the weather. Sailed again early on the morning of the 28th.

London papers publish two addresses from Garibaldi, first one of thanks to the press of Britain, the second is a most hearty appeal to Britain to form and maintain a cordial alliance with Italy, and to give to the oppressed nationalities all possible aid. The deputation waited on Sir George Grey relative to the police interference with the Garibaldi meeting at Primrose Hill. He said he regretted the meeting was broken up, but such a meeting could not be held in public parks without official consent.

DANISH WAR.—No fighting. On the 23rd the Prussians were a mile and a half from Aarhuus, in Jutland. They were increasing their batteries on the channel which divides Aalen from the mainland, and it was supposed that the Danes would have to retire to Aalen unless an armistice was speedily proclaimed. Indeed a letter from Garibaldi to the Danish Government was despatched at Copenhagen on the 25th of the month.

FRANCE.—Politics are unimportant. Bourne opened very flat on the 27th, but became firm, and Renten advanced to 67½.

## Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, May 11.

The City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived here at 1:30. The City of London arrived on the 27th.

The Alabama put into port May 10 on the 10th for coal.

Two fast steamers were launched at Nantux on the 23rd for the Rebel. It is affirmed that the French Government will not prevent the 2nd fast steamer launched at Nantux from being armed, notwithstanding Mr. Dayton's remonstrance. Another Rebel steamer at Bordeaux will be ready to sail in a commercial capacity by the 1st June.

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## MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Brooklyn, May 11, 1864.

Fall Flour, 100 lbs. \$2 25  
Spring Flour, 100 lbs. 2 25  
Spring Wheat, 100 lbs. 0 85  
Buck Wheat, 100 lbs. 0 35  
Indian Corn, 56 lbs. 0 65  
Barley, 48 lbs. 0 55  
Fall Wheat, 100 lbs. 0 90  
Potatoes, 100 lbs. 0 25  
Rye, 100 lbs. 0 45  
Oatmeal, 100 lbs. 0 30  
Peas, 100 lbs. 0 45  
Oats, 100 lbs. 0 35  
Hay, 100 lbs. 10 00  
Beef, 100 lbs. 0 40  
Pork, 100 lbs. 5 00  
Pork, Prime Meat, 12 00  
Pork, 100 lbs. 0 30  
Butter, 100 lbs. 0 18  
Eggs, 100 lbs. 0 10  
Turkeys, 100 lbs. 0 40  
Ducks, 100 lbs. 0 30  
Geese, 100 lbs. 0 20  
Sausages, 100 lbs. 0 10  
Dried apples per 22 lb. 1 50  
Beef, 100 lbs. 1 75  
Corn Meal per 100 lb. 1 25  
Lard, 100 lbs. 0 12  
Tallow, 100 lbs. 0 08  
Hardwood, 2 30

Ottawa, May 11, 1864.

Wheat—Spring, 100 bush. \$9 00  
Fall, 100 bush. 8 00  
Flour—Extra, 100 bbl. 5 00  
Superfine No. 1, 100 bbl. 4 25  
No. 2, 100 bbl. 3 00  
Farmers', 100 bbl. 5 00  
Oatmeal, 100 bbl. 196 lbs. 5 00  
Rye, 100 bush. 0 50  
Barley, 100 bush. 45 lbs. 0 65  
Oats, 100 bush. 34 lbs. 0 35  
Peas, 100 bush. 60 lbs. 0 00  
Beans, 100 bush. 0 00  
Corn, 100 bush. 0 60  
Potatoes, 100 bush. 0 25  
Hay, 100 ton. 11 00  
Straw, 100 ton. 0 00  
Pork, 100 lb. 6 50  
Beef, 100 lb. 0 04  
Mutton per lb by the qr. 0 07  
Ham, 10 10  
Tallow per lb. 0 09  
Lard, per lb. 0 11  
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb 5 00  
Wool, per pair. 0 25  
Wool, 100 lb. 0 00  
Apples per bbl. 3 00  
Geese, each. 0 25  
Butter—Fresh per lb. 0 15  
Tab. 0 15  
Eggs per dozen. 0 15

Pembroke, May 11, 1864.

Flour, per bush. \$6 00  
Wheat, per bush. 0 10  
Mess Pork, per bbl. 19 00  
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl. 16 50  
Eggs, per 100 lb. 4 50  
Oats, per bush. 0 45  
Peas, per bush. 0 75  
Onions, per bush. 1 50  
White Beans, per bush. 1 50  
Potatoes, per bush. 0 25  
Butter, per lb. 0 25  
Eggs, per doz. 0 12  
May, per ton. 10 00

Perth, May 11, 1864.

Potatoes per cwt. 4 75  
Pork, Prime Meat, 5 50  
Do. Prime, 5 00  
Beef do 100 lb. 3 38  
Wheat per bush. 0 85  
Oats do. 0 35  
Peas do. 0 60  
Barley do. 0 60  
Potatoes do. 0 25  
Oatmeal do. 0 30  
Rye do. 0 45  
Corn do. 0 25  
Turkeys each. 0 25  
Ducks each. 0 20  
May per ton. 9 00

## BY-LAW for preventing and restraining certain animals from running at large within the Municipality of the Township of Lanark.

[Passed 27th May, 1864.]

Whereas it is expedient and necessary that certain animals should be restrained from running at large, in particular localities and at certain seasons, and that certain animals should be restrained at all seasons from running at large within the Township of Lanark.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Lanark, constituted and assembled by virtue of the several Acts of the Parliament of Canada, constituting and authorizing the same, and it is hereby enacted by the authority thereof, that after the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, no Horses of any kind or description, no Hogs or Swine of any kind or description, no Bulls of any description or age, and no Sheep shall be allowed to run at large any time of the year, within the Municipality of Lanark.

2nd. That no Horses of any kind or description, shall be allowed to run at large about any Mill, Store, Tavern, or Church, during divine service, within the said Township, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, and April, of each and every year.

3rd. And be it enacted, That no cattle, which are known to be brachy, or are in the habit of breaking in or over a lawful fence of five feet in height, although they may be otherwise deemed free commoners, shall be allowed to run at large, at any time of the year.

4th. And be it enacted, That all animals found running at large, or trespassing, contrary to this By-law, shall be liable to be impounded, and the owner thereof shall be held liable to pay the fines and penalties set forth in the By-law of this Council regulating the duties and fees of Poundkeepers.

5th. And be it enacted, That the By-laws for preventing and restraining, and running at large of domestic animals, which have been heretofore in force, are hereby repealed.

JOHN RYAN, Reeve.

Passed 27th May, 1864.

## BY-LAW providing for the fees of persons taking animals to pound; of Poundkeepers for receiving animals into, and feeding them while in Pound; and defining the duties of persons impounding animals, and the duties of Poundkeepers, and appraisers of damages.

Passed 27th May, 1864.

The Municipality of Lanark Township, by the Council, enacts as follows:

First. That any person having occasion to impound any animal, shall take such animal to that pound which shall be nearest to the place where such animal was found trespassing.

Second. The fees to be allowed to any person taking an animal, or animals, to pound, shall be

For every Stallion, over one year old.....Fifty cents,  
For every Horse, Mare, Colt or Filly.....Twenty-five cents,  
For every Bull.....Fifty cents,  
For every Cow, Steer, or Heifer, of any age.....Twenty cents,  
For every Boar, Sow, Hog, or Pig, of any age.....Twenty cents,  
For every Sheep, of any age or description.....Ten cents,  
For every Turkey or Goose.....Ten cents.

Third. The fees to be charged by Poundkeepers for receiving animals into, and feeding them for every twenty-four hours during their continuance in pound, shall be, for receiving into pound:

For every Stallion.....Forty cents,  
For every Horse, Mare, Colt, or Filly.....Twenty cents,  
For every Ox.....Eighteen cents,  
For every Cow, Steer, or Heifer, or young Cattle.....Fifteen cents,  
For every Boar, Sow, or Hog, over 2 years old.....Fifteen cents,  
For every Sheep, of any age or description.....Ten cents,  
For every Turkey or Goose.....Five cents.

And for feeding the aforesaid animals the fees shall be:—

For a Stallion, for twenty-four hours.....Forty cents,  
For every Horse, Mare, Colt, or Filly.....Twenty-five cents,  
For every Bull or Ox.....Twenty cents,  
For every Cow, Steer, or Heifer, over 2 yrs. old.....Fifteen cents,  
For every Boar, Sow, or Hog, over 2 years old.....Fifteen cents,  
For every Sheep, of any age or description.....Ten cents,  
For every Turkey or Goose.....Five cents.

Fourth. That it shall be lawful for Poundkeepers within the said Township of Lanark to exact the following fines on the under-mentioned animals that may be impounded, for running at large contrary to the provisions of the By-law of this Corporation, made in that behalf:

On every Stallion, over one year old, two dollars; to be paid to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

On every Ram impounded during the months of September, October, November and December, the sum of one dollar to be paid to the Treasurer, as aforesaid.

On every Boar impounded during any time of the year, the sum of one dollar to be paid to the Treasurer, as aforesaid.

Fifth. And be it enacted, That the appraisers of damages committed by any of the above named animals shall receive the sum of one shilling each.

Sixth. That all Poundkeepers appointed by this Council shall be required to make the declaration of office required of all Township officers, within ten days after having been notified by the Clerk of their appointment; otherwise they shall be held liable to a fine of five shillings for neglecting or refusing to do so; which fine shall be recoverable on complaint being made to any Justice of the Peace sitting within the Township, and shall be paid over by such Justice, on recovery of the same, to the Treasurer of the Corporation, and become part of the funds thereof.

Seventh. That it shall be the duty of any Poundkeeper appointed under the provisions of this Act, to provide himself with sufficient yards or enclosures for the safe keeping of all such animals as it may be his duty to impound, and he is hereby authorized and required to impound all animals unlawfully running at large, trespassing, and doing damage, that may be delivered to him by any persons resident within his Division taking up the same; and it shall be his duty to furnish the same with necessary food and drink; and if after the space of forty-eight hours the said animals shall not be claimed and redeemed by the owner, or some one on his behalf, paying the Poundkeeper his lawful demands and charges, and the amount of damages awarded, in the manner hereinafter mentioned to have been done by such animals, to the person taking up the same, he shall cause a notice in writing to be affixed in three public places in the Township, for at least fifteen days, which notice shall give a description of such animal, and also state the time and place at which he intends to expose the same for sale; and if the owner of such animal, or some one on his behalf, shall be impounded, in the time specified in such notice as aforesaid, redeem the same, by paying to the said Poundkeeper his legal fees and charges, and the damages awarded to the person taking up such animal, the said Poundkeeper shall proceed to sell the same to the highest bidder, at the time and place mentioned in the said notice, which sale is hereby declared valid in law, and the said Poundkeeper shall, after deducting his own legal charges and the damages awarded to the person taking up the said animal, provided he is the party injured, return the surplus (if any there be) to the original owner: Provided always that if no person shall appear to claim the said animal within the period of three months after public notice and sale as aforesaid, the said Poundkeeper shall pay the surplus (if any) into the hands of the Township Clerk for the time being, to be laid out and expended for the improvement of the roads and bridges within the said township.

Eighth. That if any Ox or Ozen, Horse or Horses, Cow or Cows, shall be impounded as aforesaid, and not claimed before the expiration of fifteen days as aforesaid, and the owner thereof shall not be known by the said Poundkeeper, then and in that case the Poundkeeper shall not sell such Ox or Ozen, Horse or Horses, Cow or Cows, at the time stated in such notice, but shall postpone the sale thereof for the space of forty days, at the expiration of which time such Poundkeeper shall proceed to sell the same, and dispose of the proceeds in the manner prescribed by this Act. Provided always, that the owner of the same may at any time before such sale redeem such animal or animals by paying demands as aforesaid.

Ninth. That it shall be the duty of all and every person taking any animal or animals to a Poundkeeper to be impounded, at the same time, or within twenty-four hours to state in writing to the said Poundkeeper, all demands he may have against the owner of such animal or animals, for damages done by them; and in case the owner of such animal or animals shall tender to the Poundkeeper the full sum which shall or may be awarded as damages to the party suffering the same, with the costs then incurred, such owner shall not be liable to any costs afterwards incurred, but all such subsequent costs in such case shall be borne by the party claiming extravagant damages.