

may say to—that if he sent I will protest immediately against him. I would be astonished that I should give the reason therefor.

No. 32.
Letter of Bishop Phelan to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Kingston, March 13, 1855.
Rev. Lord.—I have received your communications, with a printed copy of a project of a bill for separate schools, which is very good as to the principle, but which, in my opinion is not sufficiently explicit in its details; therefore I took the liberty of adding to it some few lines. I sent my protest to the Attorney General, and requested that such clauses referred to by your lordship would not be put in his bill. Now, as the Attorney General West has answered my protest by requesting us to put in writing such alterations and amendments to the present school act, as we want. I received notice by telegraph to-day from that hon. gentleman, stating that Messrs. Morris and Cassin are preparing our bill and requesting me again to send him my views in writing. Your project, with the few words I added, comprises, I believe, all that may be required. I give you the same authority to set for me as you offered to me for yourself.

No. 33.
Bishop Phelan to the Hon. Attorney General West.

"Hon. Sir.—In accordance with my request, I send you my views in respect to the proposed school bill, which I accordingly hope you will pass in the present session of Parliament. These are the views of the Bishop of Toronto, to which I added a few amendments; they are also those of the Bishop of Bytown, and of all the good Catholics of the Province. There cannot be any doubt about our being united as to the necessity of separate schools in Upper Canada—Protestants have them in Lower Canada: all we want is that our separate schools should be established in Upper Canada on a principle similar to the separate schools in Lower Canada. You may rely on it that neither peace or contentment will ever be restored until the separate schools are established on such principles of equity and fairness that no reasonable person can object thereto. It is useless to think of making half measures, which would still leave us in the necessity of soliciting legislative every year for additional measures in this behalf."

No. 34.
Demands of the three Bishops signed by them in Prescott, 22nd March, 1855, for the Ministers.

1st. A special superintendent for separate schools, not a Protestant clergyman.
2nd. One trustee by ward, and one board for the different wards.
3rd. Free circumlocution of separate schools.
4th. Equal share in public school lands, according to population or attendance.
5th. A fair and equitable rate of taxation.
6th. Equal of the contribution to Protestant school houses and libraries. Repeat of the very hard annual declaration of each supporter of separate schools.
7th. The act to be in force from January 1st, 1855.

Letter of the Bishop of Bytown, to Vicar General Casseau.

"Bytown, March 25, 1855.
Vic. Gen. Casseau.—The Bishop of Toronto went down to Quebec, fully determined to succeed. The three Bishops of U. C. met at Prescott to give him full powers; and if he should require any more, we would give them to him, for we are decided to push the matter through, come what may. Have the kindness to interest as much as possible in a work which is so intimately connected with the welfare of religion."

No. 36.
Letter of Judge A. N. Moran, to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Quebec, April 4, 1855.
"My Lord.—You have my project of a Bill which you have deposited with me, and which does not deserve so much gratitude as your Lordship's kindness leads you to express."

No. 37.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Bytown, April 4, 1855.
DEAR LORD.—I am convinced that your presence and our union will serve to accelerate the new Bill. The moment is come at last to obtain at least some justice. Rely ALWAYS on our co-operation."

No. 38.
Bishop Phelan to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"April 11, 1855.
Rev. Lord.—The only way to overcome fear by fear is to get a majority of the members in our favor for that measure, and thus to compel the ministry to have it brought before the House, and of course before the 6th inst., tendering your resignation your office as a member of the C. Public Institution."

No. 39.
Letter of Bishop Phelan to Hon. Atty. Gen. Macdonald.

"Kingston 11th April, 1855.
"Hon. Sir.—Although you informed me in your last letter that it is, and always was your object to enable the Catholics of Upper Canada to educate their youth in their own way, it does not appear, however at present, that you intend making, at this session, any attempt to amend the present School Act, which you required me to communicate in writing to you; if this be the case, what was the use of asking me for my views on the subject of the separate schools? I am aware of your difficulties on this point; the Chief Superintendent of Schools of Canada West especially being opposed to any measure, which would be favorable to the Catholics, and consequently determined to prevent, if possible, the amendments we require. But I trust, neither you nor the ministry will be prevented from doing us justice by your allowing the same rights and privileges for the separate schools as are granted to the Protestants of L. C. If this be done at the present session, we will have no reason to complain, and the odium thrown upon you for being controlled by Dr. Byrson will be effectively removed. If on the contrary, the voice of our opponent upon the subject of separate schools is more attended to and respected than the voice of the Catholic Bishops, the clergy, and nearly 200,000 of Her Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects, claiming justice for the education of their youth, surely the Ministry that refuses us such rights cannot blame us for being displeased with them, and consequently for being determined to use every constitutional means in our power, to prevent the future return to Parliament of a course which will be the disgraceful alternative to which we shall be obliged to have recourse, if full justice be not done us at this session with regard to our separate schools."

No. 40.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"St. Hyacinth, April 18, 1855.
"MILITANT LORD.—Our crusade is for justice and true liberty. If this session do give you your rights, it is an insult to Catholicity; and the Bishops have no cause to have any longer."

No. 41.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Bytown, April 22, 1855.
DEAR LORD.—I am waiting with impatience for the result of our demands, and the prayers which have been made. We pray truly, humbly, by praying and supplicating in order to obtain not a favor, but what is conceded the humblest citizen, for only the exercise of an inalienable right. For aye, we can bear witness of ourselves, that making these demands we fulfil a duty and never humiliation. But what to think of government which finds itself in the humiliating position of our ministers? For they are playing an hypocritical part. Since I acknowledge the rights of Catholics, de that has caused clauses to be inserted in the law which will associate those who are a large proportion of the inhabitants of Canada. That by accomplishing this justice, they would only raise a fanatic position which would be naturally a strength to account of its promoters be able to show an honorable cause for it. Here with you that if our petition is effect, we will be compelled to enter the in the midst of the electoral contest, doubt it will be a painful task to take we will be conscious of having been into it against our wishes. It was the medium of an injustice on the part of Government towards the Catholics of E that the Ottawa Tribune was started will probably be to the unjust refusal of rate schools, that we will be indebted union of Catholics. That union will be useful enough to throw out those in which are opposed to us; and even Mr. if he denied his antecedents in regard to the separate schools, for the Catholics are the of the County. I tell you all with the confidence, and I listen to add I still hope not to be forced into course."

No. 42.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Bytown, May 23, 1855.
"My Lord.—The expression of a probation of your Lordship's concern in the cause of the Catholic children of Upper Canada is very agreeable to me; in my opinion I am convinced it is only a duty, by following at a distance the beautiful zeal of which Lordship has given so many proofs support of the faith of our ancestors amidst persecutions and troubles of description. (The Bill passed recent demand expressed in number 23, imposing an extra shilling, the 2nd clause.)"

No. 43.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"June 5, 1855.
"Rev. Lord.—I am in receipt of late Act passed in Parliament for the schools in Upper Canada, and I must be very much disappointed in it, but I see many alterations have been made, third reading, and these alterations have been the work of some very hands."

No. 44.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Quebec, April 17, 1855.
DEAR LORD.—Mr. Langens gives hope that you will come off successful in struggle for separate schools. May the be realized! But pray! insist much that they may themselves circumscribe their actions."

No. 45.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Bytown, July 3, 1855.
"DEAR LORD.—I am anxious to re-assure you on the important point of separate schools which you have so much at heart. When I wrote to Mr. Casseau to thank the Ministers for the Separate School Bill, I was under the impression that it had remained in the same state as it was when it passed the second reading. But after having read attentively the Bill as it finally passed, I remarked that it had been very much altered, and let Mr. Casseau know the pain which these alterations would give both to the clergy and the people. A division amongst the Bishops is no more to be feared for the future than for the present."

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No. 48.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Quebec, July 26, 1855.
"I have not seen any one of the ministers since I landed in my protest, and I am as soon as I will have met with Mr. Morris, who, knowing how matters stood, condemned the injustice of which you are the victim. (Before the opening of Parliament Bishop De Charbonnel went to the Governor General.)"

No. 49.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Bytown, Feb. 26, 1856.
"DEAR LORD.—I will support you willingly in your new bill introduced by Mr. Bowes for Separate Schools."

No. 50.
Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Bytown, March 10, 1856.
"DEAR LORD.—Your two clauses (Bowes' Bill) seems to me to be just and equitable."

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Letter of the Bishop of Bytown to Bishop De Charbonnel.

"Quebec, April 14, 1856.
"My Lord.—One of those who favored the most Mr. Cauchon's politics is the member for Montserrat, Mr. Cassin, his Very Rev. Brother the Rector of University Hall has written to him that the obligation of every good Catholic is to support your demands on the question of Separate Schools. I write to Mr. Cauchon on the same subject. I cannot believe that Mr. Cauchon would dare to deny his antecedents so much as to oppose Mr. Bowes' Bill. I would be too crying an inquiry. I would be glad to hear from you before the 26th inst. I hope the intelligence which I shall receive from you will be of such nature as to set your mind at ease in regard to Separate Schools."

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MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.
First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Prescott.

To be Lieutenant:
John R. Kelly, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
John S. Lynch, Gentleman.
To be Adjutant with the rank of Ensign:
William Armstrong, Gentleman.
To be Surgeon:
William Evans, Esquire, M. D.

The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE, AUGUST 7, 1856

THE CROPS.—During the past month the crops have been burned up for want of rain, and are in many places only a few inches in length. There are of course many exceptions—some of the farms standing the drought better than others—but in a general way the crop, on the whole, and even on some of the clay lands, have suffered severely, and will, we think, be below an average crop. While this melancholy picture presents itself in this part of the country, it is gratifying to know that in other places, the farmers are reaping a rich reward for their labors. "New York Tribune" publishes the following cheering account of the crops in the States:—

"It is our candid opinion, and it is based upon such information as we are satisfied to rely upon, the present year is one of the most fruitful of the present century. There was a great breadth of land sown to wheat last fall, and the crop has passed through all the vicissitudes of its growth, and has been harvested and housed with less complaint of injury than ever recollected by us in all the history of wheat culture in America. Hence we have the best reason to believe the present is the greatest crop in bushels ever gathered in this country. Of Spring Wheat, which is grown in great abundance in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, we cannot say as much, because we are aware that the cold backward Spring prevented seeding and injured the early growth, and since that in some parts of the Spring, and region there has been a severe killing frost that has injured the crop."

"Rye, as a general thing, in districts where it is grown as a crop by almost every farmer, is about as good as could reasonably be desired. We have never seen a better average yield than in several sections of Connecticut. Of Oats, we are inclined to think, will prove a lighter crop than any other grain, as they were almost universally late sown, and have made a short yield of straw."

"The yield of hay everywhere is not heavy, in fact it is generally light, but it has been very largely secured in the most desirable condition, and will furnish more sustenance than many heavier yields."

"Potatoes are everywhere promising, and the early varieties, so far as we have heard free from disease."

"The great staple of America—Indian corn—remains still to be spoken of. In the extreme South it is now ripe or ripening, and in the absence of all complaints of short crops we take it for granted the crop is a full one. In the Middle and Northern States there has been a good deal of fear expressed that the corn crop would be a failure this year, because on the first of July some of it was not just big enough to mark the rows, and the best of it very much behind the times. It is so no longer. Whoever has been out among the farms since the late corn-growing weather will bear witness that they never saw a finer prospect for a good crop of Indian corn on the 22nd day of July than can be seen in any direction from New York at the present writing. It is almost out of the reach of drought—in fact, quite so, upon deep-plowed, well-tilled fields."

"Of the fall fruit crop there is, we think, no doubt about a good fair supply all over the country, and in some localities the apples are fair, as well as abundant in quality."

"The dairy product for this year we cannot doubt will be plenty, because we know that up to this time pasture never was better, and it would take a most remarkable drought to cut short the supply. To avoid this, however, as well as to continue the yield of dairy products into winter, we advise the farmers to sow immense crops of turnips—a crop that costs nothing but the seed—in fact, does not cost a cent, and is so much improved for other crops that it is doubly paid for in that way without harvesting the roots, and a large field of turnips will make out a scanty fall pasture. Turnips may be sown yet for six weeks, and produce a good crop, and at less cost than any other ever grown."

"The crop of beef and pork and mutton, we argue from an almost certain basis, must be an immense one this Fall. There has been no drain of cattle from the Mississippi Valley to California, and immense numbers of calves have been growing for years all over the West because the price has been so high for bullocks that every one has been anxious to raise all they could, and consequently the prairies are well stocked with young cattle that will be ready for the corn crop as soon as it is ripe enough to feed. Swine are not quite as plenty as we could desire in all the Eastern States, and for the very reason that old corn is plenty in the West, where pork will be most abundant next Christmas."

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—The Governor General and Lady Head are making a tour over the Province, for what definite purpose we are not informed. Rumor has it, that he is looking for a suitable place for a permanent seat of Government, and the erection of suitable building for that purpose. Whether this be his object or not, we have no doubt but that he is bringing him more in contact with the people he is attempting to govern. The coldness and indifference manifested towards him may set him thinking as to its real cause, and happy results may follow his arrival at a correct solution of the problem. He cannot but know that the people of Canada are as loyal and devoted subjects of Her Majesty as any people can be. At the same time they are not the blind enough not to see the follies and failures of even the representative of royalty! The present administration which his Excellency appears so anxious to uphold, are held in supreme contempt by the intelligent portion of the community; and while we desire to pay fitting respect to the Queen's Representative, we would not be willing to do anything that might be misinterpreted as favoring his ministerial advisers. We believe the present, to be the most corrupt and unprincipled administration that has ever governed Canada."

We publish, to-day, an advertisement issued from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, relating to the government offer of free grants of land in different parts of the Province. Many of our readers will doubtless be interested in these notices. The "Ottawa Citizen" in referring thereto says:—

"We would specially direct the attention of the enterprising young men of this country to the facilities now afforded them of procuring for themselves comfortable homes and laying the foundations of future competence. The vicinity of these lands, not only to settlements but to the great lumbering districts of the Ottawa, will effectually protect the settlers upon them from many of the hardships suffered by the first settlers in many other parts of the province. They will have the very best market in the country for all kinds of farm produce at their very doors. Constant employment also, both for themselves and their teams, at high wages, can always be had, not required upon their farms,—employment and wages which many farms, and farmers' sons with their teams travel hundreds of miles every winter to procure. And if this be the case now, how much will all these advantages be increased, when the great public works projected by the government in that part of the country shall have been commenced."

The great increase which will certainly take place in the value of these lands within a few years, will be a sure source of wealth to the settlers. Let any one look back and consider what fortunes have been made in this part, and indeed in every part of Canada, by the silent but constant increase in the value of real estate, within the last fifteen years, and the importance of the present opportunity will be sufficiently apparent. Small parties of acquaintances by making early application, might procure their lands near to, or adjoining each other, and thus, not only protect themselves from the chances of getting disagreeable neighbors, but by a friendly interchange of labor, might materially assist each other at the commencement. There are hundreds of young men in this, as in other old settlements, looking out for favorable opportunities to leave the parent roof, and settle upon farms of their own. They are acquainted with the management of bush lands, and know how to turn every circumstance to the best account. They have many advantages over recent immigrants from the old countries; and a settlement of such could not fail to be prosperous. All such would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity, as such another may not again occur in their lifetime. They will find it far preferable in every respect, to going in search of land in the western States."

To the Editor of the Montreal Chronicle.

"Sir.—I have sent you a copy of the 'Carleton-Place Herald,' which states Mr. Gray committed a dated on the advice of a witch. It is all false. The only foundation he has for this is the following:—When we were on the road going to attend Mr. Stewart, we passed the house of an old woman, who, I suppose, is the witch the Herald mentions. For my own amusement I stopped and entered the place. Mr. Gray neither asked the woman any questions, nor did either of us utter a single word to her. On the contrary, we were both highly amused to see her laugh at our twaddle."

PATRICK DOWDALL, Bailiff, Ke.

Montreal, July 17, 1856.

"We can assure Mr. Patrick Dowdall, Bailiff, Ke., of Montreal, that he is mistaken in supposing that the above is all the foundation we had for the statements we made, in reference to the affair to which he alludes. Our remarks were founded upon Mr. Gray's own positive assurance that he had visited the woman himself, and had obtained the desired information. Mr. Gray said he did consult the woman—Mr. Dowdall says it is all false,—that it was himself (the Bailiff) who stopped and entered the place."

"We do not know which of them to believe—nor does it matter much. It appears from both statements that the woman consulted! and our readers know the results. It

AN explosion occurred at the Cymmer coal mine near Cardiff, and 140 men were killed.

The trial of William Dove, for poisoning by means of strychnine was going on at York, and excited attention second only to the Palmer trial.

John Frost, the Chartist exile, had rejoined his family, residing near Bristol.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England was in session at Cheltenham.

Professor Fraser was elected to the Chair of Logic at Edinburgh University.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a list of British soldiers decorated in the *Legion of Honor*.

The French funds closed on Friday as follows ;

per cent, 71½; 4½ per cent, 92½, 76c.

SPAIN.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Spain. The imbroglio began by the Opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to resign and the appointment of a new Ministry, composed of O'Donnell as Minister of War; Diaz, Foreign Affairs; Canetto, Finance; Rosas, Interior; and Urdaz, Justice; Allied Public Works. Espartero was supposed to have left Madrid; at least it was known where he was. Immediately after the new appointments inauguration broke out in Madrid, and the National Guards assisted the citizens in erecting barricades, and being attacked by the troops, fighting ended in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday

hostilities was agreed to until 5 o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission. At the expiration of this time fighting seems to have been resumed; for most of the accounts we have are Government despatches, dated at Madrid, four o'clock p.m. on the 16th, stating that the insurrection was suppressed, excepting a few bandits—one under the

command of Pacheta, the celebrated bull-fighter. The Queen presented herself to the combatsants. The Government despatch says she was respectfully received, but other accounts say that she was insulted and her agents proclaimed a Republic. General Infante, President of the Cortes, commands the new municipality. General O'Donnell has appointed a state of siege in Madrid, and declared all Spain a state of siege. He is getting with vigor, but the Paris despatches say that the French Government do not believe his remaining master of the situation. O'Donnell decrees dissolves the National Guard, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. General Infante is troubled by the majority of the Cortes. But O'Donnell is said to be to be dispersed. Another account says that the Queen of Spain appeared on the Plaza de Armas and besought the combatants to cease, as the war was owing to her intercession the armistice of four years was agreed to. Gen. O'Donnell's despatch says he hopes to suppress the insurrection from which it is surmised that the revolt is yet unquelled. The revolt had broken out at Baragosa and all Aragon was more or less in insurrection. Fears were entertained of an outbreak at Barcelona.

THE LATEST.
Paris, Friday, 6 P. M.
There is no later intelligence from Madrid. L. Paine says that the report of a movement at Sarago is confirmed. It is asserted that General Falco who commanded the place, and who was formerly aide-de-camp of Espartero, made his pronouncements with the concurrence of a part of the inhabitants but according to private intelligence, he was not followed by the troops, who, on the contrary retired to the heights and waited until command Sarago.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News on Thursday evening says,—"I learn from a reliable source that the French Government has already given orders for the formation of an army of observation on the Spanish frontier."

County Council.

MINUTES OF JUNE SESSION

Perth, June 17 1856.

The Council met this morning at 10 o'clock, the Roll was called, a quorum being present, the Warden took the Chair and business proceeded.

The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read, and being approved of were signed by the Warden.

The following documents were then read, viz:—

A letter from Alexander Moffat, Esq. Warden to the Receiver General in reference to the debentures.

An account from the Pembroke Observer Office for printing.

An account from keeper of County Jail.

Do for repairs of Criminal Cells in the Jail.

An account from Messrs. Shaw for Record Book.

Do from the Register of the County Grenville.

Do from Chas Sache for Book Case for the Board of Public Instruction.

Do from County Engineer on account of Ashton Bridge.

Do from County Clerk for extra services.

Do from Messrs. Thompson & Co. Toronto for Manuals.

Do from Register of County Leeds.

Petition of Robert Campbell and others of the Townships of Wilberforce, Grattan Bromley and Adamstown praying for grant of money to build a bridge at Egglewille.

Petition of John Paris and others praying for a grant of money to build a Bridge on the Town Line of Horton.

Petition of James O'Neil and others of the Townships of Grattan, Wilberforce and Bromley on School matters.

Petition of the Municipalities of Wilberforce, Grattan and Fraser praying for a grant of money to build a Bridge.

Petition of certain inhabitants of the Townships of Wilberforce and Grattan relative to Superintendents of Schools.

Petitions of Inhabitant of the Townships of Grattan on School matters.

Petition of the Municipal Council of Wilberforce, Brougham and Fraser of School matters.

Petition of James Shaw and others of Pakenham, praying for a sum of money aid in building a Bridge on the County Line between the Municipalities of Grattan and Fraser.

Mr. Dean gave notice that he would during the present Session of Council move for a Committee to equalize the Assessment Rolls for the present year.

Mr. McAdam gave notice that he would move for leave to introduce a By-law for the erection of a Bridge on the Town Line between the County of Caledonia and the United Counties of Lennox & Addington during the present sitting of this Council.

Mr. Tucker gave notice that he intended at the present Session of Council to introduce a By-law to grant a sum of money to aid in relieving the present

bers by the late fire in the Tow
 Bromley, Wilberforce, Stafford, a
 bers.
 Mr. Smith gave notice that he
 introduce a By-law to provide for
 tion of a Bridge at Egnaville, im
 priating a sum of money for su
 pose.
 Mr. Matheson moved seconded
 Gihlilly,
 That the Special Committee of
 oil be appointed to take into consi
 the communication addressed to
 W. H. Radenuth, Esq., County
 rer, resigning his office as such,
 the several applications presented
 Council from individuals reques
 ing to be appointed to the Com
 of Messrs. Smith, McAdam, Fraze
 and the mover, and that the C
 hand the documents herein re
 to said Committee, and that the
 instruction to said Committee to
 by By-law for appointment of a
 fier.
 1st. In amendment,
 That Mr. Matheson, seconded
 Dorian.
 That Mr. William Frazer be s
 Treasurer of the United Counties
 ark & Renfrew.
 2nd. In amendment to the
 ment,
 Mr. McArthur moved, seconded
 Young, and
 Resolved—That the resignation
 Radenuth be accepted and t
 Frazer be appointed his successor.
 Mr. McArthur moved in amendm
 been put first and carried, the ma
 tion and first amendment was res
 ly lost.
 Mr. Matheson gave notice t
 will, during the present Session o
 cill move to leave to introduce a
 for the appointment of a County
 er in the room of W. H. Radenuth
 whose resignation this Council has
 ed of.
 The Council then adjourned to 2
 P. M.
 June 17, 2 o'clock,
 The Council in Session, with
 den in the Chair.
 Messrs. Allan & Co. submitted
 count for Stationery.
 On motion of Mr. Beckwith, a
 by Mr. Frazer, the By-law to lev
 for County purposes for the year 1
 introduced and read a first time.
 On motion of Mr. Beckwith, s
 by Mr. Matheson, the same By-l
 read a second time and referred to
 nance Committee.
 On motion of Mr. McLaren, s
 by Mr. Smith, the By-law appoint
 Superintendent of the Schools
 of Messrs. Grattan, Ross, and
 ham, was read a first and
 time.
 Mr. Galbraith moved, seconded
 Matheson, and
 Resolved—That the report of the
 Jury be referred to this Committee
 (tendencies) and that they may take
 Mr. McArthur be recommended
 extension of the Jail accommodation
 same persons.
 On motion of Mr. Noonan, s
 by Mr. Young, the By-law to levy a
 School purposes for the current ye
 received and read a first and
 time.
 Mr. Dorian moved, seconded
 Noonan, and
 Resolved—That Messrs Paris,
 Matheson, Scott, and the mover
 Committee to equalize the Ass
 Rolls for the present year.
 In amendment,
 Mr. Beckwith moved, seconded
 Matheson, and
 Resolved—That it is not exped
 submit the Assessment Rolls of a
 of Council to the members of this
 Council, and that said Rolls be submi
 Committee of the whole Council an
 when this council does first meet
 adjournment on the 19th instar
 it do then constitute itself into a C
 Revision for such purpose.
 Mr. Shaw moved that the Railway C
 be appointed of January last to
 Report matters during the recess
 mitted their report, which was
 and.
 The Council then adjourned to
 clock A. M., to-morrow.
 June 18, 1876.
 The Council in Session and the W
 den in the Chair.
 The following documents wer
 viz:—
 An account from the "British S
 office for printing, referred to the
 Committee.
 A petition from the municipality of M
 praying for a grant of money to bui
 on the Corporation of the Town of
 St. James' Church, in the Town o
 praying for liberty to use the Court E
 a place of Public Worship during th
 of building the new Protestant E
 Church.
 Petition from the Secretary of the
 Grammar School Trustees in the T
 of Perth in reference to certain instrum
 the Grammar School ordered by P
 Statute.
 On motion of Mr. Matheson, sec
 Mr. McAdam,
 The By-law appointing a County
 er in the room of W. H. Radenuth
 to the Finance Committee for exa
 and report.
 Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr.
 and
 Resolved—That the return be
 Council of all sums received by the T
 for the School Trustees and Peds
 the License duties were placed at the
 of the Municipalities, further to fur
 Council with the names of all perso
 have taken License during the
 year.
 Mr. Matheson moved, seconded
 Watt, and
 Resolved—That a Committee on R
 to during the present Session of
 be now appointed by this Council
 to send for persons and papers; said C
 tise to consist of Messrs. Beckwith, M
 Paris, Young, and the mover, and t
 documents submitted to this Council
 in relation to Railway matters be refer
 said Committee for consideration
 report.
 Mr. Beckwith moved seconded by Mr.
 and
 Resolved—That this Council do
 take up the consideration of the R
 Committee's Report in a Committee
 Whole.
 The Council then went into Commi
 the Railway Report read last evening
 in the Chair.
 The Council resumed and Col. Fra
 reported verbally that the committee had
 ed the report, and
 On motion of Mr. Beckwith second
 Mr. Dorian, the Report of the Commi
 the whole on the Report of the Standing
 on Railways, was adopted as a
 vote.
 Your Committee beg leave to repor
 1st. In consequence of the Warden
 ing at the extremity of the County, a
 a view to secure prompter of action
 part of the Committee—Your Commi

appointed Mr. Shaw Chairman, living as he did in the County Town, he would be prepared at all times to call the committee together to transact business and to communicate with the members of the Council. The Committee during the recess of Council.

2nd. Previous to the meeting of the Shareholders of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, on the 4th March last, for the election of Directors for the current year, the Chairman of the Committee directed the officers of the Company to meet at Brockville on that occasion as he had reason to believe that parties wishing to contract for the road, would be so, and that it was desirable the Committee should be there to represent and guard the interests of these Counties and to present the charges brought against the officers of the Company.

3rd. A majority of your Committee met in Brockville on the appointed day, the Chairman not having yet arrived—and the election of officers having taken place; and as no definite action could be taken in the absence of the Chairman, the Board on the following day of the same month—the members of your Committee present directed their attention to the charges brought against the officers of the Company by the Railway Committee of the Town Council of Brockville—and for the purpose of acquiring a complete—and for the time being—correct knowledge of the grounds on which the charges were made, your Committee had several lengthy meetings with the Brockville Committee and the suggestion and repeated request of your Committee, had a final meeting, where all parties concurred, Directors, Committees and officers were present, where the charges were discussed when the parties were amply and fully satisfied.

4th. Your Committee will now briefly state the conclusion at which they arrived, after hearing all parties and giving their best attention to the objections raised by the one and rebutted by the other.

5th. It appears to your Committee that nearly all the charges brought against the officers of the Company, in justice ought more properly to be laid against the directors. The only fault that seems to have any force chargeable against the officers was the fact of Messrs. Spyes & Co. carrying on the work without the sanction of the directors in expending any of the Company's funds. The Railway Committee of the Town of Brockville insisted that the position of the officers gave them the means of knowing whether the Contractors were carrying out the terms of the Contract in good faith or not, and if they were not doing so then it became their duty to make known the same to the State of affairs of the Municipalities. The officers replied to this, that from the fact of Messrs. Spyes & Co. transacting the principal part of their business in Montreal, and the Books, Vouchers and papers connected with the contractor's work being so there, they were not well knowing as to whether the contractors had actually expended any of their of their own means on the work, and they inferred from the fact of the work proceeding for so long a time without difficulty or complaints that the contractors were contented to carry on the work as they saw fit, and they had no doubt that the Company would do so, till the embarrassment, occasioned on the death of Mr. James Sykes, revealed the true state of affairs and even when the assurances given by the partners of the Company still led them to believe that they would be able to complete the work with vigor in the Spring of 1855.

6th. From the above explanation given by the officers and confirmed by the Directors, and documents in the office received from England, your Committee are of opinion that they would not be justified in expressing the same in a public manner, as the charges so expressed by the Committee of Brockville.

7th. The Railway Committee of the Town of Brockville, however, strongly urged the Directors, and raised a great number of objections to their proceedings, but after a careful examination into the charges brought forward by them against the Directors, your Committee are of opinion that the charges so originated were unfounded, and a feeling of opposition to the scheme for building a Road and the want of a candid and searching enquiry into the conduct and proceedings of the Directors, who appeared themselves to have been dissatisfied respecting the ability of the contractors to complete the road, and do not seem to have made use of this position for their own private advantage, but on the contrary, some of them have suffered loss by the cessation of the works, and all have been more or less inconvenienced thereby.

8th. Your Committee considered it their duty to remain in Brockville till the meeting of the Board of Directors took place, when a conditional tender was submitted by Mr. Moore, for the construction of the Road, accepted conditionally by the Directors, and acquiesced in by the Committee.

9th. The following were several of the conditions contained in said above mentioned Tender.

1st. That the Municipalities be not required to meet any of the interest incurred due or that might become due during the period of construction.

2nd. That the interest on the Loan, and the subject to the entire control of the Municipalities.

3rd. That before the final ratification of the agreement between the Company and Contractors, said above mentioned Tender receive the approval of the Municipalities.

4th. Your Committee annex a copy of the letter received by the Treasurer of these Counties, on the 25th March last, informing us through him that if the sum of £1987 12s 4d interest due to the January 1st, 1854, on the sum of \$50,000, be paid by the County of Delaware, and the County of Kent, to the Consolidated Municipal Loan and Act of Upper Canada, was not paid within eight days from the receipt thereof, the balance of the Loan to the Counties would be cancelled and appropriated to other applicants. Your Committee in this emergency after consulting with the Board recommended that the Treasurer be drawn on for the sum of £2500 \$20, to liquidate the above liability of interest due—and they were the more unfitted to adopt this course from the startling fact that if the interest were not immediately paid the balance of the Loan would have been cancelled,—an alternative which in the opinion of your Committee, no one would have ventured to suggest, had the interests of the Counties of Kent and Delaware and subsequent events have showed that the course they adopted was the correct one.

5th. Your Committee would now call the attention of this Council to the fact that the present pressure under which our Government is existing—as also of the great and varied influence brought to bear upon them by several Municipalities who have passed By-Laws providing for the obtaining of a sum of money from the Municipal Fund Act, and who are desirous of retaining the balance of the Loan appropriated to these Counties; and from information received, that we had no certainty that the Government would retain the balance of the Loan—Your Committee have having no objection to the suggestion that the Officers should sign a

power Attorney empowering
of G. Ridant, Esq., Attorney on be-
half of this Municipality to draw the
of Debitures yet unsatisfied to
and that the power of At-
ney should be deposited with the Chair-
man with instructions to transmit the same
to its proper destination, whenever
should deem it necessary, however
your Committee instructed the War-
den to address the Receiver General in-
forming him that these Counties required
the balance of the Loan, and for the pur-
pose of soliciting a reply. Your Commit-
tee further to inform the Receiver Gen-
eral the Chairman of the Committee has
transmitted the power of Attorney to
G. Ridant, Esq., and the balance
of the Loan is now subject to the order of
the Receiver of these Counties, and fur-
ther that he was influenced in so doing
by the tenor of the letter received from
the Receiver General's office in reply,
read in Council, as also from the let-
ter and information received from To-
morrow. And from the deep conviction that
the balance of the Loan to these Counties
have been divested of at any moment
these forever lost to these Counties,
further, they might call your atten-
tion to the fact that the Municipality
Brookville had previously ordered
their Debitures from the Govern-
ment.

Your Committee have further to
inform this Council that from a communica-
tion recently received from Mr. Moore,
has not succeeded in forming arrangements
for prosecuting and going on with
work. In view of such a position of
affairs, your Committee are given to un-
derstand that the Municipality of Brook-
ville are willing and desirous that the
municipalities should take hold of the
matter themselves and go on with the
work at present as far as their means will
allow it, ultimately, with the view of
paying it off as contemplated by Pem-
mance. It is for this Council to deter-
mine whether they shall co-operate with
the Municipality of Brookville in so pro-
ceeding the work or adopt some other me-
thod that may seem to them more ad-
vantageous.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed),
R. SHAW, Chairman.
JOHN SHAW,
A. MCARTHUR,
PETER GUTHRIE,
JAMES NOOKAN.

The Council then adjourned to 2 o'clock
next morning.

PERTH, JUNE 18,
2 o'clock, P. M. }
The Council in Session and the Warden
in the Chair.

The County Treasurer submitted a re-
port of the amount received by him for
the purpose of the Hawkers' license, and
of the number of these licenses issued,
which was read and referred to the Fin-
ance Committee.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr.
McArthur, and
resolved,—That the By-Law providing
for the payment of all sums of
money that may be passed and granted
by this Council during this present ses-
sion be now brought up and read a first
time.

The By-Law was then received and
the first reading and on motion
of Mr. Shaw, of this Council to deter-
mine whether the By-Law was read a second
time, and referred to the Finance Com-
mittee.

Mr. Matheson moved, seconded by Mr.
Shaw, and
resolved,—That this Council has much re-
solved in accordance to the request pre-
sented to them by the Episcopal Church
Finance Committee of the Town of Perth,
through the secretary, T. Brooke, Esq., for
the purpose of erecting a new church, for
providing Divine Service by the Congrega-
tion, in connection with said Church dur-
ing the period of the erection and comple-
tion of their new Church; and that the
aid of this Council be, and he hereby
resolves to contribute to the cost of the
aid of the Council to the Secretary of the said
Committee.

The Council then adjourned to 10 A. M.
next morning.

PERTH, JUNE 19,
1 o'clock, P. M. }
The Council in Session, the Warden in
the Chair.

The usual routine business having been
transacted through.

John Doran Esq., presented an account
which was read and referred to the Fin-
ance Committee.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he would
introduce a Resolution to
authorize the printing of 500 copies of
the By-Law for the licensing of Hawkers
and Pedlars within these United Coun-
ties.

Mr. McArthur from the Committee on
the Bridges and Bridges submitted their Report,
which was read, and
Mr. Matheson moved, seconded by Mr.
McArthur, and
resolved,—That the "seventy-five pounds" where
the first occur in the clause of the Report
be struck out, and the words
"seventy-pounds" be inserted in lieu there-
of.

An amendment,
Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mc-
Arthur, and
resolved,—That the debate on the
report of the Committee on Roads
Bridges be adjourned until after
the Examination of the Assessment of
the Committee on the
Bridges.

The Council then adjourned to 2 o'clock
next morning.

PERTH, JUNE 19,
1 o'clock, P. M. }
The Council in Session and the Warden
in the Chair.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he would at
the next sitting of the Council introduce
an amendment to the By-Law imposing a
fine on Hawkers and Pedlars within the
Counties, passed 26th June, 1854, ex-
tending the provisions of the 3rd and 4th
of the By-Law to Books, papers and other
articles.

Mr. Fraser, from the Committee
on Contingencies submitted their first
report, which was read and adopted.

The Committee on Contingencies,
in their first Report, respectfully sub-
mitted that with respect to the presentment
of Grand Jury held before your Commit-
tee recommending that "an addition
should be built to the County Jail in order
to meet present emergencies," your Com-
mittee would remark, that the present
usual crowded state of the Jail is owing
to the number of insane persons confined
within its walls, but as they would have
been among a provision for
the accommodation of those who
so unfortunately afflicted at Kings-
ford and other places, it is to be hoped
that in a very short time, should any
persons laboring under insanity be
brought to the Jail, they would have
remained there but for a few days at the
most before removing them to their des-
tined place.

[illegible][illegible]

onomical management thereof may
incur.

ular from the department will be re-
the Head of each Municipality, sta-
ment at the disposal of such Muni-

ent season of the year for making
ments to which the Fund is applic-
at hand, it is recommended that
tions for the appropriation of the
made as soon as possible.

er in Council is as follows:

ered that the Funds derived from
Lands in each particular Town-
Municipality, and applicable to
as of the Fund formed under the
of the Act No. 16 Vic. Ch. 193, and
apportioned, be applied to the
maintaining, altering, or improving
roads or Bridges in each of these
or other Municipalities, respect-
be for this purpose, distribut-
posed of by and through the Muni-
council of each such Township or
Municipality. And such Council to
be Bureau of Agriculture the man-
penditure of all such Monies on
T DAY OF JANUARY and
each year, and at any intermedi-
within ten days after having been
so to do by that Department.

Clerk,
W. H. LEE, C. E. C.
P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture.

GREATEST OF ERRORS,
Young, long ago, "a fool with the
angel may become a man if he
is in the supreme point."—The
handle the same sentiment in a
of ways, and enforce it by their
sanctions. We shall cite an in-
and we leave the reader to make
conclusions. "What shall it profit a
man the whole world, and lose his
But God shall take him unto him, Thou
right thou shalt be required of thee
shall those things?" which thou
need? So is every one that saith up
himself, and is not rich towards
these, and countless other passages,
there may be partial success con-
capital error—that an irredeemed
they will find a happiness which so
give. The sweet confidence in
away all the bitterness of poverty,
its very weakness into joy; this
child-like trust, many of the
world, who were rich in faith-
ness of Salisbury Plain—have
piest of men.

relative to see how the poor saints
did for. You live a wider world
we hardly the necessities of life
feeds the young ravens when they
her. God raise up friends to
He awakens sympathy; He creates
kindness in many hearts, so that
ad water does not fail. One who
all experiences of life, declared,
young, and now an old, per his
righteous forswore, per his need
—N. Y. Evangelist.

BUSINESS OF LITTLE THINGS
habits drive nails into our coffins
than make up by their num-
they seem to lack in individual-
ity. They are the true seeds of
evil. We might as well plant
and not expect them to grow, as
call rice seedling and not notice
on stage; or as reasonably hope to
firm and noble oak where no
more ever planted as true great-
success in life, where the
of a thousand little habits are
finished.

ness, character is the sum of
good, rather than great ones. The
estate of an individual is not
determined by his accidental or occasional
vents, but by the habit of his
his character is not determined
ous men, but by the habits of
and the character of the ages
as or virtues that were so in-
to be unnoticed.

To Sportsmen,
SALE, a good Double Barrel
—Warranted real Twist. Apply
free.
30th, 1856.

BUTTER.
Subscriber takes this method of
ating to the Farming Population,
will pay the very highest price
TER, in Goods, at cash prices,
ten lower than heretofore; he
furnish customers with cash for
article.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.
47th.

NOTICE.
ETING of the Board for the exam-
ination of Teachers, will be held in
the House, Carleton-Place, on Tuesday
August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
R. BELL,
Chairman.
Place, 6th August, 1856. 47--.

NOTICE.
I subscribed to the subscriber for
contracted previous to January
those Notes are past due, are
deserved to make payments with.

GEO. DUNNET.
On-Place, }
4th, 1856. } 47-H

JUST RECEIVED!
IDES Coleman's Best Sole
other.

THOMAS LECKIE.
Corner, }
Co., 1856. } 47-G.

LIST OF LETTERS,
ING in the Post Office, Carleton-
August, 1856:
Thos. Kinch, John
eter Leach, Luke
Low, John
pt. L. Mohan, Peter
George Moore, John
Mrs. Munal, Charles
A. McDiarmid, Duncan
James McDougall, Donald
Jesse O'Neil, Wm.
Thomas Porterfield, James
Stearns, Miram
Shields, Catherine
Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth
Sutherland, Robert
Tomson, Jesse
Turner, Adam
Tomlinson, John
Whites, James
Wood, David
D. CAMPBELL

