

Improvements in Rivers and Lakes.
 Railways and railway shares.
 Mortgages and other debts to the Province due by the Railway company.
 Custom House, Post office, and other public buildings, except those reserved by the General Government for the use of the local Legislatures and Governments.
 Ordinances property transferred to the Colonies by the Imperial Government.
 Arsenal, drill rooms, and military clothing, accoutrements, and ammunition.
 Lands reserved for public purposes.
 55th. All the lands, mines, minerals and royal prerogatives belonging to their Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, for the use of those Provinces, will belong respectively to the local governments of the territories where they are situated; subject nevertheless to the trusts and interests of their parties thereto.
 56th. All sums of money due by the purchasers or lessees of these lands, mines, and minerals, at the period of the union, will also belong to the local governments.
 57th. The different provinces will remain respectively in possession of all other public properties which may be found within them; and the local governments will have the right to take such lands and public properties as it may require for the fortification or defence of the country.
 58th. The general government will assume all the debts and obligations of the different Provinces.
 59th. The debt of Canada, so far as it is not specially attributed to Upper or Lower Canada, respectively, is not at the time of the union to exceed \$62,500,000; that of Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000; and that of New Brunswick, \$7,000,000.
 60th. But if the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not contract obligations exceeding those to which those provinces are now liable and if these obligations shall be respectively less than seven and eight millions at the time of the union, they shall be entitled annually to 5 per cent on the difference which may exist between the total capital of their obligations and the sum of eight and seven millions respectively. There is a like provision for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
 The foregoing is not intended to restrain the powers which the Governments of these Provinces possess to their Legislatures, but simply to limit the debts which they will be allowed to bring into the account against the general government. But the respective Legislatures, after the expiration of five years from the date of the union, will have no power to contract the obligations just spoken of.
 61st. As Newfoundland and the Island of Prince Edward have not contracted debts equal to those of the other provinces, they will have the right to receive an advance from the General Government in semi-annual payments of an amount equal to the interest at 5 per cent on the difference between the amount of their debts and the sum of seven millions at the time of the union, and the average of the debt per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick of the same date.
 62nd. In consideration of the transference of the power of taxation to the general Legislature, the Provinces are to have the right respectively to a grant of 50 centimes per head of the population computed on the population of 1861. The population of Newfoundland is estimated for this purpose at 130,000 souls. The Provinces will not be allowed to claim more from the general government for local objects, and this is to be paid them semi-annually in advance.
 63rd. As the condition of New Brunswick is such that that Province must expend immediately a considerable amount from the local revenue, that Province is to receive annually during ten years an additional sum of \$63,000. But so long as her obligations remain below \$1,000,000, there shall be deducted from this sum of \$63,000 an amount equal to the interest at 5 per cent, on the difference between the capital sum of the Provincial debt and \$7,000,000.
 64th. Newfoundland, for abandoning her rights on her mines, minerals, and Crown Lands, which are not yet sold or occupied, shall receive annually \$150,000 in semi-annual payments. But that Province reserves the right to open, construct and control her roads and bridges situated on these lands, which however, shall be subject to the laws in that respect which the General Government shall think ought to be enacted.
 65th. The General Government is to assume all the engagements which may have been undertaken before the union with the Imperial Government for the defence of the Provinces.
 66th. The General Government is to cause to be completed without delay the Intercolonial Railway between River du Loup and Truro in Nova Scotia, making it pass through New Brunswick.
 67th. The Convention, attaching the highest importance to the communication with the North-West territories, and to the amelioration necessary for the development of the commerce between the Great West and the sea, engages itself to give effect to these as soon as the state of the finances will permit.
 68th. The session of the Imperial Parliament and of the local Parliaments is to be sought for the union of the Provinces, on the principles adopted by the Convention.
 69th. The deliberations of the Convention shall be signed by the delegates, and submitted by each local delegation to its Government; and the President of the Convention is authorized to submit a copy to the Governor General, in order that he may transmit it to the Secretary of State to the Colonies.
 We extremely regret to hear from Allahabad that her Majesty's 77th at that station has been almost decimated by cholera. The disease broke about a fortnight ago, and the deaths have since been on an average of ten or twelve per diem. None of the officers had, however, been attacked. At the date of our letter it was found necessary to split up the regiment into detachments, and send them into camp in various directions. It was remarkable that the disease this year was chiefly confined to Europeans. Very few natives had suffered. The barracks of the 77th are blamed for this. The site was condemned by the military authorities two years ago, when first the 77th lost more than a hundred men from fever, dysentery, and cholera; but the British Government has been so vacillating and undecided in the matter of laying out the military lines in Allahabad, that no change has taken place, and the spot may now be called "Golgotha"—the place of the skull.
 The schooner *Mario Victoria*, from Montreal, with the cargo of coal oil, shortly after her pilot had left her off *Bleu*, on last Monday week, struck a reef of rocks eastward of the point, and sank in ten feet of water. While she was sinking, so horrified were the crew, that a flag of distress was at once raised, and in a few minutes they were safely taken off by a schooner bound to Quebec. The very next tide of the vessel and crew were seen, the drift of rocks eastward of the point, and the vessel was seen to be in a slight repair, and is now on her way to Quebec.

CASE OF BODIL SHOOTING.—This morning also young man, students in the faculty of medicine, McGill University, were brought up, charged with the above offence. The examination was private, and the whole of the morning was occupied in taking the affidavits of the witnesses. Their statements of the case is somewhat as follows:—
 A corporal of the F. G. O. Rifle Brigade, named Bernard, died a short time ago and was interred in the military cemetery, Papineau Road. Last week a private named Slater also died, and when the party detailed to dig the grave arrived at the cemetery the person in charge of it informed the corporal in command of the party that he was supposed to be Bernard's grave. About 1:30 on Sunday morning, one of the guard gave the alarm that there was a number of persons in the ground, and that they had commenced opening the newly-made grave; whereupon the whole party rushed out, and the others fled. In their flight, one of them sprang his rifle, and, as they were not within the range of the shot, the ball which he all gave himself up. One of them has been wounded on the head, said to have been done by a soldier after he had given himself up. The whole party were recognized by the guard this morning. After the hearing of the affidavits in the case, five of the prisoners were discharged, and Messrs. John Vioss, James Dier, James Williams, and George Thomas, gave bail to appear at the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 1st proximo.—*Montreal Witness.*

MORE LAND-SLIDES FROM CAPE DIAMOND.—The Quebec Daily News says that during the heavy rain of Wednesday night and the following day, several slides occurred in different parts of Champlain street. A large quantity of rock and earth came down in the spot where the fatal disaster occurred a few weeks ago. Further on, in rear of Mr. John Tweedie's property, another slide took place, frightening the inmates who occupied lodgings in the upper part of the buildings. About three o'clock yesterday morning another slide took place in rear of Mr. P. Cook's forge, Cap Blanc, driving the building, which, we believe, is a wooden one, from its foundation. Fortunately there was no one injured in any of the places we have named, and the people residing in the locality are all impressed with a constant feeling of dread and uneasiness, and seem to think it is only a question of time when the whole rock will come tumbling down, burying beneath it hundreds of human beings.

A telegram to the "Globe" says, the liberal policy adopted by Mr. McDougall in relation to the Lake Superior mineral lands, in the regulations of the 3rd of March last, has sold already. The result is a complete vindication from the charges made by the *Leader* and other journals in the interest of old monopoly. It will be remembered that lands had been sold in 6,000 acre blocks, that the arrears were unpaid, and that the minerals were looked up. Mr. McDougall promptly perfected the faulty regulations, and ordered sales in 400 acre blocks at \$1 per acre cash. The results are that about 30,000 acres of unsurveyed and otherwise unproductive Crown Lands have been sold, and \$30,000 cash received. The points at which the sales have been made are Thunder Bay, Black Bay, St. Ignace, and Batehewang Bay. Some fine specimens of iron ore are shown in the office of Mr. Devise, who has charge of Upper Canada mineral lands. These specimens are from the late discovery of what are called the Iron Mountains, at Goulais Bay, forty-five miles from Sault Ste. Marie. The ore is intermixed with dark slate. Further developments may be expected, as active explorations are going on. The Government Surveyor who is running the Indian boundary line, reports finding boulders of iron ore on the Batehewang river, and on the surface. The American Company owning mineral lands in Goulais Bay propose constructing five miles of railway, to the shore, in the spring, and putting on a force of one hundred and fifty men. It is proper to say that mineral lands, not on Indian territory, belong to the Crown. The Department is a good deal annoyed with irregular applications. The regulations require the applicant to furnish plan and description by a provincial land surveyor. Amusing instances are recounted in the Department of persons telegraphing applications for blocks in rear of certain bays. Of course, no notice could be taken of such applications.

The death of Mr. James Leech, of the "London Punch," is a great loss to the editorial staff of that paper, with which he has been connected for over twenty years. The London correspondent of the "Globe" pays him a just tribute. In referring to his ability, he asks—How delicate was his satire; how bonnie were his English girls; how charming his children; how admirably he hit off all the peculiarities and changes of costume and dress. The swall had no friend in him, whether he belonged to the upper ten thousand or to the James class of aristocratic servants. The Bond-street dandy was as mercilessly caricatured by him as the Billingsgate costermonger; and while many of his domestic sketches were ridiculous enough, there were others which gave a bright hue to the happy homes of England. Poor Leech died of overwork—that malady which, during the last few years, has taken off so many of our best men. His mind was ever on the rack for subjects—his pencil and the hand which guided it were never at rest. His income was, of course, a very large one—for years past it is said his earnings have averaged fifty pounds a week. But his family were a dead weight upon his shoulders, and the members of his own household, but relatives who report speaks truly, were ever ready to take advantage of his boundless good-nature. He expended thousands of pounds in these channels alone. For the last ten years he has been slowly dying. His nervous system was so much overworked that the organs of his mind were like the rack; and when, partly to escape this species of torment and partly to be near his friend and schoolfellow, Thackeray, he moved to Kensington, he unfortunately found himself in the neighbourhood of a workshop, the noise of which fairly distracted him. For years past he had scarcely ever been seen to smile, thus adding another example to the many on record of humorists who had a canker at their hearts. These humorists, too, do not get through their work as easily as might be expected. Tom Moore spent so many weary hours over some of the shortest of his satirical poems; and Charles Dickens's little funny dialogues cost him infinite pains. Yesterday John Leech was buried in Kensal Green cemetery, almost by the side of his departed friend Thackeray—only a little girl's grave separating the two resting places. The scene was one of real grief. There was not a dry eye in the crowd, and even the clergyman's voice was at times rendered almost inaudible by his emotion. There were none of the titled aristocracy present; but the throng included those whom Leech loved best—authors and men of letters, his own colleagues of the press, and almost every artist of celebrity. On the night of his death a child's party was held, and he was held at his house. No remains for the children whom he loved but to plant flowers on his grave.

We have great pleasure in publishing such incidents of successful medical treatment, in difficult cases, as the following: The "Ottawa Citizen" says—"It is our pleasing duty to record a matter of local interest, in connection with the General Protestant Hospital of this city. Last month, a man named H. Mathers, 40 years of age, entered the above institution, in expectation of having his thigh amputated, for a troublesome disease in the knee joint, commonly called white swelling, which had been a source of great suffering for over thirteen years. However, in order to save the limb, the formidable operation of cutting out the entire knee joint was performed by Dr. J. A. Grant, assisted by the Hospital staff. The case is progressing most favorably, there being now every prospect of an entire recovery. This is exceedingly gratifying, as it will be the first recovery from such an operation in Canada."

It is reported from Quebec that Parliament will meet on the seventeenth of January, for the despatch of business. The Confederation question will probably be fully discussed and the session may be expected to be an interesting one.

Mr. Abraham Farewell, of Ottawa, has, in reply to numerous solicitations, expressed his willingness to be a candidate for the representation of the South Riding of Ontario, if such should be the desire of the Liberal party in the constituency.

Riflemen, Attention!
 The Carlton Place Rifle Company will muster, for drill at the School House on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. All who can attend should do so. The inspection will take place on the 7th of December and the company need not expect to be reported efficient, nor receive their pay, unless all the members shall have put in their sixteen days drill. It is true, the last order provides that the Captain may hand in a special certificate, in case of "illness or other reasonable or unavoidable cause" of absence from drill, of one or more of the men; but there are many who absent themselves from muster, time after time, for whom no excuse can be made. They will, we fear, be the means of preventing the company from being reported efficient, and of being paid. To enable all such to make up their time, the Captain will attend as many drills as may be necessary, between this and the inspection. The order, to which we refer, is dated 31st August, 1864, and is as follows:—
 An efficient Volunteer Corps shall be taken to mean a Company, the whole of whose members unless prevented by illness or other reasonable or unavoidable cause, which shall be specially certified by the Officer commanding the Company or Battalion, shall have complied with the requirements in respect to attendance at drill and target practice heretofore laid down, and which shall, except for such certified as above, parade in full strength at inspection, and shall at such inspection perform the exercises heretofore appointed under the command of its own Officers, to the satisfaction of the inspecting Officer, and whose clothing, arms, accoutrements and equipments shall be reported to be in proper condition.
 No pay will be allowed to any individual Volunteer whose Company is not efficient.

BRIGADE ORDER.
 The undermentioned Volunteer Corps, having completed their course of sixteen days drill for the year 1864, will muster for the annual inspection, as below detailed:—
 GANANOQUE RIFLES,
 Capt. McCreath, Corps Dec. 1, 4 p.m.; Army Dec. 2, 9 a.m.
 GANANOQUE GAR. ARTILLERY,
 Capt. Jones, Corps Dec. 2, 10 a.m.; Army Dec. 2, 9 a.m.
 BROCKVILLE RIFLES,
 Major Crawford, Corps Dec. 3, 4 p.m.; Army Dec. 3, 11 a.m.
 BROCKVILLE GAR. ARTILLERY,
 Capt. Gwynne, Corps Dec. 5, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 5, 11:30 a.m.
 FITZROY INFANTRY,
 Capt. Fraser, Corps Dec. 6, 10 a.m.; Army Dec. 6, 10 a.m.
 FAKENHAM RIFLES,
 Lieut. O'Brien, Corps Dec. 6, 2 p.m.; Army Dec. 6, 8:30 a.m.
 CARLETON PLACE RIFLES,
 Capt. Poole, Corps Dec. 7, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 7, 11 a.m.
 PERTH INFANTRY,
 Capt. Morris, Corps Dec. 8, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 8, 10 a.m.
 PERTH RIFLES,
 Lieut. McLaren, Corps Dec. 8, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 8, 10:30 a.m.
 BROQUOIS GAR. ARTILLERY,
 Capt. McNeill, Corps Dec. 9, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 9, 1 p.m.
 PERTH INFANTRY,
 Major White, Corps Dec. 10, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 10, 10 a.m.
 PRESOTT GAR. ARTILLERY,
 Capt. Roebuck, Corps Dec. 10, 2:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 10, 11:30 a.m.
 PRESOTT 1ST RIFLES,
 Lt.-Col. Johnson, Corps Dec. 10, 4 p.m.; Army Dec. 10, 10 a.m.
 OTTAWA ENGINEERS,
 Capt. Sinclair, Corps Dec. 12, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 13, 10 a.m.
 OTTAWA 3RD RIFLES,
 Capt. Galloway, Corps Dec. 12, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 13, 10 a.m.
 OTTAWA GAR. ARTILLERY,
 Capt. Forrest, Corps Dec. 13, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 13, 10 a.m.
 OTTAWA F. B. ARTILLERY,
 Lieut. Workman, Corps Dec. 13, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 13, 11 a.m.
 W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Col.,
 Brigade Major.

Brigade Office,
 Brockville, 15th Nov.

It is very much to be regretted that religious differences are carried to such an extent as they are in Canada. All lovers of their country have heard with regret of what has lately taken place in Toronto, on the 5th of November, between the Fenians and the Orangemen. The trouble is not yet over. It appears that the Fenians have demanded from the city authorities the murderous pikes taken from one of their number by the police. Sergeant-Major McDowell, the officer in charge of the police who seized the pikes in McGuire's house, was served with a lawyer's letter informing him that unless the pikes were at once returned to McGuire an action would be brought against him for the recovery of them. McDowell cannot comply with the demand, as the weapons are in the hands of the authorities of the city, by whom, no doubt, they will be retained till the law compels them to hand them over to those who claim them as their property. The case is undergoing investigation before his Honor, Judge Harrison.

Our readers have, already, heard with regret, of the death of Mr. Desbarats, one of the Queen's printers in Quebec. This event has opened up the question of the best and most economical mode of having the public printing of the Province done, in the future. Mr. McDougall—the Provincial Secretary—is already applying himself to the task, and is examining and comparing the different systems of public printing in France, England and America.

The Hon. George Brown called for Europe, on Wednesday last, on public business connected with the government of the Province. It is said that while in England he will confer with the Imperial authorities in reference to colonial defence and the North-west question. He will probably return in time to take his seat in the House, on the meeting of Parliament in January.

Mr. Mowat, the Postmaster-General, has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship, left vacant by the death of Mr. Eaton; and the Hon. Mr. Howland has received the appointment of Mr. Mowat's place in the Cabinet.

VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 On the 19th of September Governor Kennedy opened the fourth Session of the Vancouver Legislature. The Governor asks for its views respecting the proposed union with British Columbia. The Victoria press oppose this unless Vancouver with the smallest population has an equal number of representatives. The legislature has however, adopted resolutions favorable to the union. Among other matters to come before the legislature are the question of education, the relations between white men and the Indian tribes, and postal communication. British Columbia papers report an abundant supply of gold. The supply of goods was so great that traders are glad to sell at any price. Dr. Rao of the overland telegraph had arrived at the mouth of the Quennell. He came down from Fort George in a canoe with one Indian, John Fraser, formerly of Hawkesbury, C.W., on William Creek, on the 3rd of Sept.

Upper Ottawa Correspondence.
 The Brockville and Ottawa Railway is being steadily pushed forward, and in a few days, it is expected the track will be laid to Arrprior. Some delay has been occasioned by the want of spikes; but they were forwarded on Monday last, and the work will now progress rapidly. It is said that as soon as the cars enter Arrprior, the people of Benfrow are to have a grand demonstration—a dinner, a supper, and a ball. The delegates from the various Provinces were kept in a jolly state of excitement during their stay here, and imitating their example the lieges are determined to celebrate the great railway approach by eating, drinking, feasting and dancing. It is like being merry these hard times; it makes the countenances of the harassed and woe-begone change their grim aspect for a time, and clothe themselves in smiles. The temporary station at Arrprior is completed, and all they are now waiting for is the cars.

TOWNSHIP OF McNAB.
 The Municipal Council of this Township has petitioned the County Council to keep open a road which has been travelled for thirty-four years, and which the Arrprior Act is about to block up. A new road has been made, and a good one, and the Township fathers of McNab are giving themselves unnecessary trouble for nothing.

PEMBROKE.
 A good many tenders are now in the Building Committee's hands for the completion of this County Buildings, backed by good securities, and it is to be hoped that this vexatious question will now be finally settled. The Provisional Council is soon to meet, in order to give out the contract, as it is expected the buildings will be completed next summer. Then there will be a struggle for the Clerk of the Council, the Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Court, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Crier, &c., &c., and he will be appointed, and there will be rare masterstrokes of intrigue attempted. The Pembroke people expect all the offices to be distributed amongst them; but Mr. McIntyre has something to say in this matter.

ROATING.
 The navigation of the Ottawa is nearly closed. The steamers of the "Union Forging Company" will stop running next week, and then Arrprior will be the great resort as the depot and terminus of the new railroad. It will not proceed further than Arrprior this winter, and it is questionable whether it will go further at all for some time. Money seems to be scarce.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
 Sir—We have always been opposed to the scheme of Confederation, and are now more than ever against the plan as semi-officially laid down in the *Montreal Gazette*. There is too much machinery, too great a complication in the cumbersome affair that the Conference has laid before the public. Local legislatures, and local departments and local governments must, by the very nature of things, some time or other, sooner or later, clash with the general government; then dissipation, discontent and factions opposition to anything affecting the general good must follow. It is all very well to draw out sentiments, opinions and resolutions on paper—draw a constitution calculated to take the draft of the British American colonies within its scope and under its working; but when the matter resolves itself into a material reality, difficulties will arise and obstacles intervene, which no human foresight could prevent and no prognostications, however mature, could indicate. Besides all the difficulties which may arise to disturb the harmonious working of certain colonies under the aegis of the new constitution, the matter of expense must be taken into consideration. The expenses for the administration of the government and the items of the new civil list must swell out the expenditure to an enormous extent; and as all the expenses are to be defrayed by the general government, and by those sections of the Confederation which are most populous, Canada would have to bear the greater share of the burden. We are now deeply in debt, and federal parliaments, federal departments, and federal governments would not diminish our liabilities or decrease the taxes which must be imposed upon us to meet every contingency. As a matter of necessity the expenditure must be trebled, and who is to pay the augmentation? The people of course. What the largest share must be paid by, consequently our expenditure would be double of what it is at the present moment. There is only one thing in the scheme of which we approve, and that is the affirmation of Ottawa as the Capital of the Confederation.

If we are to have a union at all—if it be absolutely necessary that a legislative union must be effected—let us have it pure and simple. Direct it of all its technical humbug, and its complicated machinery. Let us have one parliament, one legislative council, and one governor. Local affairs could be trusted to committees from the various provinces, with a guarantee that their decisions (like an elective committee) in local matters would be final.

The whole scheme must be submitted to the different legislatures, and it is absurd to suppose that the people of these provinces would finally adopt a measure which is to trouble their expenses, when one source of legislative and executive government for the whole is attainable. Besides the whole matter will be subjected to the revision of the Imperial Parliament, and that august body will consent to no measure which would tend to assimilate the institutions of this country to those of the United States. Notwithstanding the ample details which are published and the voluminous character of the new constitution as adopted by the delegates, we are still of the opinion that the Bill as finally passed by the British Parliament, will be a legislative and not a federal union of all the colonies. If such a Bill were submitted to the people, it would receive the almost unanimous assent of the inhabitants of Canada, while that suffering the federal principle would be almost unanimously repudiated.

Horton Council.
 Minutes of the sixth meeting of the municipality of the Township of Horton, held according to adjournment, in the Town Hall, on Monday the 7th day of November, 1864. Meeting opened at ten o'clock, forenoon.
 Present: the Reeve, Eady, Airth, McNab and Farrall.
 The former minutes read, and approved.
 A communication from the Reeve of Horton, read.
 A petition from David Price, and others, against closing the Bruley road, read.
 Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That there be an order drawn on the Treasurer, in the sum of twelve dollars, as agreed on contract for repairing some places on the Opeongo road.—*Carried.*
 Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That, whereas, at the last session of council, Mr. Bennet and Mr. Deeg were authorized to advertise the closing of the Bruley road, from Bennet's Corners to the government road, which they have done, but as a counter petition has been presented to this council, praying that the said Bruley road be kept open for the use of the public generally, we therefore, Resolved, That the said Bruley road, from Bennet's Corners to the government road, as heretofore laid out, be still travelled and kept open.—*Carried.*
 Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That there be an order drawn on the Treasurer for an outlay of thirty-six cents covering the expense of advertising the closing of the Bruley road, amounting to three dollars and thirty-six cents, which Mr. Jamieson, Treasurer, will be pleased to pay to Mr. Bennet and Mr. Deeg, the said sum of three dollars and thirty-six cents covering the expense already laid out, together with eight pence postage.—*Carried.*
 Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That there be an order drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Mr. John Gibbon, contractor, for the repairing of the Bonebere bridge at the flat rapids, for the sum of \$55.—*Carried.*
 Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That this council appoint Mr. Thomas Clark, and Mr. William Gerby, commissioners, to have the bridge at Mr. Ferguson's, the bridge at Mr. Clark's, and the hill above Mr. Farrall's repaired, said repairs not to exceed five pounds.—*Carried.*
 Moved by Mr. McNab, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That this council do now adjourn for one hour.
 In accordance with the adjournment the council do now meet again.
 Present: the Reeve, Eady, Airth, McNab and Farrall.
 Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That this council do hereby appoint Mr. James New and Mr. William Eady commissioners to procure a road for covering of a bridge at, or near, Mr. New's residence, the timber to be sound and good, and to be left on the ground, as the said council have granted the sum of six pounds for the same, the logs to be sixteen feet long.—*Carried.*
 Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That this council do now take up the municipal officers' accounts, and draft orders for the different amounts, on the Treasurer for the same.—*Carried.*
 Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That whereas our Clerk has been furnished with a copy from the County Treasurer, of a certain amount of back taxes, due on Mr. Duncan McIntyre's, Mr. Thomas New's, Mr. Duncan McGregor's and William Feighney's and other lots of land, they are hereby ordered to be struck off the Collector's Roll for all time to come.—*Carried.*
 Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That this council do now adjourn until further notice.
 By order,
 JAMES JOHNSON,
 Clerk.

AMERICAN NEWS.
 Cincinnati, Nov. 16.
 A despatch says that about fifty rebel prisoners at Camp Morton succeeded in scaling the fence on Monday night, about forty of whom escaped.
 Over 2,000 men left Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday for the front; 5,000 still remain in camp there.
 The Cincinnati Gazette's Nashville despatch says that the rebel army under General Hood, numbering 30,000 men, is still concentrating in the vicinity of Florence, Ala.
 Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Nov. 15.—The rebels have lately been playing a sharp game in front of a part of our line near the Appomattox. At this point there is a small creek in front of our works, across which they have built a dam, which has threatened to force back our picket line to a dangerous extent. To counteract this movement, General Egan, devised works which he superintended personally. On visiting a part of the line on Sunday night a rebel sharp-shooter succeeded after several attempts in wounding him in the belly, but the right arm, passing down several inches and out of the wrist. The wound is very painful, but not dangerous. He goes home to-morrow on leave of twenty days, and it is to be hoped he will be able to return to his command by the time his furlough expires.
 A sharp fight occurred between the pickets last night about ten o'clock, which lasted about an hour without any noticeable result.
 Signed,
 W. D. McDougall.
 Portland, Nov. 16.—The ship *Novus Scotia* arrived here at 3 o'clock A.M. The news has been telegraphed from Cape Race, New York, Nov. 16.—A steamer, supposed to be the *Quaker City*, was seen at S. A. M. on the 12th inst., lat. 34.45, long. 75.30, chasing another, upon which she was gaining fast.
 The reported capture of Augusta, Ga., by Gen. Sherman, is treated by the military authorities here as a pure canard. There is no information here to make the slightest foundation for the rumor—even if Gen. Sherman is marching in that direction he has not yet had time to reach Augusta, and there is no expectation of hearing from him for several days except through the Southern newspapers.
 The Tribune's Washington special says, the report gains currency that Mr. Fessenden will be succeeded by R. J. Walker.
 Secretary Stanton's illness is so severe his physicians have advised him to abandon his official avocations.
 The Times' Washington special says, Gen. Hancock has been temporarily relieved of his command at his own request, to attend to his wound.
 Portland, Nov. 16.—The U. S. revenue cutter *Mahon Webster*, reports going into outer Caten last Sunday, at one p.m., and was fired upon by a battery, while two miles and a half distant. One blank cartridge and two excellent live shots fell short. She had her colours flying. It was blowing a gale at the time.
 New York, Nov. 16.—The Herald's Washington special says—It is understood to a certainty that between now and the meeting of the Supreme Court, on the first Monday in Dec., Mr. Stanton is to be appointed to the vacant office of justice, and Major Gen. Butler brought into the war department. The office was between Gen. Butler and Governor Schenck, but the latter was dropped on account of Governor Dennison being already in the Cabinet.
 The Commercial's Washington special says Gen. Butler had an interview with the President to-day, and it is already reported that he has been assigned to command an important expedition and that he will not return to the army of the James. His speech in New York is warmly commended.
 Richmond papers say Sherman was at Atlanta on the 7th. No allusion is made to his movements since then can be found in the files received, nor can it be seen as previously stated, that they offer any advice preparing the public for startling news of his operations.
 The Florida has been ordered to New York, for disposition in the prize courts.
 The Post's Washington special says rumors are abundant that Governor Schenck will offer generous terms to the rebels before December.
 Halifax, Nov. 16th.
 Bermuda dates on the 8th inst., state that the pirate Chateaugay arrived on the 6th and 7th inst. on the morning of the 7th, for repairs. She had captured a bark and two schooners. Names unknown besides those already reported.
 New York, Nov. 16th.—The Commercial's Washington special says later Richmond papers are received, and they show great anxiety concerning Sherman's movement. His being at Atlanta on the 7th, with Hood far in his rear, they regard as showing that he has no fears for the rebel General's movement, but is prepared to carry out a new plan upon a gigantic scale. It is supposed here that the rebels are entirely unprepared for this grand coup of Sherman, and they have perpetrated a great blunder in sending Hood to invade Tennessee.
 St. Johns, Nfld., November 15th.—The steamer *Canada*, from Boston, via Halifax for Liverpool, passed Cape Race on Sunday.
 New York, November 16th.—Gold closed at 226½. Stocks at Gallagher's—Gold, 226½; Erie 98½.
 Fort Monroe, Nov. 15th.—The steamer *A. Winslow*, sent in search of barges that broke loose from the *Andrew Hays*, on the evening of the 13th inst., has returned. Captain Williams reports having searched in vain for the missing barges, but found the eastern shore of Virginia strewn with railroad ties supposed to be those with which the barges were laden. Four men were on board these barges and are supposed to have perished. Their names are not known here. There is no news from the front.
 It appears that the stimulus given to cotton cultivation in Egypt and Syria by the high price of cotton, consequent on the American civil war, has caused a considerable emigration of Jews from Morocco to the above-named countries, where they find profitable employment in the cotton plantations. The present Sultan of Morocco has abandoned the exaction of \$100 as a license fee on every Jewess quitting his dominions.
 The Kingston News says that at the Police Court, in that city, on Monday last, "Two young lads, named John Anderson and Thomas Williams were charged by Henry Grim with larceny; and two others, Patrick O'Brien and Timothy McCarthy, were also charged with larceny by Hugh Ross, but were remanded until the following day. Three of the boys profess to have come from Ottawa, the other says he came from Montreal, and on one of the Ottawa boys (O'Brien) was found a variety of suspicious looking articles, a proof of his being no new hand at the business, although probably not more than fourteen years of age. This boy sold a revolver on the steamer "St. Helena" on his way up, the cartridges for which were found in his possession."

