

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

Vol VI.

CARLETON-PLACE, CANADA WEST OCTOBER 25, 1855.

No. 6.

Business Cards, &c.

The Carleton-Place Herald, PUBLISHED every THURSDAY, at Carleton-Place, by JAMES POOLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed, post-paid.

TERMS: \$1 per annum, if paid at the time of subscribing. \$1 if paid within six months. \$2 if not paid till after the expiration of six months.

No paper discontinued (unless at the option of the publisher) until all arrears of subscription are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines under, 2s 6d, first insertion, and 7d. for each subsequent insertion; ten lines or under, 3s 4d for the first insertion, and 10d for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and 1d for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements without written direction will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday evening.

No Postage. The new bill abolishing the postage on newspapers took effect on the first of July. Our subscribers will now receive the Carleton-Place Herald for ONE DOLLAR a year in advance, FREE OF POSTAGE.

We still continue to send a copy of the Herald, for one year free to any person sending the names of five new subscribers, with the money (\$5) in advance.

JAMES ROSAMOND, MANUFACTURER OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS, SATINETS, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Victoria Woollen Mills. CARLETON-PLACE, C. W. Orders punctually attended to.

JAMES POOLE, COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING APPOINTMENTS in the Queen's Bench, and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

THOMAS W. POOLE, Physician, Surgeon, &c., &c., &c. 101, N. W. CORNER, N. W. CORNER, N. W. CORNER, N. W. CORNER.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £200,000.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance on lives or property, promptly attended to by JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Carleton-Place.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN, Auctioneer, Bennis's Corners, R.M.S.A.

P. HENDERSON, M. D., Graduate of the University of McGill College, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Surgeons, C. E.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, issued by the Subscribing, MATTHEW ANDERSON, Waterford, Hastings.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE, on lives or property, promptly attended to by JAMES WALLACE, Agent, Ramsay, Nov. 6th, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Branch Office, JAMES WALLACE, Agent, Ramsay, Nov. 6th, 1854.

DAVID CAMPBELL, AGENT, RAMSAY, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, &c., &c., &c. 101, N. W. CORNER, N. W. CORNER, N. W. CORNER.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL, Provincial Surveyor and Draughtsman, Perth, C. W.

RESIDENCE—Mrs. McCullum's Hotel, Perth, C. W. Surveys of every possible description, made with great accuracy, and plans neatly and accurately drawn, upon the most moderate terms.

All parties requiring surveys made whether in the vicinity of Perth or elsewhere, are respectfully requested to write through the Post Office, giving minute particulars of the work to be done.

J. DEACON, J. R., Barrister and Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c. Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES: Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; William Lyman & Co., Feb., 1854.

DONALD FRASER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, &c., Office—Matheson's Buildings, FEATH, C. W.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, issued by the Subscribing, JAMES BELL, Perth, January 1st, 1855.

THE BIBLE.

Girding the gaudy robe aside, And casting thoughts of earth away, Oh! maiden bend thy heart in prayer, And turn these to the page of truth. Then seek the guiding love of heaven, Consume that will may guide thy youth. And teach the love to mortals given.

POPULAR CHEMISTRY. ATTRACTION OF AFFINITY. Why is our Earth a globe? Because of the general attraction by which all its parts are drawn towards each other, that towards a common centre; by which means the mass assumes the spherical or rounded form.

We have interesting instances of roundness from the same cause in minute masses, as the particles of dust or fog floating in air—there, mutually attracting and coalescing into larger drops, and then forming rain—dew-drops—water trickling on a duck's wing—the tear dropping from the cheek—drops of lacquer—globules of mercury like pure silver beads—conglomerating when near, and forming larger ones—melted lead allowed to run down from an elevated state, which, by cooling as it descends, retains the form of its liquid drops, and becomes the spherical shot-head of the sportsman—Amovet.

Why is the prescription of medicine by drops a usual method? Because, not only do drops of fluid from the same vessels, and often of the same fluid, differ in size, but also drops of the same fluid, to wit, a third, from different parts of the lip of the same vessel.

Why has it been said that the whole world, if the atoms could be brought into absolute contact, might be compressed into a nut-shell? Really solid matter exists in the densest mass, as evident in the non-contact of atoms, even in the most solid parts of bodies, from the very great space obviously occupied by pores; the mass often having no more solidity than a heap of empty boxes, of which the apparently solid mass may still be porous to a second degree, and so on, and from the great readiness with which light passes in all directions through dense bodies, like glass, rock crystal, diamond, &c. We have as yet no means of ascertaining exactly what relation this idea has to truth—Amovet.

Why may the doctrine of ultimate atoms be considered as established? Because, according to the late Dr. Wollaston, the earth's atmosphere is limited, and consequently matter has a finite density. Yet, observes the author, "of the smallest atom we can always imagine the half."

Why is the density, or the quantity of atoms which exist in a given space, very different in different bodies? Because, of three different circumstances:—First—Of the size or weight of the individual atoms. Secondly—On the degree of porosity now explained. Thirdly—On the proximity of the atoms in the more solid parts, which stand between the pores. As an example of the different degrees of density, a cubic inch of lead is forty times heavier than the same bulk of cork—Amovet.

Why are certain bodies solid? Because their parts adhere so firmly as to resist impression. Lavoisier has explained solidity thus:—"The particles of all bodies may be considered as subject to the action of two opposite powers, repulsion and attraction, between which they remain in equilibrium. So long as the attractive force remains stronger, the body must continue in a state of solidity; but if, on the contrary, heat has so far removed these particles from each other, as to place them beyond the sphere of attraction, they lose the cohesion which they before had with each other, and the body ceases to be solid."

Why do blue and yellow powders when mixed form a green powder? Because of the mere effect arising in the eye from the intimate mixture of the yellow and the blue light separately and independently, reflected from the minute particles of each, and the proof is had by examining with a microscope, when the yellow and the blue grains will be seen separately and quite unaltered.—J. F. W. Herschel.

use one body is larger, or takes room than another of the same weight when the first is said to be lighter than the other, and so on. does some stone decay rapidly, why does some decay first dug from the earth? It abounds with clay, or alumina, which has so great an affinity for to absorb moisture: from the atmosphere, and thus destroy itself. will not oil and water mix, why do they not mix? Upon being violently shaken, the water and the oil, fate no for each other; but if some ammonia be added, and the vital attraction of the whole will be made into an emulsion. This is what is called a saponification, and is used in medicine, by the addition of substance.

Why do small needles float on water? Because the particles of water cohere themselves, and the weight of the needle is not sufficient to overcome that cohesion. Why do liquids sail to be saturated? Because they continue to take up, until a certain quantity of any solid or action ceases to saturate; after which only take up a certain weight of alum, salt, &c.

Why is gravitation the first and most general cause of changes on the earth? Because water raised in vapor by the sun, is precipitated by the cold of the atmosphere; it is only lowered by gravitation to the surface; it gains its mechanical force by this it does the pyramid last longer in form? It is most fitted to resist the gravitation.

Why is an apartment never interlarded with walls, it is full of air, just as a vessel, immersed in the sea, is water; and air were not allowed to escape from it, even so small an apple could not be pressed into a smaller space by less force than 50 pounds.

Why is heat produced on stacking wood? Use of the violence of the chemical, and the solidification of the air. In this process, 92 parts of lime 32 parts of water are required to make what we call brick, 200 parts of water are required to dissolve one part of lime.

Why are not better or more essential uses of matter? With hypo-sulphate of soda, both of the best substances, produce the best sweet, as well as sour, appear to be an essential quality in the matter, but to depend on the proportion of the mixture which composes it.

Why is the doctrine of ultimate atoms in INDIA. Being a residence of some months at the Malabar coast of India, I frequently went into the woods for the purpose of rambling by the great variety of game but ventured so far as to prevent my being before night. Attended by a one-day proposed ascending a mountain whose summit could scarcely be distinguished from the town rising in the wilderness above the lesser hills of the great Ganges range. At daybreak the plumed directly to the forest in a direction towards the top of the mountain. I carried a rifle and wore a brace of sportsman's horns in my girdle. My companion wore nothing but a pair of sheep's shoes made of untanned skin and a garment of leopard-skin descended to the knees was fastened to the waist by a belt in which was a heavy knife with a curved blade. I observed was very sharp and was carried on either weapon a short fowling-piece loaded with He was an athletic and bold-looking fellow acquainted with all the methods of hunting of the wild and possessed an uncommon degree of sagacity, as, and physical strength. These the qualities I desired for I had formed that the mountain we had in quest of was considered by the natives as a dangerous place even for the bold and daring hunters. Being fully armed and equipped with every thing necessary to whom they afforded shelter and the country in its vicinity covered with dense forests and tangled jungles, into which the deer of man had never ventured.

we approached the mountain our minds became more and more diffidently obstructed our way. Neatly appearance of game ceased here the smallest animals had fled the region fallen prey to the more lordly of the brute creation. Occasional heard the droning of the boughs, doubt a glimpse of some monkey in the dark recesses of the caverns or saw the spotted folds of the chitrapala and other fearful snakes away and disappear among the thick brush as though startled. I approached. But thus far we added so cautiously as not to disturb the dangerous creatures or attract their notice. My companion would insist upon a listening attitude which his piercing glance into the tree which met above us and completely hid the light of day, as though he used to see the crouching tiger or leopard ready to dart upon us; and there was no expression of fear on his countenance—it was the caution of a true hunter.

Had accomplished nearly one half ascent when we were stopped by a rock, perpendicular in many places to the height of several hundred feet running across the face of the

mountain to the right and left until the eye lost its curve on either side. Seeing no way of passing over under or through the obstacle I directed the natives to follow the ledge a short distance toward the left in order to find a opening, while I took the right. I proceeded some distance and found a break in the rock through which I thought we might make our way to the top. Trees had grown up in this opening and bushes had sprung from every crevice along its sides filling it up so completely that only an occasional glimpse could be had of the sky through the top which appeared no wider than one's hand.

While contemplating this singular arrangement the natives made his appearance and after attentively considering the opening said he would make the ascent. At this moment a sudden gust of air bursting through the crevice parted the bushes and disclosed to us a little beyond a spot where the great rock seemed no longer entire. We had proceeded along this passage which was nearly blocked up by the trees and brush until we reached the point and were convinced at once that it would be difficult. The crevice widened here, and it struck me in particular that it seemed no longer a rent but a natural opening which grew gradually wider as it ran farther into the mountain, and the sides of which were composed of earth and rock of various dimensions, some projecting nearly or quite across the fissure. The side which we proposed to ascend was not quite perpendicular at this spot and its broken appearance and the brush growing from it, made our success apparently feasible.

Impelled by curiosity and a desire to know more of this singular opening, I determined to penetrate farther into it while my companion tried the ascent. I proceeded some distance and noticed that the passage seemed to grow no wider; but the vegetation became thinner at every step and at length ceased almost entirely. Here on looking up, I saw that the crevice was closed some fifty feet above and before me was darkness in which I dared not penetrate. While looking with sort of terror into the dark chasm which seemed to lead directly toward the heart of the mountain I heard a rustling sound proceeding from its recesses and started back appalled at the thought of having entered perhaps the very den of the fierce tiger or the dread lion. The noise was repeated and hastily turning I retraced my steps and sought a more open way.

As I was about to turn back I saw a man's head peering over the edge of the rock, and I saw that he was looking at me with a look of intense interest. I saw that he was looking at me with a look of intense interest. I saw that he was looking at me with a look of intense interest.

Why is the doctrine of ultimate atoms in INDIA. Being a residence of some months at the Malabar coast of India, I frequently went into the woods for the purpose of rambling by the great variety of game but ventured so far as to prevent my being before night. Attended by a one-day proposed ascending a mountain whose summit could scarcely be distinguished from the town rising in the wilderness above the lesser hills of the great Ganges range. At daybreak the plumed directly to the forest in a direction towards the top of the mountain. I carried a rifle and wore a brace of sportsman's horns in my girdle. My companion wore nothing but a pair of sheep's shoes made of untanned skin and a garment of leopard-skin descended to the knees was fastened to the waist by a belt in which was a heavy knife with a curved blade. I observed was very sharp and was carried on either weapon a short fowling-piece loaded with He was an athletic and bold-looking fellow acquainted with all the methods of hunting of the wild and possessed an uncommon degree of sagacity, as, and physical strength. These the qualities I desired for I had formed that the mountain we had in quest of was considered by the natives as a dangerous place even for the bold and daring hunters. Being fully armed and equipped with every thing necessary to whom they afforded shelter and the country in its vicinity covered with dense forests and tangled jungles, into which the deer of man had never ventured.

we approached the mountain our minds became more and more diffidently obstructed our way. Neatly appearance of game ceased here the smallest animals had fled the region fallen prey to the more lordly of the brute creation. Occasional heard the droning of the boughs, doubt a glimpse of some monkey in the dark recesses of the caverns or saw the spotted folds of the chitrapala and other fearful snakes away and disappear among the thick brush as though startled. I approached. But thus far we added so cautiously as not to disturb the dangerous creatures or attract their notice. My companion would insist upon a listening attitude which his piercing glance into the tree which met above us and completely hid the light of day, as though he used to see the crouching tiger or leopard ready to dart upon us; and there was no expression of fear on his countenance—it was the caution of a true hunter.

Had accomplished nearly one half ascent when we were stopped by a rock, perpendicular in many places to the height of several hundred feet running across the face of the

head towards the tree the serpent twisted himself in a hard knot upon the limb I distinctly heard his blood dropping on the leaves near my feet. I thought I had done the business for him but was mistaken for in a moment hissing in anger he unclothed himself and again advanced along the branch.

My companion had left his fowling-piece near where I stood and I seized it and fired a second time but without effect. He reached the end of the limb which though running horizontally was a continuation of the main body of the tree and having been broken near the shell was strong enough to bear his weight and bend very little. Here with his head flattened and his arched and swollen crest glowing like fire he prepared to spring upon his prize. The blood streamed from the wound in his neck and falling down crimsoned the bright scales but he seemed to be but little injured. His burning and dilating eyes were fixed upon the native and his red forked tongue darted like an incessant flame from his mouth. The man was prepared for him—the keen knife glittered in his hand—but his situation was a terrible one. At this moment a dark shadow fell upon him. He looked up and in amazement beheld a lion of great size standing upon the brink of the opening, some ten feet above him with his eyes fixed on the other side and evidently intending to cross. A hiss from below caught his ear and he looked quickly between his legs he saw his mane and with a loud roar sprang fiercely at the native who avoided him by shrinking close to the rock and as he came within reach on the shelf he plunged the knife into his side. As the lion recovered his leap and turned upon his foe I saw two or three coils fly from the limb like rings of fire and in an instant one of them was around the shaggy neck of the lordly beast and the fangs of the serpent were fastened just above his eyes. He was dragged struggling from the shelf and the serpent retreating his hold upon the limb they swung heavily against the body of the tree. The joints of the serpent stretched to their utmost tension and the limb bent and cracked with the weight it sustained but he firmly kept hold and drew the cord about the neck of the struggling lion as tight as a langman's knot. But the mighty beast was not thus to be overcome. With one of his burning paws he grasped the snake about the head and turning so that part in his mouth crushing bones and flesh and grinding his teeth in fury when they met. The cords upon the limb now relaxed and they fell heavily upon the ground lighting in a heap and the lion leaped up in a cloud with his fierce energy.

Why is the doctrine of ultimate atoms in INDIA. Being a residence of some months at the Malabar coast of India, I frequently went into the woods for the purpose of rambling by the great variety of game but ventured so far as to prevent my being before night. Attended by a one-day proposed ascending a mountain whose summit could scarcely be distinguished from the town rising in the wilderness above the lesser hills of the great Ganges range. At daybreak the plumed directly to the forest in a direction towards the top of the mountain. I carried a rifle and wore a brace of sportsman's horns in my girdle. My companion wore nothing but a pair of sheep's shoes made of untanned skin and a garment of leopard-skin descended to the knees was fastened to the waist by a belt in which was a heavy knife with a curved blade. I observed was very sharp and was carried on either weapon a short fowling-piece loaded with He was an athletic and bold-looking fellow acquainted with all the methods of hunting of the wild and possessed an uncommon degree of sagacity, as, and physical strength. These the qualities I desired for I had formed that the mountain we had in quest of was considered by the natives as a dangerous place even for the bold and daring hunters. Being fully armed and equipped with every thing necessary to whom they afforded shelter and the country in its vicinity covered with dense forests and tangled jungles, into which the deer of man had never ventured.

we approached the mountain our minds became more and more diffidently obstructed our way. Neatly appearance of game ceased here the smallest animals had fled the region fallen prey to the more lordly of the brute creation. Occasional heard the droning of the boughs, doubt a glimpse of some monkey in the dark recesses of the caverns or saw the spotted folds of the chitrapala and other fearful snakes away and disappear among the thick brush as though startled. I approached. But thus far we added so cautiously as not to disturb the dangerous creatures or attract their notice. My companion would insist upon a listening attitude which his piercing glance into the tree which met above us and completely hid the light of day, as though he used to see the crouching tiger or leopard ready to dart upon us; and there was no expression of fear on his countenance—it was the caution of a true hunter.

Had accomplished nearly one half ascent when we were stopped by a rock, perpendicular in many places to the height of several hundred feet running across the face of the

Why is the doctrine of ultimate atoms in INDIA. Being a residence of some months at the Malabar coast of India, I frequently went into the woods for the purpose of rambling by the great variety of game but ventured so far as to prevent my being before night. Attended by a one-day proposed ascending a mountain whose summit could scarcely be distinguished from the town rising in the wilderness above the lesser hills of the great Ganges range. At daybreak the plumed directly to the forest in a direction towards the top of the mountain. I carried a rifle and wore a brace of sportsman's horns in my girdle. My companion wore nothing but a pair of sheep's shoes made of untanned skin and a garment of leopard-skin descended to the knees was fastened to the waist by a belt in which was a heavy knife with a curved blade. I observed was very sharp and was carried on either weapon a short fowling-piece loaded with He was an athletic and bold-looking fellow acquainted with all the methods of hunting of the wild and possessed an uncommon degree of sagacity, as, and physical strength. These the qualities I desired for I had formed that the mountain we had in quest of was considered by the natives as a dangerous place even for the bold and daring hunters. Being fully armed and equipped with every thing necessary to whom they afforded shelter and the country in its vicinity covered with dense forests and tangled jungles, into which the deer of man had never ventured.

we approached the mountain our minds became more and more diffidently obstructed our way. Neatly appearance of game ceased here the smallest animals had fled the region fallen prey to the more lordly of the brute creation. Occasional heard the droning of the boughs, doubt a glimpse of some monkey in the dark recesses of the caverns or saw the spotted folds of the chitrapala and other fearful snakes away and disappear among the thick brush as though startled. I approached. But thus far we added so cautiously as not to disturb the dangerous creatures or attract their notice. My companion would insist upon a listening attitude which his piercing glance into the tree which met above us and completely hid the light of day, as though he used to see the crouching tiger or leopard ready to dart upon us; and there was no expression of fear on his countenance—it was the caution of a true hunter.

Had accomplished nearly one half ascent when we were stopped by a rock, perpendicular in many places to the height of several hundred feet running across the face of the

Why is the doctrine of ultimate atoms in INDIA. Being a residence of some months at the Malabar coast of India, I frequently went into the woods for the purpose of rambling by the great variety of game but ventured so far as to prevent my being before night. Attended by a one-day proposed ascending a mountain whose summit could scarcely be distinguished from the town rising in the wilderness above the lesser hills of the great Ganges range. At daybreak the plumed directly to the forest in a direction towards the top of the mountain. I carried a rifle and wore a brace of sportsman's horns in my girdle. My companion wore nothing but a pair of sheep's shoes made of untanned skin and a garment of leopard-skin descended to the knees was fastened to the waist by a belt in which was a heavy knife with a curved blade. I observed was very sharp and was carried on either weapon a short fowling-piece loaded with He was an athletic and bold-looking fellow acquainted with all the methods of hunting of the wild and possessed an uncommon degree of sagacity, as, and physical strength. These the qualities I desired for I had formed that the mountain we had in quest of was considered by the natives as a dangerous place even for the bold and daring hunters. Being fully armed and equipped with every thing necessary to whom they afforded shelter and the country in its vicinity covered with dense forests and tangled jungles, into which the deer of man had never ventured.

we approached the mountain our minds became more and more diffidently obstructed our way. Neatly appearance of game ceased here the smallest animals had fled the region fallen prey to the more lordly of the brute creation. Occasional heard the droning of the boughs, doubt a glimpse of some monkey in the dark recesses of the caverns or saw the spotted folds of the chitrapala and other fearful snakes away and disappear among the thick brush as though startled. I approached. But thus far we added so cautiously as not to disturb the dangerous creatures or attract their notice. My companion would insist upon a listening attitude which his piercing glance into the tree which met above us and completely hid the light of day, as though he used to see the crouching tiger or leopard ready to dart upon us; and there was no expression of fear on his countenance—it was the caution of a true hunter.

Had accomplished nearly one half ascent when we were stopped by a rock, perpendicular in many places to the height of several hundred feet running across the face of the

may justly be said that in all the relations of life, whether public or private, he has done his duty well; and wherever he was known his memory will be long and deservedly cherished.—Ottawa Citizen.

Premises awarded by the County of Carleton Agricultural Society at the Annual Exhibition held on the 4th October, 1855.

William Steward: 2nd Bull, 3rd 2 years old Heifer, 1st Leicester Ram, 1st do. do. Lamb.

Clements Bradley: 2nd Saddle Horse, 1st Butter, 2nd South Down Ram, 1st do. do. Lamb.

John Kennedy: 1st Leicester 2 Ewes, 3rd do. do. Ewes, 1st Yoke Oxen, 2nd Timothy Grass seed.

William Sullivan: 2nd 2 years Colt for draught, John Clarke, Jr.: 2nd Stallion for draught, Thomas Beattie: 2nd Milch Cow, 3rd 2 years Colt for saddle.

Alexander Beattie: 1st Span of Horses for draught, 1st 2 years Colt, do.

William Fenster: 2nd Leicester Ram, 1st Bull Calves, P. Monnell: 2nd 2 years old Colt for Saddle, Robert Hare: 2nd Leicester Ram Lamb, 3rd do. do. 2 Ewes, 3rd Butter, 1st Dyed Cloth Hand-spun and worn, 1st Checked Flannel, 1st Mitts, Robert Grant, 1st 3prs Socks, 1st 3prs stockings, Enoch Walker: 3rd Blankets, Miss Walkie: Specimen of Knitting recommended, John Clarke: 1st Saddle Horse, 2nd do. do. do. 2 Ewes, 2nd 2 bush Spring Wheat, 2nd Butter, George Bell: 2nd Draught Horses, 2nd Heifer Calves, John Nesbit: 3rd Leicester Ram Lamb, Wm. By: 1st Stallion for Saddle, 1st Mare and Foal do, 1st 2 years Colt do, 1st Bull, 1st Milch Cow, Edward Bell: 1st Stallion for draught, James Davison: 1st Spring Wheat, 2nd Mare and Foal for draught, 2nd Home-made Flannel, 3rd South Down Ram, do. do. do. 2 Ewes, 2nd do. do. Ram Lamb, Samuel Davison: 1st Mare and Foal for Saddle, 2nd Stallion for Saddle, 1st South Down Ram, 1st do. do. do. 2 Ewes, 1st do. do. do. 2 Ewes, James Farley: 3rd Stallion for draught, Thomas Graham: 3rd 8 bush Spring Wheat, 1st Timothy Grass Seed, John Clarke, Senr: 3rd Bull, 3rd 2 years old Heifer, 1st Mare and Foal for draught, 2nd do. do. saddle, James Swinart: 1st Blankets, 1st Cheese, Mrs. George Sparks: 1st Polka Jacket, Fine Shirt, recommended, Hoo. Thomas McKay: 1st Yoke of 3 years old Steers, John Robertson: 2nd Cheese, 2nd Bull Calves, 3rd Milch Cow, John Gourlay: 3rd Saddle Horse, 3rd 2 years Colt for draught, Estate of the Late John Thompson: 3rd Draught Horses, 1st 2 years old Heifer, 2nd Leicester 2 Ewes, George Patterson: 1st Knitted Quilt, 1st Patch Work, Nicholas Sparks: 3rd Cheese, William Hamilton: 3rd Mare and Foal for draught, Judges of Stock—Messrs. A. Yielding, Joshua Smith and John Rochester Junr, Judges of Grain Butter Cloth &c.—Messrs. Porter Patterson and Austia, Ottawa, 4th Oct. 1855.

A Toast by a Typo.—At the Franklin Festival recently held in Lowell, the following sentiment was proposed and most heartily responded to by the company:—THE PRINTER.—The master of all trades.—He beats the farmer with his RULE, and the mason in setting up tall COLUMNS, he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending to his Case, and he beats the parson in the management of the DEVIL.

Better Times. The American harvest of 1855 is great one, after making all reasonable deduction for partial failures of wheat from the ravages of insects or from foul weather in July, and for the loss or damage of hay from the latter source.—Indian corn is very late, and liable to be seriously injured by early frosts; but the yield will be great though the quality may be inferior. This country never before produced so much food for cattle as this year, and the annual product of butter and cheese must exceed all precedent. Hye and oats were never better, and there will be a great yield of buckwheat, even if early frosts should kill a part of it.—Potatoes suffer considerably in this vicinity from the fatal rot; but there was a great area planted, and their general appearance is satisfactory and luxuriant. The crop will be large, at the worst, while for other roots there never was so good a prospect as at this season. Fruit, too, in this region, and almost every where else is abundant.

We ought, therefore, to have better times—better, not merely for our farmers, who will often find their increased product balanced by reduced prices, but better for the entire community. Our merchants should be enabled to pay better than last year; our mechanics should have steady work as well as cheap labor; our laborers should find employment for the hard season opening to them on every side, in contrast with the enforced idleness and destitution last winter. And as a beneficial consequence of this abundance, they are the issues through which many noble patriots has run out. The merchant does not add more charge for his credits, than if he sold only for ready pay; there is no help for it. On the cash system he might turn his capital over several times in each year: now he does very well if he turns it once. The easy, slothful farmer means to squander it when he sells his grain or his cheese; but the account is a good deal larger than he supposed it could or would be; then his daughter is to be married, or his son is to be educated, and he must have an outfit; so he pays part, gives a note for the balance, and begins to run up a new score. The merchant considers him good in the long run, and continues to trust him; but next year's frost, or flood, or hail, or drought, or crop failure, and now the whole year's bill must be put into a new note, and interest added to the old one. Finally, the debtor becomes discouraged and takes to drinking; or he falls sick and is eaten up by doctor's bills, his farm and all his goods go to his creditors, so that he paddles off for some new location, and the merchant loses his customer and a part if not the whole of his debt. Such is the vicious system which keeps our farmers always in debt to the merchant of the country to the city, and America to Europe. Its complete abolition would be a great help to American manufactures and industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels a country into industrial development, which are now crippled because the wealthy and long-established foreign producer of wares on fabrics having the command of unlimited capital at low rates of interest, can give larger and longer credit than his comparatively young and poor American rival can possibly afford.—Hence a bad harvest impels

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

LEEDS & GRENVILLE.

The County Council met in the Court House on Monday at ten o'clock, the Warden in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Anderson, Bell, Crawford, Cumming, Dillon, Green, Hunter, Hill, Kirker, Kirkland, Landon, Loughey, Mooney, Peden, Peck, Peck, Ross, Robinson, Shanks, Tweedy and Waugh.

The Warden laid before the Council the various communications which had reached him since last meeting of Council.

Mr. Hunter brought up a Petition in reference to a road in Edwardsburgh, asking the assistance of the Council.

Mr. Peden moved that all the papers in the hands of the Clerk be referred to the respective committees to which they belonged—carried.

Mr. Peden introduced a By-Law which was read a first time, in reference to the opening of the new Registry Office for the County of Leeds, which was read a first time. The report of the Committee for the erection of a Registry Office in Prescott for the County of Grenville was read by the Warden. The Committee had changed the location of the intended building, and secured a more central locality from Mr. Patrick where a building is to be erected next year.

Mr. Waugh asked what steps had been taken in reference to the debt owing by Brockville.

The Warden said he had called on the Town Clerk of Brockville, and that gentleman had informed him that nothing had been done by the Town Council to meet the demand. He had then called on Mr. Sherwood to ascertain whether the County could provide by law to collect the amount, and Mr. Sherwood informed him that such could be done, but he, the Warden, did not wish to take any further steps without direction from the Council.

In respect to Prescott, last year's allowance had been paid, but the amount for the present year was not yet due.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY.

The Council met at 10 o'clock.

The Warden laid before the Council a Resolution passed by the Town Council of Prescott, and the action of the Committee of the County Council for the erection of a Registry Office in Prescott, in changing the site of the intended building.

Mr. Waugh brought up the last report of the Committee of Education. From the report, we learned that the Chief Superintendent of Education had made an error in the apportionment of the school money in respect to some of the Townships. The report, however, suggested that as the assessment had been fixed, no alteration should be made in the amount to be raised for the present year.

The Warden laid before the Council a statement made by the County Treasurer. The Treasurer reported that he had audited the list of lands in arrears for taxes to the Sheriff, but in consequence of the removal of the Government offices from Quebec to Toronto, the lands could not be advertised in the official Gazette till the completion of the arrangements for the publication of the Gazette in Toronto. He has also stated that in accordance with a resolution of the Council he has applied to the Hon. James Morris, for the rent of the slip of land belonging to the Court House Square, the rent being \$100 per annum, and that Mr. Morris had refused to pay the rent, and showed him a lease of the land from the Government for twenty years, which lease Mr. Morris laid with him in order to show to the Council. The Treasurer's statement also contained some information in relation to the efforts he had made to obtain from the Chief Superintendent of Education, the amount deducted from several of the Townships in consequence of balances of money in 1851 not being accounted for.

The Warden laid before the Council an abstract of income from the tolls on the Prescott and Kempsville County Road. He also mentioned the fact that the Chief Superintendent of Education had advertised for tenders for the completing and repairing the four County Roads. The contract would be submitted to the Council for sanction during the present session. He had pursued this course, as he did not wish to complete so important a contract without the advice of the Council. The Contractor, however, had commenced the work, and about \$1400 had already been expended although only between \$200 and \$300 had been received from the tolls since the commencement of the work.

Mr. Landon was desirous to know who the contractor was.

The Warden said that Mr. Peden was the contractor.

Mr. Landon, in that case, wished to be informed whether Mr. Peden was entitled to a seat in the Council.

The Warden remarked, that as the contract had not been signed, Mr. Peden was still entitled to his seat, at least such was his impression.

Mr. Hill observed that although the contract had not been signed, yet Mr. Peden had commenced the work, and let sub-contracts. The Warden and the other commissioners were given full powers to sign the contract and the Council had no power over the work now.

Mr. Landon thought it a subject for serious consideration—Mr. Peden being in the Council under the circumstances might render all the acts of the Council illegal.

Mr. Kirker said that by the act it was necessary to enter objections not later than six weeks after the member's election—the law did not therefore keep Mr. Peden from taking his seat in the Council.

Mr. Peden only wanted the Council to acknowledge that his contract was in existence. The Commissioners had refused to sign the contract till it was laid before the Council. When the contract was signed he would be glad to retire from the Council.

The subject then dropped.

A By-Law was introduced for the purpose of establishing the new building on the West side of the Court House as the Registry Office for Leeds. It was read three times and passed.

Mr. Waugh moved that the first report of the Committee on Education be referred to a Committee of the whole Council for their consideration.

The report recommended that the

Trustees of Section No. 9, in August

be allowed to dispose of the old site of their School House, and apply the funds towards the erection of another building. The recommendation was agreed to and on being reported to the Council the report was read.

Mr. Kirker moved that the Council assume the road leading from Gannaque to the Pittsburgh town line, and that the revenue derived therefrom be set apart for the macadamizing of the said road, and that the clerk be instructed to draft a By-Law to that effect.

Mr. Robinson seconded the motion.

Mr. Kirker thought if the Council would agree to the motion, parties could be got willing to make the road if allowed the tolls for thirteen or fourteen years. If the Council did not assume the road, a private company might be formed who would build the road and secure the tolls for all the time to come.

Mr. Landon thought there was little fear of a private company securing the tolls for all time to come, as the law gave the Council power to resume the road at the end of twenty-one years. He would oppose the Council assuming any more roads, as County works as they would oppose, that description on hand already.

Mr. Crawford wished Mr. Landon to point out the law which gave the Council power to resume the road at the end of 21 years, if built by a private company.

Mr. Landon thought there was a law to that effect if it had not been repealed.

Mr. Peden said there might be a law of that kind in Farmerville but nowhere else.

Mr. Kerahan remarked that if building the road was to be a profitable affair, he would advise the Township to build the road.

Mr. Kirker answered that if the Township Council had the power, they would do so.

Mr. Landon, who had been looking up the law on the subject, as he found that the act gave the Council the power of macadamizing the road at the end of 21 years. (Laughter.)

The motion was then put, and the following vote was taken:

Yeas—Messrs. Kirker, Peden, Robinson and Tweedy.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bell, Crawford, Cumming, Dillon, Green, Hill, Hunter, Kerahan, Kirkland, Landon, Leech, Longley, Mooney, Peck, Peck, Ross, Robinson, Shanks, Tweedy and Waugh.

Mr. Landon moved that a Grammar School be established in Farmerville as soon as the Grammar School funds would permit—Carried.

Mr. Waugh moved, seconded by Mr. Dillon, that the Warden be instructed to take the necessary legal steps to collect the balance of taxes due by the Corporation of Brockville—Carried.

Mr. Hill brought up a report from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, which was read and referred to a Committee of the whole of the Council for their consideration.

The report stated that the Committee had under consideration a petition in relation to the extension of the Victoria Macadamized Road to the waters of the Rideau, but they could not at present recommend the prayer of the petition to the Council. They also laid before them a petition in relation to opening the Town Line between Edwardsburgh and Matilda, which they recommended to the consideration of the Council. The Committee also laid before them a petition in relation to the necessary legal steps were taken by the townships interested. The Council then resumed, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Kirker moved, seconded by Mr. Robinson, that the Clerk be instructed to draft a By-Law to repeal the section of another By-Law establishing a toll on the Gannaque Bridge.

Mr. Kirker said when it was agreed to establish the toll, the Council had determined to erect a stone bridge, but only a wooden bridge had been erected, and he thought the toll ought not to be established.

Several members opposed the motion on the ground that it made no difference whether the bridge was stone or wood, so that it was secure, and on the motion being put it was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Peden brought up the first report of the Finance Committee, which was read and referred to a Committee of the whole of the Council, and adopted.

Several of the Townships having laid a portion of the school money kept back by the Chief Superintendent in consequence of previous balances not being accounted for, Mr. Landon moved a resolution on the subject, wishing the Council to take steps in order to satisfy the Chief Superintendent that although the balances had not been accounted for, yet the Council was convinced from the known character of the sub-treasurers, that all the money had been properly paid out, and that if the Chief Superintendent would forward the money kept back, the Council would become responsible for the same.

The amount kept back from the Rear of Yonge and Escott was \$75 16 11d. Mr. Landon explained that the balance kept back from this township belonged to the Township of Yonge, but no such Township now existed, as it had been altered, and was now the Rear of Yonge and Escott. The late Mr. Purvis acted as clerk and sub-treasurer, and since his death search had been made for his school accounts, but they could not be found. All who knew Mr. Purvis, however, were satisfied of his upright and accurate character, and that he had paid the balance in the Council under the circumstances might render all the acts of the Council illegal.

Mr. Kirker said that by the act it was necessary to enter objections not later than six weeks after the member's election—the law did not therefore keep Mr. Peden from taking his seat in the Council.

Mr. Peden only wanted the Council to acknowledge that his contract was in existence. The Commissioners had refused to sign the contract till it was laid before the Council. When the contract was signed he would be glad to retire from the Council.

The subject then dropped.

A By-Law was introduced for the purpose of establishing the new building on the West side of the Court House as the Registry Office for Leeds. It was read three times and passed.

Mr. Waugh moved that the first report of the Committee on Education be referred to a Committee of the whole Council for their consideration.

The report recommended that the

When the vote was taken, Mr Bell

was not at the table and did not vote. He was called upon to record his name either with the yeas or nays, when he came down as a seconder to Mr Peden's motion without his knowledge, and he would have to vote against it. (Laughter.)

Mr Peden brought up the second report of the finance committee, which on motion was referred to a committee of the whole Council.

The report recommended that five shillings per day be deducted from Mr Kelly's account for surveying, the by-law only allowing fifteen shillings per day, while Mr Kelly had charged 20s. in consequence of the increased rate of provisions. The report also recommended a claim made by Mr Ambrose Clothier to the consideration of the Council. The claim was made for losses sustained by Mr Clothier as contractor on the Prescott and Kempsville Toll road.

Mr Kerahan proposed to allow Mr Clothier \$2500 in full of all demands. Mr Kerahan knew that Mr Clothier had lost money on the contract, and that his circumstances at the time compelled him to accept the \$2500, but he was not by any means satisfied with the amount paid him. He believed that had Mr Clothier stood out for \$750 he would have received that sum.

Mr Hunter, as one of the commissioners, who settled with Mr Clothier had agreed to give \$500. He thought that the work done was worth more, although he was aware that Mr Clothier had lost money. He would move in amendment that the sum of \$1000 be allowed in full of all damages, to pay for Mr Clothier's own labor.

Mr Peden remarked that when the contract was made, it was before the Council at their last meeting, the commissioners put the amount down at \$1000, although Mr Clothier only set down at \$800, showing that he was really more honest than the commissioners.

The Warden stated that he really believed Mr Clothier had not had heavy bills due at the time, he would not have taken the \$2500.

Mr Hickock thought it was time to stop the system of paying for losses, after settlement. Mr Clothier had given a receipt in full, and there the matter ought to end.

The vote was then taken when four voted for Mr Hunter's amendment and none for the original motion. The vote was then taken when eight voted for \$1000, and thirteen against it. A protest was submitted to the Council against paying toll, at toll gate No. 1, on the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, praying compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of the road being out of repair. He set down the sum lost at \$75.

Mr Hunter moved that the sum of \$50 be allowed Mr Stett.

On motion six voted for Mr Hunter's proposal and twelve against it.

The next item in the report of the finance committee was respecting a sum of \$1500 asked by the Trustees of the Brockville Grammar school-house. This committee recommended that the sum of \$225 to Mr Keeler, chairman of the commissioners of the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, as payment for the labour he bestowed in overseeing the work.

The Council then resumed, and the report of the committee of the whole was adopted when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

(To be Continued.)

THE COUNTRIES' COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF OCTOBER SESSION.

Perth, Oct 2, 1855.

The Council met at 9 o'clock per adjournment last evening; the Roll was called; a quorum present, and the Warden in the Chair.

The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and signed.

Mr. Shaw moved seconded by Mr. Playfair, and

Resolved—That the Council do now proceed to ballot for the several Standing Committees of the Session.

The usual Standing Committee of the Session were then balloted for and were—

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Shaw, Fraser, Frizell, McDougall and Smith.

Finance—Messrs. Shaw, Motherwell, Playfair, Hannah and Adams.

Education—Messrs. Shaw, Hannah, Conboy, Tosaack and Robertson (Drummond).

On Motion of Mr. Motherwell seconded by Mr. Stanley the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Contingencies—Messrs. Smith, Conboy, Gihilly, Robertson (Drummond) and Motherwell.

On Motion of Mr. Playfair seconded by Mr. Shaw, a Railroad Committee was balloted for and resulted as follows—

Railroad Committee—Messrs. Shaw, Fraser, Playfair, McDougall and Tosaack.

Mr. Conboy moved seconded by Mr. Shaw, and

Resolved—That the Petition of John Sumner, Alexander Clark and others for a grant of money to build a bridge over the County for the payment of a long as the jurors of Lower were paid by Government. He the Legislature was the place to apply in order to get jurors paid, not by Council.

Mr. Landon agreed with Mr. Tett, not think that parties attending jurors had much to complain of as were not called so often as in the old law. He supposed that in seven or eight years a sufficient number of the qualified jurors was so high as to make it that the persons summoned to be able to bear their own expenses for a few days in so many years as the present law is.

In the township he represented the qualification was \$181, and he thought there was a single man own a horse.

Mr. Hill opposed a similar act at last meeting of Council, but was understood that almost all would pay the jurors, he thought the Counties of Leeds and Grenville pay the jurors also.

Mr. Kerahan, Anderson, Mooney, Crawford, Dillon, Hunter, and Peck.

Mr. Hill moved that the Clerk be instructed to draft a By-Law to repeal the section of another By-Law establishing a toll on the Gannaque Bridge.

Mr. Kirker said when it was agreed to establish the toll, the Council had determined to erect a stone bridge, but only a wooden bridge had been erected, and he thought the toll ought not to be established.

Several members opposed the motion on the ground that it made no difference whether the bridge was stone or wood, so that it was secure, and on the motion being put it was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Peden brought up the first report of the Finance Committee, which was read and referred to a Committee of the whole of the Council, and adopted.

Several of the Townships having laid a portion of the school money kept back by the Chief Superintendent in consequence of previous balances not being accounted for, Mr. Landon moved a resolution on the subject, wishing the Council to take steps in order to satisfy the Chief Superintendent that although the balances had not been accounted for, yet the Council was convinced from the known character of the sub-treasurers, that all the money had been properly paid out, and that if the Chief Superintendent would forward the money kept back, the Council would become responsible for the same.

The amount kept back from the Rear of Yonge and Escott was \$75 16 11d. Mr. Landon explained that the balance kept back from this township belonged to the Township of Yonge, but no such Township now existed, as it had been altered, and was now the Rear of Yonge and Escott. The late Mr. Purvis acted as clerk and sub-treasurer, and since his death search had been made for his school accounts, but they could not be found. All who knew Mr. Purvis, however, were satisfied of his upright and accurate character, and that he had paid the balance in the Council under the circumstances might render all the acts of the Council illegal.

Mr. Kirker said that by the act it was necessary to enter objections not later than six weeks after the member's election—the law did not therefore keep Mr. Peden from taking his seat in the Council.

Mr. Peden only wanted the Council to acknowledge that his contract was in existence. The Commissioners had refused to sign the contract till it was laid before the Council. When the contract was signed he would be glad to retire from the Council.

The subject then dropped.

A By-Law was introduced for the purpose of establishing the new building on the West side of the Court House as the Registry Office for Leeds. It was read three times and passed.

Mr. Waugh moved that the first report of the Committee on Education be referred to a Committee of the whole Council for their consideration.

The report recommended that the

When the vote was taken, Mr Bell

was not at the table and did not vote. He was called upon to record his name either with the yeas or nays, when he came down as a seconder to Mr Peden's motion without his knowledge, and he would have to vote against it. (Laughter.)

Mr Peden brought up the second report of the finance committee, which on motion was referred to a committee of the whole Council.

The report recommended that five shillings per day be deducted from Mr Kelly's account for surveying, the by-law only allowing fifteen shillings per day, while Mr Kelly had charged 20s. in consequence of the increased rate of provisions. The report also recommended a claim made by Mr Ambrose Clothier to the consideration of the Council. The claim was made for losses sustained by Mr Clothier as contractor on the Prescott and Kempsville Toll road.

Mr Kerahan proposed to allow Mr Clothier \$2500 in full of all demands. Mr Kerahan knew that Mr Clothier had lost money on the contract, and that his circumstances at the time compelled him to accept the \$2500, but he was not by any means satisfied with the amount paid him. He believed that had Mr Clothier stood out for \$750 he would have received that sum.

Mr Hunter, as one of the commissioners, who settled with Mr Clothier had agreed to give \$500. He thought that the work done was worth more, although he was aware that Mr Clothier had lost money. He would move in amendment that the sum of \$1000 be allowed in full of all damages, to pay for Mr Clothier's own labor.

Mr Peden remarked that when the contract was made, it was before the Council at their last meeting, the commissioners put the amount down at \$1000, although Mr Clothier only set down at \$800, showing that he was really more honest than the commissioners.

The Warden stated that he really believed Mr Clothier had not had heavy bills due at the time, he would not have taken the \$2500.

Mr Hickock thought it was time to stop the system of paying for losses, after settlement. Mr Clothier had given a receipt in full, and there the matter ought to end.

The vote was then taken when four voted for Mr Hunter's amendment and none for the original motion. The vote was then taken when eight voted for \$1000, and thirteen against it. A protest was submitted to the Council against paying toll, at toll gate No. 1, on the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, praying compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of the road being out of repair. He set down the sum lost at \$75.

Mr Hunter moved that the sum of \$50 be allowed Mr Stett.

On motion six voted for Mr Hunter's proposal and twelve against it.

The next item in the report of the finance committee was respecting a sum of \$1500 asked by the Trustees of the Brockville Grammar school-house. This committee recommended that the sum of \$225 to Mr Keeler, chairman of the commissioners of the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, as payment for the labour he bestowed in overseeing the work.

The Council then resumed, and the report of the committee of the whole was adopted when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

(To be Continued.)

When the vote was taken, Mr Bell

was not at the table and did not vote. He was called upon to record his name either with the yeas or nays, when he came down as a seconder to Mr Peden's motion without his knowledge, and he would have to vote against it. (Laughter.)

Mr Peden brought up the second report of the finance committee, which on motion was referred to a committee of the whole Council.

The report recommended that five shillings per day be deducted from Mr Kelly's account for surveying, the by-law only allowing fifteen shillings per day, while Mr Kelly had charged 20s. in consequence of the increased rate of provisions. The report also recommended a claim made by Mr Ambrose Clothier to the consideration of the Council. The claim was made for losses sustained by Mr Clothier as contractor on the Prescott and Kempsville Toll road.

Mr Kerahan proposed to allow Mr Clothier \$2500 in full of all demands. Mr Kerahan knew that Mr Clothier had lost money on the contract, and that his circumstances at the time compelled him to accept the \$2500, but he was not by any means satisfied with the amount paid him. He believed that had Mr Clothier stood out for \$750 he would have received that sum.

Mr Hunter, as one of the commissioners, who settled with Mr Clothier had agreed to give \$500. He thought that the work done was worth more, although he was aware that Mr Clothier had lost money. He would move in amendment that the sum of \$1000 be allowed in full of all damages, to pay for Mr Clothier's own labor.

Mr Peden remarked that when the contract was made, it was before the Council at their last meeting, the commissioners put the amount down at \$1000, although Mr Clothier only set down at \$800, showing that he was really more honest than the commissioners.

The Warden stated that he really believed Mr Clothier had not had heavy bills due at the time, he would not have taken the \$2500.

Mr Hickock thought it was time to stop the system of paying for losses, after settlement. Mr Clothier had given a receipt in full, and there the matter ought to end.

The vote was then taken when four voted for Mr Hunter's amendment and none for the original motion. The vote was then taken when eight voted for \$1000, and thirteen against it. A protest was submitted to the Council against paying toll, at toll gate No. 1, on the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, praying compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of the road being out of repair. He set down the sum lost at \$75.

Mr Hunter moved that the sum of \$50 be allowed Mr Stett.

On motion six voted for Mr Hunter's proposal and twelve against it.

The next item in the report of the finance committee was respecting a sum of \$1500 asked by the Trustees of the Brockville Grammar school-house. This committee recommended that the sum of \$225 to Mr Keeler, chairman of the commissioners of the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, as payment for the labour he bestowed in overseeing the work.

The Council then resumed, and the report of the committee of the whole was adopted when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

(To be Continued.)

When the vote was taken, Mr Bell

was not at the table and did not vote. He was called upon to record his name either with the yeas or nays, when he came down as a seconder to Mr Peden's motion without his knowledge, and he would have to vote against it. (Laughter.)

Mr Peden brought up the second report of the finance committee, which on motion was referred to a committee of the whole Council.

The report recommended that five shillings per day be deducted from Mr Kelly's account for surveying, the by-law only allowing fifteen shillings per day, while Mr Kelly had charged 20s. in consequence of the increased rate of provisions. The report also recommended a claim made by Mr Ambrose Clothier to the consideration of the Council. The claim was made for losses sustained by Mr Clothier as contractor on the Prescott and Kempsville Toll road.

Mr Kerahan proposed to allow Mr Clothier \$2500 in full of all demands. Mr Kerahan knew that Mr Clothier had lost money on the contract, and that his circumstances at the time compelled him to accept the \$2500, but he was not by any means satisfied with the amount paid him. He believed that had Mr Clothier stood out for \$750 he would have received that sum.

Mr Hunter, as one of the commissioners, who settled with Mr Clothier had agreed to give \$500. He thought that the work done was worth more, although he was aware that Mr Clothier had lost money. He would move in amendment that the sum of \$1000 be allowed in full of all damages, to pay for Mr Clothier's own labor.

Mr Peden remarked that when the contract was made, it was before the Council at their last meeting, the commissioners put the amount down at \$1000, although Mr Clothier only set down at \$800, showing that he was really more honest than the commissioners.

The Warden stated that he really believed Mr Clothier had not had heavy bills due at the time, he would not have taken the \$2500.

Mr Hickock thought it was time to stop the system of paying for losses, after settlement. Mr Clothier had given a receipt in full, and there the matter ought to end.

The vote was then taken when four voted for Mr Hunter's amendment and none for the original motion. The vote was then taken when eight voted for \$1000, and thirteen against it. A protest was submitted to the Council against paying toll, at toll gate No. 1, on the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, praying compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of the road being out of repair. He set down the sum lost at \$75.

Mr Hunter moved that the sum of \$50 be allowed Mr Stett.

On motion six voted for Mr Hunter's proposal and twelve against it.

The next item in the report of the finance committee was respecting a sum of \$1500 asked by the Trustees of the Brockville Grammar school-house. This committee recommended that the sum of \$225 to Mr Keeler, chairman of the commissioners of the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, as payment for the labour he bestowed in overseeing the work.

The Council then resumed, and the report of the committee of the whole was adopted when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

(To be Continued.)

When the vote was taken, Mr Bell

was not at the table and did not vote. He was called upon to record his name either with the yeas or nays, when he came down as a seconder to Mr Peden's motion without his knowledge, and he would have to vote against it. (Laughter.)

Mr Peden brought up the second report of the finance committee, which on motion was referred to a committee of the whole Council.

The report recommended that five shillings per day be deducted from Mr Kelly's account for surveying, the by-law only allowing fifteen shillings per day, while Mr Kelly had charged 20s. in consequence of the increased rate of provisions. The report also recommended a claim made by Mr Ambrose Clothier to the consideration of the Council. The claim was made for losses sustained by Mr Clothier as contractor on the Prescott and Kempsville Toll road.

Mr Kerahan proposed to allow Mr Clothier \$2500 in full of all demands. Mr Kerahan knew that Mr Clothier had lost money on the contract, and that his circumstances at the time compelled him to accept the \$2500, but he was not by any means satisfied with the amount paid him. He believed that had Mr Clothier stood out for \$750 he would have received that sum.

Mr Hunter, as one of the commissioners, who settled with Mr Clothier had agreed to give \$500. He thought that the work done was worth more, although he was aware that Mr Clothier had lost money. He would move in amendment that the sum of \$1000 be allowed in full of all damages, to pay for Mr Clothier's own labor.

Mr Peden remarked that when the contract was made, it was before the Council at their last meeting, the commissioners put the amount down at \$1000, although Mr Clothier only set down at \$800, showing that he was really more honest than the commissioners.

The Warden stated that he really believed Mr Clothier had not had heavy bills due at the time, he would not have taken the \$2500.

Mr Hickock thought it was time to stop the system of paying for losses, after settlement. Mr Clothier had given a receipt in full, and there the matter ought to end.

The vote was then taken when four voted for Mr Hunter's amendment and none for the original motion. The vote was then taken when eight voted for \$1000, and thirteen against it. A protest was submitted to the Council against paying toll, at toll gate No. 1, on the Prescott and Kempsville toll road, praying compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of the road being out of repair. He set down the sum lost at \$75.

