

Minutes of Ramsay Council.

Ramsay, 23rd Aug. 1862.

The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice. Council all present, the Reeve in the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

Communications received and read, from Ramsay, 1st inst.; from Provincial Secretary; and account from Editor of the *Albion*.

Mr. Houston presented the petition of John Crampton and others, praying for assistance to repair a bridge.

Mr. Tushach presented the petition of James Bingham and others, praying for assistance to fill up a gully on the 10th concession line.

Petitions from the Trustees of the several School sections in the Township, praying to assess their respective sections in the same applied for, for payment of Teachers salaries, and other purposes.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Houston, That the By-Law be provided for salaries of Teachers and other purposes in certain School Sections in the Township of Ramsay for the year 1862, be now brought up and read a first time. Carried.

The By-Law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Tushach, That the By-Law be provided for the assessment for County and Township purposes for the year 1862, be now brought up and read a first time. Carried.

The By-Law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Tushach, seconded by Mr. Anderson, That the By-Law to amend By-Law No. 120 of the Municipality of Ramsay with regard to the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of said By-Law be now brought up and read a first time. Carried.

The By-Law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Tushach, That this Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider and report on water matters may come before it. Carried.

The Council in Committee, Mr. Tushach in the chair—to whom was referred the several documents, this day read in Council.

The account of Editor of *Albion* Express of \$4.24, your Committee recommend that the same be paid.

On the petition of John Crampton, we recommended that the Reeve and Mr. Houston, be a Commission, with power to repair the Bridge.

On the petition of James Bingham and others that Messrs. Tushach and Anderson be a commission to examine and report. And also that Messrs. Tushach and Houston, examine Church and Ann Streets, Albion.

That the Communication from the Provincial Secretary lay over in the meantime, and that the blanks in the By-Law to provide for assessment for County and Township purposes be filled up as follows: The first for Township and County purposes with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent in the dollar. The second for County assessment with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent to the dollar, and the third, for County Buildings with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent in the dollar.

The Council resumed, the Reeve in the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Menzies, that the Report of the Committee as now nominated be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Anderson, That the several petitions of school trustees of this Township, praying for special assessments to be levied on and collected of the rateable property in the School Sections to which they appertain, for the several amounts for which they pray for School purposes be granted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Houston, That the By-Law to amend By-Law No. 120 of the Municipality of Ramsay with regard to the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of said By-Law, be now read a second time, short and passed. Carried.

The By-Law was read a second time short and passed.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Tushach, that the By-Law to amend By-Law No. 120 of the Municipality of Ramsay with regard to the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of said By-Law, be now read a second time short and passed. Carried.

The By-Law was read a second time short and passed.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Anderson, That the By-Law to provide for salaries of Teachers, and other purposes in certain School sections in the Township of Ramsay, for the year 1862, be now read a second time short and passed. Carried.

The By-Law was read a second time short and passed.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Tushach, That Mr. Houston do assist Mr. Galbraith (formerly appointed) to estimate the amount of labor performed under a contract entered into in commutation of Statute Labor by Joseph Thompson, and report the same to this Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Anderson, That a sum not to exceed Forty dollars be granted to Alexander McLean pathmaster, to furnish material for covering the Bridge crossing the Mississippi River, near George Wilson's. Carried.

Adjourned till called by the Reeve.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

The estimated value of British and vessels' ships and cargoes captured by the U. S. blockading squadron for a twelve month, is nearly \$12,000,000.

On Saturday evening last the extensive refinery works of the Hamilton oil company was destroyed by fire. Four or five thousand gallons of oil were consumed.

Punch says, the belligerent parties in the United States should now be described as follows. South seceders, North seceders. There is too much ground for the latter designation just now.

Gen. Halleck not only deems it necessary to issue a rigid decree of exclusion against newspaper correspondents as a body, but he has no understanding, given directions that no more letters are to be transmitted from the members of the Army of the Potomac to their families the order applying to all ranks from the general and colonel down to the private.

Considerable excitement has taken place in Wiltshire and Hampshire, England, by the breaking out of a malignant disease in a large flock of sheep, about 1,700 in number.

Trotter, of the Royal Veterinary College, having examined the sheep, declared the disease to be small-pox, and as a number of deaths had occurred, he suggested that the whole flock be inoculated, which was done.

TRIPLE POPULATION.—A neatly printed and well written pamphlet, published by the author, and the name of his Excellency, the Governor, and entitled "A Few Thoughts on Voluntaryism," by Benjamin F. Houlton, late Captain of the Maine 4th Regiment, and Major of the Staff of the Army of Italy, has just been issued at Quebec. Much of this little book is interesting and even amusing, and will repay perusal, especially by the members of the Voluntary Association.

Death of Alexander M. Ross, Esq., Engineer, Victoria Bridge.

There will be a melancholy satisfaction for the friends of Mr. Alexander M. Ross to learn that his sufferings have at length terminated in death. From the commencement of his illness it was foreseen that his recovery would be very difficult, and that his loss as far as we can learn Mr. Ross was born in Ross-shire or Orono in 1815, so that at the time of his death he was in 57th year. Very early in life he was engaged with the well known Mr. Mackenzie and shortly after was intimately connected with the elder Stephenson. He was the resident Engineer at the Conway Menai Strait Bridges with the late Robert Stephenson, and during his whole career professionally and privately, had very close relations with him for we in no way identify Mr. Stephenson with the proceedings of his executors. The proposal to construct the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada led to the selection of Mr. Ross by English capitalists, to visit the Province and report upon its condition and prospects, considered in their relation to railway enterprise. The task was not difficult in one sense; for the impetus given by the Saint Lawrence Canals was then felt in every corner of the western country, and Canada, was in a perfect tumult of excitement, and a perfect fever of enterprise. The indications of prosperity were too palpable to be denied. What Mr. Ross had to guard against was the peculiarly visionary views which existed in strong contradiction, wherever he went. His mission of course was known, and every one he met, had very definite ideas where the railway should pass, and as a rule the great and better location was not far from the dwelling of the speaker. Mr. Ross was not without a certain amount of varied and extended advice which he everywhere received with one unfeeling characteristic—silence. He heard with Socratic patience the long and generally animated statement of all the benefits which would result were some particular policy adopted; and his only reply was still to listen; until the exhausted speaker ceased to declaim from sheer fatigue. The result of his reports was the formation of the Grand Trunk Railway.

If the type of a man is to some extent, to be found in the opinion which his lieutenants entertain of him, we might say that Alexander M. Ross might indeed ask those who served under him to write his epitaph. Literally he was idolized by them. To those not knowing him intimately, perhaps apparently cold, indifferent and silent, to his more immediate subordinates and friends he was full of sympathy, kindness and geniality. He had all the chivalrous and self sacrifice of the Highlander, with the contempt for all that was mean, false and tricky. No fawning, no cringing, false heart, of all men he was the most courteous and kind to those who had relations with him, while none so unlikely to court rank and power. He never left behind him the sting of an unjust reproach; never did he ever embitter a struggling life by the insolence of office. In matters of order, strict and firm, his reproof was kind, feeling and delicate. Among the many clattered round him there was not one but who would have made every sacrifice in his behalf. Of great personal strength; of a courage which nothing could daunt or subdue; his manner was as gentle as that of a child; and he had a love for music and old songs, blended with the keenest and most critical fondness of art.—*Leader.*

Another Military Murder.

(From the *Quebec News*, August 27.)

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, after the 16th Regiment had assembled on the parade ground of the Jesuit Barracks, and were in the act of falling in, a private of No. 5 Company, named Patrick Ryan, stepped one pace to the front, deliberately leveled his rifle, and shot Color Sergeant Ryall, who was standing about five paces off. The ball entered his left side, just above the hip, and taking an upward direction, passed over near the collar-bone, tearing through his heart, and killing him almost instantly.

Sergeant Ryall, after he received his death wound, fell to the ground, and his blood gushed from his forehead, body, and also from his mouth, ears, and eyes. Ryan was immediately seized and marched to the guard-house cells. On his way there he said he was well aware of the crime he had committed. He expressed himself satisfied when told that no one else had been injured.

These are the simple facts of the case. Our reporter proceeded to the scene of the murder a short time afterwards, and saw the spot where Color Sergeant Ryall had fallen, clothed with his blood. His body had been conveyed to his own room, on the southwest angle of the building, where it lay covered on the floor. His widow and several of his children were gathered round the remains, weeping, and presented a sad spectacle. The coroner was to hold an inquest at half past five, but the evidence will not be commenced until to-day.

On inquiring among the soldiers about the ground, we learned that Ryan had entertained a grudge against the deceased, that although known as a quiet man in the regiment, he was still subject to temporary fits of insanity, and had only lately returned from hospital, after one of those fits. Some days ago Color Sergeant Ryall ordered him to get a new shako and a pair of boots. Ryan replied that he thought those he had were quite good enough. The deceased was peremptory in enforcing the order, when Ryan replied, "If I must, I must," and this trifling severity contemplated the murder he so fearfully carried into effect yesterday.

Another cause is known for the commission of the deed beyond those above stated.

Color Sergeant Ryall had been seventeen years in the service. He was regarded as a strict and severe disciplinarian, but a very good man in other respects. Ryan was eight years in the regiment, having enlisted in 1854, and was a shoemaker by trade. Both are natives of Ireland.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the Eastern Circuit are appointed to take place as follows, the Hon. Justice Haggerty presiding:

Ottawa.....Tuesday, 30th September.

L'Orignal.....Monday, 6th October.

Corwall.....Friday, 10th

Brookville.....Thursday, 16th

Perth....." 23rd "

BODIES FOUND.—The bodies of Mr. Cox and Mrs. Pickering, drowned a few days since near St. Helen's Island, were found on Sunday afternoon at the foot of St. Mary's Current. Later in the evening the body of Mrs. Cox was found near Boncher's Island, and that of Miss Waldron at Point aux Trembles. The body of Mr. Cox is said to have been found near Boncher's Island.

The Montreal Herald claims that the soldiers of that city form unquestionably the first body of men in the province. The force numbers upwards of three thousand. The officers have expended some \$4,000 in providing for their several corps. The Herald calls upon the government to prevent these soldiers from suffering from lack of food and clothing, and to make them comfortable.

Miscellaneous.

Detachments of Confederate cavalry were within five miles of Washington on Saturday night, and carried off five or six Union men.

The Mobile Register reports the arrival of a Confederate steamer of a British steamer loaded with 35,000 stand of arms, 800 tons of powder, and other articles much needed for the Confederate Government has agreed to pay \$200,000 sterling.

The mishap of Gen. Pope expelled the correspondents, fearful lest they should be directly communicated information to the enemy, and yet he, by his own carelessness, permitted his headquarters unguardedly to permit the enemy to inform himself in the fullest manner. The General has fallen full fifty per cent in the public estimation on account of this very incident.

Rafael's Repeating Rifle is now tested at the U. S. Arsenal at the Bridgeport, by order of the War Department. The order was very satisfactory, the gun firing forty times in eighteen seconds, with great accuracy—nearly doubling the high wind prevailing at the time—across the river a distance of 1800 yards.

The Railway train captured on the Winchester and Potomac Railway on Saturday last, was taken by a party of Robinson's, late Ashby's Confederate cavalry, which took also a number of prisoners along the line. Their appearance so far north and west indicates an advance by the Confederates on Harper's Ferry.

ENGLISHMEN AND FRENCHMEN.—In one of the latest days of Fox, the conversation turned on the comparative wisdom of the French and English character. "The Frenchmen," it is observed, "delights himself with the present; the Englishman makes himself anxious about the future: is not the Frenchman wiser?" "He may be the merrier," said Fox, "but did you ever hear of a savage who did not buy a mirror instead of a telescope?"

SUICIDE AT PORT HOPE.—On Friday morning, the inhabitants of Port Hope were startled by a report of the discovery of a man found suspended from a tree in the woods outside that town. In his pockets were found twenty dollars in bank bills, a sovereign and a silver watch. There was nothing found on the person of the deceased that could lead to the discovery of his name. Medical men give it as their opinion that he had been dead about ten days. The body, so far, has not been recognized by any one. A coroner's inquest was to have been held on Saturday, and probably some further facts may have been elicited.

Settlement.

Notwithstanding the expense and the brazen trumpeting of the free grant movement of the late Government, and the opening up of the Ottawa valley for settlement, little, comparatively little, has been done for the Ottawa. That Ministry to which the Ottawa people bowed down, as to an idol, with all the blowing and boasting of opening up the back country with canals, railroads, &c., has humbugged their Ottawa admirers to the utmost. A great number of years have elapsed since the cuckoo song of opening up the Ottawa country afforded a political hobby horse on which politicians rode into offices; but to what extent have those promises been redeemed? The draft of the immigration have gone past our door, and thousands of acres of land fit for settlement between this and Lake Huron, are still blooming in all their virgin solitude, waiting until the gradually advancing lumberman pierces the wilderness in search of marketable timber. To be sure a few townships have been surveyed, which amounts to a mere bagatelle to the amount of territory lying dormant; and over those surveyed portions not less than three Land Agents on the Ottawa side have been appointed. In reference to the surveyed territory, the public are as much in the dark as if there had been no survey; little or no information has been furnished to the people—the routes of travel have never been published by the late Government—no public maps have been given—no directions to emigrants have been issued, notwithstanding the multitude of employees in that department—and the Ottawa valley, as far as regards settlement, has been almost a sealed book. What this portion of the Province requires is, that all the territory between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron be surveyed and opened for settlement or sale, in some shape irrespective of class rights. The idea of keeping up this territory—closed to the advancing wave of immigration—has the effect of keeping us on the confines of civilization. Whole stretches of country, in the western part of this Province, are now teeming with population—farms in the highest state of cultivation, manufactures of every description, and towns, villages, and railroads dotting their surface—that are not as old as the township of Ramsay. Let us, by all means, open up the country to Lake Huron, and leave the barren north bank of Lake Superior for future speculation. Perhaps Mr. McDougall will throw into the Ottawa section of country, through his bureau, some of that western energy which has distinguished our fellow countryman of the west of late years.

Since our last issue, people have been on the tip-toe of expectation that the crowning events of the war would have culminated, but nothing has reached us save doubtful reports of desultory skirmishing between outposts and marauding bands of guerrillas. The last reports state that a rapid concentration of the forces on both sides was taking place, and the features of the various movements went to show that the most determined struggle of the war was about to take place on the banks of the Rappahannock. General Halleck has Commanded-in-Chief of the armies in the field, so that Mr. Clellan's star is not now in the ascendant. The policy, at this moment, of the Federal forces, is decidedly on the defensive, probably until the new drafts are prepared to take the field, and they will probably avoid coming to battle unless the Confederates attempt to force them from their position, on their road to Washington. The Federalists have been disappointed in every respect since the

is a clearance of policy with a vengeance. What are the nations of Europe to judge of this conclusion?—what improvement in the history of the times does this obscure sentence shadow out?—what amelioration of the condition of the African race does this cloudy announcement portend? Alas! the poetry of "freedom to the slave" has been "whittled" down to the stern reality of expediency, subservient at one full sweep to the preservation of the Union, it is only now a trivial adjunct in the solution of the war or peace question. Who but the blindest of political observers can fail to note that Lincoln is on the horns of a dilemma. The abolition of slavery at the present moment will render the South and North irreconcilable enemies for all time, without advancing one iota the question at issue—abolition. Never in the history of slavery, on this continent, have the whites had more thorough and unquestionable control over the African race than at present. The very necessities of the war has re-vivified the connection between the slave and his owner, and sympathies between them, which had been dormant or weakened by the abolition press of the North, have been again warmed into life by isolation from secret Northern influence and the destruction of native property. Mr. Lincoln is exposed to the appeals, moans and agonies of the Phillips and Greys of the east and north, who would at any moment sacrifice the United States and the prosperity of the white population for centuries to come, if the consummation of abolition was the terminus—on this question they are monomaniacs. There is no predicting what peculiar complexion the policy of the President will next assume; he has announced his policy to be chameleon, which is unfortunate in a nation like the great Republic, where there is such a diversity of political creeds. Their constitution is broken up; they had better remodel again by convention and take a fresh start; they boasted one of the fathers of independence has been proved to be inadequate for the guiding of 30,000,000 of people.

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is a clearance of policy with a vengeance. What are the nations of Europe to judge of this conclusion?—what improvement in the history of the times does this obscure sentence shadow out?—what amelioration of the condition of the African race does this cloudy announcement portend? Alas! the poetry of "freedom to the slave" has been "whittled" down to the stern reality of expediency, subservient at one full sweep to the preservation of the Union, it is only now a trivial adjunct in the solution of the war or peace question. Who but the blindest of political observers can fail to note that Lincoln is on the horns of a dilemma. The abolition of slavery at the present moment will render the South and North irreconcilable enemies for all time, without advancing one iota the question at issue—abolition. Never in the history of slavery, on this continent, have the whites had more thorough and unquestionable control over the African race than at present. The very necessities of the war has re-vivified the connection between the slave and his owner, and sympathies between them, which had been dormant or weakened by the abolition press of the North, have been again warmed into life by isolation from secret Northern influence and the destruction of native property. Mr. Lincoln is exposed to the appeals, moans and agonies of the Phillips and Greys of the east and north, who would at any moment sacrifice the United States and the prosperity of the white population for centuries to come, if the consummation of abolition was the terminus—on this question they are monomaniacs. There is no predicting what peculiar complexion the policy of the President will next assume; he has announced his policy to be chameleon, which is unfortunate in a nation like the great Republic, where there is such a diversity of political creeds. Their constitution is broken up; they had better remodel again by convention and take a fresh start; they boasted one of the fathers of independence has been proved to be inadequate for the guiding of 30,000,000 of people.

Settlement.

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