

strongly to the principle of the bill now be-

the House and in agreement with this, the House was resolved to oppose the bill. If it were to be carried, the principle would be affirmed by the second reading and that was his first reason for concluding to oppose it. The second clause stated that the property and assets of the United Company should be liable for the debts of either of the uniting companies. The United Company was to be secure against distress or execution on account of such debts. This clause was novel to the law of this country, and, and they were prepared to seriously ask the House if they were prepared to give up the property of the property of the creditors of those companies in England. Were they prepared to give this property beyond the control of those to whom it really belonged, and leave them without any security at all? They were promised 11 per cent interest were they to be paid another clause establishing a mode by which creditors were to be deprived of their rights. The bill provided that the Act would have no effect until the sanction of the House was obtained. The creditors would have to wait four months of the creditors would have to wait

London assembled for the purpose of confirming it. Now the bonds of these Railways had gone from hand to hand, and it was difficult to ascertain whether any large proportion of them could be collected for the purpose of considering the Act, so a mere fraction of them probably would have force to give effect.

Mr. Morris—Three-fourths.

Mr. Morris—Not three-fourths of the whole but of those assembled. The 3rd clause, to which he also strongly objected, was that the Government must be raised upon the security of the united company, which sum was to be applied to equip the roads and be a first charge upon them. It was always dangerous to interfere with private rights; and if this sum were raised and given a preferential claim over all the other claims, this would, of course, extend not only over the claims of the Government, but also over the claims of the Province upon the Great Western as well as the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Mr. Galt—The 8th clause of the bill reserved that.

Mr. Morris said there was some ambiguity about that, and the clauses seemed to be in effect contradictory. It could be seen how the £500,000 could have precedence over the Province too. No doubt the claim of the Province would be practically but a second claim. For these reasons he would vote for the motion in amendment and

before they committed themselves to the second reading of the bill. In his opinion, if such a bill were passed it would not only trench upon private rights but it would be most injurious to the fair fame of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Portman said he was rather puzzled what to do on this occasion. He agreed with the honorable member for South Devon that the bill was a very bad one, and swept away the rights of the creditors and gave rise to the creation of a monopoly, but he disagreed with him in respect of the effect of giving the bill a second reading. He thought the opinion of the honorable member for St. Hyacinth was a safe one to follow in that particular, and he would, therefore, consent to the bill go to the committee.

Mr. Mackenzie said there was always some extraordinary legislation in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. The honorable member for Cornwall had said that all the

parties interested in the measure had been in the House of Commons, and the members of the Bank of Upper Canada had, to which that honorable member answered it was not. Well, he had seen the chief officer of that institution to-day and upon inquiring from him had been told he knew nothing about it. He entertained views precisely similar to those of the hon. member, and he would mark on the question, and he thought the course proposed by the hon member was the right one. He had the strongest objection to creating such a monopoly as this bill would create. The effects of railway monopolies had been felt in New Jersey and Illinois. He was not averse to the extension of political power. Indeed, even at present the Grand Trunk and Great western had too much of this power, and it was known that he had exerted it at the elections. Some of the members of this House probably owed their seat to the influence they had exerted in this way. He was not prepared to say why those honorable members were willing to vote for the bill. He would say, however, that he was fully disposed to consider any reasonable measure intended to get the Grand trunk out of its difficulties. He would not, however, countenance the one before the House.

Hon. Mr. Galt said he had not expected any discussion to arise at this stage of the bill and he would not occupy the time of the House at any length. He would say, however, with reference to the last remark made by the hon. member, that in his opinion, that, when that hon member expressed a desire to extirpate the Grand Trunk from its difficulties he gave practical effect to the desire in a most extraordinary manner, by refusing a second reading to this bill, and thus depriving it of the opportunity of having its merits considered by the House. He would not say that the House would not show the same kind of sympathy for the company, or who, professing a disposition to assist it, would refuse what had been conceded on every other occasion on which parties had come to the Legislature, asking for amendments.

to discharge the duties which they undertook when they obtained a charter. I hoped the House would, in this as in other cases, take the fair and proper course, and would not, as the bill came up for a second reading, on the 9th of February, before the tribunal, where, what the speaker could be considered, and where it could be investigated whether or not private rights were invaded. And when they considered that the bill had not only to go through the Railway Committee, but also to go through a Committee of the Whole House, and that the whole would have to be pronounced upon at the third reading. I hoped the House would not agree to that summary mode of dealing with the measure which had been proposed by the Government. With regard to what fell from the hon. member for South Lanark, (Mr. Morris) he thought his hon. friend was mistaken in the point he raised as to the principle of the bill. The hon. member said said that there was one positive principle in the bill, the Fusion, and that there were two other features in it which he regarded as principles. With regard to the first, which had received the sanction of the Legislature, and this bill was merely asking the Legislature, to reconsider the conditions of the Act of amalgamation set passed some years ago. And in order to ascertain whether

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. MCGEE AND EMIGRATION SETTLEMENT.

Sir.—In your issue of the 7th inst.

appears the speech of Mr. McGee, in the House of Assembly, on the subject of Colonization and Emigration; on which subject that gentleman has, in his usual manner, exhibited eloquence and research. The subject on which he has spoken with so much effect is one to which the attention of all residents on the Ottawa valley, at this time, should be particularly directed, as it embraces the elements of their future prosperity, and central Canadians, and by filling up the waste lands of the Crown in a few years give us the representation in the Councils of the Province, to which our extent of territory and the large and important interests at stake, entitle us.

On this subject, observers of passing political and Parliamentary events cannot fail to note, that Mr. McGee is a ruling spirit, and enters into the subject with a zeal which shows he has it at heart, and with a patriotism which is to be admired, and the strictures which he passed on the present Minister of Agriculture are in perfect keeping with his determination to have this all-important subject thoroughly ventilated. On this point the Press on the Ottawa have paid too little attention, and notwithstanding the numerous appointments of Crown Land Agents and Emigrant Agents on the Ottawa section of country, there has always appeared to me to be a total want of system as far as regards the directing of Emigrants to the proper scenes of labor.

The emigrants on their arrival in the city of Ottawa, find no Emigrant Agent to which to apply for information, and the public no doubt expected that the present Government would have appointed to this important post a person qualified by education and observant and reflective knowledge, and one who had made the subject a study, but who, like Mr. McGee, "when Mr. Clowry, the former agent in charge of the appointment of P. O. Inspector, a Mr. Wilks, a very decent man in his line of business—was that of a shoemaker—was appointed to the vacancy, on the ground it was generally supposed of political services rendered the member for Carlton in the political campaign. This appointment duties, to be properly fulfilled, requires a wide field, and for which, any person who is acquainted with him, must admit he is utterly unqualified; this opinion is not the offspring of "sour grapes," but one founded on personal observation. In the coming season the emigrants intending to settle on the Townships surveyed in the valley of the Ottawa, will find no Emigrant Agent to whom to apply for information, and the route and letters to the different Agents, but on their arrival in the Village of Renfrew there is no person to afford them information, unless by the kindness or courtesy of the inhabitants, and they are about as much at sea without a chart as on the wharf at New York or Quebec. To mend this system, it ought to be the duty of the Emigrant Agent, (and one ought to be appointed at the Village of Renfrew, or at some other central part of the Upper Ottawa), to place every batch of emigrants intending to settle in the section of wild lands open for settlement. In the name of common sense, what is the use of an Emigrant Agent at all, if it is not to afford the journey-sickened wanderer assistance in finding him a resting place. The only duties, according to the system practised at present, is for the Ottawa Emigrant Agent to make a tour up the banks of the Ottawa River in the latter part of winter, and post up mammoth posting bills, in all the glory of gigantic type, calling on farmers and mechanics, to inform him at his office in the city of Ottawa, of the various wants of laborers, &c., and this is the only glimpse of the Emigrant Agent which is seen in what ought to be the proper scene of his labors. Among the various Emigrant Agents in this Province there is one exception, that of Mr. Sinn of Quebec, agent for the German emigrants, and whose solicitude and attention to the welfare of his countrymen, forms a striking and pleasing contrast to other agents. I am in common with others demand that the employees of Government should earn, and show a reason for receiving the large emoluments yearly paid for emigration purposes, and it is to be hoped that Mr. McGee in committee will cause searching attention to be made on this point, to trust to the prepared answers furnished by Crown Land Agents, on the Ottawa River is sheer humbug—most of this description of bled seldom crossing the threshold of their places of business to trouble themselves about colonization or settlement, and whose assumed duties appear to consist in the Township Agents, and plans, to which they direct the attention of the intending settler, whose ignorance of bush life in the absence of an accompanying or resident Emigrant Agent on the spot, places the wandering stranger as much abroad as ever.

Mr. McGee has said truly that a reform is absolutely necessary in the emigrant service and the system of settlement; there ought to be a clearing of this Augean stable, and he is correct in assuming that there are defects in the machinery by which the lands are disposed of. In another part of his speech Mr. McGee states that it would be interesting to know what proportion of the "free grants" so extensively advertised abroad, were taken up by emigrants, and what portion by Canadians. On the Opeongo Road a large portion has been taken up by Canadians. In conclusion for this time, Mr. Editor, I trust that the result of the Emigration Committee's labours will tend greatly towards the reforming of this important department.

Yours, RANDOM.

Renfrew, May 8th, 1862.

For the C. P. Herald.

MR. D'ARCY MCGEE AT THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S FETE, MAY 10th.

Sir.—In one of the Quebec papers I notice that, according to invitation extended to Mr. McGee, that gentleman filed an appearance at the annual festival of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and on the occasion electrified the assembly with one of those bursts of eloquence that has the ring of the true metal. But on reading those poetical orations of Mr. McGee, the reader is often in doubt whether Mr. McGee's convictions and desires and aspirations are not led captive by the richness of his imagination, and whether that gentleman's antecedents would lead us to hope that his future career will keep tally with his present eloquent professions and patriotic enunciations. Mr. Editor, leaving the instrument out of consideration, the sentences copied from the oration delivered by this modern Curran of Canada, are worthy to be framed and hung up in every School Room of British America. He said:—

"No prejudices lie nearer the surface than those which plead the sanction of religion—any idiot will rouse them, to the vile man's consideration, and the peaceful man's deep regret. If in times past they have been too often and too easily aroused we must all deeply deplore it; but for the future—in these new and eventful days, when it is so essential that there shall be complete har-

mony within our ranks—let us all agree to brand the propagandist of bigotry as the most dangerous of our enemies, because his work is to divide us among ourselves, and render us incapable of defence. (Cheers.)

"* * * Seriously, Mr. President, what I chiefly wanted to say in coming here is this, that if we would make Canada safe and secure, rich and renowned, we must all labor—locally, sectionally, religiously, nationally. There is room enough in this country for one great free people, but there is not room enough, under the same flag and the same laws, for two or three, angry, suspicious, obstructive 'nationalities.' (Cheers.) Dear, most justly dear to every land beneath the sun are the children born in her bosom, and nursed upon her breast; but when the man of another country, wherever born, speaking whatever speech, holding whatever creed, seeks out a country to serve and honor and cleave to, in weal or in woe—when he leaves up the anchor of his heart from its old moorings, and lays at the feet of the mistress of his choice, his new country, all the hopes of his ripe manhood, he establishes by such devotion a claim to consideration, not second even to that of the children of the soil. (Cheers.) He is their brother delivered by new birth from the dark-wounded Atlantic ship that utters him into existence in the new world—he stands by his own election among the children of the household, and narrow and most unwise is that species of public spirit, which in the perverted name of patriotism, would refuse him all he asks—'a fair field and no favor.'"

The following is the peroration of the gentleman's address:—

"All we have to do is, each for himself, to keep down passions which can only weaken, impoverish, and keep back the country; each for himself do all he can to increase its wealth, its strength, and its reputation; each for himself, and you and your country, and you, welcome every talent, to hail every promise, to cherish every gem of art, to foster every gleam of authorship, to honor every acquirement and every natural gift, to lift ourselves to the level of our destinies, to rise above all low limitations and narrow circumscriptions, to cultivate that true catholicity of spirit which embraces all creeds, all classes and all races, in order to make of our boundless Province, so rich in known and unknown resources, a great new Northern nation." (Long and continued cheers, amid which the hon. gentleman retired.)

With those magnificent sentiments resting on our minds, like the memory of some glorious orator, or the remembrance of some sparkling spring in the arid desert to the Eastern traveller, it is necessary for any well-wisher to our country to look back for only a few short days in the Parliamentary career of the junior member for Montreal. A few days ago, it will be remembered that Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, introduced a Bill to augment the power of Separate Schools in Canada West, and which was conscientiously opposed from its first inception by the member for the South Riding of Lanark, on which he was attacked by Mr. McGee, and who misjudgingly made an indiscriminate onslaught on Western Conservatives and Reformers. Why was Mr. McGee so ready "spurred and goaded for the fray" on the second reading of that dangerous bill, unless it was an involuntary peeping out of the prejudices of religion, burnt into his very soul in early life. This exponent of liberality, (spurious I am inclined to think) was anxious to show himself the champion of that church which has done more to perpetuate bigotry in Canada, than all the other sects put together. Mr. McGee on that instance showed his true character of an unyielding, uncompromising son of the Roman Catholic Church, which, since the advent of Mr. Cartier to power, has been head-headed in its demands on the Government. The sentiments of patriotism, and doing away with the small and wretched limitations of nationality, are ever to be admired; but why pick the festival of the Protestant and Benevolent Society to fling them abroad to the public? Why not choose St. Patrick's Festival to impress on the minds of his impulsive Celtic countrymen of his own faith, the necessity of doing away with those yearly exhibitions of religious national animosity, and which do more to keep alive an embittered spirit than anything else I know of, and again, why I will ask, further the aims of those national individuals who have been endeavoring for years past to initiate a system of massing the different nationalities of our emigrants in sections. The proof of this is in the neighborhood. It is well known that the initiative attempts to settle the free grants of the Opeongo road was wholly Roman Catholic Irish—but I partially failed; though to show how promising and liberal it was at first, foreigners or another stripe of religion were kept carefully out.

If our country is to become, in the new language of the eloquent advocate of Emigration, a great "new Northern nation" without those lines of national demarcation, it is not to be made so by peculiar attention being paid by the Government Emigrant Agents to the Roman Catholic portions of Ireland. A mixed population has ever been the most enterprising and successful, and countries which have a mixture of German, Scotch, Irish and English, are at this present moment the most energetic and prosperous in Canada. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would observe that Mr. McGee has evidently commenced at the wrong end, and he ought to attempt to rid himself of his bigotry, ere he, with all the suavity of a veteran statesman, dictates to others.

CANADIAN.

Renfrew, May 17th, 1862.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—It has long been apparent to the public that the Tavern and Shop license law is an absurdity, and inoperative in a great measure. It has been thoroughly exemplified in the Village of Renfrew on Saturday last. From the excited appearance of several of our best known villagers, I instantly arrived at the conclusion that something of more import than usual was about to take place at the Town Hall, towards which the fathers of the people and Justices shewed the fairest prospect of being well represented by a crowd of those known to be liquor vendors. After being seated duly in the Hall of Justice, I found out that no less than 8 Inn, Shop and Saloon-keepers were summoned before the bench of Magistrates for con-

travention of the license law, and it was amusing to listen to the smooth exclamations of the defendants. The idea of an "Informer" has always been abhorrent to the Irish mind and a good many of the accused belonged to the Emerald Isle, and anxious efforts were made to discover the person who had given information to the Inspector—Mr. Alexander Jamieson.

The following cases were called on—Orange Wright, Hotel-keeper, but against whom, very much to the surprise of the assemblage, the Council could not produce proof. The following convictions took: Resant Thifau-deau, Innkeeper; P. K. Kelly, Innkeeper; Charles Hughes, Shop; Joseph Gravelle, Saloon; John McLean, Shop; Wm. Halpenney, Shop.

In the above there are two cases considered by the public to be hard. The Houses of Entertainment respectively owned by Mr. O. Wright and P. Kelly, have been long known to the public as standard stopping places, and the fact that they were so frequently on the route between the "Front" and the Ottawa River, and after making vast improvements on their establishments, the absurd license law steps in and puts a damper on an expected return for their investments, for it is well known that the great bulk of their support is derived from travellers, travelling writers, and whom, leaving the sale of liquor out, would be a very unprofitable patronage. But not in Renfrew alone, but in every other Village in the country, the unrestricted sale of spirits has increased since the present law came into operation. In the Village of Pembroke the unlicensed sale of liquors is incredible, and any law cases which are brought before the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Johnson, are traceable to this cause. A thorough change is required in this branch of our public affairs.

The magistrates court in Renfrew, consisted of Justices Thomson, Smith, Bellamy, Airth, and Jamieson, and the proceedings were conducted with great decorum, although some of the witnesses appeared to be tough cases in giving evidence.

I see by the Pembroke paper that the Warden has offered for sale \$20,000 debentures. It is imagined that some difficulty will be experienced in disposing of them as Municipal financial operations in this Province are not in the best odour at the present time, and the absurdly expensive buildings which are planned for the County of Renfrew, is alarming the people. I am afraid that the Pembroke people, with all their smartness, have overshot their mark this time, and they will experience extreme difficulty in bringing everything into shape.

In the same paper I observe that some one of the many who scribbles for that paper brags most anxiously about the petition from the Township of McNab praying to be attached to the county of Lanark, and the donkey who has composed the queer sentence in one place, has the following strange sentence:—

"In a few years the county of Renfrew will be divided, when we have no doubt the Township of McNab will be the new County Town."

Well done, oh thou Solon, thou glimmering star in the dusky horizon of Pembroke—in the plenitude of thy far-seeing genius thou hast at last discovered the scope and end for the new County Town, and thou benighted donkey, you wish the township just to assist to build the public buildings in Pembroke, and as soon as that is done, it is at liberty to build another for the lower part of the county; oh thou municipal flunkey and political quack!

In the wretched drivell this Bill which is being introduced by Mr. French with keeping back the memorial of the County Council, and also appears to threaten that gentleman, I trust that Mr. French will give the miserable scribbler a hoist, or an introduction to Dr. Workman's paternal care.

Yours, RANDOM.

Renfrew, May 12th, 1862.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—Believing that you are a warm friend of Education, I make bold to request you to give the following an insertion in your valuable paper:—

The quarterly examination of the pupils of S. S. No. 3, Pembroke, took place upon Friday, the 9th inst. Before proceeding to give a description of the examination, I may state that some four or five of the pupils who were trained in the school have left, and taken upon them the "delightful task of rearing the tender thought and of teaching the young idea how to shoot," with credit to themselves, as well as the school which they have left. Owing to the hurried season there were not as many of the parents present as the improved state of the school deserves. I was very glad to see that this school still retains its good character, under the able management of Master H. R. McCormick, who is an excellent penman—a fact which is fully developed in the proficiency of the pupils in that delightful art. In Arithmetic they showed that they understood what they have been taught at least to a moderate degree, and were not drilled superficially for some days previous, and not sometimes the case, in order that they may show off at the examination. In Grammar, also, they acquitted themselves well, but in Geography, the writer thought, they excelled. Oh, what a debt we Canadians owe to our chief Superintendent for our present system of education—the superior of a few logits to the contrary notwithstanding. There was nothing I admired more than the exercise of the boys—I know not what to call it—it is very like military discipline. It would be too tedious to describe it, suffice it to say, that it was gone through with wonderful precision. If the little urchins knew that they looked so like soldiers, they would feel large. Why cannot this be adopted in all our Schools? Wishing you and your paper prosperity I remain, Mr. Editor, your obliged servant,

Pembroke, 12th May, 1862.

AN ENGRAVING MACHINE.—A machine has been invented by a practical engraver, which promises to revolutionize the arts of metal engraving and cameo cutting. We have seen some of the results produced by this extraordinary specimen of mechanical ingenuity, and they are positively astonishing. The most elaborate medals of the celebrated emperor, Napoleon, and the medals of the Emperor of Austria, and the medals of the Emperor of Russia, have been copied by the new process with faultless precision, and in an incredibly short space of time. We have no hesitation in saying that the days of hand engraving are numbered, and that the occupation of cameo cutters by the ordinary process will soon be gone. The engraving machine is likely to become, indeed, to the present art of engraving on steel, stone, or any other hard material, what the sewing machine is to needlework and embroidery.

WHAT RUN DOES FOR A CITY.—The Mayor of Portland—the very place where the Maine Law had its birth—says in his annual message that the arrests of the past year caused directly or indirectly by run liquor were 1770. And that not traceable to liquor were 195. Road there over 1 Run 1770, and other crimes 195. Repeat them again, for they should never be forgotten—1770, run; 195, all other crimes. The poet talks about serious in stones; since the boiling globe cooled down from a liquid state there has not been a more instructive sermon from stones or flesh than in the above figures.—Newburyport News.

BROMLEY COUNCIL.

Douglas Public Hall, 14th April, 1862.

Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of the Township of Bromley met in the Douglas Public Hall this 14th day of April, 1862.

Present the Reeve and Messrs. McKeehan, Gorman and Smith, Councilmen.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the Clerk being absent Mr. Thomas Boland be requested to act as Clerk pro tem.

The committee appointed to draft By-laws &c., having handed in their report, Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law appointing an Inspector and defining his duties, &c., be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

his account cannot be examined at present, but that it will receive the attention of the Council at their next meeting, on the 30th of May ensuing.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the petition of Wm. Groves, signed by 30 electors in this municipality, praying that a license be granted him for keeping a public inn in the town of Douglas, be received upon condition of his complying with the provisions of the By-laws of this municipality relative to the same.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the Collector be instructed not to enforce payment of Henry Powers' taxes for the past year, together with Antonio Henry's taxes for the past year—having been retained by Council when settled with for his contract at the January session of this Council this year.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That this Council shall not recognise or acknowledge any further improvement done on the side line between lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the 4th con. of Bromley, otherwise their Statute Labour, until such time as the present liabilities of this Council relative to the said line of road be fully liquidated, according to the arrangement entered into by this Council.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, and resolved, That the By-law appointing Henry Viewers in this municipality be now received and read a first time. The By-law was received and read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

Mr. McKeehan moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and resolved, That the By-law now read be read a second time.

liver principle. These men, it may be said, must either be allowed to plunder or expel to desert. While I have no doubt that such considerations as these have influenced the heads of departments, in yielding to accept any quantities and any prices that the Chronicle people might insist upon, I do believe that there is too much independence in the public accounts committee to allow any such considerations to have weight here. I have no doubt that there will be a searching inquiry in this and others, (for the Chronicle is not the only sinner though perhaps the greatest,) and that we shall have such a report from them as will tend to put a stop to the plunder and waste. It is a point which has some extent escaped public attention, but it is one which I am satisfied involves the secret of quite an item in the "chronicle deficiency."

I have said that the item of \$11,567 38, does not stand alone. It forms one item in the Crown Lands printing expenses, and the largest one. There are others, however, quite worthy of attention. Witnesses the following: Derbyshire and Debarats, \$7,220 01; A. Cote, \$2,775 75; Thompson & Co., \$2,126 75; J. Lovell, \$1,081 97; Derbyshire and Debarats, \$696 87; sundry persons, subscription and advertising, \$1,457 07. Besides these are numerous smaller items.

The whole cost for that single department of printing and stationery must reach the heavy sum of \$30,000 in the other departments, too, the printing and stationery forms a very heavy item in the annually increasing expenses. A check is most urgently necessary. It is just one of the first points at which the much talked of reforms should begin. If the plundering in this connection is allowed to go on unchecked, it is idle for members to pretend to be in favor of economy. If they do not cut down this extravagance, there will be faint hope of their cutting down anything. As I have said, however, I believe the Committee of Public Accounts to be above party feeling in this business. I believe they will do their duty regardless of party feelings and regardless of the clamours and the claims of a subsidized press. It is the interest of respectable men, and of self-sustaining newspapers on the Ministerial side, that full justice should be done to this connection. Nothing tends more to bring a political party into disrepute than such jobbery. Nothing tends more to disgrace the Ministerial press than the gross jobbery by which certain portions of it are sustained. The interest, therefore, of all save the jobbers themselves, is that this gross system of jobbery be exposed and stopped. Experience teaches us that it is not best to be too sanguine in such matters, but I do think there is in this particular a prospect of some reform this session.

NEW YORK MAY 15.—A Fortunate Monroe letter of the 13th inst. says: The doers who are constantly coming in agree in their statements that the evacuation of Richmond is rapidly progressing, and that the effort of the retreating Rebels is merely to hold back General McClellan so as to obtain time to move their stores.—They state that the destruction of the city by the Rebels is threatened, and that it will require the utmost efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent it. That the evacuation is now progressing there is no manner of doubt, and the Government archives are being carried south.

The New York Post says advises per "Chabawa" state that Gen. Hunter had issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his department, and that he was organizing a negro brigade, and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands to the use of arms.

Chicago, May 15.—A special dispatch to the Times from Cairo by the City of Memphis from Pittsburgh Landing, says: We learn that on Monday, two rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee attempted to desert their camp and come over on horses to the Federal army. The enemy held them in check and a muniti caused. A strong force from our advance lines went over to interfere, and in a short time returned with about sixty prisoners mostly from the ranks of deserting regiments. They give a doleful account of affairs in Beauregard's army; they confirm the previous statement of the troops from the Border States are anxious to return to their allegiance. They say they are plenty of subsistence at Corinth.

LEGAL REFORM.—HOW TO SERVE A WRIT.—A few mornings since, a young lady elegantly dressed, called at the house of a gentleman residing within five miles of Brentwood, Liverpool. Mr. Jones, who was at home, on particular business. The gentleman, who had not yet risen from his slumbers, dressed himself with all speed compatible with a due regard to personal appearance, and then descended to receive his fair visitor. Some commonplace courtesies were exchanged; but the gentleman was unable to dive into the motive for his "unexpected honor."

Until the lady produced a writ, which, she said, a friend had requested her to deliver into his own hands, but which, on opening it, he found to contain a copy of a writ for a large amount! The lady, having performed her mission, smiled, courted, and withdrew, leaving the gentleman in a storm of rage and surprise at the trap into which he had so unwittingly fallen.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Gray, oldest son of W. L. Gray, Esq., J. P. Allumet Island, while working about the saw mill of Messrs. McCallum and De Foe, on the 23rd of January, 1861, there was a fall from the knee by a two-inch framing chisel, from the effects of which he

