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HE ENTERED HIM OUT. A TALE OF PIKE. BY RIMON SWAGO. "Heaven's name, but I had a fine time of it."

At the time that the incidents of our story transpired, old John Dickens and his beautiful daughter Belle, lived on a quarter section of land in one of the back-woods counties of Missouri. Belle was about nineteen years of age, and as her mother had been dead for several years, the household duties devolved upon her. The father and daughter were the only occupants of an neat and orderly cottage as was ever built of black-jack logs. It is not necessary for the purpose of our story, that this be minutely described. But it is sufficient to state that taken with his mistress, it would be a fit habitation for king or prince.

Belle loved her father; but he was a cold, distant man, so that she could never make a confidant of him in the little "foolish" affairs that would enter her head and heart. Therefore when Sam Gordon, who lived on the adjoining quarter section, made her a formal proposition, and she accepted, she said nothing to her father about it, as he would have disapproved of her. The land was coming into market, and one day Mr. Dickens said to Belle: "My daughter, you are now of age, and according to the pre-emption laws you are entitled to a pre-emption; as every unmarried woman over the legal age is the head of a family, the same as a widow, and, as I have heretofore had the benefit of the act, and therefore cannot have it again, it will be necessary for you to pre-empt this tract of land. When you go to 'prove up,' you will have to make an affidavit, that it is for your own use and benefit. This you can do, for of course it would not be for me, as everything I have is for you. Sam Gordon is 'But father,' said she playfully, 'suppose I should want to get married?'

He looked rebukingly at her, and remarked, that he did not suppose that she wanted to get married before they could secure their land." She said "no," and the "declaratory statement" was made out in her name and forwarded to the land office, at Palmyra. In due time, Belle went forward and "proved up" her claim, and received her "duplicate." Not long after this, the land was "proclaimed" for sale. One evening, about a week before the commencement of "the sale," Sam Gordon was at the Mr. Dickens, and the old man asked him if he had yet "proved up" his pre-emption. To which he replied "that he had not, and that he did not think he would be able to do so, as he had been disappointed about getting some money that was owing him, and that he would not borrow, as he did not think that there was any danger of any one buying it at the sale." The conversation on this subject ended here; and soon they all retired for the evening.

The "land sales" came and passed, and the land became subject to "private entry." Sam had not yet entered his land. Old Mr. Dickens often spoke of it as a very valuable piece of land; but Sam did not like to have it, and so forth; but Sam did not think that Belle's father would "enter him out," and he intended to ask his consent to their marriage any way in a few days. So matters stood, until one day Mr. Dickens saddled up his horse, took him up to the house and hitched him. He went in and said to Belle: "I am going to Palmyra, and will be gone about three days; so you had better go and get Mary Williams to stay with you. I shall enter this land of Gordon's, but you need not say anything. Before Belle could say a word, he was under way. This was something that Belle had never thought of, and she was thunder-struck. If she could have had him back, she would have told him all about her engagement with Sam, but that was now impossible. She went to see her lover, and told him about her father's going to "enter him out," and then said: "Sam, I love you, and I love my father, and I must keep you from being enemies if I can, and I think that the best thing we can do is to marry. So if you will go over the creek and get Mary Williams and her daughter, I'll see parson Brown and Hester Johnson, and we will have a little wedding at our house to-morrow."

All this was agreed to, and next day the knot was tied in Sam Gordon's best style. When Mr. Dickens got home the day after the wedding, he was somewhat chagrined at seeing Sam at his house; but he put on as pleasing a face as he could, and said: "Well, Sam, my boy, I have been to Palmyra." "No I understand," said Sam. "What would you think if I had 'entered you out?'" queried Mr. Dickens. "That would be all right," returned Sam, "I have entered you out!" "How?" said the old man somewhat puzzled at his manner and words. "Parson Brown gave me a title to Belle, and this quarter section yesterday," said Sam; "and at the same time he good-naturally offered his hand."

The old man was dumfounded, and it was a minute before he spoke. He then took Gordon by the hand and said, "I am proud of you as a son-in-law, you did right—Belle did right—I did wrong; and I have felt mean ever since I started for Palmyra." "I entered you out!" "You married me out!" "You did right, I did wrong." Belle here joined them, and was embraced by her father, and good feeling dwelt among them. The three lived together under the same roof for a great many years.

IRISH SIBBANE—Attention, company, and 'tind to rowl call. All of yo that are present, say Aho, and all of yo that are not here say Aho."

MAKING DIAMONDS.

(From the New York Evening Post.) Some twenty years ago an emperor of Austria, poor Ferdinand I, who fancied that he was a "mechanical genius," and whose courtiers encouraged him in the belief, conceived the notion that it would be possible to melt the diamond. Her Majesty was fond of turning on the lathe, and possessed some skill in working metal, which had given him to make a jewel-box, inlaid with gold, and various other things still to be seen at the museum of the Imperial Hofburg at Vienna. Handling the crown-jewels, it struck the ingenious Emperor that the diamonds were unlike in size, and many of them exceedingly difficult to fit into the holes which his cunning hand was preparing; when suddenly the thought flashed through his brain that it would be a capital thing if he could melt all the little sparkling jewels into one big diamond.

A professor of chemistry was sent for and ordered to melt the diamonds. The poor student was horrified, and attempted to flee, but was seized by the Emperor, who, making Kaiser Ferdinand still more impatient for the execution of his great idea. All protests being hopeless, there remained nothing for the man of science but to sit down in the imperial cabinet and begin the task. It was a hard piece of work. No heat would melt the diamonds, and however hard the bellows worked, the precious stones remained untouched in their crystal purity. At last, almost in despair, the professor tried a new sort of reflecting mirror, invented by a tradesman at Vienna, which concentrated an unusually large amount of the sun's rays into a very small focus. Under this mirror the diamonds suddenly changed colour, and became very soft, and were rather melted than otherwise at the unexpected discovery.

On his earnest entreaty the Emperor consented to sacrifice two more diamonds for experimental purposes, and the proper preparations being entered into this second time, it was settled without the possibility of a doubt that the diamonds consisted indeed of carbon and nothing but carbon. The news was forthwith proclaimed to the scientific world, and before long, many more experiments having been done, the dictum went forth that the substance called diamond was "crystallized colorless carbon."

The scientific world rejoiced over this discovery, and the Emperor felt very sad at the loss of his hopes and his diamonds. He got more desponding than ever in his views of men and things, and after a while made it his great and sole occupation to sit at the windows of his palace and count the horses and carriages passing through the gate below—their being a thoroughfare through the courtyard of the imperial Hofburg. This occupation his Majesty pursued with great zeal for nearly a score of years, till the day when the crown and the Hofburg were handed over to his nephew, Francis Joseph, and he had to retreat to the gloomy Harshin of Prague. Meanwhile the scientific world were busy in trying to make any substance crystallize, it was first changed into a fluid, and in this case succeeded. Dr. Stockhardt, of Leipzig, came nearest the mark, and obtained some substance very like diamonds, by the action of electricity upon a mixture of carbonic acid and hydrogen. M. Cagniard de La Tour, a French chemist, likewise claimed the honor of having made diamonds by galvanic action; and M. Despretz announced having done the same by the influence of electricity upon certain compounds of carbon. All these pretended discoveries, however, turned out to be ultimately of no real value, the produce being in all cases, not the body called diamond, but some substance more or less diamond-like. The French papers which have just reached us contain one more announcement of the same kind; and, if any scepticism had been engendered by the past failures, there would really be hope for believing that the long-sought art of making diamond had, at last, been discovered.

According to these French reports, published by M. Bossi, of Toulon, Crystals, twenty number, having all the properties of diamond were made by Professor Gannal. They were obtained by the action of phosphorus, water and bisulphide of carbon upon each other, for the space of fifteen weeks. The crystals made were found to be so hard that no file would act upon them; they cut glass like ordinary diamonds, and were transparent, they were in no way inferior to the best jewels, and some few possessed a lustre surpassing that of most stones. Last—not least—the substance so produced was crystallized in dod cabedra, the crystalline form characteristic of the diamond. In fact, if all that has been said is true, it is little doubt that Professor Gannal has really succeeded in making diamonds. Kaiser Ferdinand is still alive, mournfully meditating in his Bohemian retreat on the changes of men and things in this ever-changing world. He has left off turning the lathe and given up the making of jewel-boxes. Would it not be a kindness well observed, if Monsieur Gannal were to send a couple of his shining crystals to the poor old Emperor?

HOW TO GET A GOOD FRAME CHEAP.

Live temporarily be abstemious, cultivate early hours, rise with the lark instead of going to bed after one, take plenty of exercise, don't be afraid of lots of cold water, make a practice of always being cheerful, avoid debt, draughts, bad company, billiards, and wet feet, and you will get a good frame worth more than two degrees from a feverish world more than its weight in gold, such as shall enclose the very picture of health.

A lady being asked the place of her nativity, replied: "I am so unfortunate as to have no native place; I was a daughter of a Methodist clergyman."

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, on the 28th ult. Captain Sir L. McClintock read a very interesting and valuable paper on the survey of the route proposed to be taken by the promoters of the North Atlantic Telegraph Company. He stated that in compliance with a request from those gentlemen, her Majesty's government despatched the Bulldog, under his command, with instructions to ascertain the depth of the ocean between the Faroe islands and Iceland and Greenland, and Greenland and Hamilton bay on the Labrador coast. From his observations he would recommend the landing of the cable in Iceland at Haidberg, or Lide. The depth of water upon the section of the route was so moderate that it would be an easy matter to lay down a cable between Faroe and Iceland.

He visited Iceland in October last, and was informed that a telegraph wire could not be carried along the South shore Eastward of Perland on account of the many wide rivers which have their sources amidst the mountains and glaciers of the interior. Those rivers were much swollen in Spring when they carried down vast quantities of ice, and sometimes changed their beds; but to the North of the central mountains such difficulties would be experienced. Faxa bay, on the Southwest coast, offered a remarkable exemption from drift ice. At last mention of it being in 1863, and as it did not freeze over, a cable could be landed in that bay with perfect ease and security, and probably to the Westward of Heikivik. The depths between Faxa bay and Greenland were very regular, chiefly with an even bottom, that is fine mud and sand. The depths made satisfactory sounds of the sea between Greenland and Hamilton inlet, he proceeded to survey that place, but considered the soundings taken by Mr Reed, master and assistant surveyor, not nearly sufficient to meet the requirements of a cable route, nor even to decide whether a cable should be landed there, as the depth was not great enough to protect the cable from injury from icebergs at the mouth of the inlet.

Mr Smith, the gentleman in charge at the Hudson's Bay trading post at the North-west river, thought there would be no difficulty in carrying a wire from that spot overland to Minpan, on the Gulf of St Lawrence, a distance of 25 miles, and he should think he decided upon, he would suggest that if landed at the South shore, to seaward of the Narrows. After all his examination he had come to the conclusion, that once laid in deep water, the North Atlantic cable would probably be more secure and more durable than any other, as would be the case with the cable of the Faroe islands, to a little bay called Sandyerde, about three-quarters of a mile from Thorshaven harbor, as there it would lie in perfect safety.

Dr Rae gave a very interesting description of the overland journey he had made through the Faroes, in order to survey the route, and the result of his examination of the country was that there was no insurmountable difficulty to be anticipated in laying the cable through those parts. Mr J. W. Taylor read a paper giving an account of the journey through Greenland, which showed the possibility of the scheme promoted by the North Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Colonel Shaffer then described the route the cable would take, starting from the North of Scotland through the Faroe islands thence to the south-west coast of Iceland, touching at Faxa bay, on the South coast, thence to the south-west coast of Greenland, rounding Cape Farewell, touching at Julianshaab, on the South-east point, and from thence proceeding to Hamilton bay, on the coast of Labrador. He exhibited the mode of telegraphic communication by electrical machinery placed round the room, which fully illustrated the principles of the North Atlantic Telegraph Company.

AN UNFORTUNATE AMERICAN INVENTOR.—Very interesting the biography of Oliver Evans, who was born in Newport, Delaware, in 1775, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a wheelwright. He was one of the first to experiment as a motive power, and in 1800 built a steam-engine. He said that the time would come "when people would travel in stages moved by steam-engines, from one city to another, almost as fast as birds fly—fifteen or twenty miles an hour. A steam-carriage will set out from Washington in the morning, the passengers will breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sup in New York on the same day. To accomplish this, two sets of railway will be laid, as nearly level as possible, deviating more than two degrees from a horizontal line, made of wood or iron, or smooth path of broken stone or gravel, with a rail to guide the carriages so that they may pass each other in different directions, and travel by night as well as by day. Engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles per hour, and therefore there will be many hundred steamboats on the Mississippi. Time has shown how faithful this prediction has been verified; yet at that period the plans and prophecies of Evans were treated with scorn and ridicule, and though in possession of a secret of transcendent importance, which, if only recognized, would have anticipated the steam-car and steamboat many years, and would have brought untold wealth to the capitalist who had aided and believed in him, he was unable to secure either patronage or sympathy. Evans died in 1829, poor and broken-hearted—several years before the successful experiments of Fulton in steam navigation.

An extra overland coach from Sherman, Texas, reports the seizure at Fort Belknap, by the Texans, of the coach, with the male overture there. The property of the company within reach was all seized. The agents and other employers are said to have been imprisoned, and it is reported that Forts Chadbourne and Belknap have been captured.

An old bachelor is a traveler on life's railroad who entirely failed to make the proper connections.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The French Chambers were opened at ten o'clock by the emperor, who delivered the following speech:—

Messieurs les Senateurs et Deputes. The speech at the opening of the session reviews, in a few words, past acts and future objects. Until to-day this communication, restricted by its nature, did not place my government in sufficiently intimate relations with the great bodies of the state, and these latter were deprived of the faculty of fortifying their opinions by their own deliberation, or of enlightening it by their own reflection. I have decided that every year a general exposition of the situation of the empire shall be placed before you, and that the most important details of diplomacy shall be laid on your tables. You will also, as in an address, to manifest your sentiments on the facts which are being accomplished; no longer as formerly, but a simple paraphrase of the speech from the throne, free and sincere expression of your opinion. This amelioration more amply initiates the country in its own affairs, causes it to become acquainted with those who govern it as well as with those who sit in the Chambers, and, notwithstanding its importance, in no way affects the constitution.

You are aware that formerly the suffrage was restricted. The Chamber of Deputies had, it is true, more extended prerogatives; but the great number of public functionaries by whom it was constituted afforded the government a direct action upon its resolutions. Thence arose the little sincerity in the deliberations, the instability in the progress of the government, and the slight amount of useful work accomplished. Every law is now prepared with care, and matured by a council composed of enlightened men, who give their advice on all the measures to be adopted. The Senate, guardian of the fundamental law, and whose conservative power only receives its initiative in grave circumstances, examines the laws solely as to their constitutional character; and as a real political organ of cassation it is composed of a certain number of members which cannot be exceeded. The Corps Legislatif does not, it is true, interfere in all cases, but it is directly appointed by universal suffrage, and does not count among its members any public functionaries. It discusses the laws with the most entire liberty. If they are not approved of, it is a notification which the government takes into account; but this rejection does not shake the government, does not arrest its progress, and does not oblige the sovereign to take for councillors men who do not enjoy his confidence.

Such are the principal differences between the present constitution and the one which preceded the revolution of February. Will you gentlemen, during the voting of the address, closely enter into all discussions respecting the progress of the country, in order that you may afterwards be able to devote yourselves to the affairs of the country; for if the former claim a profound and conscious examination, the interests of the country are in their turn impatient for prompt attention. On the eve of more detailed explanations, I shall summarize to you the progress of the country which has been done at home and abroad. In the interior all measures taken tend to augment agricultural, industrial and commercial production. The increasing demand of everything is the inevitable consequence of a growing prosperity; but, at least, we were obliged to make the articles of our necessities cheap as possible. It is with this object that we have diminished the duties on those articles, have signed a treaty of commerce with England, have conceived the project of concluding others with neighboring countries, and have everywhere facilitated the means of communication and transport. In order to realize our duty to renounce nine millions of our annual revenue. Nevertheless, the budget, as I informed you last year, will be presented to you balanced without its being necessary to have recourse either to the creation of new imposts or to public credit.

The changes which have taken place in the administration of Algeria have placed the superior direction of affairs in the midst of the population. The illustrious services of the marshal, who has been placed at the head of the colony, are sure guarantees of order and prosperity. As regards the exterior, I have endeavored to prove, in my relations with foreign powers, that France sincerely desires peace; and that, without renouncing a legitimate interest, she does not intend to interfere in any place where her interests are not concerned; and finally, that if she sympathizes with all that is great and noble, she does not hesitate to condemn everything which violates international right and justice.

Events difficult to foresee have combined in Italy to complicate a state of things already embarrassed. My government, agreeing with its allies, has considered that the best means of obviating the greatest dangers was to have recourse to the principle of non-intervention, which leaves such country master of its destiny, localizes questions, and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts. I certainly am not ignorant that this system possesses the inconvenience of appearing to authorize many grievous excesses. Extreme views would prefer another course; some that France should participate in and make common cause with every revolution, others that France should place herself at the head of a general reaction. I will not allow myself to be diverted from my path by these opposite inducements.

It is sufficient for the greatness of the country that its rights be maintained in the quarters in which they are incontestable, and to defend its honor wherever it may be attacked and to afford its support where it is supplanted by a just cause. It is reported that it is that we have maintained our rights in causing the recognition of the cessation of Savoy and Nice. Those provinces are now irrevocably united to France. It is thus that to avenge our honor in the extreme East, our flag, united with that of Great Britain, has victoriously flown over the walls of Peking, and that the emblem of Christian civilization, again surmounted in the capital of China the temples of our religion which have been closed more than a century. It is thus that in the name of humanity our troops have gone to Syria, in virtue of a European convention, in order to protect

the Christians against a blind fanaticism.

At Rome I have considered it necessary to increase the garrison, when the security of the Holy Father appeared to be threatened. I have sent my fleet to Gaeta, at the moment when it seemed that it must be the last refuge of the King of Naples. After having allowed it to remain there four months, I withdrew it. However worthy of sympathy might be a royal misfortune, so nobly defended, the presence of our war vessels obliged us to depart every day from the system of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave rise to erroneous interpretations. But you know that in politics one hardly believes in the possibility of a purely disinterested step.

Such is a rapid exposition of the general situation. Let my apprehension re-established be dissipated, and let confidence be re-established. Why should not commercial and industrial affairs assume a new development? My firm resolution is not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be bound up with the interests of the world. Let us, then, calmly and compactly, numbering fifty millions of souls, fear to be drawn into struggles the aim of which she could not approve; or to be provoked by any menace whatever? The first virtue of a people is to have confidence in itself, and not to allow itself to be disturbed by imaginary alarms. Let us, then, calmly regard the future in a full consciousness of our strength, as well as of our honorable intentions. Let us engage, without exaggeration, pre-occupations, in the development of the germs of the prosperity that Providence places in our hands.

OPINION OF DR. CONNOR, IN THE MATTER OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK, RENFREW, AND THE BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The resolution of the County Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, passed the 9th instant, to obtain a legal opinion as to the position in which these Counties are placed so far as the same affects their interest in the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company by the Act 23rd Victoria, chap. 109, has been laid before me, and I have had a long conference with the Warden, from which I gather, that the company having failed to pay the Government the five cents in the dollar, substituted under recent legal provisions as the payments required from the Municipalities on their liability to the Consolidated Loan Fund, the Council is desirous of ascertaining generally what their remedies under the Mortgage of the 7th March, 1854, now are—how far it is affected by the Act of 1860—and how far it is possible for the Municipalities to obtain a more substantial control of the road than they now have.

If we had been confined to the Mortgage itself, and the doubts might have been raised as to how far it could be held to embrace chattel property not in existence when it was made, and as to how far the words "other property" would be controlled by the preceding descriptions of property given generally, that is other real estate or revenues; and again, as to how far it would apply to any difference between this and any other Chattel Mortgage which requires registration and certain affidavits to give it validity against execution creditors, but all doubts upon this head are set at rest by the clear and strong language of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company Amendment Act of 1857, which section of which distinctly confirms and explains the Mortgage as covering all real and chattel property of the Company present and future, and the said Mortgage is expressly declared "to be good, valid, and obligatory upon the parties thereto to executing the same, according to the tenor and effect thereof, and that the Chattel Mortgage Act shall not apply to it. Again, in the Act of last session, being the further Amendment Act of the Charter of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company in the first section the Mortgage is spoken of as recognized and sanctioned by the Amendment Act of 1857, and although in the Mortgage of the Act of 1857 are not followed, and only the road and the revenues of the Company are mentioned as pledged to the Municipalities, and again in the form of Debenture given in the schedule to this Act the road tolls and revenue only are mentioned as pledged to those bodies, while the lands, tolls, revenues, and other property of the Company are mentioned and exclusively to the debenture-holders, I am of opinion that the whole of the property enumerated by the act of 1857 remains pledged to the Municipalities for the payment of their debt before and above all other incumbrances whatsoever.

The Legislature, therefore, by these Acts, has from the mortgage on certain legal doubts and difficulties—the future acquired real and chattel properties of the Company are made subject to it, and it is relieved from the prescribed forms to be observed in respect of other chattel mortgages; but further than this the Legislature has not gone—the legal remedies of the mortgagees there under remain as they were, in no way enlarged or exempted from the many difficulties that surround them. By the Mortgage the Company were to keep the Municipalities supplied at least thirty days in advance with the semi-annual payments they have to make to the Government, and to keep those bodies indemnified against all liabilities consequent on their borrowing from the Loan Fund. The Company consented to do this. In other words, the company was to make good the liabilities of the Municipalities of the Government; and these liabilities having been reduced by law it was intended by the statute of last session to keep the parties in their original relative position, namely the Company should still supply the semi-annual payments of the Municipalities, and no more. This was clearly and primary of the Act. But the Act further provides that the mortgages and securities given by the Company to the Municipalities shall not be available or enforced against the Company to any greater extent than the reduced liabilities of the Municipalities to the Government, and again having declared that so long as the company pays to the Government the reduced annual payment (the five cents to the dollar, &c.), the mortgages and securities shall be deemed to be fully performed, the statute proceeds "if these words—and the said mortgages and securities shall in one case be enforced against the said company to any greater extent than to compel the making of such annual payments as aforesaid." Again, the second section provides that the Act shall not be held to extinguish the liability of the Municipalities or the liability of the Company to the extent of such annual pay-

ment or liability or any further liability to be enforced by law, in the event of default, &c., the Municipalities shall have the same benefit and advantage of their present lien, and security in their property and revenues of the Company, as if the Act had not been passed, (observe it does not help the mortgagee.) Now I am of opinion that if the extraordinary power reserved by the Mortgage, of the Municipalities, of foreclosing the Mortgage, and having under the Court of Chancery, an absolute sale of the Railway Road, &c., &c., and first paying the costs and sums in default, and then applying the balance to the final extinguishment of the debt, were a power ever worth anything, or capable of being enforced, which I submit it never was, it would have been completely done away with by the Act under consideration.

Then I am informed that the Company are in default. They have not met the reduced semi-annual payments, and are about \$11,000 behind, and the Warden wishes me to say what course were in my opinion open to the Council to enforce these payments.—Now, as to a foreclosure and absolute sale, I think the latter at least entirely put an end to; but even if the Act of 1860 had never passed, in my opinion the Court of Chancery would not decree a foreclosure, for that would confer the exclusive right to the property on corporate bodies, who under their parliamentary charter, the Municipal Act, were never intended or empowered either to hold or run a railway. Such would be quite foreign to and defeat the object of their creation. Again, the franchise would clearly not pass with the roadway and rolling stock, and this would be another barrier to their making any use of the road of the Court decreeing a foreclosure. In England, mortgages are made upon the undertaking, not upon the real estate or stock and the Mortgages there under realize unpaid calls and enter into the receipts of the revenues. In some of the United States, mortgages and judgments also made available, because there is legal provision either in the particular charter or otherwise that the right to use the road passes with the property. Here we have no such provision as yet, therefore, put foreclosure and sale out of the question altogether, as a remedy. The same would also render valueless the power reserved to the Municipalities in case of default by the company of entering into actual possession of the road and the various real and personal estate mortgaged. If the mortgage had been made of trustees for the benefit of the public, and in order to run the road, the mortgagee would have been direct to those bodies, some of these difficulties would have been avoided, but the grave one of the want of the right to run the road would not. In the late case in England, where a judgment creditor filed a bill against a railway company, praying among other things, that the lands of the company might be sold, and the produce applied to pay the mortgage, the Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Romilly, pointed out the inconvenience of granting either a sale or foreclosure, whereby the benefit of the line of railway might be lost to the public. He afterwards decided in the case that there could be neither a sale or foreclosure. It seems to me clear that a Railway Act authorizes the construction of the railway principally for the benefit of the public, and in order to form a highway subject to certain restrictions which are specified. The Company has important public duties to perform in respect of it, and nothing but the express provisions of an Act of parliament can empower it to sell or lease their railway, or deprive themselves of their power to run the railway, or to give away the passenger eight dollars, to be recovered in a civil action. Some duties are enforced by a penalty—thus, having the winds-blown eighty rods from the highway crossing, penalty for neglect, eight dollars, penalty for not keeping up sign boards, with "Railway Crossing" painted on them forty dollars, &c. These are all in the Brockville and Ottawa Act, imported from the General Railway Act. Now if a stranger, to the charter can take possession of the road and run it, as our law now stands, what becomes of these safeguards to the public? The Company I have regarded as a quasi trustee, and the road as a quasi highway and in my opinion no mortgage can exercise the powers conferred by the Legislature exclusively to the Company, and the remedies which the law gives against the lands of ordinary debtors cannot apply to those who have public duties to perform in regard to them. I do not say that the mortgage is void, for the Legislature has recognized it, but it is unavailable, and when the Legislature sanctioned mortgages such as the one under consideration, they should have gone further and provided for making them a substantial and not a mere nominal security so far as the real estate of the company is concerned.

The Warden wished to know whether the Municipalities could sue at common Law and get an execution against the chattel property of the Company.

The Mortgage contains on the part of the Company a covenant to pay, and therefore I think the Municipalities can on default sue at Common Law in an action on covenant or debt, get judgment and issue a f. f. which would have place according to the time it came into the Sheriff's hands. Prior thereto would of course have to be first issued out of anything produced by the sale—the equity of Redemption after the mortgage of the Municipalities and the statutory Mortgage of the Bondholders in the Rolling Stock and the chattel property of the Company or any part thereof could be sold under such a Writ. Of course the Municipalities would be the parties who bid more than a nominal sum for such Equities, the incumbrances on every thing the Company has being so heavy—and I think it very doubtful that the purchaser of the Equity of Redemption, say in a Leocopy motive, could remove or use it being such a substantial creditor than the Municipalities. In fact I do not see what he could do with a sale, any sum they bid would go to the first Execution Creditor, and would be money lost, for they really would not better their position; and if the Municipalities had the first f. f. and bought in, any sum they bid would operate as an extinguishment of so much of the Company's debt to them, but the sale and purchase would not extinguish the rights of the bond-holders, who have by statute a second lien on every thing, and who, if the Mortgage of the Municipalities became in any manner extinguished, could file a bill against those bodies as owners of the Equity of Redemption in whatever proportion to the extent of such annual pay-

ment or liability or any further liability to be enforced by law, in the event of default, &c., the Municipalities shall have the same benefit and advantage of their present lien, and security in their property and revenues of the Company, as if the Act had not been passed, (observe it does not help the mortgagee.) Now I am of opinion that if the extraordinary power reserved by the Mortgage, of the Municipalities, of foreclosing the Mortgage, and having under the Court of Chancery, an absolute sale of the Railway Road, &c., &c., and first paying the costs and sums in default, and then applying the balance to the final extinguishment of the debt, were a power ever worth anything, or capable of being enforced, which I submit it never was, it would have been completely done away with by the Act under consideration.

Then I am informed that the Company are in default. They have not met the reduced semi-annual payments, and are about \$11,000 behind, and the Warden wishes me to say what course were in my opinion open to the Council to enforce these payments.—Now, as to a foreclosure and absolute sale, I think the latter at least entirely put an end to; but even if the Act of 1860 had never passed, in my opinion the Court of Chancery would not decree a foreclosure, for that would confer the exclusive right to the property on corporate bodies, who under their parliamentary charter, the Municipal Act, were never intended or empowered either to hold or run a railway. Such would be quite foreign to and defeat the object of their creation. Again, the franchise would clearly not pass with the roadway and rolling stock, and this would be another barrier to their making any use of the road of the Court decreeing a foreclosure. In England, mortgages are made upon the undertaking, not upon the real estate or stock and the Mortgages there under realize unpaid calls and enter into the receipts of the revenues. In some of the United States, mortgages and judgments also made available, because there is legal provision either in the particular charter or otherwise that the right to use the road passes with the property. Here we have no such provision as yet, therefore, put foreclosure and sale out of the question altogether, as a remedy. The same would also render valueless the power reserved to the Municipalities in case of default by the company of entering into actual possession of the road and the various real and personal estate mortgaged. If the mortgage had been made of trustees for the benefit of the public, and in order to run the road, the mortgagee would have been direct to those bodies, some of these difficulties would have been avoided, but the grave one of the want of the right to run the road would not. In the late case in England, where a judgment creditor filed a bill against a railway company, praying among other things, that the lands of the company might be sold, and the produce applied to pay the mortgage, the Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Romilly, pointed out the inconvenience of granting either a sale or foreclosure, whereby the benefit of the line of railway might be lost to the public. He afterwards decided in the case that there could be neither a sale or foreclosure. It seems to me clear that a Railway Act authorizes the construction of the railway principally for the benefit of the public, and in order to form a highway subject to certain restrictions which are specified. The Company has important public duties to perform in respect of it, and nothing but the express provisions of an Act of parliament can empower it to sell or lease their railway, or deprive themselves of their power to run the railway, or to give away the passenger eight dollars, to be recovered in a civil action. Some duties are enforced by a penalty—thus, having the winds-blown eighty rods from the highway crossing, penalty for neglect, eight dollars, penalty for not keeping up sign boards, with "Railway Crossing" painted on them forty dollars, &c. These are all in the Brockville and Ottawa Act, imported from the General Railway Act. Now if a stranger, to the charter can take possession of the road and run it, as our law now stands, what becomes of these safeguards to the public? The Company I have regarded as a quasi trustee, and the road as a quasi highway and in my opinion no mortgage can exercise the powers conferred by the Legislature exclusively to the Company, and the remedies which the law gives against the lands of ordinary debtors cannot apply to those who have public duties to perform in regard to them. I do not say that the mortgage is void, for the Legislature has recognized it, but it is unavailable, and when the Legislature sanctioned mortgages such as the one under consideration, they should have gone further and provided for making them a substantial and not a mere nominal security so far as the real estate of the company is concerned.

The Warden wished to know whether the Municipalities could sue at common Law and get an execution against the chattel property of the Company.

The Mortgage contains on the part of the Company a covenant to pay, and therefore I think the Municipalities can on default sue at Common Law in an action on covenant or debt, get judgment and issue a f. f. which would have place according to the time it came into the Sheriff's hands. Prior thereto would of course have to be first issued out of anything produced by the sale—the equity of Redemption after the mortgage of the Municipalities and the statutory Mortgage of the Bondholders in the Rolling Stock and the chattel property of the Company or any part thereof could be sold under such a Writ. Of course the Municipalities would be the parties who bid more than a nominal sum for such Equities, the incumbrances on every thing the Company has being so heavy—and I think it very doubtful that the purchaser of the Equity of Redemption, say in a Leocopy motive, could remove or use it being such a substantial creditor than the Municipalities. In fact I do not see what he could do with a sale, any sum they bid would go to the first Execution Creditor, and would be money lost, for they really would not better their position; and if the Municipalities had the first f. f. and bought in, any sum they bid would operate as an extinguishment of so much of the Company's debt to them, but the sale and purchase would not extinguish the rights of the bond-holders, who have by statute a second lien on every thing, and who, if the Mortgage of the Municipalities became in any manner extinguished, could file a bill against those bodies as owners of the Equity of Redemption in whatever proportion to the extent of such annual pay-

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party of the company they had bought at sheriff's sale, and could foreclose the municipalities unless they paid the mortgage. This would deprive the municipalities of all advantage they could acquire by buying in at sheriff's sale. I would certainly not advise the municipalities to sue at Common Law and seize property so deeply mortgaged, for rank as such next the municipalities, unless it were done with the object of coercing the Company.

The only remedy that seems to remain is to have a Receiver appointed, which I think would, under the circumstances, be granted, particularly if there be a surplus of Revenue and no attempt on the part of the Company, even pro tanto to indemnify the municipalities; but I think it would take a strong case of improper conduct and mismanagement, to induce the Court to appoint the Receiver or any one else manager—many of the reasons above mentioned could be urged against it. The Warden wishes to know if the duties of the municipalities to the Government would the Company's mortgage become void? The Mortgage provides that the Railway Company shall furnish the money which the municipalities have to pay the Receiver General in respect of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, and save the Counties harmless from the demands of the Government, and that it shall be void whenever the municipalities shall be relieved from the liabilities created by the recited By-Laws and saved harmless from all losses, damages, &c., &c. It is in fact a Mortgage of Indemnity, and if the character of Creditor and Debtor between the Government and the Counties be put an end to by the Government assuming the payment of the Consolidated Loan Fund, then the Mortgage would cease to have effect for the future; and if any debt could exist on this head, the supposed possible legislation would not doubt specially provide so, but the Mortgage would remain good for any past payments, losses or damages by the municipalities not made good to them by the Company.

The Warden also wished to know, could sums retained of the Clergy Reserve fund in such case recovered from the company? Any share of the Counties in the Clergy Reserve Fund which the Receiver General, by direction of the Government, might put an end to by the Government assuming the payment of the Consolidated Loan Fund, then the Mortgage would cease to have effect for the future; and if any debt could exist on this head, the supposed possible legislation would not doubt specially provide so, but the Mortgage would remain good for any past payments, losses or damages by the municipalities not made good to them by the Company.

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Having arrived at the conclusion I have thus expressed, I am unable to advise the Querist how they can obtain efficient control of the Road without further Legislative enactments. If the Road cannot be finished without the consent of the municipalities and the property bondholders and their giving to some extent (a very grave and important step and not to be lightly taken) an opportunity would offer for the municipalities to have their mortgage made a real security, and not a visionary one, by having Trustees appointed to manage the Road and direct any new expenditure in the nomination of whom the municipalities and their giving to or to give the command on the direction to the municipalities, who, in truth, have built the road so far—in some other way to secure the control of the road to those who have contributed most to its construction, and are most interested in the completion and successful management of it. Even if money is not to be raised, I think the Municipalities would have more reasonable grounds to come before Parliament to give effect to a mortgage which Parliament has on two occasions already expressly recognized and sanctioned, and apparently wished to give effect to.

SKEPPINGTON CONNOR. Peter Street, 22nd Feb, 1861.

Moved by Mr. Galbraith, seconded by Mr. Steele, and resolved by the Executive Committee of the

BATHURST DISTRICT BRANCH CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this excellent Society was held at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. The following gentlemen were on the platform:— Rev Messrs Lauder, M.A., Loucks and Henry of Ottawa; T. Butler, of March, E. H. M. Baker, of Carleton Place; T. Godfrey, of Huntley; J. Johnston, of Aylmer; R. L. Stephenson, M.A., of Perth; Chas. Forest, M.A., of Osgoode; Judge Armstrong, of W. Darwent, Esq., and P. P. Harris, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. Lauder having been called to the chair opened the proceeding with an appropriate prayer. The chairman then called on the Rev. Mr. Forest to read the following REPORT.

In presenting a report of the operations of the Church Society, your Secretary cannot but regret the scantiness of the materials placed at his command. Of these, however, there are enough to yield evidence of a steady—if not rapid—growth of interest in, and liberality toward the Church in this section of the diocese.

As compared with the returns of former years, those which marked the close of 1860, are of a most satisfactory character; inasmuch as in almost every department of our work, whether as it regards Parochial Church Society subscriptions, the proceeds of sermons, or amounts locally expended in furtherance of Church interests, there has been a manifest increase in the sums which Christian charity has devoted to these important objects.

In Parochial Church Society subscriptions the average increase has been 215 per cent. In proceeds of sermons in behalf of missions, increase has been 114. In proceeds of sermons in behalf of Widows and Orphans, 45. In proceeds of sermons in behalf of Students, 165. In proceeds of general purposes, 250. In local expenditure, 250.

It is true, the last named instance of improvement can hardly be taken as a fixed or reliable gauge of Church liberality, since— with the passing away of the occasion or local necessity, viz.—the erection or repair of Churches, and the building of Parsonages and Schools, which called for so large an expenditure, will also cease the ample donations and sacrifices which characterized the year. Still, the fact may be quoted, if only to prove that throughout the district Churches are more alive than formerly, to the duties of their position.

Table with columns: Name/Parish or Mission, Amount, and Total. Rows include Ottawa City, Richmond, Perth, Carleton Place, Franktown, Smith's Falls, Fitzroy Harbor, Huntley, March, Osgoode, Cumberland, and a Grand Total of \$763.64.

In addition to what may be considered purely Church Society work, it may not be out of place to notice, in figures, the general local expenditures in the cause of the Church. In this department, it is found that there were expended in Ottawa:—

Table with columns: Name of Parish, Amount, and Total. Rows include Ottawa, Richmond, Perth, Carleton Place, Franktown, Smith's Falls, Fitzroy Harbor, Huntley, March, Osgoode, and Cumberland, with a total of 83,260.

Of the prospects of this District Branch also, it may be said, that it is impossible to speak with accuracy, inasmuch as the yearly subscriptions have not, as yet, been collected, and no data exist—except the proceeds of sermons, on which to found a reliable opinion. Judging from these, we may reasonably anticipate a still further improvement, the degree of which may be gathered from the following facts:

In proceeds of sermons for missions, difference in favor of current year, 125 per cent. In proceeds of sermons for Widows and Orphans, 22. In proceeds of sermons for general purposes, 95. While in local expenditure, the outlay of the year up to the present date, may be thus given:— Ottawa, 83,260; Richmond, 3,600; Perth, 1,000; Carleton Place, 1,000; Franktown, 1,000; Smith's Falls, 1,000; Fitzroy Harbor, 1,000; Huntley, 1,000; March, 1,000; Osgoode, 1,000; Cumberland, 1,000.

Showing, in all these places where such outlay was required, a degree of zeal, earnestness, and self-sacrifice, which cannot be held otherwise than as prophetic of strength, stability, and progress to our beloved Church.

Christian sympathy, will aid this Society to send forth more laborers into the Vineyard of the Lord? The report having been unanimously adopted the 1st resolution was moved by Judge Armstrong, and seconded by G. H. Burke, Esq.

"That in moving the adoption of the report submitted, the churchmen of this district had with satisfaction this anniversary of the Church Society within its limits, and trust that it will arise in the breasts of all a livelier appreciation of their duties as members of the church of Christ."

The mover very ably expatiated on the great advantages which had resulted from the Society, and invoked the aid of the meeting for the extension of its benefits. The second resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Johnston, and seconded by P. F. Harris, Esq.

"That the position, character, and claims of the churchmen, such as to call for our most grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for His great mercy in having constituted her—as guided by His Spirit—our safeguard from error, our guide as to the truth, and His own appointed herald of salvation to a guilty world."

The Rev. gentleman, in a very moving and effective speech, gave several details of the beneficial workings of the Society, and the good which it had effected. The third resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Emery, curate of Ottawa, who delivered a very eloquent address, and seconded by Mr. Godfrey.

"That, under a deep sense of her solemn responsibilities, the church has most carefully provided for the culture and edification of her people—conscientiously striving, in all her formularies and offices, to supply the most wholesome doctrine, the most edifying example, and the most reliable and abundant instruction for the guidance of mankind."

The Rev. gentleman, in his closing remarks, congratulated his audience on the numerous attendance which he had had the pleasure of meeting on this occasion, and the happy unanimity which had prevailed, and on the cheering prospects of the Society for the present year.

We must not forget to mention the excellent vocal and instrumental music with which a volunteer party of ladies and gentlemen entertained the audience. This gave a very pleasing variety to the proceedings, and the selections were so appropriately made that they were quite in character with a religious gathering. The singing of the Doxology closed a happy, and we hope a profitable meeting.

THE GREY ELECTION! PURDY TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL DEFEATED. We heartily congratulate the country on the result of the great struggle that has just terminated in the county of Grey! Whether as regards the extent and importance of the constituency—the number of votes polled—the exertions put forth by both sides to secure success—the crushing majority polled by the victors—or the effects likely to flow from it—this election will take rank in our political history as one of the most remarkable struggles that ever occurred in the Province.

The County of Grey is the largest in territory as well as population in the whole of Upper Canada. At no county election was there ever so large a number of votes polled. In no county in Upper Canada could the Ministry have had such a chance of success as in this. It is newly settled, and most of the settlers are in arrears to Government for their lands; there is a hot dispute going on about the county seat, which the Government will have much influence in determining; and the lake towns and villages are eagerly looking to the Government for help to build their harbours. Government influence in such a constituency is usually overwhelming—and had the dimmest shred of character been left to the present incumbent, his Solicitor General must have succeeded. So safe was the constituency regarded, that the election was brought on by the Government—forced on in a manner far from correct—and a challenge to a regular stand-up fight in the county jeeringly thrown at the Opposition! A blow more entirely unexpected, or more crushing, never fell on the heads of any Ministry. They were as certain of success as if the return had been duly made and Mr. Morrison in his seat. The Leader declared that there could be no opposition that the Solicitor General would "not easily overcome." The organ of the Ministry in the county declared that Mr. Morrison's return was "almost certain." The Ministerial organ in Montreal declared that the trouble being expended by the Opposition was "labour lost," for Mr. Morrison was certain of success. No possibility of defeat seems to have broken on their minds; their whole object was to heighten the effect of their coming victory!

All the incidental advantages, moreover, were on the side of the Government. Mr. Morrison is an old politician, a skilful tactician, a good speaker, and most conciliatory in his manners. This very county was canvassed in his favour at last general election and ever since Mr. Hogan's disappearance, his friends have been feeling their way for Mr. Morrison as that gentleman's successor. On the 24th January last, the Leader admitted that "for some time" previous to that date, Mr. Morrison had been on the field as a candidate; and for more than a month the county has been ransacked by a host of electioneering agents, using every possible effort to secure his return. Members of Parliament, Toronto lawyers, Custom-house officers, Postmasters, Insurance agents, Government contractors, county road builders, and Toronto Aldermen, have exerted themselves to elect the Solicitor General; with an energy and zeal worthy a better cause. How different was it with Mr. Morrison's successful opponent! He came on the field at the eleventh hour, without one advantage for such a contest except his up-right character—his knowledge and experience in county matters—and his well known reliability as a firm intelligent Reformer. But with the able assistance of Messrs. Mc-

Dougall, McKellar, and McNab, he applied himself to the Herculean task of canvassing five thousand electors, scattered over seventy large townships. But two weeks were at his disposal for the work, with the roads all but impassable from the rain of snow—and yet so strong was the indignation of the people with Mr. Morrison's votes in Parliament, and so general the detestation of the present Government, that Mr. Purdy triumphed all before him, and has been triumpantly returned!

The victory is vastly enhanced by the fact that the Opposition forces were divided between two candidates. The Government organ, we observe, denies this; and claims Mr. Gowen as a Ministerialist, and all who voted for him as supporters of the Government! Nothing could prove more plainly than this fact the above degradation of the Ministry. Mr. Gowen, at every one of his meetings, avowed himself an uncompromising opponent of the Government; he denounced them in stronger terms than Mr. Purdy or any of his friends ever did; his whole claim for support from the electors was founded on his hostility to the Administration. And yet Ministers in a plain enough manner, their friends, and their voters as their supporters! What a revelation have we in all this of the despicable position of the Ministry in Upper Canada! We are asked to acknowledge in Mr. Gowen a Ministerial candidate, falsely professing hostility to the Ministry to delude the electors, and get himself elected; and are called on to recognize as Ministerialist electors who vote against a Minister, and for a candidate who bitterly denounces the whole Government and pledges himself to vote them out of office!

The extraordinary position held by Mr. Morrison for the last five months adds greatly to the importance of his defeat. From the general election in 1857 up to January, 1860, notwithstanding all the exertions of the Government, they were unable to fill the office of Solicitor General. They could find no man who would take the office, but not one who could obtain a constituency. The Lower Canadians at last became impatient at this. So long as there was no Solicitor General for Upper Canada there could be none for Lower Canada—and bitter was the regret that \$3,000 a year was thus kept from some deserving man. It was not until the 24th January, 1860, that the Government had to yield; and, as a necessary result of yielding, some lawyer must be found in Upper Canada to balance Mr. Morin in the Cabinet. They searched for a man who could find a seat in Parliament but they searched in vain. Driven to desperation, they sought a man who would take the constitution at defiance, and take the office without a seat in Parliament. Mr. Morrison resigned his Registrarship, took the Solicitor Generalship, and has held it for over a year without a seat in Parliament in direct defiance of the Constitution! More than a dozen Ministers have since taken office in Upper Canada after Mr. Morrison's appointment; his friends strove hard at most of them to have Mr. Morrison brought forward, but not one constituency would touch the Solicitor General—and as a desperate resort it was resolved to declare Mr. Hogan dead, and put in a candidate of that "safe" constituency. The election of Mr. Morrison for Grey was to be held as a constitutional approval by the people of his selection for the office. This was formally announced by the Government organ. On the 24th Jan., the Leader said:—

"On every ground it is desirable that Mr. Morrison should be in a position to take this place in the House next session. So far he has only been without a seat a part of one session; an accident liable to occur to any Minister. Against the state of 'things that would erect the accident into a rule it is necessary, under our scheme of Government, to put in a candidate of that safe constituency. The friends of Constitutional Government in Grey, taking this view of the matter, will see the necessity of sparing no legitimate exertions to secure the return of the Solicitor General."

"A great constitutional principle is at stake. Both Mr. Morrison and the Government, which he is a member, have been held up to censure because of his want of a seat in the Legislature. An opportunity now offers of correcting this defect, and we have every reliance that the friends of Constitutional Government will do their duty in the emergency. The friends of Constitutional Government, have done their duty in the emergency—they have condemned the appointment of Mr. Morrison—and they have condemned it with an emphasis not to be misunderstood. The United Opposition vote polled by Mr. Purdy and Mr. Gowen, 2,927, and the Ministerial vote but 1,382. Two out of three out of all the electors of Grey have voted, in defiance of Executive seductions, in direct condemnation of Mr. Morrison's appointment. What then is to be the result? Will the public opinion of Upper Canada be set at defiance? Will Mr. Morrison still be held up to censure by the Provincial Council, rejected as he was by Peel, defeated in Ontario, defeated in Oxford, and now beaten in Grey? We wait to see how the 'great constitutional principle' is at stake in the Grey contest is now to be respected."

But there is another issue involved in this contest which was not forgotten at the commencement of the fight and ought not to be forgotten now. The Government of the Province was on its trial before the electors of Grey—it invoked the inquiry—it selected its own jury—and it has been deliberately condemned! So far from exalting the importance of the trial, the Government organs expressly announced it. On the 1st February the Leader said:—

"Politically, a contest in which a minister is engaged, goes to the merits of the Government and of the Opposition. For better or worse, Mr. Morrison is bound up with the fortunes of his colleagues; and it is impossible to separate his success from theirs. His success will be their victory; his defeat would be their defeat, so far as the county of Grey is concerned. He is a member of the Cabinet; jointly responsible with his Colleagues for the policy of the Government may pursue. No one can oppose Mr. Morrison, and still hold himself a supporter of the Government. The relative merits of the Ministry and of the Opposition are at issue in this election."

And again on the 24th January:— "Much will depend on the result of this election. The fate of the Government may now be staked upon the issue; and it would be possible to appeal from the decision of a single constituency to that of the whole electoral body."

The Leader did not in the least over-estimate the importance of the contest in Grey as affecting the position of the Administration. For four years Upper Canada has been ruled by the French Canadians in direct defiance of the people of Upper Canada—and the result in Grey is an indignation against the Ministry. The general election of 1857 was ordered expressly to enable the Administration to obtain fresh strength in Upper Canada, but so far from obtaining it, the Government was completely defeated. When Parliament assembled previous to the general election, thirty-seven members were supporting the Administration; of these thirty did not seek re-election; twenty sought nomination but failed; seventeen were rejected at the polls; and but thirteen succeeded in

obtaining re-election! Three of the five Ministers of the Crown were among the defeated—an unparalleled Parliamentary history. In marked contrast to this, re-election was triumphantly returned. Since the general election, there have been no fewer than twenty elections in Upper Canada for seats in the Assembly—and in only two of them were avowedly ministerial candidates elected!

Mr. McDonald beat Mr. Morrison in Oxford! Mr. Purdy beat Mr. Webster in Wellington! Mr. Allan beat Mr. Cameron in Toronto! Mr. Mowat beat Mr. Lang in Ontario! Dr. Connor beat Mr. Richards in Oxford! Mr. Harcourt beat Mr. Amsden in Hamilton! Mr. Finlayson beat Mr. O'Reilly in Brant! Mr. Ross beat Mr. Webster in Wellington! Mr. Wilson beat Major Boreford in North York! Mr. Craik beat Mr. Beecher in Middlesex! Mr. Mackenzie beat Mr. Dobbey in Lambton! Mr. Ross beat Mr. Morrison in Grey! Mr. McDonald was elected by acclamation in Cornwall! Mr. Foley was elected by acclamation in Waterloo! Mr. Bell was elected by acclamation in Lanark!

Mr. Gowen, A. P. McDonald, and Rykert were all elected in avowed opposition to the Ministry, and are so at this moment—and the last two certainly could not have been elected but for that avowed opposition. Mr. Sherwood for Brockville, and Mr. Loux for Russell are the only persons who have not been elected but for that avowed opposition. There are now forty members of the Assembly from Upper Canada in avowed opposition to the Government! There are but twenty-one Upper Canada members supporting the Government, besides the Speaker and the three Ministers who have been able to get seats! The Ministry were two years in finding a Solicitor General, and fourteen months more in hunting after a constituency before they dare present him! He and they have been indignantly condemned by that constituency—and what now is to be done? Does Monsieur Cartier and his French Canadian party fancy that a day of retaliation for all this will not come? Does Sir Edmund Head think that all regard to justice, all respect for constitutional safeguards, can be safely trampled under foot in this manner?

Happily a day approaches when Ministerial acts and creations will no longer serve. Within a few months, perhaps within a few weeks, the whole people of Canada will have a right to declare their verdict at the polls on the iniquities of the last three years! We have heard much of late of "reaction" in the public mind. The Grey election is a proof of the present kind of reaction. It is a proof that the general election which we have mentioned will inspire courage and confidence to the Union men in the seceding States, and produce a reaction which will only be satisfied to have the whole subject submitted to the people. Before the people, the traitors will be beaten in every seceding State but South Carolina, and even there, the result will be doubtful. The operations of the secessionists have been bold and reckless. By a deep laid plan a minority have seized the Forts, and rushed the States to disunion. The plot will collapse by the Government retaking the Forts, and the people retaking the States.

The American papers are filled, just now, with details of frightful plots got up by the citizens with a view of taking the life or intercepting the passage of Mr. Lincoln, the new President of the States, to the capital. All the sensation papers in the Union are calling into requisition their highest powers of imagination to give coloring to the events of the last few days. And after all that has been said and written it is impossible to know positively whether anything serious was intended, or whether the whole hubbub was nothing more than a "suspected" plot. Whether the reports got up to frighten the President were well founded or not, we take it as a very cowardly affair on the part of Old Abe to disguise himself in the habiliments of a common citizen, leave Mrs. Lincoln behind and fly for his life in the first train that he could find. It certainly shows a weakness and pusillanimity which we did not expect to find in a man aspiring to the presidential chair of the great republic. What would Washington not have dared rather than be found acting so unmanly a part. We publish, to day, late despatches which show that his hasty flight through Baltimore and premature arrival in Washington completely spoiled the grand reception preparing for him in the latter city.

There are some actions which though small and trifling in themselves, are invested with interest and importance by the circumstances and associations with which they are connected. Of this class is an incident which took place, as we are informed, at the last meeting of the Municipal Council for the Township of Beckwith.

The writer has had the honor of being one of the Auditors for this Township for the four years now past; viz—1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860; and some time previous to the late election, was requested by two of the Councillors to charge the municipality, at least, four dollars a year. In accordance with these instructions a bill for \$16 was submitted to the Township Fathers at the last sitting, but for some reason or other, they only allowed \$7 for the four years, or eight shillings and ninepence a year. At the same sitting of Council, the other Auditor for the year 1860, put in his claim, and was allowed by the Council five dollars a year, making a difference on the side of their favor of sixteen shillings and three pence in one year! Although the labor expended and time lost in examining and comparing the accounts and vouchers for that year, were shared equally by both.

In the course of our business as a journalist we have not been backward in fully and freely expressing our opinions on matters and things interesting the public mind, and it is possible that, in doing so, we may have

administration of the public business of Canada, and their organs have visions that it is but the forerunner of the total dissolution of the ministry, and it is time that the cobbed-up fabric of a Cabinet, which had long ago tottered to its downfall, but for the partial and unconstitutional support extended by Sir Edmund Head, be annihilated. No more shuffles—they are worn out—every side has been turned—there remains only one other turn to be given, and that is to be turned out of office. The return of the Opposition candidate for Grey, will have a great political effect throughout Canada, and certain we are, that even though the ministry should weather the storm which is culminating in the West, during the coming session, the approaching general election will furnish our halls of legislation with many new members whose fresh energies will furnish new material for the future administration of the public affairs of our country, and then the old coalition birds of prey may take their perch for life, having thoroughly satisfied the British people of Canada, that they have retained the reins of power through the tact they displayed of playing on the weak prejudices of the French Canadian portion of the Government. We publish to-day an article from the Globe, on the election in the County of Grey, which is well worth perusal.

The secession movement in the South seems to be rather on the decline, although the most exaggerated reports are on foot respecting the progress of the Southern confederacy. It appears to us that some of the reporters are drawing largely on their imaginations for what may be wanting in fact. The latest rumor afloat is to the effect that they have negotiated a loan of fourteen millions of dollars and will have fifty regiments in the field to resist invasion, and in case coercion is attempted, to march on Washington! It is, however, a very improbable story that any capitalist would be foolish enough to loan money on the bonds of such a lot of unprincipled cut-throats as the leaders of the confederacy have proved themselves to be. It is much more likely that the bubble is about to burst. The re-elections in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas afford abundant proof that the great Southern secession movement is doomed to collapse. In none of the States which have taken the plunge have the people been consulted or permitted to vote on the ordinance of separation. The result of the elections in the states we have mentioned will inspire courage and confidence to the Union men in the seceding States, and produce a reaction which will only be satisfied to have the whole subject submitted to the people. Before the people, the traitors will be beaten in every seceding State but South Carolina, and even there, the result will be doubtful. The operations of the secessionists have been bold and reckless. By a deep laid plan a minority have seized the Forts, and rushed the States to disunion. The plot will collapse by the Government retaking the Forts, and the people retaking the States.

Washington, 23. Dr. Lord of Massachusetts has declined the Sardinian mission. Mr. Hamlin visited the Senate this morning and received a cordial greeting. A special dispatch to Times says on Thursday night after he retired Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger had entered his room on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did. Such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. Lincoln was yet dozing he granted an interview to the caller. A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if indeed he ever entered it. The list of names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons, high in Southern confidence and some whose claims are not to this country alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburgh at nine this morning by a special train, and the idea was, if possible to throw the cars from the road at some point where they could rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment, the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way to the depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot. So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained, that Mr. Lincoln after consulting with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies. Great to the annoyance of the thousands who desired to call on him last night, he declined giving a reception. The final council was had to-day at 8 o'clock. Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Col. Sumner actually cried with indignation, insisted upon it, and at nine o'clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by the Superintendent and one friend he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters who were sworn to secrecy, were supposed to be asleep. The greeting wires were put beyond the reach of any one who might desire to use them.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL. Washington, March 1. Governor Hicks, of Maryland, is making earnest efforts for a cabinet appointment for Henry Winter Davis. John Bell denies the report that he had been offered a seat in the cabinet or desired one. The appointment of Senator Chase to the Treasury Department was settled last night. Mr. Cameron is offered the War department. Neither have decided yet to accept. The official correspondence on file in the War department shows conclusively that Gov. Houston was greatly instrumental in inducing General Twiggs to surrender the government property in Texas. The War department yesterday received dispatches from Major Anderson. He has not been sick. He says the work continues on the bomb-proof battery at Cumming's Point, but he could with the guns of Fort Sumpter sweep the whole away in a few moments. United States Stocks advanced 4 1/2 per cent here yesterday. Ex-Senator Sillidell telegraphs to his family to remain here. It is supposed he is on his way hither to make arrangements to go to Paris as minister for the Southern Confederacy. Advice from Charleston state that the sailing battery was launched on Monday, and the Dahlgren guns were hourly expected. All troops on furlough were ordered to return by Wednesday.

County of Renfrew. In my former letters, I have taken notice of the most important portion of the County of Renfrew, both as regards the intelligence of the population, and the industrious habits of the people. In the upper range of Townships, especially along the Ottawa, the inhabitants have a dash of American characteristics; a dislike to the monotonous toil of agriculture, and a desire of trading, or getting employed in some of the many branches of lumbering, stockkeeping, tavern-keeping, and lastly, stabling, with the wretched accompaniment of a keg of positive poison, sold under the general name of 'whisky.'

In the Township of Ross, there are three public roads; one leading to Pembroke, one to Cobden, on which there is a line of stages to connect the Chats lake steamer, and the mammoth specimen of marine architecture, which rocks on the turbid waters of the Muskrat Lake, and the mail road, which leads from the Village of Renfrew through an enchanting section of country, known as the 'garden of Eden,' the soil of which is of a dry, sandy nature. It was through this section of country that the great fire which occurred in the County of Renfrew a few years ago, swept with such fearful rapidity and destruction, barely allowing the inhabitants to escape with their lives from the hurricane of fire. The settlers in this portion of the Township are generally from the country bordering on the St. Lawrence, and their idiom is purely American. The village of Cobden, one of the aspirants for County Town, is situated at the head of the Muskrat Lake, the waters of which flow contrary to the Ottawa, and empties into the latter stream at the village of Pembroke. The village of Cobden is mostly indebted to the industrious enterprise of the Gould family for any prosperity which it now enjoys. Mr. Gould, senior, having initiated the Muskrat Lake route of forwarding passengers and freight up the Ottawa, by stage and steamboat. He is a man naturally cut out for the minutiae of forwarding; of a nervous, earnest nature, his mental organization is of a creative type; he follows in no beaten track, and may be denominated one of the pioneers of the Ottawa. Cobden, however, will never be anything else than an inland village; it has none of the elements of a future greatness; the surrounding country is inferior as an agricultural country; the miniature inland sea which stretches westward appears to be in a state of transition from a lake to the nucleus of a tamarac swamp, from the oozy, sedge, accumulating edges of which, on sultry summer evenings, pipes the solitary whip-poor-will with its clear monotonous cry. The lake is shallow, and on its surface are to be seen floating islets of grass, which drift hither and thither at the direction of the wind, or the mimic forces of the tiny steamer which goes snorting on its muddy way in all the glory of independent sovereignty, and uninterrupted monopoly. Well, Cobden has its stores, its blacksmith shops, and its taverns, its post office, and its politicians, and a corner on the map of the united counties.

The government road, after passing the rapids of Portage du Fort, runs along the table land towards Westmeath. The farms denote industry and neatness in the owners, and along the road are scattered country taverns in every variety, with signboards of wonderful patterns, colours and dimensions, from the declining post with its hinged sign emitting harsh rusty music at the behest of Eolus, to the new one gloriating in its gay colours, and originality of taste. Great importance is attached by country publicans to their signs. There is one on the Opeongo road, which is well calculated to puzzle the greatest professor of herpetologies that ever attempted to unravel the erratic vagaries of humanity. It consists of an open hand, a ship with all sails filled, bounding over a turbulent sea, a point of land, on which there is a weeping willow larger than the ship, and a red lion, large enough to swallow ocean, ship and tree in one terrific gulp.

The Township of Westmeath, which is immediately west of Ross, I consider to be the best for future agricultural purposes, in the County. It ranks next to the Township of McNab in population, and surpasses it in products. The wild lands are all taken up, and transfers of improved farms are of every day occurrence. The soil changes in different sections of the Township; in some spots rich, deep clay, in others sandy loam, but as a whole, it is well calculated for agriculture. It is the cradle of Orangeism in the County of Renfrew; the population being Irish Protestants, with a sprinkling of Canadian Americans and Scotch. In political contests they are generally unanimous; in an election of member of Parliament, a few years ago, the total vote of the Township was cast for Mr. Supple, of Pembroke, without one solitary exception; however, in the last contest between ministerial Cayley and a native, a very strong anti-ministerial vote was obtained through the influence of Mr. Bellows and others, whose independence sprang the idea of having a government pet foisted on them. An immense quantity of lumber has been manufactured in this Township, and myriads of saw logs are yet growing within its boundaries. A number of lumbermen reside in it, who hold a large quantity of real estate. The Village of Beachburg is situated on the public road in this Township, and the Post office is called South Westmeath. The village has not made much progress, and has not much pretension; the water power is of a very costly description, and as the country is opened up, will become more so; there is a kind of would-be appearance of enterprise about the semi-depleted mills on the stream which runs through the village. There are several stores, taverns, and mechanics shops. Towards the north-west, Mr. Bellows has a large establishment

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