

service of the year, to which I respectfully solicit your Excellency's attention to some measures of a nature to improve the Administration of Justice, and to various measures tending to develop the resources of the country, and I venture to hope that our labors and deliberations may prove productive of beneficial results to the progress and improvement of Canada.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following money bill:—An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government and for other purposes for the year 1862, and for making good certain sums expended for the public service in the year 1861. To this bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:—"In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this bill."

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to reserve the following bill for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

An Act to incorporate the New Edinburgh and Waterloo Steam Ferry Company.

His Excellency the Governor General was then pleased to give the first session of the seventh Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

I have much pleasure in releasing you from further attendance on your legislative duties. Circumstances have prevented this season from being as fertile in acts relating to public affairs as others which have preceded it, but you have discharged a large amount of private business, and I trust the discussions which have taken place will have cleared the ground for future action. I rejoice to think that in making an increased provision for the maintenance of a Volunteer force, you have expressed your assent to the principle, that the defence of their institutions, their homes and their altars against foreign attacks, is a duty incumbent on the inhabitants of Canada.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

I thank you in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty for the provision you have made for the public service of the year. In terminating for the present the labors consequent on your legislative functions, I would ask you on returning to your homes, to apply yourselves to the discharge of those social duties on the performance of which the welfare of society so mainly depends, and for the execution of which the confidence of your fellow citizens gives you such great facilities.

MINUTES OF THE BROMLEY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met at the Town Hall, Okeoka, this 29th May 1862. Present the Reeve and Messrs. Simon McEchen, R. R. Smith, Peter Gorman and James Quinn, Counsellors.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEchen, that this council do appoint Mr. John McLaren, clerk pro tem—and resolve themselves into a committee of the whole, to consider and accept a tender for the office of Clerk, permanently. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that this committee do now rise and report progress and resume as a Council. Carried.

The report of the council in committee of the whole, in consideration of the appointment of a Clerk.

Your committee having opened and considered the tenders put into this council by leave to report, that according to the tenders submitted, that of John Hollinger's is the lowest and most satisfactory, and therefore recommended his appointment to the office of Clerk, provided he find the requisite securities.

(Signed) R. R. SMITH
" SIMON MCECHEN
" PETER GORMAN

Dated Council Room, Okeoka, May 29th, 1862.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law appointing a Clerk in lieu of George Brown retired, be now brought up and read a first time.

The By-law was read a first time.

Mr. McEchen moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law now read be read a second time.

The By-law was read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Gorman, seconded by Mr. McEchen, that the By-law now read, be read a third time short, and passed.

The By-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEchen, and resolved, that the Bond of John Hollinger, John Murphy and Robert Ross, submitted to this council, for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of Clerk, be accepted and filed in the Treasurer's Office. Carried.

Mr. McEchen moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the minutes of last session of council be read.

The minutes having been read, it was moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the minutes be amended by inserting the names of John Shield for Sec. 19, Edward Walsh for Sec. 20, Michael Shady for Sec. 21, Edmund Burk for Sec. 22, Bernard Riley for Sec. 23, Thomas L. Burgess for Sec. 24, and John McIntyre for Sec. 25, as Overseers of Highways, their names having been omitted, when the motion appointing them had been inserted in the minutes—and they be then approved and signed. The minutes were approved and signed.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that this council do now adjourn, and sit as a court of revision in this place forthwith. Carried.

Mr. McEchen moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the sum of ten pounds be deducted from Robert Ross's valuation of property; and that the assessment Roll be amended accordingly. Carried.

Michael Shady having been heard at the assessment in personal property.

It was moved by Mr. McEchen, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the sum of \$25 be deducted from his assessment, and the Roll amended accordingly. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEchen, that Alexander Hamilton be assessed for the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 5th concession of this Municipality, the sum of \$25 at his own request, his name having been omitted. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that Patrick O'Brien, be assessed for the West half of Lot No. 17 in the 3rd concession, the sum of \$20, and that John O'Brien's assessment be reduced that amount, he having been erroneously assessed for said Lot. Carried.

Mr. McEchen moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that this court do now adjourn for one hour. Carried.

Court of Revision resumed according to adjournment; present the Reeve, and full council.

John Decker having been heard at the bar praying for a reduction of his assessment. It was moved by Mr. McEchen,

seconded by Mr. Quinn, that the valuation of Mr. Decker's assessment be reduced to eighty pounds.

In amendment, Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the assessment of Mr. Decker be reduced to the sum of eighty five pounds for Real property, provided he has made an appeal for reduction, and that the assessment Roll be amended accordingly. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that whereas Daniel Bowers having requested this court of Revision to assess him for the West half of Lot No. 20 in the 5th concession of this Municipality, and a General Order, be it resolved that he be assessed for £20 Real property and £25 personal. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that Michael Mulligan's Real property be raised £15, and that the number of acres be changed from 200 to 193, and that the assessment Roll be amended accordingly. Carried.

In amendment, Mr. McEchen moved, seconded by Mr. Quinn, that the change of the number of acres in the original motion be adopted, and that the valuation of his Real property be left as it now stands. Carried.

Mr. McEchen moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the appeal of Henry Fitzpatrick for a reduction of assessment on his Real and personal property be postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that Mr. Andrew Bell's assessment be reduced the sum of £300 for the Grist Mill in the Town of Douglas; and that Peter Gilchrist be assessed for said mill and millers House, he having rented the same. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that this court do now adjourn until to-morrow at 8 o'clock A. M. and then meet in council. Carried.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Mr. Hayes, the agent of the Hastings Road, has furnished the Government with the following interesting information:—

"The buildings, on the road, include one Flour Mill, three Saw Mills, four Stores, five taverns and one school. Those erected in 1861 are chiefly large substantial barns and dwellings of a good class."

The season of 1861 was not so favorable for agricultural operations as that of 1860. The scarcity of rain in the early months of summer, hurt the crops, particularly hay and pasture.

Wheat was generally thick on the ground—a good plump grain, and entirely free from the ravages of the Hessian fly.

Oats gave a large yield, and were generally heavier and better than those grown on the front townships.

Potatoes are the great staple of the new townships, and they certainly are much finer and more abundant than in older settlements. I regret to say that the rot appeared to some extent on the lower part of the road. It did not extend above the centre of the second range of townships, and the cases are not numerous where it spread to a large extent.

Turnips were very extensively cultivated and gave large yields. They are becoming a very important article of produce for winter food.

Hay was not a very good crop, owing to the want of sufficient rain in the early part of the season, which prevented a heavy growth of grass.

It is now nearly six years since the Hastings Road was first opened for settlement. The soil and climate have therefore been fairly and fully tested. The main outline of the road may be briefly stated:—Some three hundred poor men with sedentary means beyond their ability to labor, have settled upon these lands, previously a wilderness, and in five years have accumulated round them the real wealth and property represented in the above tables, besides supporting themselves and their families that period.

A very low estimate of the value of permanent improvement, and farm implements owned on the road, gives \$4-6 as the average value of each settler's property. This result must be considered highly satisfactory when it is borne in mind that many of the most successful settlers entered upon their lands only so few years ago with little or no capital.

Fanning Mills and Threshing Machines have been introduced very generally, and most of the older settlers have a good supply of farming tools and implements. We are indebted to the Post Office Department for a very liberal extension of postal accommodation, there being now four offices along the road. One at Mill Bridge, 17 miles, one at Glenora, 24 miles, one at York River, 48 miles, and one at the intersection of the Branch Roads Tara, 72 miles from Madoc.

The Mill site at Papineau Creek in Wicklow and McLure, was sold in February last. The purchasers, Messrs. McDavitt & Card, have erected a very substantial and excellent Saw Mill, which commenced work in the 10th November last. The same gentlemen have also commenced the building of a good Grist Mill. This site is more than 100 miles north of Belleville, and will, probably, at no distant day be the centre of a large and thriving settlement. It is close to the intersection of the roads leading from the Ottawa to Lake Huron with the Hastings Road.

The same freedom from disease and crime which marked the early years of the settlement, has, I am happy to say, continued during 1861.

INCREASED EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND TO AMERICA.—In the Cork Examiner we find the following interesting item from a Railway correspondent:—"Within the limits of the county of Kerry the rush to America is very much on the increase. On Wednesday morning the nine o'clock train from Killarney conveyed away a larger number of emigrants than any other of the season, and the scene witnessed at the station, brought to the recollection of many the departure during the memorable famine years. The class of persons now leaving this part of the country, are seeking for a home in the new world, is composed not entirely of farm servants, but of farmers, tradesmen, laborers and house servants, who cannot procure a decent living in the land of their birth. I have inquired into the cause of this increased emigration of farmers, and from all I can learn I have come to the conclusion that it is attributable to extermination in the midland, northern and western parts of the country, where the small farmers, who were dependent on their crops, were evicted from their holdings for non-payment of rent."

CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The crop prospects of Great Britain do not appear to be so bright as would be desired. In an article on the growing crops there, the London Economist, of the 15th of May, says:—"Notwithstanding a constantly continuing decline in the corn market for the last few weeks indicating the favourable opinion entertained by the trade of the prospects of the wheat crop, the farmer who notes from day to day, the progress of his growing wheat, is not altogether without apprehension. On the strong and fertile soils, where the condition of the land is high, the wheat does not become so luxuriant under the influence of the excess of moisture which has again occurred, while on strong land, the grain has been drenched by a yellow rain."

The ingenious mind of the American nation has brought out many inventions to aid in the present war. "Boston Notes" and "wooden soldiers" have been left a long way in the rear, by the use which has been made of balloons. At the last engagement at Richmond they were particularly serviceable. A correspondent thus describes their operations:—

As soon as the telegraphers were ready they minutely described the location and number of the enemy's troops. And as they advanced—for they were again coming forward to charge upon what they supposed our demoralized troops—the operators gave the General their force, and the direction in which they were advancing, and he promptly ordered his troops to the proper place, when the enemy were met, and of course repulsed.

The rebels, finding that whatever way they went they were met by overwhelming numbers, or at points where they little supposed they would be met, were obliged to disperse. The balloons, of course, were pointed to the enemy, and shortly afterwards they trained a rifled gun at the daring aerial general, and after repeated firing, succeeded in exploding shells near the balloon, in fact so near that it was deemed imprudent to remain any longer in that precise location, and accordingly the balloon was lowered to the ground to be shifted to another position. Not many minutes elapsed before it was again sent aloft, and in a position not easily reached by the enemy's missiles.

The communication thus more securely established was again opened, and with the same success, the aeronauts reporting large bodies of troops in the rear of Richmond marching to the scene of deadly strife, by cutting off the rebel strength, and marching up from the rebel stronghold, and as rapidly as they advanced into action they were met in a way wholly incomprehensible by the rebels. To whom it seemed as if their God, the God of Battle had descended from the clouds, and by the use of the balloons to assist their operations in the field. The ground at Richmond was particularly favorable for the aerial telegraphers, the large trees offering a good shade to the daring aeronauts. When battles are thus fought by lightning, what may not the inventive mind of man find out? Flying in the air has long been the dream of ingenious speculators, and although it would be but the realization of the work of ICARUS, of old, it is not altogether improbable that some one living may yet see stranger things than that. *Tempora mutantur!—Leader.*

THE NEW TARIFF.—Yesterday was a busy day with the wharfingers in consequence of the expectation that the new tariff would come into force. They commenced the work of unloading vessels as soon as Sunday had passed away. A very large number of consignments of sugar were passed through the Custom House in the forenoon. The greatest portion of the freight was unloaded at the Custom house Wharf (Messrs. John Brown & Co.), and every hoghead of sugar that had arrived was passed through the Custom House before the collector received the telegram from Quebec, at half-past one o'clock, that the new tariff bill had become law. Several of the Toronto merchants have been very fortunate in getting their consignments of sugar to land in time to be entered under the old tariff while others have not been so fortunate. A Hamilton merchant, fearing that the bill would become law on Saturday, had a consignment of sugar landed at Kingston and the duty paid at that port.

It was stated in a recent issue of this journal that 25 car loads of raw sugar were expected over the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway on Friday night, in time for entry before the new tariff went into effect. The consignment was duly entered the following morning. Other large quantities of sugar, landed in New York and Boston on Thursday and Friday, came to the same road on Saturday and yesterday, and were also entered in time. A large consignment, comprising several car loads, was about 40 miles south of Rouse's Point when the order was promulgated; but owing to the energy of the railway officials and the speed at which they directed the freight train to travel, the sugar was delivered at the wharf at St. Lambert before one o'clock—half an hour before the increased rate went into effect, saving the owner, it is stated, fully \$10,000. A consignment of 587 barrels of refined sugar, three car loads of tea, and 100 bags of coffee, was also received in time for exemption.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA.—The Downshire Protestant of May 24 announces the arrival of the Right Reverend John Travers Lewis, LL.D., in the North of Ireland, whither our Bishop has gone to plead the cause of Church extension in Canada. The Protestant speaks a hearty welcome for Dr. Lewis, and makes a vigorous appeal to the inhabitants of the North, that they may "render assistance to an Orange Bishop coming home to plead for missions among the Orangemen of Canada." As a recognized organ of the Orange body in Ireland, the Protestant addresses itself more particularly to Orangemen, and as a matter of course it espoused the cause of missions in the Diocese of Ontario out of sympathy for the many Orangemen living in the back settlements of this Diocese, who, to a great extent, are destitute of spiritual ministrations. We may thus reasonably expect that it will awaken the sympathies of the class of readers amongst which the Protestant circulates. Its truly warm-hearted Irish appeal cannot fail of having an effect on the hearts of Englishmen. As a Bishop of this Church of England, Dr. Lewis comes home to plead for its members. As an elected Bishop, chosen by clergy and laity, voluntarily and of free accord, he truly represents the Church to which he belongs.

"A hundred townships of Canada, with active houses, sturdy settlers scattered through each township with, perhaps, its two or three Orange Lodges, are entirely without the regular public services of the Church of England. In the township of Barrie for instance, in the county in which Kingston is situated, where the settlers are almost all Protestants, and the men almost all Orangemen, the Church of England has no members of the Orange Order, with families who have not heard a sermon, or attended a Church service for the last three years. * * *

"We plead for these Brethren in no narrow sectarian spirit. We rejoice in the spread of Protestantism, by every means, and in every way. All Orangemen—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or Wesleyan—Brethren, and, as they worship we would that they might be aided."

"Bishop Lewis is the first bishop consecrated in Canada, able, eloquent, popular, and an Orangeman, coming home to tell his story in the land of Derry and the Boyne, unable not to be cordially welcomed. We welcome the first Bishop of the Church of England, the first Bishop of the Orange Order, with families who have not heard a sermon, or attended a Church service for the last three years. * * *

"The Hon. A. Wilson, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and the Hon. Wm. Howland have been re-elected by their several constituencies by acclamation. Mr. Foley has been returned by acclamation for Waterloo, and is now contesting Perth against Mr. Daley with good prospects of success. If frequent elections continue to be a sign of popularity, Mr. Foley has been particularly favored in this respect. Mr. Ewart has also been returned without opposition for Charlottetown. The Hon. H. V. Slocote, Attorney General for Canada East, was re-elected for St. Hyacinthe by acclamation on Thursday, June 12th."

TO PRESERVE TOOLS FROM RUST.

Tools of iron and polished, if first rendered warm and then dipped in a saturated lime water, permitting them to dry quickly, will be protected many months from rust. The above manufacturers purveyors of tools and polished cutlery; the firm of carbide of iron formed is so slight as not to dim the polish, while its ability to absorb moisture protects the surface of the metal.

For the rougher tools of the farm, which have become polished by use, it is better to apply a thin varnish, made by dissolving one ounce of gum shellac in one quart of alcohol; at ninety-five degrees of strength the alcohol evaporates immediately, leaving a very thin coating of shellac, which will not peel off, and which is entirely water-proof. This is the gum used on the inside of hats to render them water-proof, and it will thoroughly prevent the rusting of ploughshares, spades, knives of reaping machines, etc. We frequently see it recommended to coat bright tools with bonawax, oils, etc. It is true that for a time these substances will protect the surfaces from rust, but when the oxidation does commence, it is more severe than when they are not used. If applied at all, they should be wiped off again, leaving the surface as full as possible to be perceptible.—*Working Farmer.*

How TO PROPAGATE CURRANTS.—In order to raise currant bushes from cutting so that they may have a clean and but one set of roots, and those at the lower end, like seedlings I take a cutting about ten inches long, made by cutting it in the usual way, by cutting off the lower end square, I then cut out the buds on the cutting, excepting the three or four uppermost ones which are reserved to make the top. I then stretch a line start the cuttings by the side, eight inches apart in the row, their ends one inch in the ground and they are covered with five inches of depth, like corn hills planted in drills. When they become well established by having roots, which will be in mid-summer, level the mould back to its former place. Should any roots have started from the intended stem, clean them off and plant them out at one year old.

The advantage of growing bushes in the above manner is that they will not send up suckers as those that have been grown up by setting cuttings deep in the ground and allowing two or more roots to grow.—*Country Gentleman.*

DURABLE FENCE POSTS.—We have, from time to time published numerous facts, to prove that posts in the ground top and down, will last longer than placed the other way. We now add another to the list. Yesterday we met William A. Eas, Esq. of this city, when he was in the act of erecting a fence, and he told us that he had built twenty-four years ago, the fence posts, set them butt down were nearly rotted off in ten years, when new ones were set, in the same way, below the old ones, in the middle of each panel and the old ones allowed to remain. The posts set fourteen years ago were now all rotted; but some of the posts set twenty years, and some with the top in the ground are perfectly sound their entire length, and will probably last twenty-four years more! We might state that the gate posts were cut off at the forks of the trees which made the upper end largest and hence the largest end was placed in the ground.

TO DESTROY WOODCHUCKS.—A correspondent writes that a sure way to destroy woodchucks, and at the same time render their burrows uninhabitable, at least for one season, is to take from two to four ounces of saltpetre and mix it in a strong paper which a fuse about four feet long attached, then with a stick push the fuse into the whole, filling it round the fuse a foot or more of earth, and set it on fire. If after the explosion, smoke should issue from the hole, it should immediately be stopped.

WARTS ON CATTLE.—A correspondent of the Geneva Farmer gives the following remedy for warts on cattle:—Slack a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg, add four table spoonfuls of soft soap, stir the same until well mixed, apply the same to the warts. They will disappear in a few days, and the skin become smooth.

THE HERALD.

GARLETON PLACE

Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

During the past week a number of serious accidents by drowning occurred on the river Madawaska. On Sunday, an Indian woman, wife of Francis White, who lives on a farm on the York Branch, while passing into the head of Long Rapids in a bark canoe with her son, a lad of twenty years, and three young daughters, the canoe upset. The mother caught one of the girls and held on to the canoe as far as she could be seen. Semour, the son, caught the other two, and got near the shore when they all disappeared. The mother was found near the mouth of the river, on Friday, having floated over twenty miles. The unfortunate woman was going to visit a son, who is at School in Aylmer, having had the misfortune to lose his arm last Summer by a gun-shot. The family were much respected for their industry and sobriety.

A rafterman named Brown, in the employ of Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., got drowned on Wednesday, in the Long Rapids, by his canoe upsetting at the Ice Chute.

And again, on Friday, three boys after leaving school, at Arnprior, went into the river to bathe. One of them, Albert Currie, aged 13, an adopted son of Mrs. H. Rorison, of Fitzroy, got beyond his depth and could not swim. One of his comrades, named McPhee, went to his assistance, and both perished. Their bodies were found and an inquest held on them by Dr. Sweetland, Coroner, on Saturday.

The Hon. A. Wilson, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and the Hon. Wm. Howland have been re-elected by their several constituencies by acclamation. Mr. Foley has been returned by acclamation for Waterloo, and is now contesting Perth against Mr. Daley with good prospects of success. If frequent elections continue to be a sign of popularity, Mr. Foley has been particularly favored in this respect. Mr. Ewart has also been returned without opposition for Charlottetown. The Hon. H. V. Slocote, Attorney General for Canada East, was re-elected for St. Hyacinthe by acclamation on Thursday, June 12th."

The Montreal Gazette is quite disposed to credit the general accuracy of the statement put forward by the Montreal Advertiser to the effect that Mr. Slidell had written to a friend in Montreal stating that the Emperor of the French had been desirous to acknowledge the Confederate States since the battle of Manassas, but had been prevented by the disinclination of the British Government to second him. The Gazette is of opinion that the information is correct, as it quite accords with the impressions which have prevailed, and with the hints which Mr. Gladstone recently threw out in his speech at Manchester. "The pressure both in England and France has been and is very severe. Our neighbors will probably in time come to learn which has been their true friend—Great Britain which they have so much maligned, or the Government of the Emperor which they have daubed with so much unnecessary laudation. History will do that justice which heated partisan passions of the hour refuse."

A neighboring journalist, who lately promised to "waive for a time the securities of opposition," against the new administration, has apparently forgotten that promise, and as if to excite the sectarian prejudices of a section of the people, against the new government, has published a false statement of the religious creed of the members of the Cabinet. He very gravely told his readers that the new administration was composed of seven Catholics and only five Protestants, when the fact is, that, of the members of Cabinet, six are Protestants, and six are Catholics, of whom five Protestants and one Catholic represent the Upper Canada section and five Catholics and one Protestant the Lower Canada section. The names are as follows:—Messrs. Macdonald, McTear, Sutherland, Dorian, Tesson, and Ewart, Catholic; Messrs. Foley, McDougall, Howland, Wilson, Morris, and Abbott, Protestants.

Such fibbing as this, we suppose, belongs to the lighter shade of opposition, and the government may expect to survive the blow, since the "committee" have agreed to try their heaviest thunder bolts, and to "waive for a time the securities of opposition"!!!

The Wesleyan Conference has just closed its sittings. The following are the stations of Ministers of that body, in the more immediate area of our circulation:—

PERTH DISTRICT.
Perth...Amos E. Russ, J. B. Keagay.
Smith's Falls...Robert Brewster, Richard N. Adams.
Okeoka Place...Geo. Beynon, Hazelton A. Spence.
Merriville...Wm. McGill, T. G. Williams.
Lanark...S. Tesson.
Sherbrooke & Oso...W. McDonough, A. Adams, Superannuated.
Pakenham...Geo. Case, W. Hayhurst, Newburgh...Richard M. Hammond.
Elgin...Wm. Burns, John C. Ireland.
G. BEYNON, Chairman.

WM. MCGILL, Fin. Secretary.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Ottawa...William Scott.
Templeton...T. Slight.
Long Island Lakes...Garret J. Dingman.
Richmond...John Howes.
North Gower...Richard Wilson.
L'Orignal...Andrew Armstrong.
L'Orignal...Wm. B. Blackstock.
North Plantagenet...Geo. H. Kenny.
Lochaber...Jabez B. Keagay.
Osgoode...Edmund E. Sweet.
Russell...A. L. Peterson.
Bell's Corners...Levi Vanderburgh.
W. SCOTT, Chairman.

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.
Brockville...John Bredin, Luther Houghton, Supernumerary.
Prescott...David C. McDowell.
Farnerville...Chas. Taggart, B. Rose.
Lynn...John B. Armstrong.
Maitland...William Anderson.
Spencerville...Wm. Pattison, G. McRitchie.
Kemptville...Thomas Walker, H. Shaler.
Matilda...Wm. Coleman, Wm. H. Williams.
J. Greene.
Morrishburg...J. Youmans.
Moultonville...Richard Clark.
Winchester...John Kiernan.
Cornwall...Hugh McLean.
Roxbury...Samuel E. Mandley.
D. C. McDOWELL, Chairman.

While Canada sighs for rain, and prayers are offered up in the churches for the showers which can alone save the perishing crops, Pennsylvania and Virginia are suffering from a deluge. Immense damage has been done on the Lehigh and Delaware rivers in the former State; the pursuit of Jackson has been stopped in Virginia by the continued floods; and in front of Richmond the rain has fallen almost constantly for a fortnight, so that the banks of the Chickahominy are overflowed a mile on either side.

It is said that Lord Lyons has been granted leave of absence, and it is supposed that his visit to England is of much significance. The "Montreal Advertiser" thinks "he would not have been allowed to leave his post at this time, when British interests in America require constant attention, unless still greater public interest required his presence in London. We believe it will be found out that he has been called home for personal communication with the Imperial Government on the subject of the Civil War, its progress and its ultimate prospects."

GAME PROTECTION.—Another case of conviction under the Game protection act of Upper Canada, took place in this Village, on Thursday last, when Mr. Thomas Thompson, son of Mr. Robert Thompson, of Ramsey, was brought before A. McArthur and John Conboy, Esquires, and charged with killing and carrying home a deer, on Sunday the 6th day of April. Fine five dollars and costs.

We are happy to learn that the report of the death of Frank Drummond, published in our last issue, is contradicted. The Brockville "Recorder" says that a telegram has been received stating that he was a prisoner in Winchester but in good health.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

A fresh impetus has been given to this enterprise by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who has recently devoted much time to it, both in England and America. He is still sanguine in the success of the project, and in a paper which he lately read before the Geographical Society of New York, furnishes some very interesting facts as the grounds of his hopefulness.

The chief causes of the failure of the old Atlantic Cable were, as Mr. Field asserts, its inadequate strength, in the service required of it, and its imperfect insulation. Since the failure, immense improvements have been made in the manufacture of telegraph cables, having in view the remedying of the defects which led to that failure.

"In the old Atlantic cable," says Mr. Field, "the upper conducting wire weighed but 93 lbs to the mile in the new cable, it weighs 510 lbs to the mile, or more than five times as much."

In the old cable, the copper wire was covered but three times with gutta percha, in the new, it is covered four times with the purest gutta percha, and four times with Chatterton's patent compound, by which the cable is rendered absolutely impermeable to water. The old cable was covered with eighteen strands of small iron wire, which, as they had no other covering, were directly exposed to the action of the water; the new is covered with thirteen strands, each strand consisting of three wires of the best quality, and each of these strands covered with gutta percha, to render it impenetrable to salt water. By this new construction, it has double the strength of the old cable at the same time that it is lighter in water—a very important matter in laying it across the ocean.

The risk of loss in laying the new cable would be very much diminished by the fact that it would be of such strength that, even if broken it could be recovered, as has been done in the Mediterranean; and, besides, the principal and most expensive materials, copper and gutta percha, being indestructible, would have at all times a value in the market.

Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., of London, offer to manufacture and lay down on the route between Newfoundland and Ireland, one of these improved cables, receiving only the bare cost of material and labor, without one penny for their own time or services, or capital, or interest, unless perfectly successful; and if it were not for the fact that their payment in a certain amount of shares of the company, to be delivered at the end of each month, during one year that it continued in successful operation; but that if, within that time, it stopped working, payments were instantly to cease.

In considering the importance of the telegraphic route, Mr. Field says:—"A cable across the Atlantic would supply the connecting link between the great systems of telegraphic communication in the two hemispheres, one of which already overarches the whole of North America, and the other covers the continent of Europe, and extends far into Asia, and along the coast of Africa."

At this moment you can telegraph from St. John, Newfoundland, to every town of importance in the British Provinces, to all the cities and large towns in the loyal States, even to San Francisco, on the Pacific, a distance by the route of the telegraph, of over five thousand and five hundred miles.

On the other side of the ocean, there is no telegraphic communication, from Valencia, in Ireland, with every capital in Europe; with Algiers, in Africa, about 2,650 miles by the route of the telegraph; with Malta, 2,850 miles; Constantinople, 3,100 miles; Odessa, on the Black Sea, 4,300 miles; Tazanrog, on the Sea of Azof, 4,100 miles; the Island of Jubal, in the Red Sea, 4,650 miles; to Bagdad, in Turkish Arabia, 4,800 miles; and to Omsk, in Siberia, 5,300 miles.

All that is now required to connect California with Siberia, a distance of nearly two-thirds around the globe, is a telegraph cable from Valencia, Ireland, to Newfoundland, a distance of only 1640 nautical miles!"

All that is now wanted to put this connecting link of the new world with the Old into successful operation is the guaranty of four per cent. interest upon its cost, which the Company is asking from the Governments respectively of the United States and Great Britain. The Americans, we understand, have already intimated to our Home Cabinet its desire to co-operate with it in the furtherance of this important enterprise, and it is said, that Earl Russell has had the matter under consideration for some time.

NEW COLONY OF ALBERTLAND.—In a few days a large body of emigrants will leave England en masse to found a new colony in New Zealand, which will be named after, and in honor of, the late illustrious Consort of our Queen. The first instalment, numbering nearly 1000 persons, will include in its ranks members of nearly every class of society, and of various religious denominations. Among these are ministers of religion, lawyers, schoolmasters, a printer with type and presses for a newspaper; medical men, shopkeepers, tradesmen, mechanics, farm laborers, domestic servants, needlewomen, &c.

The rain which fell here on Thursday night, had a most beneficial effect, but the country was never in more need of more. We have had several days of cold North wind, with frost at night, which has completely destroyed vegetable growth. Unless a change of weather takes place soon the crops will be a complete failure.

In the second fire at Quebec, 97 houses were destroyed, with the exception of 10 in St. Valier Street, chiefly wooden buildings, occupied by the working classes. The General Hospital had the roof burned off. The loss is estimated at \$55,000 to \$60,000, and there is very little insurance.

The Federal House of Representatives have adopted a resolution requesting the President to instruct the commanders of the Federal troops in the revolted States to submit them as far as practicable on the property of the inhabitants.

The paper mill at Indian Lorette, near Quebec, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday; the flames communicated with the old Church, which was also destroyed, with two houses in the village.

We have to thank the Rev. Laetitia Taylor, who is now at the International Exhibition in England, for late English papers, and for a beautiful

expiration of six