

Presented by the Clerk a certificate from John Gillies, Pathmaster, stating that G. Stanley performed his Statute Labor for non-resident lot in Beckwith for 1861, for which taxes were collected of him. The sum paid was ordered to be refunded.

Presented by Mr. McNulty the petition of William Goth, for the Collectorship of the Municipality for the year 1863.



The case of William Murphy and Robert Metcalf, about overcharges in the assessments and taxes, deferred at the last meeting of the Council, were then taken up and discussed, and the Assessor and the parties concerned were heard in said cases.

It was moved by B. McNeely, seconded by James Burrows, that a deduction of \$16 15c. be made or allowed on the Assessment Bill of 1862 on Robert Metcalf's property, having been assessed for 3 town lots instead of 2, and that he be refunded the taxes collected on said sum. Carried.

No further abatement of taxes was made in said cases.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That owing to a mistake in the Assessment of Roderick McDonald for 1862, he was over rated \$25, and that therefore the taxes collected on said sum be refunded. Carried.

Moved by B. McNeely, seconded by J. Burrows, That keeping in view the great importance of the prayer of the petition of Wm. Feden, R. Bell, J. Poole and others, with regard to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Beckwith contributing the sum of \$250 towards the erection of a shed for drilling purposes, &c., this Council while considering the necessity of such a drill shed, and the laudableness of the undertaking, nevertheless would not like to undertake themselves to grant the sum prayed for without first submitting it to a decision of the Ratepayers, at a public meeting called for that purpose. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Conn, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That the Clerk be instructed to call a meeting of the Ratepayers of this municipality to take place on Friday the 20th inst., in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of granting the sum of \$250 towards the erection of a Drill Shed at Carleton Place. Carried.

Moved by J. Conn, seconded by A. Ferguson, That the petition of Donald McFarlane and others, respecting the widow Campbell, of Ashton, be granted, and that the Collector be informed that he is not to demand the taxes from the said Mrs. Campbell for 1862. Carried.

Moved by James Conn, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That Robert Carmichael, Thos. Hickey, Peter McArthur, John Ferguson Allan Cameron and John Stewart, 2nd con, be appointed Fence Viewers and Drain Inspectors for 1863. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by B. McNeely, That John Stewart, 2nd con, Andrew Burrows, Wm. Burrows, Duncan McKennie, John Roberts, Alex. Cameron, 9th con, Donald Campbell, D. McFarlane, Absalom McAffrie, John McEachen, and Richard Douglas be Poundkeepers for the municipality of Beckwith for 1863. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by B. McNeely, That the following persons be appointed Poundkeepers for the year 1863:—John Gillies, West, 1st con, centre; J. Cavanagh, E. 1st and 2nd con; John King and James Kinnead, West 2nd and 3rd con; John Campbell and Thomas Mason E. 3rd con; Peter Salter, W. 4th con; Peter Mc Kay, 4th con, E. of Frankton; Wm. Leach and Peter McMillan, W. 6th and 7th con; A. McNeilan and J. McArthur, E. 7th con; Alex. McEwen W. 8th and 9th con; John Conboy and John Roberts, E. 8th and 9th con; John McDougall, Donald McLutshi and Robert Kennedy, 10th con; Robert Carmichael d. O. McEwen, 11th con; B. McNeely, Wm. McNeely and Donald Campbell, W. of the Lake, Donald Sinclair, W. 1st con, C. Gardner, From the Lake to the Village of Carleton Place; Peter Cram, Glen Isle, Daniel Cram; E. 12th con, John Doolan; Bay, John McEachen; Frankton, John May; Ashton, P. Drummond; 12th con, E. of the Railroad; Thos. Pettie, and for the Village of Carleton Place, Allan McDonald and Wm. Kelly. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by James Conn, That John Conboy, Esq., be Road Surveyor for the Municipality of Beckwith for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by B. McNeely, That John Stewart be Assessor and Patrick Galvin Collector for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by B. McNeely, seconded by J. Conn, That the Collector receive the sum of \$40 for collecting the whole taxes of the Township of Beckwith for the year 1863, and that the Assessor receive the same amount for his services. Carried.

The Council then adjourned till the 20th day of Feb. 1863.

E. W. McEwen,  
TOWN CLERK.

### The Manitoulin Protest.

The following is a copy of the "Protest of the Manitoulin, against what took place at Manitoulin on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of October last."

To His Excellency the Governor General:—You are a great chief, who are also in a high position; you have occupied the place of the Great Spirit over the land, so that you may exercise your authority over all men within the limit of territory named Canada—this is what the Great Spirit thinks of you: As he himself possesses a great heart, as his heart is pure, his wish for you is, that you also have a compassionate and gentle heart, so that you may guide and govern those who are under your charge and authority—that is, that you vigilantly watch over every part of this land, which you govern, in the highest position, in order that no person may pass statutes at random, and also that none may do wrong, without being subjected to the application of your laws. We address you, therefore, great chief, whose character is of strict rectitude—we place before you our present letter—that you may know well and consider with attention what has taken place here, at Manitoulin; that is, that all there was vicious in the making of the contract of sale.

No honest man can say: This is a fair contract—provided he knew exactly what had taken place. And that is why we mention it, so that you, also, may consider it well. For ourselves, we have actually seen the progress of all things which have taken place, and we cannot say: This is a fair treaty, on the contrary, all that can be said is, that it is a real fraud, the whole affair, as we have seen and know it. If they had wished to do anything regularly, they would not receive the words of those who said: "I resign" (the land); for no one, of himself, were he a chief, could cede what he possessed in common. If we had all consented, then only would the treaty be concluded; but all did not consent—only those who gave their word have consented as individuals—they did not at all ask the opinion of their respective tribes. Further, had it been intended to act with justice, the consent of a few would not have been received; they did not possess anything here that they could sell. Their reserve is on the main land, their tribe is also there—not here. It is a great wrong, it is an evil proceeding, to ask of some that which does not belong to them, and to accept their consent. Is, then, that which is required of them for their benefit? Have they been interested to preserve? Also, have they been prepared to concede immediately, which is the main land? No, no, no, have they done injury to the proprietors, by causing them to lose their property?

If we have not made our report to you before now, it is because we have been engaged gathering in our harvest.

The wild hunt after office still continues at Washington. The passage of a law under which Gen. Meigs will have to appoint one \$2,500 a year clerk, three \$1,400 a year clerks, ninety \$1,200 a year clerks, and thirty \$1,000 a year copyists, who are to be females, has set legions of place-hunters on the qui-vive. Members of Congress are dogged wherever they go, and political wire-pullers are at work. The number of "widows' widows" (after without pension certificates or wedding-rings), who demand these places, is large.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.—At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, held this week, it was determined that the Provincial Show, to be held in Kingston, shall take place on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th of September next. Although it was not positively known, yet it was believed that the election for member of the Board of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. A. Ferguson, is filled by Dr. Richardson of Gananoque.—Kingston Whig.

AN ALPHABETICAL FAMILY.—Of all the alphabetical families the I's are the most egotistical, the B's the most busy, the C's the most noisy, the J's the most chattering, the L's the most elongated, the P's the most peaceful, the Q's the most puzzled, and the T's the most soothing.

It is generally observed that persons of about forty years, especially young ladies of that age, are very forgetful of those with whom they were acquainted in their childhood. This remarkable dimness of memory has been very appropriately styled "The darkness of the middle age."

We trust nobody will be offended with us if we give free expression to our opinions on what we conceive to be one of the greatest moral evils and public nuisances of the enlightened age in which we have the honor to live. This much we have thought proper to say at the commencement, well knowing there are many snuffy, puffy characters amongst our numerous and respected readers who may, perhaps, take offence, and think we are speaking of themselves personally, when we are simply describing the abhorrence we feel towards the tobacco-using habit.

We detect all there is of it—in all its forms, chewing, spitting, snuffing and smoking; and, although we have no hope of living long enough in the world to see a complete reform in the matter, while we do live, we shall use our influence to have the air pure, the carpets clean, and the faces of our friends happy and healthy.

To some, use has made tobacco a great comfort—perhaps a necessity; but to many it is a great discomfort—a terrible nuisance. The breath of every person who uses it in any of its forms is exceedingly disgusting, nauseous, and repulsive, as well as unhealthy and sickening. This is not only the case in our cities, towns, thoroughfares, hotels, cars and depots, which places are constantly smoky, rank, blue and pestiferous with the suffocating fumes of the cigar or the pipe; but the common practice of smoking poisons, to some extent, the whole atmosphere. All persons are obliged, at all times, to inhale it, in greater or lesser quantities; and, in this way, the rising generation are being constantly smoked out of their pure instincts.

What wonder that a son, who is almost constantly inhaling the poisonous smoke of tobacco from his father's pipe, should think of trying to smoke himself and adopt a practice which he thinks is somewhat manly; or that habit should cause a wife, who is constantly under the influence of the narcotized atmosphere, in her every day relations, and seldom has a chance of breathing the fresh, pure air, to tolerate the foul breath of a tobacco smoker. Each may look with unmingled aversion upon the habit, but the penetrating narcotic is gradually bringing its influence over their senses and before they dream that they are changed, the love of tobacco may be upon them or the desire within them.

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We have spoken of the sons of smokers learning the habit, when perhaps being nursed on their father's knee, and many of our readers may have seen the beardless boys with cigars in their mouths, and, perhaps, to make themselves appear more manly, swearing like a pirate. We have seen boys of ten or fifteen smoking with as much gusto as their aged sire. This vile habit, this precious iniquity, this respectable degradation, is a piping the lives of many of our young men, and making them old prematurely. In the neighboring States, where fast living is the order of the day, "Young America" has been painted by an artist and is represented by a picture of a little fellow about three years old, with a cigar in his mouth. Of course he will be a man in a few years, able to drink and swear. We can remember when there were young men and even youths. We have not forgotten their ruddy looks, their hearty, healthful appearance; but now we find in most cases either boys or men. We see sharp visaged, wrinkled, nervous-looking lads of sixteen, and from that to twenty, wearing all the marks of care, anxiety and age. The reader would have a living proof were he to stand on Broadway, N. Y., for one hour, as we have done, and see the cadaverous, nervous, irritable young men pass by, that some subtle, insidious enemy is working at the vitals of society, nor need he look long for a sad solution of the mystery, for nearly every one of them will be seen with a cigar in his mouth. What a contrast will be seen on one of our docks, as the hardy son of the British isles steps ashore with his round, youthful face, perhaps fresh from the emerald isle, carrying all his worldly goods, in the shape of a little bundle, under his arm, wearing hosiery and corduroy trousers, but healthy looking and happy, and the reminding us of the youths we used to know in our boyhood, when for a person under thirty years of age to smoke was considered a disgrace as it was a rarity. Now the vice is respectable. Well-dressed persons indulge in it. Even doctors and ministers, who ought to be the safe-guard of youth in health and morality, sometimes practice it. Some times smoking doctors recommend smoking to their patients. And is it any wonder that the habit is becoming prevalent and that the public is not fully aware that this poisonous drug is at the bottom of a very serious mischief.

Smokers may say they feel well—tobacco does not injure them. But look at them with their glaring eyes, their sunken cheeks, and their nervous, anxious expression, and observe the effects of a poison which is working at the very foundation of their health, and will in course of time break them down prematurely. And though the individual has no other chapter of life free from this bad habit, with which to compare his present feelings and conditions, and though kindly nature in the spring-time of his life does her best to patch up his constitution and send health through his veins and nerves, it is all a mockery to the heavy tobacco smoker—his system will soon give evidence of physical bankruptcy.

We trust nobody will be offended with us if we give free expression to our opinions on what we conceive to be one of the greatest moral evils and public nuisances of the enlightened age in which we have the honor to live. This much we have thought proper to say at the commencement, well knowing there are many snuffy, puffy characters amongst our numerous and respected readers who may, perhaps, take offence, and think we are speaking of themselves personally, when we are simply describing the abhorrence we feel towards the tobacco-using habit.

We detect all there is of it—in all its forms, chewing, spitting, snuffing and smoking; and, although we have no hope of living long enough in the world to see a complete reform in the matter, while we do live, we shall use our influence to have the air pure, the carpets clean, and the faces of our friends happy and healthy.

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Thousands, probably a majority, who use tobacco, feel and know it to be a bitter curse. We know many who would give much to be free from it. But the force of habit is not easily overcome—the spell is upon them and they are powerless to reform themselves. Let them, at least, refrain from inflicting the curse upon others. Let

us learn from the Norfolk Reformer, that the Rev. Dr. Schulte, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, was on the 22nd ultimo, admitted by the Bishop of Huron, into full communion with the Church, and received authority to act as one of her ministers. This most interesting service took place in Trinity Church, (Rev. E. Gassett's) Since.

The sword presented to McClellan at Boston has a singular inscription for a weapon given to the General of a republic. It is the old device of "Pro Rege sapie pro Patria Semper." "Often for the King; always for the Country." Is there anything ominous for the







