

in either section of the Province, valid in the other.

Mr. Poirer: To prevent the sale of
distilled liquors; to amend the act relating
to members of the Legislature. Council.
Mr. McFadden: To amend the act re-
lating to County Officers in Upper Canada.
Mr. Owenby: To amend Chapter 3
Section 88, of the Consolidated Statutes of
this Province.
Mr. Corbridge: To change the limits of
County of Annapolis, Joliet, Ber-
nard and Montserrat.
Mr. Scoville: To change the name

1. **Mr. Denia:** To amend the Act respecting
 2. **Mr. Tassé:** To amend the Act respecting
 3. **Mr. Stanger:** Bill to amend the Inverness
 4. **Mr. Tassé:** To amend the Act of the Colonial Bank and the
 5. **Mr. Walsh:** To amend the Game Law of
 6. **Mr. Brodie:** Bills respecting claims un-
 7. **Mr. Stanger:** The Consolidated Fund.
 8. **Mr. Tassé:** On the motion of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald
 9. a committee of fourteen members were ap-
 10. pointed to prepare lists of members to com-
 11. stand the standing Committees.
 12. **Mr. J. S. Macdonald:** gave notice of his
 13. intention on Friday next to move for leave
 14. to introduce a Bill to amend the Militia
 15. **Mr. Denia:** in reply to Mr. Denia,
 16. **Mr. Holton:** said that it was intended

The Government to leave the grant to cultivate societies, the same as they were or to last Session.

In reply to Dr. Tasse,
Hon. Mr. Dorion stated that it was not intention of the Government to increase amount of the grant in favor of Common schools.

In reply to Mr. McConkey,
Hon. Mr. Holor said that the works of new Reformatory at Penetanguishene has been suspended in consequence of the stoppage of supplies.

In reply to Mr. McConkey,
Hon. Mr. McLaughlin gave a similar reason for not proceeding with the Manitoulin and Survey.

In reply to Mr. Denis as to whether it intended by the Government to remain in Quebec until the buildings at Ottawa are completed.

tioned, Mr. Dorion said he had no further answer on the subject than the statement made on Friday night.

In reply to Mr. Morris, Hon. J. S. McDonald said that no action had been taken by the Ministry with respect to the proposed transfer of the Hudson Bay Territories, and no communication had been received from the imperial authorities on the subject.

In reply to Mr. Taschereau, Hon. J. S. McDonald said the Government had adopted measures to recover the amounts due by the citizens of Quebec under the Fire Loan Act.

In reply to Mr. Bellerose, Hon. J. S. McDonald said it was the intention of the Government to revise the law respecting the inspection of penitentiaries, and to amend the law respecting reformatories.

Hon. Mr. Brown moved for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire

As to the present position of the public buildings now existing in Ottawa, the process now making towards completion, at the time when they will be ready for occupation, and the sum of money required to complete them; and that said Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers. Mr. Brown moved for a Committee to enquire into the condition of the public buildings at Ottawa, and when they can be completed, consisting of Messrs. Cauchon, Huot, McIntyre, John McDonald, A. A. Smith, Esq., McKenzie, Wright [Ottawa] and the mover.

Mr. Cartier hoped the motion would not be pressed for a day or two.

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Mr. Powell hoped that the Government would not consent to a Committee of Enquiry. It was absurd to Grant a Committee when a decision was arrived at to go to Ottawa—*c'est-à-dire* qui soule.

Mr. Powell said that he could not say anything in granting a Committee. It would reflect the uneasiness felt in the public mind reference to the time when the buildings would be completed.

Mr. Gougeon opposed the motion.

Mr. Gougeon said that he had no objection to a statement to the House. When he took office he understood the seat of Government question was to be an open one. He had therefore since the announcement made on Friday by the Attorney General in respect on the part of Government concerning the duty of tender his resignation been waiting until he could see the evidence as to the time the public buildings at Ottawa could be completed.

His colleagues were satisfied they could be satisfied with the statement which Mr. Powell presented therein in the cabinet bill.

ore evidence was adduced on the subject.
Mr. Cartier moved an adjournment, seconded by the Attorney General McDonald; that it being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.
After recess,
Mr. Cartier blamed Mr. Brown for pressing his motion when so many members were absent. Including the Premier more than a hundred members were not present, who would likely like to vote. He would move that the House adjourn.
Mr. Walsh had faith in the promise of the Government that the buildings would be ready in two years, and would oppose the motion for a Committee.
Mr. Langevin spoke in French against the appointment of a Committee.
Mr. T. C. Wallbridge laid his views before the House. The Opposition was not much desirous of doing justice to Ottawa, turning on the Ministry. [Hear, hear.] He would vote against an adjournment, and the House went into a discussion now.
The Speaker counted out—Yves 43; Nays 3.
The Speaker voted with the Yeas.
The house then adjourned at 10 minutes past eight.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Quebec, Sept. 1.
The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.
The Clergy reserve monies investment Council Bill was read a third time and passed.
The following bills were read a second time:—
Census Bill; Arrangement Act; Criminal Code Bill; Cottage Law Pro-

The motion of Mr. Robitaille, a return of the reports and papers was ordered on the subject of the working of the fishery act, and a committee of inquiry was appointed on the same subject.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

On Tuesday night, after our report, Mr. Brown's motion for a committee of enquiry, on the subject of the Ottawa Buildings was then discussed.

Mr. Bell, of Russell, moved that the debate be adjourned until this day week.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cameron moved that the House now adjourn.

The members being counted, the votes were ascertained to be equally divided, being 43 to 43. The speaker then gave his casting vote in the affirmative, and the House adjourned.

Quebec, Sept. 1, 1863.

Hon. Atty. Gen. Macdonald said that he called the orders of the day he would

to the passage of the Supply and Militia bill, but he was not prepared to approve of the adjournment. When the time arrived the Opposition would give their opinion. (Laughter.)

John Rose asked if legislation on rate bills would be permitted.

Hon. Mr. Dorion said that every facility should be given by the Government for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. McConkey asked if there was any prospect of the adjournment as proposed.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonald said that it was not precedent on record, but it would be admissible on the grounds of economy.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. McGehe, the Hon. Mr. Gen. West stated that the survey of the Intercolonial Railway, under direction of the Government, would be commenced this week. No inquiry had been made as to the loss of the two vessels of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, on the recent collision.

—(Continued on page 10.)—

I am, Your Editor,
Your obedient servant,
FACT.

Montreal, Sept. 3.

ANALYSIS OF VOTE OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON FRIDAY, MARCH LAST.

For the Ministry.

63 members voted, representing a population, according to the Census of 1861, of..... 1,319,257

Absent :

D. A. Macdonald, Glenagarry..... 21,186
Essex, east and west..... 25,211
Buchanan, Hamilton..... 19,096
Dr. Bowan, East Brant.....
Lewis Walbridge, Speaker, South Hastings.....
These two last named seats are reckoned in West Brant and North Hastings, whose members respectively voted in support of Ministers.

1,384,751

Against.

60 members voted, representing a population of..... 1,060,050

Absent—O'Halloran, Missisquoi..... 18,600
" Cameron, Peel..... 27,240

1,126,740

RECAPITULATION.

For the Ministry.....1,384,751
Against.....1,384,751

EXCESS..... 258,047

TURNING SUDDENLY GRAY.—The hair of Mary Antoinette, Queen of France, turned grey during the first night of the detention of her husband Louis XVI., by the revolutionists. Dr. Darrell thus explains the phenomenon. "Grief, fear, and other emotions," says he, "are known to alter the color of the secretions, and such mental conditions are known also to have the proximate causes of sudden changes of the hair. The doctor speaks on this subject from his own experience. He says, "The hair of a lady in my own family connection, from a deeply affected but, generally, cheerful, and somewhat dejected but, generally, gay, and intelligent, temper, turned grey in a single night. Fear especially seemed to have power of depriving the hair of its color." We have it on the authority of Dr. Darrell that a medical man in London, under the fear of bankruptcy, had his dark hair so faded in a single night that his friends failed to recognise him; but the color of his hair revived as his worldly prospects revived.

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FOOLSCAP PAPER.—In Charles the First's time the English paper bore in water the marks of the Royal arms. The parliament under Cromwell abolished this law in every conceivable manner, and the marks of other indignities to the memory of King Charles; it was ordered that the Royal arms be removed from the paper, and the words "fool's cap and bells" be substituted. These words were also removed when the Rump Parliament was afterwards proclaimed of the size of the Parliament of Charles I. bears the name of "foolscap."

the usually a chorus of ministers than their refusal to bow to the bullying and browbeating of that leech, the Grand Trunk. For the sake of the country, and in order to bring it at once to its proper position, the ministry dared it to do its worst. Any man who has taken the trouble to peruse the *Montreal Herald* will readily admit that the Grand Trunk embroigo is the result of the conspiracy between the leaders of the Opposition, and Messrs. Byrdes and Ferrier, the manager and chairman of that gigantic corporation. The whole thing was got up on the most theatrical manner. The Grand Trunk intended another swindle upon the Government, and the Government intended to use the Grand Trunk influence on weak kneed doughfaces in the House.

Central Canadians, who have been robbed and chiselled time and again by the Grand Trunk Railway, have a deep interest in keeping it in check. In ranscing it along the St. Lawrence, to suit the convenience of the politicians and benefit its supporters in the House, the country has defrauded of the expenditure as paid to the settlement of the interior, and the line rendered useless in time of war. Central Canada has been taxed to support its worst enemy and to pay for the purchase of the services of its betrayers. It is schism and plunder. It is a national calamity to Canada when its representatives are sold to the seductive influences of the Grand Trunk. It must, as a matter of course, prove the worst enemy of Ottawa. Rise, improvement of a railway, and the Government and the people of Ottawa will be benefited.

the issue of licenses.

Mr. Denis : To amend the act respecting the erection and repairs of Churches in Lower Canada.

Mr. Notman : To amend the Act of Upper Canada respecting seduction and the support of illegitimate children.

Mr. Street : Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act.

Mr. A. Dufresne : To amend the law respecting the erection and division of Parish in Lower Canada.

Mr. A. McKenzie : To amend the assessment law of Upper Canada in respect to arrears of taxes on non-resident lands ; also, to amend Chap. 9, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and to amend an act for the better regulation of Indians.

Mr. A. Dufresne : To diminish the expense of collecting School rates in Lower Canada.

Mr. Bellerose : To amend the law relating to the qualification and registration of voters in Lower Canada.

Mr. A. Dufresne : To amend the act of Lower Canada respecting Notaries.

Mr. Denis : To amend Chapter 28 of the Consolidated Statutes respecting Provincial Arbitrators in connection with the public works.

Mr. McGivern : Bill for holding vessels liable for debt.

Mr. Denis : To amend the Consolidated Municipal Fund act, as to the distribution of moneys arising from the Clergy Reserve.

Mr. Denis : To amend the act of Upper Canada respecting the construction of Roads and Bridges.

Mr. A. Dufresne : To amend Will's act

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bill would be introduced making provision for such cases.

In reply to Mr. Jackson, the Postmaster General stated that the contract for carrying the mails to Fort William was given to John Watson last spring, but he failed to supply sufficient vessels for the service. Negotiations are in progress for suitable vessels.

Hon. Mr. McGeoghegan asked if any change had been made in the basis of the negotiations entered into with the Lower Provinces on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway.

Hon. Mr. Dorian said that when the correspondence came down he would know all about it.

Hon. Mr. McGeoghegan found fault with the Government for want of candor due to the House, which ought to be put in possession of full information. He had formerly asked the same question this session, and was out of place. Now it was inconvenient.

Hon. J. S. MacDonald said that should be given, and he was not disposed to answer categorical questions put in such a way.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, September 2nd.

Last night after our report left.

On motion of Mr. Sturges, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the manner in which money was voted in 1855 for the purchase of seed, have been expended.

On motion of Mr. Conger, a Committee was appointed to enquire into and report upon the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal between Georgian Bay and Bay of Quinte, through the Valley of the Trent.

On motion of Mr. Bell (North Lanark), it was ordered that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery prepare a Return, from the Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly, showing the number of votes polled for each candidate; and also, showing, in contrast, the number polled in each polling place at the General Elections of 1854, 1858 and 1861, and the population in each constituency, according to the late Census.

On motion of Mr. McGeoghegan, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between Lakes Huron and Erie, via Lake Simcoe.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ross, a Return was ordered of the Sums Paid out of the Public Chest for the Cost of Elections, as well as of the House as of the Legislative Council, during the last ten years, a Return of Copies of the last Reports of the several Brigade Majors in the various Military Districts of this Province, on the state of the Volunteer Forces within their respective Districts, and a Statement of the number of Volunteer Corps which have been offered but not accepted by the Government.

On motion of Mr. Sturges, an Address was voted for Copies of all documents and Papers connected with the Sale of Mount Pleasant Mill Property.

On motion of Mr. Dorian, an Address was voted for a copy of all letters and petitions respecting the appointment or dismissal of Justices of the Peace for the District of Beauharnois.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of municipal taxation.

On motion of Mr. Arthurs, an address was voted for copies of resolutions and instructions of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Poulton, an address was voted for a statement of delinquents used for the building of the Court House and Gaol of the County of Orleans, and also a further address for a statement showing the cost of the Court House and Gaol destroyed by fire in December last.

On motion of Mr. McGeoghegan, an address was voted for a return of the number of free grants of land in Upper Canada respectively in each year, since the year 1852, of lines of colonization road, and the number of agents issued to the grantees.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie of Lambton, an address was voted for copies of all correspondence and affidavits relative of some half of lot No. 5 in the lot concession of Lambton to T. H. Ferguson, with copies of the reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, reports of Committee of Council relating thereto, and all other documents showing terms of sale.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, September 3rd.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Sanborn, an address was passed for a statement of the receipts and disbursements by Sheriff in Lower Canada, of money belonging to the Building and Jury Fund.

Hon. Mr. Lacoste introduced a bill to render valid certain deeds of deceased notaries.

Hon. Mr. Alexander introduced a bill to render the two Ridings of Waterloo for registration purposes.

The bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada, to amend the Municipal Court Act of Upper Canada.

To incorporate the Accidents Assurance Company, and to amend the charter of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway company, were severally read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 3rd.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The following bills were introduced a first time and read.

Hon. Mr. Dunkin: Bill to provide for the holding of Burial Grounds, in certain classes in Lower Canada, otherwise than by religious congregations.

By Mr. Scatchard: Bill to exercise and increase the jurisdiction of Division Courts in Upper Canada.

By Mr. Perrault: Bill to amend Chapter 24th of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

By Mr. Poulton: Bill to amend the act of Lower Canada respecting the administration of Justice.

By Hon. Mr. Cartier: Bill to diminish the expense of taking evidence, the summing of juries, and the distribution of money in Lower Canada, and to amend the law of Lower Canada respecting the registration of Titles and the charges upon Real Estate, and the Act amending the same. Also, a bill to facilitate the arrangements between insolvent debtors and their creditors as to *Cession d'Actes* in Lower Canada. Also a bill to increase the number of polling places in the County of Hochelaga.

By Mr. J. C. Wallbridge: Bill to provide for the taxation and recovery of Arbitrators' fees.

By Mr. Morris: Bill respecting the execution of deeds by married women in Lower Canada affecting real estate in Upper Canada.

By Mr. Geoffroy: Bill to provide for the protection of Woods and Forests in Lower Canada.

In reply to Mr. Pope, Hon. Mr. Dorian said that that portion of the report of the Immigration and Colonization Committee which related to the provision of a landing place and sheds had not been carried into effect, on account of the Legislature having failed to provide funds for that purpose.

In reply to Hon. Mr. McGeoghegan, Hon. J. S. MacDonald said that since the

transmission of the Minute passed by the Executive Council, on the 26th of February, no communication had been forwarded to the mother country or the sister Provinces on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway, with the exception of an intimation of the readiness of the Government to enter upon a joint survey of the proposed line of route.

On motion of Hon. J. S. MacDonald, a return was ordered of the correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments on the subject of the Militia of the Provinces and of the arrangements for the defence of the Province.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Alley, a return was ordered of the correspondence connected with the dismissal of Capt. Anderson from the Volunteer Militia Cavalry of Quebec in 1862.

Hon. J. A. MacDonald had given notice of a motion for a Committee to inquire into the charges preferred against Messrs. McDonald, Dorian, and Holton, by the Grand Trunk company. He did not intend to proceed with it unless by consent of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Holton thought it desirable that a motion of this kind should be proceeded with at once. He as one of the parties implicated was ready to go on. The honorable member for Kingston would remember that he must bear the responsibility of so serious a charge.

Hon. J. A. MacDonald agreed with the Finance Minister on the desirability of disposing of so grave a matter. He, however, was not prepared, for various reasons, to go on with it to-night, but consented to its being struck off the agenda.

Mr. Dickson found fault with the Government in not appropriating colonization money to the counties of Huron and Bruce, as the Commissioner of Crown Lands did not seem equal to his task. He represented one of the largest landowners in Canada, but so far had not been able to get justice in the settlement of wild lands. If this administration would not deal fairly for one would go for turning them out. (Hear.)

Hon. Mr. MacDonald defended the conduct of the Government, and admitted that the people of Huron and Bruce had suffered hardships, but it was not the fault of his department under the existing law. It was not clearly laid down that money should be paid where no unold land existed. He would be happy to assist his friend in any way consistent with his duty.

Hon. Mr. Cartier contended that the Commissioner of Crown Lands did not act to his duties in the department. He himself knew something about Crown Lands. Mr. Dickson believed that the old Government was more to blame than this one, but could see no reason for continuing the abuses.

At six o'clock the House adjourned till tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 4, 1863.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

After routine several private bills were introduced and the House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 4.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. J. S. MacDonald gave notice that next week the Government intended to ask for three days a week for Government business, and for three sittings on each day.

Hon. Mr. Dorian introduced a bill to amend the County Court of Lower Canada.

Mr. Conger introduced a bill to amend the Assessment Act of Lower Canada, as it relates to lands in arrears for taxes.

Mr. J. S. MacDonald introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Corporation Act of Lower Canada.

Hon. J. S. MacDonald gave formal notice of his intention on Tuesday to move for leave to introduce a bill respecting the Volunteer Militia Force.

Hon. J. S. MacDonald then brought in his bill entitled an Act respecting the Militia and gave explanations in regard to it.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Holton the bill went into Committee of Supply, per *hansard*, and adopted a resolution. The report to be received on Tuesday.

Last night after our report left.

Hon. Mr. A. MacDonald consented to strike off the orders his motion for a Committee to inquire into the alleged neglect and want of care taken by the certain Grand Trunk officials and certain members of the Government. He said it he desired to do so, it might be brought up at a future time.

On motion of Mr. Jackson a Committee was appointed to enquire whether any and what names should be adopted in order to remove certain difficulties that have arisen from levying taxes on unoccupied lands.

On motion of Mr. Macfarlane an address was voted for copies of all orders or resolutions of the Executive Council authorizing the payment of Municipalities in Upper Canada of the interest on the Grand Trunk Fund, created under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the 16th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 159, and of any orders rescinding the same.

On motion of Mr. Simpson an address was voted for an approximate estimate of the amount due on the 31st of December last, for sales of public lands, including instalments, not then matured, and a similar estimate with regard to timber dues.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McGeoghegan, an address was voted for all papers and documents, reports, despatches &c., in relation to opening the Territory commonly called the North West Territory, which have come in possession of the Government since the 1st of January, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Price an address was voted for a return of the Townships of the Crown, exhibited to agree to the fund under the Seigniorial Act of 1859, the population of each at last census, and the proportion of the money due to each Township, based on the census of 1861.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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Hon. Sirfield MacDonald gave notice that the Government would ask for three sitting days next week, to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at four o'clock, adjourn at six, and meet again at half-past seven.

Mr. Jones would object to three sittings, when there were no Government measures before the House (C. Levesque).

Hon. J. S. MacDonald, in giving notice of the Militia Bill, spoke at an hour, and alluded to the importance of providing a proper system of militia defence. Since last session, the bill had undergone very considerable modification, suggested by the Hon. Mr. Dorian, and he believed the time had come when Canada must put herself in a position of defence, and the bill be moved to introduce would commend itself to the circumstances and requirements of the country. The whole militia system, in his opinion, should be changed, both as regards officers and drill. The mode of training hitherto in practice has been a failure. The militia at present composed 468 battalions in Upper and Lower Canada; and returns show that there are three hundred and fifty thousand men liable for service, or one-fifth of the population. The bill of last session ignored the classification between married and unmarried, but ob-

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jections were raised, and the old classification had been re-established. The last class included all above eighteen and under forty-five, unmarried and widowers without children. The next point was calling out men for service. The machinery would be made as perfect as possible. Every man in Upper Canada would be in the same category, and each class respectively, and send a return to the Clerk of the Municipality. In Lower Canada returns would be made by the Secretary Treasurer to the Registrar. Balloting in Upper Canada would be done in the presence of the Warden, County Judge and Sheriff, at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, whenever deemed necessary. Every county would be a regimental division. In Lower Canada balloting would take place in presence of the registrar, and of one or two militia officers. Each battalion would consist of 750 men. Officers would be educated for their duties, and for this purpose a Military School would be established in each Province, supported by Government, at a cost perhaps of \$100,000, of which \$15,000 would be paid to instructors. Officers would be made worthy of the command they occupy and of the expectations of the people in England. The Command-in-Chief would lead out battalions for drill at any time for six days, and the Government would rely on the loyalty and patriotism to obey without pay. Such were the leading features of the bill, and it would rest with the House to approve or not. The Government was ready to do with the militia in the most liberal way (Hear.)

Hon. J. A. MacDonald did not discuss the question unless the whole scheme of the Government was submitted. If his friend was not prepared to give full explanations now, he would ask for early distribution of printed copies.

Hon. J. S. MacDonald replied that copies would be ready to-morrow, or on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Ross asked if the Government intended to limit volunteers to 25,000.

Hon. J. S. MacDonald said it was not unlikely that the Government would ask the House to make provision for an increased number.

Hon. Mr. Dorian repeated the same in French.

Quebec, Sept. 4th, 1863.

Hon. Mr. Holton moved the report of the Committee of Supply, to be adopted on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Cartier objected, because Monday was not Government day.

Hon. Mr. Holton had hoped the Opposition were anxious to expedite business. He would, therefore, move its adoption on Tuesday.

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Common Schools in Upper Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson's report for 1862, shows that the whole number of educational institutions of every kind was 4554—increased 95. The whole amount available for educational purposes was \$1,703,216—increased \$33,192. The whole number of pupils attending the schools was 343,733; being an increase of 13,816. The number returned as indigent pupils 5,093; being a decrease of 574. The number of children of school age reported as not attending any school was 42,314, being a decrease of 5,456. The number of schools partly free is 876; being a decrease of 141. The number of schools in which a fee of 25 cents a month for each pupil is paid (the highest fee permitted by law) is only 117. The number of schools opened and closed with prayer was 2,576—increased, 195. The number of schools in which the Bible or Testament is used was 2,922—increased, 43; being nearly three-fourths of all the Common Schools in Upper Canada. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools reported is 109—the same as of the preceding year.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson remarks as to those Schools that in his report of 1857—"I discussed the provisions of the law in regard to Separate Schools; and while I expressed my regret that the principle of Separate Schools had been introduced into the law in 1841 (at the time of the union of Upper and Lower Canada) and my belief that they were an injury rather than a benefit to the Roman Catholics themselves I assigned seven reasons why I thought those provisions of the law should be retained. I have since seen no reason to change or modify my views then fully expressed."

According to the returns there are 1,405 teachers employed in the schools. Of these 3,115 are male teachers, and 1,291 are female teachers. They are of the following religious denominations: Church of England, 918; Church of Rome, 484; Presbyterians, 1,257; Methodists, 1,288; Baptists, 218; Congregationalists, 67; Lutherans, 32; Quakers, 22; Christian Disciples, 24; reported as Protestants, 67; other persuasions, 42, not reported 57. The number of teachers employed holding first class Normal School or Provincial Certificates was 201, holding second class Normal School Certificates, 278. The number of teachers holding first class County Board Certificates was 1,191; holding second class County Board Certificates 1,885; holding third class County Board Certificates, 620, unclassified, 128. The whole number of teachers holding certificates of qualification was 4,275. The lowest salary paid any teacher in a County was \$80; highest salary, \$600. The average salary of male teachers in a County with board, was \$174—without board, \$265; of a female teacher, with board, \$132—without board, \$170. In Ontario the highest salary paid a teacher was \$1,300—the lowest was \$200. The average salary paid to male teachers was \$577—to female teachers, \$229. In Toronto the highest salary paid a teacher was \$900—the lowest, \$249. The average salary of male teachers was \$471—of female teachers, \$242. In Villages the highest salary was \$800—the lowest, \$140—the average being \$410 for males and \$188 for females.

The number of Sunday School Libraries reported is 1,969, containing 301,719 volumes. The number of other Public Libraries reported is 369 containing, 116,884 volumes. Total number of Sunday School and other Public Libraries, 2,856, containing 667,451 volumes, or nearly one volume for every two inhabitants (old and young) of the country.

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We have it on the very best authority from the most careful observation in the galleries of Mr. Morris, although seated on one of the "corros benches" as he says himself, assuming the appearance of "indifference," and professing to offer no "factious opposition" to the government, is one of the highest factious Tories in the House of Assembly. Being a Montreal Tory, and a strong supporter of the Lower Canada opposition, he would have been more properly seated on the right of either Cartier or Turcotte, to whom he is giving the warmest support. If the Reformers of South Louisiana doubt this fact, let them turn to the published minutes of the House as appears in the issues of the *Herald* and other papers, where every vote is recorded, or to the official proceedings of the House; and they will find that his boasted "independence" has exhibited itself in nothing less than the most "factious" opposition that a most extreme partisan could offer to the Reform party in the House.

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We observe, by a circular that has been issued, that John Lovell, Esq., of Montreal, is preparing to issue a new almanac to be styled the "British and North American Almanac and Repository of General Information for 1864." The fact of its being got up by Mr. Lovell is a full guarantee of its fulness and accuracy, and we understand that the following are to be the divisions of the work:—

- OF EACH PROVINCE: 1. Historical Introduction. 2. Trade and Commerce. 3. Finance. Education. Religion. 4. Agriculture and Natural History. 5. Census and Statistics. 6. Governor and Legislative bodies. 7. Civil Departments, including Lists of Employees in each Department. 8. Courts of Justice, Judges, Terms of Court, Officers of the respective Courts, &c. 9. Registration Divisions, Fees, &c. 10. Post Office Department, Letter Rates, &c. 11. Newspapers and periodicals. 12. Tariff. 13. Currency Weights and Measures. 14. Railways. 15. Steamboat Lines. 16. Telegraph Companies. 17. Banks, and their Agencies. 18. Canals. 19. Mines and Natural Resources. 20. Patents. 21. Military Departments. 22. Militia and Volunteers. 23. Clergy and Synods.
- OF EACH CITY AND TOWN: 1. Introductory Note. 2. Mayor and Corporation. 3. Police Department. 4. Municipal Assessments. 5. Fire Brigade, Fire Alarm, &c. 6. Locates, Barristers & Attorneys. 7. Physicians and Surgeons. 8. Notaries. 9. Consuls. 10. Commissioners for Receiving Affidavits, &c. 11. Universities, Colleges, and Schools. 12. Board of Trade, Harbour Commissioners, &c. 13. Societies, National, Benevolent, Literary, Musical, Masonic, &c. 14. Clubs.

Shooting Match.

The Ottawa Shooting match commenced on Tuesday morning, the 1st instant, and up to the time of the publication of the "Citizen" seven classes had been completed, and the several prizes won as follows:—

CLASS No. 1.—Open to all comers and rifles, entrance 50 cents, range 200 yards, 5 rounds. First prize, presented by the Hon. James Skelton, a Rifle or Cash \$25. Second Prize, \$10, by the Association. Third Prize, \$5, by the Association. 74 entries.

Ties—Sergeant Powley, Cold Stream Guards, 21203 8. Ensign Mowat, 21203 12.

First Prize, Captain Campbell, Aylmer Infantry; Second Prize, Sergeant Powley, Cold Stream Guards; Third Prize, Ensign Mowat.

CLASS No. 2.—Open to members of the Active Force and soldiers of the Queen's service (the latter without entrance fee). Enfield rifles, Government issue, range 300 yards, 5 rounds, entrance 50 cents. First Prize, presented by Major Allan Gilmore, \$20. Second Prize, by the Association, \$10. Third Prize, by the Association, \$5. 68 entries.

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First Prize, Quartermaster Morrison; Second Prize, J. Thibault, Aylmer; Third Prize, McNeil, Perth.

CLASS No. 3.—Open to all comers and rifles, range 400 yds., 5 rounds, entrance 50 cents. First Prize, presented by Messrs. J. Hayes & Co., \$40. Second Prize, by the Association, \$12. Third Prize, by the Association, \$8. 101 entries.

Ties—Private G. Booth, Ottawa, 333 12. Quartermaster Morrison, Toronto, 231 9. C. S. Giles, Toronto, 232 9. Lieutenant Holden, Merrickville, 223 10.

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Ties—Sergeant McCullough, Ottawa, 231 9. Corporal Pennock, Ottawa 201 5. Private Murray, Ottawa, 210 2. First Prize, Lieutenant McNab; Second Prize, Sergeant McCullough; Third Prize, Corporal Pennock.

CLASS No. 5.—Open to members of all Rifle Associations in Upper and Lower Canada, regularly organized. Entrance 75 cents, 5 rounds, range 500 yards. Enfield rifles, Government issue. Prize, Gold Medal, by the Association, valued at \$40. First Prize won by Sergeant McCullough.

CLASS No. 6.—Open to all comers and rifles, entrance 50 cents, range 600 yards 5 rounds. First Prize, presented by Horace Merrill, Esq., \$20; Second Prize, by the Association, \$12; Third Prize, by the Association, \$8.

Ties—Corporal Murray, 061 2. C. S. Giles, 311 3. Private Thibault, 111 6. First Prize, Quartermaster Morrison; Second Prize, Lieutenant Holden; Third Prize, C. S. Giles.

CLASS No. 7.—Open to all Volunteers, and to soldiers in the Queen's service (the latter without entrance fee), Entrance 50 cents, range 600 yards, 5 rounds. First Prize, presented by J. D. Slater, Esq., \$30; Second Prize, by the Association, \$12; Third Prize, by the Association, \$8.

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A German United States.

There is at the present moment sitting in Frankfurt one of the most remarkable assemblages ever convened, Germany, as we know, is put into a number of kingdoms and principalities. Of these Austria and Prussia are the two largest. The others are of various sizes, some of them big enough to allow their rulers to take to themselves princely titles without looking to themselves for titles, but for the most part they are petty affairs, which afford just food for the greed and sarcasms of the rest of Europe. There are not a few princes among them, whose revenues do not amount to as much as some of the Birmingham butter maker can boast, and whose palaces do not exceed the palatial residences of a goodly class of property organized cities, who confer titles of nobility, and who maintain "standing armies" of a few hundred men to keep their subjects in order to guard against the aggression of their neighbors. Now as it appears to foreigners, all this is very ridiculous. It is a fact, however, that the petty quarrels of the petty princes keep the whole of the Fatherland in a constant state of agitation. Whenever France threatens to prosecute her traditional policy of extension to the Rhine, it is always found that this principle of action has some private quite unobvious motives. It is the desire to acquire territory for the sake of territory, to sacrifice the interests of the whole nation. Then there are so many questions of precedent to settle whenever difficulties arise, so many conflicting interests of the princelings before united action can be agreed upon, that for all practical purposes the country is in a state of anarchy. In the last great war it was not until Napoleon had conquered and reconquered the whole country from the Rhine to the Danube that unanimity among the German powers was brought about, and even now when men, if they were wise, and profit by experience, it is certainly not that they are not ready to go on a very long way on the road to Vienna or Berlin before the members of the Confederation could agree upon a common policy. The result of this state of things is, that Germany does not possess that weight in the Councils of Europe to which she is entitled. The great nations, such as Britain, France and Russia, whose enormous resources, and who bring the same interests, the same will, the danger which menaces one, menaces all.

The affront which wounds the honor of one wounds the honor of all. Scotland does not refuse her aid to the Crown, because an injury to England has to be avenged. The French, that she cannot see why she should fight for Langueudo. These nations in the event of war, can throw their whole weight into the scale, while their rulers can draw upon the resources of the whole people within their boundaries, to ensure the success of their nation in the contest. Germany, on the other hand, is divided into so many petty principalities, that, until a common calamity brings the people to their senses, and causes the tribe of princelings to forget their mutual jealousies, and to unite for the preservation of all they hold dear.

The disadvantage, thus apparent, has long troubled the mind of the Emperor, who sees Germany as matter in what part of the Fatherland they may dwell, and the possibility of uniting the scattered fragments into one grand and powerful whole, has been anxiously discussed for many years until lately the leadership was by general consent awarded to Prussia. Her institutions, her mode of government, her resources, and it was thought that her monarch was anxious to place herself on the van of progress. On the other hand Austria was contemned as one of the most despotic Governments on the continent of Europe; her Emperor was detested and his rule abhorred. The Emperor of Austria was, therefore, in the same conduct of Frederick William has caused the whole of Germany to lose faith in him. Instead of the patriotic king, anxious for the prosperity of the whole nation, the people see in him the narrow-minded despot, whose aim is to reduce to slavery the whole of Germany to his immediate reigns. Austria has paraded her troops for many years, Francis Joseph the tyrant of a few years gone by, has given to his people a constitution, which, if it does not meet our ideas of freedom is at least a step on the way to it. He has earned the confidence and love of the German people, who now look to him as the only power that can secure for them the nationality they have so long craved.

In response to this wish, the Emperor of Austria has summoned to the free city of Frankfurt the princes of the nation, that if measures cannot be devised, whereby the whole of Germany can be united, he will be concerned to make one. Prussia refuses to join, but should Francis Joseph succeed, will only be too glad to get the benefit of the arrangement. We do not know that any definite scheme has been propounded; the idea is to provide in lieu of the Josephine constitution a new one, but it is clear that it shall not have all the authority of the Congress of the United States of America shall be enabled to speak in the name and to act for this whole nation. Peace or war would of course be in his hands, but to wield the forces of the separate States, to collect the troops of the separate principalities, and to enforce its verdict against recalcitrants without transgressing upon the sovereign rights of the princes, is the question whether in the main difficulty consists. Yet it must be solved if success is to crown the present effort. If the members of the assembly sitting in Frankfurt were men like those who met at the Congress of the United States, without interests incompatible with the good of the whole, and having one common and sincere desire for the permanent prosperity of the nation, then we might hope for success. But as it is, we fear there is little chance. The petty jealousies, the influence of the Emperor, the influence of the princes, and self-constituted delegates render the attainment of the desired end almost impossible.

France does not look upon the movement with any favor; neither does Russia. Both of these powers derive their main influence from Europe, and the German influence is rather a hindrance to their aims. Were Germany united she would have no reason to fear either of her immediate neighbors. Therein we should have a guarantee for peace we do not possess, and the people would be left without fear of interference to the legitimate pursuits of civilization, and to the progress of commerce and industry in days gone by. To its deleterious influences the people largely owe it that they—naturally well qualified for self-government—are now far less from their kindred north of the channel. It may be that a better day is in store for them. They have the earnest wishes of the American Government and people on their side.—*Globe*.

Arrival of the Steamship Jura.

Father Point, Sept. 1.

The Jura has arrived from Liverpool on the 20th, and Londoederry on the 21st.

The Damascus arrived out on the morning of the 29th.

Noticed additional heard of the Florida. Reported of Queenston on the 18th.

London, Sept. 1. In expatiating on horrors of American war says, it is ancient war revived upon barbaric scale, and laying aside all party aspersions—ought to put human nature in the 19th century to shame. In

The Indians left for home last night apparently determined to avoid hereafter such assaults as have lately occurred, and to appeal to the law and the authorities and not to take the law into their own hands. Their grievances they have made heretofore their question as to Mr. Gibbard's death was coarse left to the local authorities.

The Provincial Exhibition.

As year after year rolls round, the great motto of good done by our annual Provincial Exhibition becomes the more apparent. It is not a blot on the landscape, but we cannot take the increase which from year to year is shown, in the amount of money produced, and in the manufactures which are established; and say, this is due to the competition induced by the exhibition. The success gained at our annual fair, at that the same time, has been so extreme is none the less certain, and subjected to mathematical analysis. A few years ago and there was scarcely a labouring agricultural machine in the province. We had the very oldest-fashioned cut of the scythe, and the very roughest and most exhausted. The wheat was reaped with the flail, the straw was cut with the scythe, the grain was sown by the hand, and the potatoes were changed up with jack knives. Now all this is improved. Except in those cases where the city-settled farmer has selected for his home use, the use of machinery at work, in the contrivance which ingenious brains has thought out, and in the making of which the skillful mechanics have been employed. In respect we are far ahead of European countries, and the university of the province is not so great an object of regret machinery and the old modes of reaping the fruits of the earth, and of preparing them for market, are still in vogue to a far greater extent than they are here. The traveller from the best cultivated districts of England will be surprised to find the university of which reaping, mowing and threshing machines are employed. To this use of machinery amongst us is largely owing, in default of low-priced labour, not only to harvest our crops, but brings them to market at a price which enables us successfully to compete with growers of the old world, and to supply the market with the produce of our own farmers who habitually use machinery. There are few who cannot trace their determination to do so to the fact that at our Provincial Exhibition they saw some implement which excited their admiration, and convinced their judgment. Some of the most useful of the last eighteen years ago, and the annual fair of the next year will doubtless remember by some as rough inventions. But they may have been thought much of then, and we may depend on it that at the end of the next eighteen years we shall look back with equal contempt upon the inventions of to-day. As the result of our annual exhibition, however—constant attention, constant watchfulness to the things which are going on around him, is the only method by which we can hope to keep pace with his neighbours. This we hold our annual Exhibition has enabled our agricultural population to do, and have thus accomplished an almost colossal work.

Moreover, in this connection we may mention a most gratifying fact, that whereas the agricultural machinery exhibited a few years ago was all manufactured in the United States, the great bulk of it now is made at home. We would not boast of this, but the fact that our competitors placed at the rules of the Association were not to be so. But they are not. Their manufacturers are upon the same footing as our own, and the healthy competition has been more satisfactory in its results. We can make agricultural implements as good as those of any other country, and the fact our dealers declare that it prejudices our countrymen of Canadian made machinery. Our farmers think them more substantial than those which come from the other side, and prefer them accordingly.

In another matter, in the improvement of stock—the annual fairs have also been a great success. The fact that the improvement has been most marked in the year in our contrast the show in Toronto last year with that we had when the Exhibition was held in Brantford in the fall of 1857, and the fact will be at once acknowledged. Stock-breeder are springing up all over the province, and the few well-to-do farmers now who do not have a fine possession of some full-blooded animal, whose pedigree can be traced back to a bearer of the blue-ribbon at the autumnal meeting.

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[illegible]

clergymen in Canada
ay for peace, and peace
together the great issues
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ould be an injury to the
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ould be cheap if re-
siment of four million
dolls.

.....

"City of London."
New York, August 31.
The City of London arrived to-
morrow with 1 day later news.
The City of London arrived

Florida appeared off Kin-
ded a pilot boat and sent
supposed to be Confeder-
by her. The Florida
on the 18th.

had previously announce-
at Queenstown to
men; and at the instance
notice had been posted
all, warning the people of
Foreign Enlistment Act.
of the American ship
off Gibraltar is con-

ed in the steamer Peter-
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were proved, and say
the their case.

men on trial in England
that the Peterhoff had pre-
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don declined 29 to 27

John Baffles of Liverpool

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65.
German Princes is in
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King of Prussia to attend

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The steamer from Cork
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important.
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20.—Consols closed at
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Attachment.
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far as possible to pro-
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to the 31st of December
apparent that the ac-
cannot exhibit the effects
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on raised of hearless
destiny!

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Birth.
e, on the 29th of Aug-
mophy of a daughter.

Died.
1st August, Catherine
nter of Matthew Ander-
son and three months.
1st Friday, Aug. 28, Mrs.
of Mr. John Hart, jr.,
s.
h, on the 2nd Septem-
ar, formerly of the firm
r, aged 42 years.
McNab Township, on
disease, third daughter of
r. Aged 11 years and

.....

of her son-in-law, Mr.
nston Place, Mrs. John
year of her age.

ADVERTISEMENTS

DREY!
in returning thanks to
ip patronage since he com-
Y BUSINESS in Carlton
that he has now on hand
MOLERS, and other castings
S AND LANDSIDES, of all
hardest metal.
TINGS of any kind made to
size.

.....

work will be sold cheap for
ed produce of every descrip-
ment.
DAVID FINDLEY.
ember 7th 1863. 1-1f

Walls Foundry
SHINE SHOP,
ND
ical Works.
ut Wood,
TURNERS OF
ng and
achines,
ing Machines,
raving Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Powers,
Plows,
Cross-cut Sawing Ma-
nd agricultural imple-
ing, Ben and Partner
ing Machines (capable
00 feet of Lumber per
ines, Grist and Saw
in Work of all kinds.
W, 1-1f

Floating.
How richly glows the water's breast,
Before us, tinged with evening haze,
White, shining, like the crimson west,
The boat her silver oars pursues,
And let her bow the backward stream,
A little moment past so smiling,
And still, perhaps, with fathoms gleams,
Some other loiterers beguiling.

Such views the youthful soul affure,
But, heedless of the following gloom,
He dreams this colors shall endure,
Till once go with him to the tomb.
And let him nurse his fond deceit,
And what if he must die in sorrow,
Who would not cherish dreams so sweet,
Though grief and pain may come to-morrow.

—Wardsworth.

STATIONERY IN PARLIAMENT.—A member of the House—correspondent of *The Standard*—states that a great economy has been introduced this year in the halls of legislation by a distinction in the former extravagant supply of stationery. For the last two years each member was in the receipt of a box of assorted stationery, worth \$50, which for 202 members, makes a total of \$10,100. This year the members have received each a parcel of writing materials, worth only about \$5, and which is said to be as much as any man may require for a year's consumption. The saving thus effected amounts to over \$8,000. Many such apparently small items of economy will, when added, realize a large sum.

—Montreal Paper.

It has for some time past been evident that there existed a great deal of crime, an association of robbers and thieves, who worked and watched together, and kept each other posted on all matters likely to prove of use to the fraternity. Recently circumstances led to the detection of the existence of this company in Essex, and steps were taken to capture its members but so far without success. Suspicion was directed towards a man in Morris, as being one of the gang, but there was no proof to connect him.

The draft has been successfully concluded in New York. A second riot, however, has only been prevented by the presence of an overpowering force of soldiery. The city has been under arms in the squares, and every precaution taken to quell a riot. Even the streets on the side of North and East Rivers were threatened by gangs and street gangs carrying cannon, which passed regularly up and down the river. New York has required the exercise of greater vigilance than Vicksburg after its fall.

A French paper tells a story of a farmer who had a pig so fat that it could scarcely move, and was almost always asleep. Being wakened one day by the squealing of the animal, he went to the sty, and found that the pig had eaten into its fat side to the depth of four inches, so that it was necessary to kill it immediately.

To keep fish 48 hours in warm weather.—Clean fish well, lay it in a china vessel, covering it with cold water that has been salted and peppered; a little thyme added.

Let the patriot soldier remember the sublime words of Pompey the Great: "It is necessary for me to go—it is not necessary for me to live."

\$50 Agents Wanted. \$150.
LIBERAL in person to a canvasser for the sale of the CELEBRATED CIGARETTE. SELLING MACHINES. A new and improved Agent in every country in the United States and Canada, to travel and introduce my New Cigarette, Family Smoking Machine. This Machine produces a pure and healthy smoke, and is perfectly adapted to the requirements of the general public. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted to solicit orders, to whom a salary of \$50 to \$100 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES will be paid. For conditions and full particulars apply with stamp for return, to J. M. MALCOM, 50-52, Box 2788, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE!
BANKERS' Lot No. 12, in the first concession of the City of Montreal, 22 acres cleared, well watered—a Log House on the premises.

Lot No. 19, in the 1st concession, Brockville, 200 acres—situated within two miles of Frankton, there is a good stone house on the premises, 20 x 22, well finished off, two Log Houses, with other outbuildings, all in good order. A good Orchard and Barn. Well also on the premises. The property is on the main road to Ottawa.

Part of the purchase money to be paid down, time given for the remainder.

Back half Lot No. 18, in the fourth concession of Brockville, about 15 acres cleared—well watered. Part of the purchase money paid down, time given for the remainder.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
In the Village of Frankton, the HOTEL, belonging to the late John Huggins. The House is well finished off, and well adapted for the accommodation of travellers. The stabling on the premises is in the best order, large, and able to contain 50 horses. There is one acre of land attached to the House for garden, and likewise a good yard. None need apply. Rent those who will give security that the rent will be paid punctually, according to agreement.

Application to be made to Executors: THOS. MAXFIELD, JOHN MAY, D. FERGUSON.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late John Huggins, by book accounts or in hand or mortgage, are requested to make immediate payment and all those that have any claims against the deceased John Huggins, will please hand in their claims to J. May, Frankton, as he is authorized by the Executors to pay all debts on the estate. All notes and mortgages are in the hands of John May, Frankton.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the township of Frankton, Samuel Dickson, of the said township of Frankton, Esquire, will apply to the said Council for a By-law to alter, divert, and straighten the public road passing through the east half of Lot No. 8, in the fifth concession of the township of Frankton, of which all parties interested are requested to take notice.

JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.

Pakenham, August 28th, 1863. 52a

Cotton Yarn No. 9 & 10 FOR SALE.

BROWN & McARTHUR, Almonte, 29th Aug., 1863. 52a

Great Sale of Stoves.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell by Auction on the 26th day of September, 100 of the Hamilton and Toronto Stoves, consisting of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves of various patterns, and trimmed complete with copper bottoms. Parties wanting a first rate article, and at low prices, should attend this sale, with-out fail, as bargains will be had.

—ALSO, AT THE SALE, Will be sold 1 GOOD NEW LUMBER WAGON and a first rate NEW CUTTER.

TERMS OF SALE.—For Wagon and Cutter, 6 months credit, and on all sums over \$50 on Stoves, 3 months credit, furnishing approved endorsed Notes, if required, to run at 5% discount.

W. & C. W. BOTSFOED, Perth, August 29, 1863. 51a

NOTICE.
THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK County, Agricultural Society, will hold its Annual Exhibition, for competition of Prizes for Live Stock, Agricultural and Dairy products, Fowl, Implements, Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Work, &c., on Tuesday, 15th September, at the Society's Show Ground, Almonte.

ALL articles for competition are required to be on the ground by Eleven o'clock, forenoon.

Treasure will receive lists of articles for exhibition, and issue tickets, on day during the week previous. The Directors are requested to meet at the office by nine o'clock, A. M.

Five cents will be charged for each person, every time of entering the show ground—excepting Directors and Judges.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Secy & Treas., N. L. S. Ramsay, August 24th, 1863.

Notice.
A Black Horse which came to this neighborhood about two weeks ago has been put in my pound this morning, any person proving property and paying costs and charges can have the same at my place when called for.

DONALD McFARLANE, Ashton, 17th August, 1863. 51g

Notice.
THE Municipal Council of the Township of Westmeath, intend, at a meeting to be held by them in the Township Hall, Brockville, of the said Township on Saturday, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, passing a By-law to close up the Government allowance for Road repairs Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, near of East Front, B, and convey the aforesaid Road allowance to the said Lots.

M. Carwell, in compensation for the Road crossing their lands near the River.

NATHANIEL WRIGHT, Township Clerk, Westmeath, August 17th, 1863. 51g

Mortgage Sale.
WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of certain moneys secured to be paid by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, made between Duncan McGregor of the Village of Almonte, in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, and Province of Canada, Inkeeper, of the first part, and John Sumner, of the Village of Carleton Place, in the Township of Beck with, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the second part, on all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situated, lying and being in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half acre, being the same more or less, being composed of lots numbers nine and ten in Hurdy street and Mill street in the Village of Almonte, and as laid out on the original plan of the Village of Waterford, formerly Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage, the above described parcels or tracts of land and premises will be sold by public auction at J. K. Cole's Hotel in the Village of Almonte, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1863, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, unless the money due be sooner paid.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash down. Conveyance as the power contained in the Mortgage enables the said John Sumner to give.

The Mortgage may be inspected at the office of W. M. Shaw, Solicitor, &c., Perth. Dated this fifth day of August, A. D. 1863.

W. M. SHAW, Attorney for John Sumner.

Mortgage Sale.
WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of certain moneys secured to be paid by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, made between John McPhail, of the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, and Province of Canada, Yeoman, of the first part, Ann Catherine McPhail, of the same place, wife of the said party of the first part, of the second part, and James Dunlop Gemmill of the same place, Esquire, of the third part, on all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situated, lying and being in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres be the same more or less, and being composed of the North half of Lot number twenty-one, in the tenth concession of the said Township of Ramsay.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale in said Mortgage, the above described parcel or tract of land and premises will be sold by Public Auction at J. K. Cole's Hotel, at the Village of Almonte, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1863, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, unless the money due be sooner paid.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash down. Conveyance as the power contained in the Mortgage enables the said James Dunlop Gemmill to give.

The Mortgage may be inspected at the office of W. M. Shaw, Solicitor, &c., Perth. Dated this fifth day of August, A. D. 1863.

W. M. SHAW, Attorney for James Dunlop Gemmill.

\$30 Dollars Reward!
For such information as will lead to the conviction and punishment of the person or persons who did on the evening of the 14th of August, enter my dwelling house and carry off several articles of value.

JOHN HOWARD, Admanson, August 17th, 1863. 50g

Notice.
THE Municipal Council of the township of Admanson will, at a meeting to be held by them in the Township Hall of the said Township, on Monday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M., pass a By-law establishing the following line of road as a public highway in the township of Admanson, that is to say, Commencing at a post marked A on the east half of Lot No. 18 in the 9th concession, from thence in a straight line to nearly due east 122 yards to a post marked B, from thence 224 yards to a post marked C, where it intersects the line of road leading from the lot occupied by John Kelly to the Shawmuck post office.

JOHN KELLY, Town Clerk, Admanson, 12th August, 1863.

Notice.
ALL those indebted to the Subscriber A. L. are hereby requested to make immediate payment. In order to avoid customers in complying with the above notice, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Wool and Butter will be taken at the highest price on account.

NATHANIEL McNEELY, Carleton Place, 20th July, 1863. 46a

Notice.
MARRIAGE LICENSES issued at Carleton Place, July 1863.

NOTICE.
THE Provisional Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby give notice that the following is a true copy of a By-law to be taken into consideration on the 15th day of November next, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of raising by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purposes and to be applied in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

By-Law No. 15.
A By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew, have resolved to finish and complete the County Buildings, which have been in part erected in the Village of Pembroke, the County Town of the County of Renfrew, and also to erect such other Buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of Judicial, Municipal and other business of the County.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said project, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt, and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, consisting of any future increase of the same and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, two million seven hundred and eleven thousand and two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of twenty-two hundred dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill and three-eighths of a mill on the dollar.

Be it therefore enacted by the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew:

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Wardens to raise by way of loan from any person, or persons, body, or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer for the purposes and with the object aforesaid.

2nd. That it shall be lawful for the said Wardens to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than One Hundred Dollars each, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Corporation and be signed by the said Wardens.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall be made payable in Twenty years at farthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4th. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable on the first days of June and December in each and every year at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

5th. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill and three-eighths of a mill on the dollar shall in and to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of said Debentures or any of them.

6th. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Three.

NOTICE.
By-law to raise by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew, have resolved to finish and complete the County Buildings, which have been in part erected in the Village of Pembroke, the County Town of the County of Renfrew, and also to erect such other Buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of Judicial, Municipal and other business of the County.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said project, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

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1863.
THE Northern Transportation Company will, during the present season, run the First Class Upper Cabin Steamers daily between Oshkosh and Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Leaving Oshkosh on the arrival of the Express Train from the East, calling regularly for Passengers and Freight, at BROCKVILLE, ALEXANDRIA, CLATON, CAPE VINCENT, and OREGON.

Passengers and Freight moving West can embark with their Luggage, Trunks, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transshipment, at their point of destination.

These Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers, and Second Cabin with Cook Stoves and comfortable accommodations for passengers and Families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

No efforts will be spared to maintain the reputation of this as the CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.

For tickets, etc., apply to HIRSH FULFORD, General Passenger and Freight Agent, Brockville, Ont., or to the following Sub Agents: WILLIAM KELLY, Carleton Place, Almonte, Warrenton, Perth, Sand's Falls, Brockville, and Carleton Place, 31st Aug. 1863.

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