





## Provincial Parliament.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, May 23.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

On motion of Sir P. P. Taché, the time for receiving private bills was extended to the 6th of June.

Hon. Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to amend the Surrogate Courts Act.

On motion of Mr. Moore, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Bouchette, an address was voted for papers relating to the award of certain undivided lands in the township of Bitham.

On motion of Mr. Reid, an address was voted for a surveyor's report on the projected road from the Marston Iron Works, through the township of Wollaston.

The Dundee Indian Farmers bill was read a third time and passed, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence in amendment made by Council.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Allen—Bill to amend the act incorporating the City of Quebec; also a bill to amend the act relating to the Recorder's Court of Quebec; also a bill to amend the act relating to the Quebec Water Works.

Mr. Minto—A bill to consolidate the Debt of the town of Bowmanville.

Mr. A. DuRoi—Bill to explain the 40th Section of the Act incorporating the Academy of Jéreville.

Mr. Carling—Bill to explain the act respecting the Municipality of Jéreville.

On motion of Mr. Macdonnell, leave was granted to the Brookville Election Committee to adjourn till Monday, 30th May.

Hon. John A. Macdonnell presented the petition of certain electors of North Waterloo, complaining of the undue election and return of Mr. Bowman for that riding.

Mr. Rankin's Temperance Bill, after being further amended, was read a third time and passed.

The House then proceeded to pass a number of private bills through committee of the whole.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 21st May, 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

DuRoi Macdonnell, Esquire, to be Registrar in the County of Glengarry, in the room and stead of Alexander Macdonnell, Esquire, deceased.

Alexander Morris, of Perth, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Mr. Joseph Hickey, of Ottawa, Esquire, Attorney at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Isaac Francis Toms, of Goderich, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

George B. Mott, Esquire, M. D., Assessor, County of Lambton.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant licenses to George Carson McManus, of Mono Mills, Esquire, M. D., William Wane, of Hope, Esquire, M. D., William Noden, of Hampton, Esquire, M. D., Archibald Mitchell, of Notawamus, Esquire, M. D., John Valentine, of Toronto, Esquire, M. D., Abraham Willst Searle, of Wellington, Esquire, M. D., Charles Hill, of Durham, Esquire, M. D., Robert Weir, of Sanford, Esquire, M. D., John Herbert Sangster, of Toronto, Esquire, M. D., William Kempt, of Lindsay, Esquire, M. D., William A. Muens, of Toronto, Esquire, M. D., John Brown, of Toronto, Esquire, M. D., Hugh M. McLeod, of Hamilton, Esquire, M. D., and Byron Cran, of Borella, Esquire, M. D., enable them to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE FRANCHISE.

Mr. Gladstone's speech, advocating Mr. Baines' bill to bring down the borough franchise to £50 householders, has attracted much attention in Britain. The following is a condensed report. Following it are the opinions of the London press:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the present was not a period when it was advisable or justifiable for Government to submit a measure on this subject to Parliament, but he should vote against the present question, on the ground that it encouraged a state of opinion against which he had frequently contended—namely, that Parliament had not been as fully alive to the importance of the question as it ought to have been.

The question was not now a party question, and it ought to be discussed with the most perfect reference to party associations. His own opinion was, that a sensible addition ought to be made to the franchise, such an addition as would have been introduced by the Government in 1860. At the present moment we had a constituency of which a proportion, certainly less than one-tenth consisted of the working class, and the twentieth was less than one-fiftieth of the whole body of the working classes throughout the kingdom. That was a state of things which justified the honorable member for Shoreham in describing a proposition to extend the franchise as domestic revolution (Hear, hear). It was for those who said it was necessary to extend the franchise to show their incapacity and unwillingness for the suffrage. It was said that there was no agitation for an extension of the franchise on the part of the working classes; but it was desirable that they should be engaged in the question, and the Government should be enabled to refer to the working classes on any political subject whatever was a thing not to be waited for and desired, and made a condition precedent to parliamentary movement, but was to be deprecated, and, if possible, by wise and conciliatory measures, prevented. Agitation on the part of the working men, if it involved a sacrifice of labor. The danger involved must be turned on before they made that sacrifice, and it was only strong necessity and distrust in their rulers that could drive them to that. The absence of agitation, therefore was one reason why Parliament should not be indisposed to entertain the question of an extension of the franchise. He denied that a moderate extension of the franchise were granted the working men were likely to go to the polls as a class. If a sweeping measure of reform were granted, which would give a monopoly in the constituency to the working men, it might become the duty of the Government to show that no danger would arise from such a measure; but this bill, would have no effect as it only constituted the working classes one-third of the constituency. His own belief was the indication of the working classes was to be to their representatives, to enable them to vote, and to trust that the conduct of their superiors would be such as to warrant that confidence. Their landlords, their employers, and their personal friends, whose character they had studied, were the men they selected to follow, and if anything would induce them to combine together as a class, it would be a sense of injustice. It must not be forgotten that since the Act of 1832 a large deduction had been made in the number of the working classes who possessed the suffrage by the fundamental change which was then made in constitution of the parli-

## Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 27th May, 1864.

Mr. Horton. In my last letter, I mentioned that I stated that Mr. Sylvain, a L. C. M. P. P., who had, up to a very recent date, acted with the Reform party, had changed sides, and saved the political life of Taché, Carlier & Co., by voting in favor of the Reform party.

It was generally supposed that Mr. Sylvain had been strong for the Reform party, and it now appears that he had sided with the Conservatives for so long as the wages of a grant of \$60,000 for a road in his County, which has already swallowed up a very large amount. During the recent election administration, on the report of the proper authorities, \$15,000, to complete this road was granted; and now we find in the estimates for the eighteen months ending in June 1865, an additional sum of \$60,000, for what purpose I leave you to conjecture. You may rest assured, however, the subject will be fully ventilated, before the money is finally voted by the House.

What Mr. Rankin's reasons were, for changing sides so suddenly, will appear in due time. His reasons, I believe, are not of a political character, but are, perhaps, very powerful.

You would observe that Mr. Rankin's Temperance Bill had passed the House of Assembly by a very large majority, amidst loud cheering on both sides. What its fate will be in the other branch of the Legislature, I cannot say.

No less than thirty bills to amend the Municipal laws of Upper Canada, are now before the Legislature. It is proposed to refer them all to one committee, with instructions to consolidate whatever is valuable in them, into one act. A very large number of bills for the incorporation of gold mining companies, are also before the House, and will be passed. Canada, you will perceive, bids fair to become a second Australia or California.

The Representation by Population committee has been organized, and made some progress in discussing the subject referred to them.

You may recollect, that during the recent election, Mr. McGee, meeting told the electors that the then government majority was so small, that in case Mr. Richards had the odds, he would have to be brought into the House in a blanket, to save the life of the ministry. I dare say, he little suspected, at that time, that the life of his government would have to be saved by resorting to such an expedient. When the vote on the canal project was taken, about 12 o'clock at night, two of the government supporters, who were confined to their beds by sickness, were actually carried to the House, to keep McGee and his friends in power a little while longer.

Considerable progress is made in passing the items of supply, and consequently the end of the session is fast approaching.

Yours, E.

An interesting cricket match was played at Almonte, on the 24th instant, between two sides chosen from the members of the Almonte Cricket Club, Mr. P. Bamford and Mr. H. Hepworth, Captains. That the play on both sides was good will be seen from the following score:—

F. BAMFORD'S.

First Innings. Second Innings.

F. Bamford, not out 12 B. Bamford 38

D. McEwen, not out 0 C. Scrimgeour 1

J. Dwyer, 0 0 10 B. Hepworth 0

H. Patterson, run out 0 0 2 P. 2

T. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 1

P. Patterson, 0 B. Hepworth 0

J. C. Cole, 0 B. Hepworth 0

W. Ross, 0 B. Hepworth 0

A. Doug, 0 B. Hepworth 0

H. Smith, 0 B. Hepworth 0

G. Russell, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

B. Bamford, 0 B. Hepworth 0

## Latest from the War.

New York, May 28.—The war correspondent of the Richmond Examiner tells us that Lee left Spotsylvania Court House. He says a reconnaissance was made and an assault upon the Union works ordered, when their occupants were driven from them. It was not discovered, he says, that the enemy were rapidly moving the whole army on the left flank and had been since daybreak, the force on our front being a mere handful, who had been left to keep up appearances. As soon as this reconnaissance was over, the army moved on, and the result was that the Richmond Examiner contends that it is Grant that is on the retreat and that Lee is pursuing. It says that Lee followed Grant from the Wilderness; he is now the last to move, and is the pursuer, not the pursued from Spotsylvania. It is true that by both movements these armies have been brought nearer to Richmond, but for Lee it was rendered necessary, by the configuration of the soil and the lines of those rivers which he had resolved to defend.

The Times special correspondent, who left the front at noon on Wednesday, about the time Secretary Stanton's last despatch from Grant was dated, says one army was about to move on the enemy's works, and two hours afterwards he heard heavy cannonading and musketry on our left.

Washington, May 28.—The steamers Keyport and Lizzie Baker arrived here this morning with 500 wounded, being all that were left of the army after the battle of the Wilderness. The wounded brought up in these boats are the most serious cases that have been here, nearly all of them having lost limbs. Some of these cases were found to be so dangerous that it was impossible to move the unfortunate men from the litters on which they were brought up in the boats, and as they could not bear the jostling of the ambulances detachments of the medical corps were sent for several hours in carrying them from the wharf to the hospitals. Six died on board the Keyport on the upward trip, and also died quite a number on the Lizzie Baker. Five died on the wharf while waiting their turn to be removed, and others breathed their last while being conveyed from the wharf to the hospitals.

New York, May 29.—The Times' Washington special of the 28th says a Colonel who had just arrived from the front, where he left yesterday (Friday) morning, informs me that during Thursday night and Friday morning Lee evacuated his strong position on the South Anna river, and with his whole army is in full retreat towards Richmond.

Our troops are following him closely.

We took a few prisoners.

They state that the damage done by Sheridan has been repaired, and that Beauregard's army, or a main body of it, was within the entrenchments at Richmond on Wednesday.

The Collinsworth Enterprise says that during the thunderstorm on Tuesday evening last, the electric fluid struck a tree in this town, and it then passed over and struck a cow grazing near by, belonging to a person named Piacenti, killing her instantly.

The Granby Gazette states that on Tuesday last, James Hamilton, aged about 55 years, was knocked down and run over by the cars near the bridge that crosses the road at Canadian. His skull was completely smashed in on the back of the head almost from ear to ear.

The Simcoe "Messenger" learns that a small boy, named Kenney, was drowned on Monday last in the mill pond near the long bridge.

The Barrie "Examiner" states that a poor inmate, named James Spier, died in this town last Tuesday night, from the effects of delirium tremens.

The Quebec "Chronicle" states that Mrs. Gauthier, the French Consul General for Canada, arrived in this city on Tuesday morning in the steamer "Montreal."

The Simcoe "Messenger" states that as Captain Tidals was riding a horse in a hurdle race on the 24th inst., he struck his foot against one of the hurdles and broke one of the small bones.

The Pittsburgh "Commercial" states that a terrible explosion occurred in the Bluff works near Monongahela city a few days ago, by which five men were killed and a large number wounded.

The Woodstock "Sentinel" says that on the 20th inst., W. A. Clayton, aged 76 years, living with Mr. J. A. Harrington, of East Zorra, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Ottawa Union has pleasure in stating that the stonecutters on strike from the Parliament Buildings have accepted good advice and agreed to go to work at once.

The Peterborough "Examiner" learns that a man named Mr. W. McGregor, cooper, "Ash-barham," was drowned in Willco's Creek, near "Bathurst." He was crossing on some logs and fell in.

The Peterborough "Examiner" states that on Thursday last, a man named Lee fell from a scaffold in the Town Hall, and now lies at the point of death from the injuries he received.

Boston's Monthly Magazine for May is received. It is unquestionably the best magazine for boys in the world. W. C. Choquet & Co. are agents for Upper

A case of rather a novel character, and which excited considerable interest, came up for trial in the March sitting of the Division Court of this place, and at the request of the defendant, was adjourned until the 24th of May, when it was again heard before a jury, and a verdict given for the plaintiff.

It appears from the evidence adduced in the court, that, in the month of December, last, Thomas Prentiss, James McLean, and Alex. Sutherland were hunting a deer in the neighborhood of Mr. William Muirhead, of Beekwith, and, after running it for some time with their hounds, the deer crossed Mr. Muirhead's farm, and was shot by that gentleman, who, with his servant man, had the advantage of the hunters, being fresh for the chase, and getting before them on the trail, were in the death.

When the hunters came up after a hard days tramping through woods and swamps, their views of reason were speedily dispelled by the evidence that they might game and would get a bit of it.

Feeling provoked at the loss of their game, and at the coolness with which they were treated, an action for damages was entered in the Division Court, which resulted, as above stated, in a verdict for the plaintiff for damages and costs, amounting in all to \$16, and, considering the game was only a fawn, it turned out to be a dear deer.

The hunters, doubtless, had a keen appetite after their day's empty sport, and could have relished a good warm supper and a share of the venison much better than a scolding; and how much better it would have been for all parties.

The case, however, has excited much interest and has settled a question which has been long in dispute; that in the proper season, game may lawfully be hunted wherever it may be found, and that there are no circumstances under which another person has a right to step in, at the close of the chase, and appropriate the labors of his neighbor to his own use.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several communications in relation to a ploughing match which lately took place in Adamstown, but we think it would not answer any useful purpose to keep up the dispute.

The statements of the different parties are very much at variance, and some of them must be wrong. So far as we can see they are quarrelling about a mere trifle, of which they have already lost sight, and are descending to personalities, which can be of no use in advancing the agricultural or other interests of the Township. We would advise all the parties interested, to "bury the hatchet," and encourage the use of the plough, the spade and the hoe, for a few weeks, until the seed time is over. By that time, we trust, they shall have quite forgotten their little differences.

We shall be happy to hear from them on the subject of ploughing or any other question that may interest the public—apart from their own little private piques and differences.

We are sorry to hear that an accident of a very serious nature occurred in this village on Thursday last by which a young man, named Henry Piers, had his leg badly broken above the knee. It appears, from what we have heard, that he was guarding the timber, which was being put over the dam, from striking against the dye house of Mr. Allan MacDonald, when one of the pieces struck against him, knocking down the building, and splintering his thigh bone. It is said that he would have been killed by the falling of the chimney of the dye house had not timely assistance been at hand to extricate him from his perilous position.

There is no important news from Europe.

The London Times has an article showing that England has not failed in her duty to Denmark, and that in bringing together her conference, the British government acted to the best of its power. The article concludes as follows:—

"We may now add our opinion that the meetings of this assembly will be attended with no good results. The game of waiting for information is being played in a manner which proves that the German powers do not care even to show a semblance of respect for the negotiations into which they have entered. Under these circumstances the project may well be abandoned, for a further persistence, in it would be derogatory to the dignity of England, and will apparently be of no benefit to Denmark. When the conference is at an end, we shall at least be free to act untrammelled by pending negotiations."

The Daily News cannot perceive a single circumstance to encourage the expectation that the conference may fulfill its original work by restoring peace.

The Morning Star learns that Earl Russell had declined to send an audience to the numbers of the Schleswig and Holstein states, who were on a visit to London to represent the views of the population of the Duchies.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—A special meeting of the Provisional Council was convened at the village of Pembroke on the 17th inst., by the Warden, to consider the propriety of paying an Execution in Chancery, "Smith versus the Corporation of the County of Renfrew." There were fifteen persons present, and the Warden presided. The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

The meeting was called to order by a special business, a good deal of the business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to the 24th inst.

A few men not representing one-third of the ratepayers of the County, moved to go down to work to squander the sum of \$15,000 without giving either the people, or their representatives, the Reeves, were, however, that they have failed twice, within a few months, to have a By-law passed according to law, to complete the County Buildings, and now, at last, they have got a By-law according to law, to raise the sum of \$15,000 by loan, for the purpose. The last estimate given to the ratepayers, as the amount required to finish the Buildings. How then can they expect to complete them for \$15,000, supposing they did get a loan on the novel By-law? Depend upon it, a large sum would be again required, and this is a dodge to hoodwink the ratepayers, as to the point.

The Statutes state plainly enough, that any By-law for the purpose of granting any debt must give time to be considered, and also notice of the same given. But here we have a By-law made in a few hours, to raise the sum of \$15,000, placed in the hands of a few men, who have also managed to have a majority on the Building Committee, so that the ratepayers who will have to pay it, if they succeed, for money received, which they have never been consulted, and for work done over which they have no control. The Pembroke gentry thought few in numbers are sole legislators, it appears, for all the ratepayers in the County of Renfrew.

It is for the ratepayers in the County to protect and defend their rights, and to the outrage attempted on their rights and to the sum mentioned, let to a general vote of the ratepayers of the County, who have the best and fairest right to decide the question, and not left in the hands of men under Pembroke influence.

A RATEPAYER.

Horton, May 20th, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

New York, May 23.

The steamer "America," from Southampton on the 11th, arrived this morning.

The following items were not covered by adverbs by the "Patriot."

In the House of Lords Earl Russell stated that the Conference had agreed to a suspension of hostilities for one month from the 12th, on condition that the blockade of the German ports should be raised.

Parliament is to adjourn on the 13th to the 19th.

The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

In a recent naval engagement the Austrians were badly beaten; one frigate was in flames.

The Danes have anchored behind Sand Island.

Fifteen Swedish and Norwegian war vessels assembled on the 15th off Guttenberg under Prince Oscar.

Garibaldi arrived at Caprea on the 9th. The Danish naval success and suspension of hostilities were received in London with animation.



and cattle drowned. All the bridges over  
Plate and Cherry Creeks were swept away.  
Hundreds of farms for miles above and below  
with growing crops, were completely ruined.  
The loss of property is estimated at over one  
million dollars.

New York, May 24.—The Times' Wash-  
ington special says the Senate Military Com-  
mittee is considering the proposition to allow  
the President to call out volunteers for a less  
period than three years.

New York, May 26.—The Tribune's Wash-  
ington special says the Senate Military Com-  
mittee is considering the proposition to allow  
the President to call out volunteers for a less  
period than three years.

The Tribune's special from Hanover, June  
24th, midnight, says Grant's grand  
movement was made with such celerity  
that it not only ousted Lee from his strong  
hold at Spotsylvania Court House, but  
pushed him back beyond the North Anna  
river in such disorder that he was unable to  
prevent to our army a solid front.

The first day march left Hanover near Millford's  
station, strongly entrenched in three lines  
of earthworks, where he could easily have  
repulsed the whole of Lee's army.

On the 24th the whole army moved down  
to Mount Carmel Church, within four miles  
of the North Anna. Here a line of battle  
was formed and the march resumed, excepting  
by this time that Lee would show fight.  
A slight resistance was shown, but they  
soon found as they moved forward, the  
way, and were driven pell-mell across and  
into the river. Our pickets were then ex-  
tended along the line of the river upon the  
left. Warren upon the right was equally  
successful, repulsing three charges, and pur-  
suing the enemy across and beyond the river,  
where he is strongly entrenched. The army  
is animated with its success.

New York, May 26.—We learn from For-  
t Island that on the 15th instant an im-  
portant expedition was made by the 103d  
New York Volunteers, which was highly  
successful, and which resulted in the cap-  
ture of a rebel picket post of five men. The  
troops landed on James Island from boats  
in Secaucusville Creek, advanced through  
the marsh, and took the rebel picket post by  
surprise. They then report the news in the  
Charleston papers of the 12th to be that  
Meade's army was thrown back by Lee, but  
that Meade had repulsed the reinforcements and  
held a stand south of the Rappahannock  
River.

The Bogus Proclamation.  
The following is a forged document, for  
the publication of which the New York  
Journal of Commerce and the World were  
suspended on Thursday week.

Four Hundred Thousand More  
Troops Called For.  
Executive Mansion, May 17, '64.  
Fellow Citizens of the United States:

In all seasons of exigencies it becomes a  
nation carefully to scrutinize its line of op-  
eration, humbly to approach the throne of  
Grace, and meekly to implore forgiveness,  
wisdom and guidance.

For reasons known only to Him, it has  
been decreed that this country should be the  
scene of unparalleled outrage, and this an-  
nouncement of the national sufferer of the  
century. With a heavy heart, and an un-  
diminished confidence in our cause, I ap-  
proach the performance of a duty rendered  
imperative by my sense of weakness before  
the Almighty, and of justice to the people.

It is not necessary to state that you  
that the first campaign under Lieutenant  
General Grant, in whom I have every confi-  
dence, and whose courage and fidelity the  
people do well to honor, is virtually closed.

He has conducted his great enterprise with  
direct ability. He has inflicted great loss  
upon the enemy. He has stripped their  
strength and devastated their plans.

In view, however, of the situation in Vir-  
ginia, the disaster at Red River, the delay  
at Charleston, and the general state of the  
country, I, Abraham Lincoln, do hereby  
recommend that Thursday, the twenty-  
seventh day of May, A. D. 1864, be solemnly  
set apart throughout these United States  
a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Deeming furthermore, that the present  
condition of public affairs presents an ex-  
traordinary occasion, and in view of the  
pending expiration of the service of one hun-  
dred thousand of our troops, I, Abraham  
Lincoln, President of the United States, by  
virtue of the power vested in me by the con-  
stitution and the laws, have thought fit to  
call forth the citizens of the United States  
from the age of eighteen and forty-five  
years to the aggregate number of four hun-  
dred thousand, in order to suppress the re-  
belling rebellious combinations, and to cause  
the due execution of the laws.

And furthermore, in case any state or  
number of states shall fail to furnish by the  
15th day of June next their assigned quota  
it is hereby ordered that the same be raised  
by an immediate and summary draft.

The details for this object will be com-  
municated to the state authorities through  
the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, fu-  
lfill, and aid this effort to maintain the  
honor, integrity, and the existence of  
our national Union, and the perpetuity of  
popular government.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set  
my hand and caused the seal of the United  
States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seven-  
teenth day of May, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and sixtieth,  
and of the independence of the United  
States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President, H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

Boston, May 26.—The steamer "Asia,"  
from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at 5:30  
p.m. to day. Her mails were forwarded to  
New York by the night train, due there at  
9 a.m. to-morrow.

Louisville, May 26.—Yesterday's  
Nashville Union says that Gen. Sherman has  
flanked Atlanta on the west, taking the road  
to Dallas and Paulding.

The Union has no particulars of the  
movement.

Fort Monroe, May 26, 9 p.m.—The  
steamer "Thos. Howell," from Bermuda  
Landing, has just arrived and reports all  
quiet at the front.

Philadelphia, May 26.—The Bulletin has  
the following special dispatch:  
Washington, May 26.—The "Brisle of  
Maine" arrived this morning with about 600  
of our wounded from Lee's army, who they  
were transferred to her from "George  
Weems" which brought them down from  
Fredericksburg.

Yesterday there were but 1300 wounded  
remaining at Fredericksburg, and these  
were thought to be removed last night.  
All the stories, therefore, that the rebels  
rapidly brought off, and it is probable that  
to-day the place is completely empty.

At Port Royal a pontoon bridge was be-  
ing thrown across yesterday evening.

## Provisional Council.

Pembroke, May 17th, 1864.

A special meeting of the Municipal Pro-  
visional Council of the County of Renfrew  
was convened here this day at noon, by the  
Warden, in order to take into consideration  
an Execution in Chancery, South versus  
the Corporation of the County of Renfrew,  
and for the transaction of any other busi-  
ness deemed necessary.

A quorum of the Council not being pre-  
sent at the time mentioned, the hour of  
meeting was adjourned until half past 1  
o'clock p.m., when, the roll having been  
called by the Clerk in the Town Hall,  
the following members of Council were pre-  
sent, the Warden presiding:—Messrs. Wm.  
Burton, William Brown, Thomas M. Car-  
roll, John Fisher, Archibald Foster, Saml.  
Hamilton, Robert Law, Thos. Lett, Thos.  
Murray, Alexander McNea, John Smith,  
John Rankin, Martin Shady, Robert R.  
Smith, and William Donnelly.

The minutes of last meeting of Council  
were read, approved of, and signed by the  
Warden.

The Clerk read the letter of the Warden  
convening the meeting. The Warden  
then read a letter from the Sheriff, Mr.  
Thompson, stating he had an Execution  
against the Provisional Corporation of the  
County of Renfrew, amounting to £184 2s.  
He requested payment of the same imme-  
diately, to avoid the expense of collection,  
and after having given his reasons for call-  
ing the meeting, he concluded by reading a  
report from S. B. Phipps, Architect, giving  
an estimate of the cost of completing the  
County Buildings, which he assumed to be  
\$36,251.00.

## ACCOUNTS.

The Clerk then read the following ac-  
counts:  
An account from Scott & Ross, Ottawa,  
amount \$304. From Fitch & Co., for ad-  
vertisement of Debentures, amount \$48.16.  
From Montreal Herald for same, amount  
\$6.75. From "Leader" office for same,  
amount \$5.00. From Richard White,  
Esq., for attendance on Building Commit-  
tee, \$12. From Cormack & Mitchell for  
stationery amount \$1.05, and from Blake,  
Kerr & Wells, Barristers, Toronto, a bill  
for taxing costs, amount \$25, and an ac-  
count from George Patterson, newspaper,  
amount \$4.00.

## REPORTS.

The Clerk then read a report from the  
County Treasurer, Alex. Irving, Esq., and  
also a statement showing the assets and  
liabilities of the Corporation. From H.  
Niel, Esq., Ottawa, a statement of the pro-  
ceeds of the Debentures was next read, and  
he then read the auditors' report of the  
County Treasurer, in accordance with the  
Provisional Corporation of the County of  
Renfrew, and on motion of Mr. Rankin,  
seconded by Mr. Law, the report was put  
and adopted.

The Warden, in accordance with the 39th  
rule of Council, appointed the following  
members of Council to select the differ-  
ent standing Committees, viz: Robert R.  
Smith, John Rankin, John Fisher, John  
Smith and Archibald Foster.

## NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND READING OF REPORTS.

Mr. Murray gave notice that he would  
during this session of Council introduce a  
By-law for the purpose of raising funds to  
complete the County Buildings in the  
village of Pembroke.

Mr. Rankin gave notice that he would,  
during this session of Council, introduce a  
By-law for the purpose of appointing a  
Building Committee to superintend and  
direct the completion of the County Build-  
ings.

Mr. Rankin brought forward and read  
the report of the Committee appointed to  
select the different standing Committees.—  
On motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by  
Mr. John Smith, the report was put and  
adopted.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Lett,  
and resolved that it is expedient to  
raise the County Buildings in the village of  
Pembroke as soon as possible and thereby  
save this Corporation from needless ex-  
citement and expense, which attends litigation  
and contention; be it, a motion, that the  
County be once separated by having all  
its Municipal and Judicial business trans-  
acted at home, and would recommend that  
a By-law be introduced and passed,  
authorizing the raising of fifteen thousand  
dollars for the purpose of completing the  
buildings, that is, exclusive of the govern-  
ment grant of six thousand dollars.

Moved in amendment by Mr. John  
Smith, seconded by Mr. John Fisher, that  
whereas it will be the end of August next,  
before any By-law can be passed, for the  
purpose of raising money to complete the  
County Buildings at Pembroke, he now  
introduces, and that the 29th rule of Council  
be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first  
time.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Lett,  
and resolved that it is expedient to  
raise the County Buildings in the village of  
Pembroke as soon as possible and thereby  
save this Corporation from needless ex-  
citement and expense, which attends litigation  
and contention; be it, a motion, that the  
County be once separated by having all  
its Municipal and Judicial business trans-  
acted at home, and would recommend that  
a By-law be introduced and passed,  
authorizing the raising of fifteen thousand  
dollars for the purpose of completing the  
buildings, that is, exclusive of the govern-  
ment grant of six thousand dollars.

Moved in amendment by Mr. John  
Smith, seconded by Mr. John Fisher, that  
whereas it will be the end of August next,  
before any By-law can be passed, for the  
purpose of raising money to complete the  
County Buildings at Pembroke, he now  
introduces, and that the 29th rule of Council  
be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first  
time.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Lett,  
and resolved that it is expedient to  
raise the County Buildings in the village of  
Pembroke as soon as possible and thereby  
save this Corporation from needless ex-  
citement and expense, which attends litigation  
and contention; be it, a motion, that the  
County be once separated by having all  
its Municipal and Judicial business trans-  
acted at home, and would recommend that  
a By-law be introduced and passed,  
authorizing the raising of fifteen thousand  
dollars for the purpose of completing the  
buildings, that is, exclusive of the govern-  
ment grant of six thousand dollars.

Moved in amendment by Mr. John  
Smith, seconded by Mr. John Fisher, that  
whereas it will be the end of August next,  
before any By-law can be passed, for the  
purpose of raising money to complete the  
County Buildings at Pembroke, he now  
introduces, and that the 29th rule of Council  
be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first  
time.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Lett,  
and resolved that it is expedient to  
raise the County Buildings in the village of  
Pembroke as soon as possible and thereby  
save this Corporation from needless ex-  
citement and expense, which attends litigation  
and contention; be it, a motion, that the  
County be once separated by having all  
its Municipal and Judicial business trans-  
acted at home, and would recommend that  
a By-law be introduced and passed,  
authorizing the raising of fifteen thousand  
dollars for the purpose of completing the  
buildings, that is, exclusive of the govern-  
ment grant of six thousand dollars.

Moved in amendment by Mr. John  
Smith, seconded by Mr. John Fisher, that  
whereas it will be the end of August next,  
before any By-law can be passed, for the  
purpose of raising money to complete the  
County Buildings at Pembroke, he now  
introduces, and that the 29th rule of Council  
be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first  
time.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Lett,  
and resolved that it is expedient to  
raise the County Buildings in the village of  
Pembroke as soon as possible and thereby  
save this Corporation from needless ex-  
citement and expense, which attends litigation  
and contention; be it, a motion, that the  
County be once separated by having all  
its Municipal and Judicial business trans-  
acted at home, and would recommend that  
a By-law be introduced and passed,  
authorizing the raising of fifteen thousand  
dollars for the purpose of completing the  
buildings, that is, exclusive of the govern-  
ment grant of six thousand dollars.

Moved in amendment by Mr. John  
Smith, seconded by Mr. John Fisher, that  
whereas it will be the end of August next,  
before any By-law can be passed, for the  
purpose of raising money to complete the  
County Buildings at Pembroke, he now  
introduces, and that the 29th rule of Council  
be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first  
time.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Lett,  
and resolved that it is expedient to  
raise the County Buildings in the village of  
Pembroke as soon as possible and thereby  
save this Corporation from needless ex-  
citement and expense, which attends litigation  
and contention; be it, a motion, that the  
County be once separated by having all  
its Municipal and Judicial business trans-  
acted at home, and would recommend that  
a By-law be introduced and passed,  
authorizing the raising of fifteen thousand  
dollars for the purpose of completing the  
buildings, that is, exclusive of the govern-  
ment grant of six thousand dollars.

Moved in amendment by Mr. John  
Smith, seconded by Mr. John Fisher, that  
whereas it will be the end of August next,  
before any By-law can be passed, for the  
purpose of raising money to complete the  
County Buildings at Pembroke, he now  
introduces, and that the 29th rule of Council  
be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first  
time.

## The Grand Trunk Monopoly.

The Montreal Witness, speaking of the  
Bill for the amalgamation of the Buffalo &  
Lake Huron with the Grand Trunk, says  
before the House, on the 25th inst., that  
the power of the Grand Trunk Railway  
Company is far too great for the indepen-  
dence of the Legislature. The influence ex-  
erted at elections by this company is well known  
and is a powerful factor in the result. It is  
equally clear to disconcerting. Whenever  
there is a crisis, Grand Trunk men with  
their leaders swarm about the lobby; and  
there cannot be a reasonable doubt that the  
present Administration are indebted to them  
for their position. The influence of the com-  
pany is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence of  
the company is so great that it is not to be  
de-fied. The influence of the company is so  
great that it is not to be de-fied. The in-  
fluence of the company is so great that it is  
not to be de-fied. The influence of the com-  
pany is so great that it is not to be de-fied.  
The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de-fied. The influence  
of the company is so great that it is not to  
be de-fied. The influence of the company is  
so great that it is not to be de-fied. The  
influence of the company is so great that it  
is not to be de-fied. The influence of the  
company is so great that it is not to be de-  
fied. The influence of the company is so great  
that it is not to be de



