

## Poetry.

### A NEW EXCELSIOR.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,  
But we build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
And we mount to the summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true,  
That a noble deed is a step towards God,  
Lifting the soul from the common sod  
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by things that are under feet,  
By what we have mastered of good and gain,  
By the pride of power, and the passion stain,  
And the vanquished ill we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust—  
When the morning calls us to life and light;  
But our hopes grow weary, and ere the night  
Our lines are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we pray,  
And we think that we mount the air on wings,  
Beyond the recall of sensual things,  
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men,  
We may borrow the wings to find the way—  
We may hope and aspire and resolve and pray,  
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown  
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;  
But the dreams depart and the vision falls,  
And the sleeper awakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,  
But we build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
And we mount to the summit round by round.

### The Shakers.

The Society called "Shakers," originated in England, in 1770, but they are chiefly confined to the United States, where they had twelve churches, with 5,200 adherents in 1860. Of these churches, one is at Alfred and one at New Gloucester, in Maine; one each at Fufield and Canterbury, New Hampshire; one at Hartvard, and another in Berkshire county, in this State, and three each in the States of New York and Ohio. The Shakers are an offshoot from the society called "Friends." In 1747 a company of Quakers, of whom Ann Lee was an adherent formed a distinct association, and became remarkable for great physical manifestations of spiritual illumination.

They were charged with disturbing the Sabbath and Ann Lee was imprisoned. In 1770, Ann professed to have received special revelations, in virtue of which, her followers have since called her Mother Ann, and have regarded her as a person inspired by Christ, of the female order. In 1774 Mother Ann and ten followers emigrated to America, and settled 7 miles from Albany, N. Y., and in 1779 a violent religious excitement increased her converts greatly, and Mother Ann instituted the Shaker family, as now existing. Between 1787 and 1793, eleven Shaker settlements were made, and since that time three additional churches have been organized. Generally two or three families of from fifty to three hundred persons each live near together.

Everywhere their gardens are models of neatness, like everything else about them. A large dwelling house, divided through the center by wide halls, is erected for each family, the males occupying one end and the females the other. They have one excellent maxim—that idleness is a sin. In their extensive gardens they raise nearly all kind of seed, flowers, herbs, fruits, extracts and condiments, and they are especially famous for their ketchup and their apple-sauce. They are fond of fat cattle and handsome horses, and each community has a school-house for the education of the children they adopt.

They believe in spiritual manifestations and manifest their inspiration in a most signal physical manner. They have a ministry composed of two brethren and two sisters who have the oversight of one or more societies, and each family in every society has four elders, two brethren and two sisters who have the charge of the family. The temporalities of each family are cared for by two deacons and two deaconesses. Their property is held in common, and the members of the society are not permitted to marry.

The Shakers hold that God is dual, there being in the Deity an Eternal Father and Mother the heavenly parents of man, and that the revelation of God is progressive; that God was first known as a great spirit; then as Christ as a Father, and lastly in Mother Ann as Mother.

The doctrines of non-resistance, non-participation in earthly government and celibacy they claim to receive from Christ. The second appearing of Christ was the appearing of Mother Lee. They believe in the existence of four heavens and four hells, the first three of which are places of probation. The good Shakers will all go to the 4th heaven as well as all others in the lower heavens who recant, and become good Shakers. When the penitent are restored to the 4th heaven the other heavens and hells and the earth will be destroyed, and there will be one Heaven for the pious and one hell for the impious.

Spiritualism has encouraged the Shakers to hope for abundant accessions to their ranks, but in this hope they have been disappointed, and their growth is very slow. But it is a fact worthy of note that they are the only people on this continent, if not in the world, who have maintained for more than seventy years a system of living, one of the fundamental principles of which is a community of property.

If we were asked what physician stood at the top of his profession, we should say it was the gentleman who was in the habit of attending "patients on a monument."

It makes a great difference whether glasses are used over or under the nose.

### Artemus Ward's Threshing Machine.

My wife's a exceedingly practical woman.—I love her much, however, and humor her little ways. It's a reckless falsehood that she henpecks me, and the young man in our neighborhood who said to me as I was distending my diaphragm with a gentle cocktail at the village tavern—who said to me in this very language, "Go home, old man, unless you want another teapot thrown at you by B. J.," probably regrets having said so. I said, "Betsy Jane is my wife's front name, gentle youth, and I permit no person to allude to her as B. J. outside the family circle, of which I am principally myself. Your other observations I scorn and disgust, and I must polish you off." He was a able-bodied young man, and removing his coat, he enquired if I wanted to be ground to powder? I said yes, if there was a powder grist mill handy, nothing would "ford me greater pleasure, when he struck me a painful blow into my right eye, and made me make a rapid retreat into the fire-place. I had not idea that the enemy was so well organized. But I rallied and went for him in a rather wigwag style for my time of life. His parents lived near by, and I will simply state that fifteen minutes had only elapsed after the first hit, when he was carried home on a shutter. His mamma met the solemn procession at the door, and after looking her offspring over, she said, "My son, I see how it is distinctly. You've been fooling around a threshing machine. You went in at the place where they put the grain into the thing-ammy, and let the horses tread on you, didn't you, my son?" The pen of no livin' author could describe that disastrous young man's situation more clearly. But I was sorry for him, and I went and nursed him till he got well. His regular original father had been sent to the war. I told him I'd be a father to him myself. He smiled a sickly smile, and said I'd already been wuss than two fathers to him.

### Running.

Running when properly performed, is an excellent means of physical culture. It calls into action a large proportion of the muscles of the body, equalizes the nervous forces, greatly promotes the healthful circulation of the blood, and strengthens and develops the lungs. To derive the greatest benefit from it, it should be practiced regularly every day, commencing moderately at first, and increasing the distance and speed as the running power increases. One of the most important rules to be observed is to always keep the mouth shut and to attempt to run no faster than is compatible with a free and easy respiration through the nostrils. With many this will be difficult at first, but perseverance will remove the difficulty. While running, the body should be slightly inclined forward, the hips kept back, the chest well out in front, the shoulders back, and the elbows bent at right angles, with the forearm directed across the chest.—Herald of Health.

COIN USED BY JUDAS.—The "piece of silver," thirty of which were paid to Judas in his trade of betraying Christ, was considered a peculiar piece by the Israelites, and was always spoken of in their holy books as the holy shekel of the sanctuary. It was the amount which each Israelite, between the age of twenty and fifty, was required to pay into the public treasury, as ransom for their delivery during their sojourn in the wilderness. According to the British currency, a shekel was worth two shillings, three pence, three farthings equal to about fifty cents of our money. The coin was somewhat larger than an American half dollar, and was smooth-edged. On one side it bore the emblem of Aaron's rod, as mentioned in Numbers 17:8, surrounded with the inscription in Hebrew which is given in the eleventh chapter of Leviticus—with the word, "Chekel of Israel."

THE BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.—Men and women make their own beauty, or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks of a man "who was uglier than he had any business to be," and if he could not read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good-looking or the reverse as that life has been good or evil. On our features, the fine chisel of thought and emotion are eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men and of white and pink maids. There is a slow-growing beauty, which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and godliness improves the longer it exists. I have seen sweeter smiles on a lip of seventy than upon a lip of seventeen.

Some one who objects to the improper use of the word female as applied to woman, thus illustrates the absurdity of the application: Let us apply the complimentary word "male" in a similar manner to men. For instance: "A carriage containing two males was coming down the street."—"An elderly male happened to be passing."—"Three or four young males were in the room." We would not go on. Anybody who should apply such an epithet to a man, to his face, would probably be knocked down for his pains; and serve him right, too. Why not call a woman, a woman, and have done with this silly nonsense forever?

LIBERALITY IN FARMING.—In this art, and almost in this art alone, "it is the liberal hand which maketh rich."

Liberality in providing utensils is the saving both of time and labor. The more perfect his instruments, the more profitable are they.

So also is with his working cattle and his stock. The most perfect in their kinds are ever the most profitable.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success is his industry upon it.—Hon. Josiah Quincy.

### A Romantic Lover.

A romantic story is told of an Englishman who sought the hand of a very charming lady with whom he was passionately in love, but who constantly refused him. As he had reason to believe she loved him, he entreated to know the reason why she refused her consent to their union. The lady, subdued by his constancy, told him that her only motive for refusing him was, that having by an accident lost her leg, it had been replaced by a wooden one, and she feared that sooner or later this circumstance would chill his affection for her. This she declared to be her only motive. The lover protested that would never make him change his love; but she persisted in refusing to marry him. Fired with love, and determined that this should obstruct his design, he, under the pretext of going a distant voyage, left the lady and hastened to Paris, where he had one of his own legs amputated. When he had recovered, he returned to London, went to the lady, and told her that now there was no obstacle to their union, for that he was equally mutilated with herself. The lady, conquered by such a proof of affection, at last consented to marry him.

### The Tallow Tree.

The tallow tree of China, which gives rise to a vast trade in the northern parts of that empire, has been introduced into India. It grows with great luxuriance in the Dhoons and in the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and there are now tens of thousands of trees in the Government plantations of Kowlighir, Hawul Bangh, and Ayar Talle, and from which tons of seeds are available for distribution. Dr. Jameson prepared from the seeds 1000 lb of tallow, and forwarded 500 lb to the Punjab Railway, in order to have its properties as a lubricator for railway machinery tested. For burning the tallow is excellent; it gives a clear, bright, odorless flame, and is without smoke. The tree fruits abundantly both in the Dhoons and plains, and grows with great rapidity, many trees raised from seeds introduced eight years ago being now 6 feet in circumference, 3 feet from the ground. The timber is white and close-grained, and well fitted for printing blocks. The leaves, too, are valuable as a dye.

AN OLD MAN'S ADVICE.—Never attempt to strike the guilty where, by a misdirected or too hasty blow, the innocent, the gallant and the good may suffer. Never attempt to expose a villain if you efforts in so doing are likely to injure the unsuspecting dupes of his artifice. Never wage more than you carry in your pocket. Never shake hands with a man if you are not glad to see him. Never forget when you meet, to recognize your friends, and be even more careful to offer your salutations to those who are poor. Never run extravagantly into debt, for it is the by-path which leads to moral destruction. Never quarrel without sufficient cause, but if it is necessary that you take up a quarrel, then see that you quarrel, firmly to the end. Never betray the confidence of any one, especially of a woman.

TIME FOR SELF-CULTURE.—It is asked how can the labouring man find time for self-culture? I answer that an earnest purpose finds time, or makes time. It seizes on spare moments, and turns fragments to golden account. A man who follows his calling with industry and spirit, and uses his earnings economically, will always have some portion of the day at command. And it is astonishing how fruitful of improvement a short season becomes, when eagerly seized and faithfully used. Those who have the most time at their disposal profit by it the least. A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of some interesting subject, brings unexpected accumulations of knowledge.—Channing.

HAIR OIL.—The use of any oily substance upon the hair is injurious, and not alone to the health and beauty of the hair, but to the scalp and brain. It mats the hair close down upon the head, forming an impervious cap, which prevents all evaporation from and ventilation of the scalp, thus overheating the scalp and brain, and weakening the roots of the hair.—The use of water promotes the cleanliness of the scalp and hair, aids evaporation, helps to prevent any over-heating of the parts, invigorates the roots of the hair and consequently strengthens and beautifies the hair itself.—Herald of Health.

HEAVY ON THE HOOF.—The following is the "nub" of a yarn which is told about a big, whiskey-guzzling fellow who came home drunk one night and sat down by the fire to warm his feet, which were regular "worm killers," says the legend. After dozing some time, he awoke chilly; the embers were entirely hid from view, and seeing his feet, mistook them for his little boy, when, with a majestic wave of the hand, he said, "Stand aside my little son, and let your poor father warm himself."

The vast desert of Sahara, in Africa, is whitened by the bones of hundreds of unfortunate travellers who have perished on its arid sands from thirst and hunger. Before another century has passed away, however, it seems likely that the desert will be changed into a rich and beautiful country. The only cause of its barrenness is the absence of water. This want is to be supplied by means of an enormous quantity of Artesian wells. A great many have already been sunk, and a number of new ones are being created in consequence.

A teacher of vocal music asked an old lady if her grandson had any ear for music. "Well," said the old woman, "I real don't know. Won't you take the candle and see?"

## General News.

A JUST CENSURE.—The remarks of the Governor upon the Presidential Confederation are curious. We do not understand what sort of a croquet he has got into his head; but we presume his idea is that the vindication of the Monroe doctrine requires our Government to interfere to prevent the voluntary confederation of colonies which England has held upon its confederacy for a period of centuries anterior to our independence as a people and the formation of our government, and he advises action in accordance with this view. The suggestion is, however, ever so simple. We have no right to interfere in the matter. To speak plainly, it is none of our business. These colonies have the inalienable right to make a confederation or a consolidated monarchy if they choose, without asking leave of us. We may indulge our wishes and preferences on the subject, but for our Government to remonstrate as the Governor advises, would be to make itself the laughing-stock of the world. We thought it very unwise to arrogate the right to prevent, and thus in some sort compel the Provinces to unite or confederate for commercial protection and progress, but the wise men of Governor Chamberlain's party thought otherwise. Perhaps it would be a fitting climax to their folly now to solemnly protest against confederation, which they have done more than all else to help to consummate. It would be a fair specimen of radical wisdom and statesmanship! One thing is certain, as a matter of expediency. If Governor Chamberlain wishes to see the British-American confederation a success, he should at once attempt to interfere to prevent it; if he does not wish to see it, he had better let it severally proceed, and ask nothing for the advice; but it is sound—based upon the simplest principles of human nature.—Portland Argus.

The "General" Gleason who succeeds to the sceptre of Stephens, and "the very small sum in hand" towards making war on Great Britain are well informed, never was a "General" in any service but that of the I. R. He was, however, a lieutenant, and subsequently a captain, in one of the Irish-American regiments during the late war, and was cashiered from the service for cowardice. The record of the trial if it be worth while, may be easily procured, by any one interested, from the War Department at Washington. Two years ago this hero was arrested and imprisoned in Ireland, and got off on a double plea of being an American citizen, and of being convinced that the Fenian movement was "all a humbug." Such are the scraps and the scraps who, in succession, endeavor to use and abuse to degrade and dishonor—trade on and betray the best feelings and interests of Irishmen, abroad and at home. As our Yankee neighbors say: "Pass round a 'cener'!" Gleason.—Herald Evening Express.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS.—We are informed that at Smith's Falls, near Ottawa, there is a society bearing the above cognomen; the business of whose existence is to enforce temperance principles by means of physical force. The society is governed by a "colonel," and is composed of companies of three members, each three being commanded by a captain. Just about right, with masks on for the purpose of disguise, these companies stalk forth in all directions, in quest of an interview with an unfortunates who are indulging in his potations happen to fall in their way, we betide him. His captors knock him. He is seized and dragged to the nearest lamp-post, his arms lashed round it, and held there while the captain, armed with a black rod, administers a chastisement so severe as generally to leave him a sober man, at least for the time being.

From the Globe we learn that they are carrying Church matters with a high hand in Carleton. The Churchwardens, Vestry-men, and nine members of the parish of St. John's, have accepted the Rev. Mr. Walker, appointed by the Administrator of the Government, and recently appointed by the Bishop, who preferring the appointment of Rev. Mr. Disbrow, on Sabbath last closed the Church against their new Rector, first removing the Church furniture, and then pulling down the doors and walls in the approach. Mr. Walker was obliged to retire, and hold service in an adjoining school-house. We simply give the above facts as stated by the Globe, making no comments, since it is a question in which the public at large have no concern whatever.—Reporter.

The distance to be traversed by the Russian American and the New East India Telegraph lines may be estimated from the following figures:—From San Francisco to New Westminster the line is 890 miles; from New Westminster to Prince Rupert, 400 miles; from Prince Rupert to Behring's Straits, 1,200 miles; from thence to the Amor, 2,500 miles; from Amor to Kyaehla, 2,500 miles; to Pekin, 800 miles; to Peking, 70 miles; Shanghai, 600 miles; Hong Kong, 850 miles—giving a total distance from San Francisco to China and New York of 29,000 miles. Most of the route is already on the ground, and plentiful supplies of timber are procurable on the route.

The debt of New York is little short of fifty-two millions of dollars, being two millions of increase on that of 1865.

A woman of Utica, just deceased, was married three times, and each time her husband's name was Tompkins.

A young married lady in Ohio handed herself recently, because her husband scolded her for giving \$16 in charity.

It appears by intelligence from Holland that the cattle plague in that country is increasing. In the week ending November 24th, 325 head of cattle were attacked, against 1535 in the previous week.

The round trip from the United States to Paris and back, during the Exhibition, will be at the rate of \$150 to \$150 in gold—on board the Great Eastern.

The Austrian Government desires to resume the negotiations for a treaty of commerce with England, unfortunately interrupted by the late war.

In the year 1865, Prince Edward Island exported 70,824 bushels of potatoes, 200,020 of oats, and 16,855 of barley. In 1866 her exports were 473,635 bushels of potatoes, 1,275,020 of oats, and 28,148 of barley.

The receipts of the Canadian Government from all sources in the month of December was \$798,108, and the expenditure was \$461,282.

The *Sunrise* speaks of three cedar trees, cut in the vicinity of Presque Isle, one of which was 18 ft in diameter and 118 ft high, the second 18 ft in diameter and 118 ft high, and the third 18 ft in diameter and 118 ft high. They were 50 ft long. Four cuts of the second smallest, 4 ft long, made a cord of shingle rift each.

A returned Californian named Whiting, who has been absent for three years, found his wife living with another man in Philadelphia, and the mother of a child. He threw the child out of the window, and the woman died.

At Santa Cruz, California, on the 15th ult., Justice Rodolphe was trying one C. J. Richards for a trespass, when the friends of the prisoner came in, hauled the justice off the bench, and carried and feathered him all over. The severe punishment of one day's imprisonment was meted out to the playful violator of the criminal law.

Thomas Williams, the House of Assembly member charged at the present term of the Court of Nisi Prius in York County, with robbing the Legislative Halls of chairs and other articles of furniture, has been acquitted.

### Carleton Municipality.

#### [CONTINUED.]

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 10, 1867.

Councillors all present.

The Secretary Treasurer read the Bond entered into with the Municipality of the County of Carleton by the late Secretary Treasurer and his sureties, Robert Brown and R. A. Hay.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins seconded by Mr. Gallop, the resolution of yesterday ordering the payment of James Rideout's account at \$9 was reconsidered.

Mr. Tompkins moved, seconded by Mr. Kilburn that the account of said James Rideout be paid at \$15. Moved by Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Kilburn in amendment, that the said account be paid at \$12, to which it was moved in amendment to the amendment, by Mr. Gallop, seconded by Mr. Williams, that it be paid at \$9. Amendment to amendment carried.

Mr. Dibblee presented a petition from Charles Emery, setting forth that he has been over assessed on property in Wakefield, and praying that the amount of such over assessment be reduced. Moved by Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Hayward, that said petition be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Hayward presents a petition from Adam Tidy, setting forth that he had been assessed last year on property in the Parish of Brighton, for the amount of \$2 38, whereas he had no property in said Parish, and praying that the amount thereof be refunded him. Moved by Mr. Hayward, seconded by Mr. Tompkins, that the prayer of the petitioner be complied with, and the amount charged to Parish of Brighton. The motion, after hearing Mr. Tidy on oath as to the petition, was carried.

Mr. Dibblee moved, seconded by Mr. Kilburn, that, whereas there appears to be a mutual misunderstanding between the Municipality and the Representatives of the County, in reference to the apportionment of the Bye Road money granted by the Legislature for the Bye Roads of the County, Resolved, that the Wardens be a committee on behalf of the County, to extend a friendly invitation to our Representatives, the Hon. C. Connell and Wm. Lindsay, Esq., to meet this Board at the County Court House, at any time that may suit their convenience during the present session.

Mr. Dibblee moved, seconded by Mr. Kilburn, that the Board and the Representatives of the County, and not disposed to interfere unnecessarily, or attempt to coerce them. They are responsible to the whole constituency of the County, and their authority is higher than ours.

Mr. Kilburn—I have seconded the resolution with a great deal of pleasure. There is, undoubtedly, a very great amount of dissatisfaction among the constituents of the several parishes of this County about the present apportionment of the bye road money, and the proposition of the resolution is an attempt to remove the cause of a wish to coerce the representatives, but an act of courtesy to them and of justice to ourselves and the people. I am willing they shall take all the bye road money and apportion it, as they see fit, the responsibility, but I am not willing that we should be treated with the patry snub given us last year. If we have not the right, if we are not most capable, to distribute all the money, then we are unworthy to be trusted with any part of it. If the County members wish to explain and set themselves right on this matter it is only courteous and just to give them an opportunity. Before the election at which Mr. Connell was defeated, a few years ago, the most important and effective canvass against that gentleman was that he had disregarded the wishes of the County, and apportioned a portion of the bye road money in special grants, instead of giving it all to this Council. One of the members of the House of Assembly was then a member of this Board, and when, at a special session, I proposed a resolution having in view a change in the system, that gentleman was one of its strongest advocates.

Mr. Leary—I agree with Mr. Kilburn, and do not understand Mr. Dibblee's theory, that the representatives of the County are to be a committee on behalf of the County, and that the County members are our servants as well as the servants of the whole constituency body. This is the proper body to distribute the whole of the bye road money. The very spring and basis of the government is to look after local matters, and have them regulated by the local authorities. Why should the representatives regulate the local distribution of the bye road money in the parishes rather than this Board? Such a system can not be maintained on any principle, and it is a disgrace to the government, and is dangerous because it gives the members too much local patronage and consequent political influence. I go strongly for the resolution.

Mr. Clowse—This matter has been very much agitated. I cannot agree with Mr. Kilburn and Mr. Leary. If this Board had the dividing of the bye road money in the parishes there would be a great many places where expenditure is very much needed that would not get any. We would be so selfish, each looking after the interests of his own parish, that we could not agree and, therefore, it is better for the members to retain a certain amount in their hands to provide for a particular description of work and for special contingencies.

Mr. Shaw would like to know who Mr. Irvine meant when he used the term Municipality.—There was no misunderstanding that he was aware of.

Mr. Irvine—I shall speak for myself, and let you speak for others to follow, and that he could not run whether licensed or not. Some urged that it was imperative under the law to grant a license, if the house contained the requisite, and others, that a house in that district was needed for the accommodation of travellers who had no legal claims for accommodation in a mere temperance house.

Some discussion took place on the propriety of borrowing money to pay off pressing liabilities. Some members thought it would be better to pay off the Town debentures, which it was stated, might be renewed with a new debenture to cover the face of the old one, interest and cost.

Mr. Leary said if it had been used it was without orders of the Town Council, and the cost ought not to be paid.

Some asked how much the Municipality would realize from the bonds of the late Secretary Treasurer.

Mr. Dibblee said that, in justice to all parties, he hoped the utmost leniency would be shown, and no disposition displayed to press the matter to a reluctant conclusion.

Mr. Leary, being present, in response to the invitation yesterday was on motion, having been invited to the committee of conference.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P. P., said he did not intend fully the object for which he was invited here. He would say in the outset that so far as County matters were concerned, unless he and his colleague agreed he would not do anything. He should like to hear the views of the Council on the subject for which they desired the conference, and of course in any matters of importance to the County, the wishes and respect of this Council would receive his Mr. Lindsay then explained.

When laws are thus violated it is time for us to ask. If we are the representatives of the people we should claim our rights; and if we don't we have no right to direct the expenditure of the bye road money who can? I was continuing to Mr. Lindsay of him and his colleague directing the expenditure of money on sections of road the situation and locality of which they were not acquainted with. Mr. Lindsay said it was not so. I said that if he could tell me where a certain road was I would cave in and admit he was right. I mentioned a road in Wicklow and he sunk down and had not a word to say. I confess I felt ashamed of him as a countryman of my own. The system as pursued by fosters bribery and corruption, and the \$800 a year salary came only as an attempted bribe. Shall we consent to take such a sum? Part of the whole amount for distribution? Last year I had for Wicklow \$80; there were a great many applicants and I said to them, what can I do when we only receive a fraction of the bye road money, and the large proportion of it is given to the friends and tools of the representatives. The Warden last year endeavored to stuff us with the idea that the special grants, as called, were obtained by strategy, but every sensible man knows it is not so, but that the people are constantly misled and misinformed on the subject, in order, as I have said, to foster favoritism, and fraud, and corruption. But there will be a change, for as has been said of error: "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again; The eternal years of God are hers; While error wounded writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

Mr. Warden—After the serious and gross charges made against the County representatives, I do not see how we can make a request of them to have a friendly interview with us. I suggest that a committee had better be appointed to wait on the gentlemen, and ascertain their views on the subject.

Mr. Irvine—We ought to know at once. For the making of the roads has been sold out long ago, and that brings the work too late. I should know now, so that we could appropriate the money at this session in anticipation of the grant.

Mr. Leary—I do not look at it as being a matter of kindness or courtesy, the representatives coming here for the proposed interview, but they should come when called as an act of justice to the people. I believe in the people governing, and hold that our wishes, as immediate representatives of the people, should be respected. The law gives us general powers in this matter, and under that law we are the people. I think the views of Mr. Kilburn and Mr. Irvine are worthy of eulogy, and if that is to be the case, let it be so.

Mr. Gallop—I am a liberal, but I cannot go for this motion. I do not know of any misunderstanding between this board and the representatives, nor am I aware of any mystery existing to be cleared up. If there is, any gentleman, who will call upon Mr. Connell and Mr. Lindsay, and get all the satisfaction and every explanation they want. If the matter were in some other way, in the shape of a resolution, affirming that we should have all the bye road money, all very well, but I do not think it is the proper way to cite the representatives to appear before this board.

Mr. Irvine—Not "cite" but "invite."

Mr. Gallop—We ought to have all the money; but shall proceed to get it in some other way; we should have a petition for money for a bridge over the Madunakki; now if money is appropriated for that work it must be from the special grants. I do not believe in special grants but there is a right way and a wrong way to remedy the evil.

Mr. Dibblee—I cannot agree with Mr. Gallop. There are continually necessities arising for the expenditure of money on roads and bridges, in cases that must be provided for out of the special grants, as the Council, if they had the distribution of the whole money would never in the world agree to make the necessary expenditures. Mr. Dibblee moved, seconded by Mr. Kilburn, that the representatives choose to assume the responsibility, they should retain a certain amount for expenditure in extraordinary cases, and account to their constituents for it. If the money was given to the County it would be equally divided among the parishes without regard to special and pressing needs. The other way may be the proper way, but I do not see how we could provide for exigencies.

Mr. Shaw—We have the majority on the other side of the river and will take all the money. Motion carried.

Yes—Kilburn, Bradstreet, Ball, Raymond, Mr. Dibblee, Lloyd, Simpson, Clowse, Tompkins, Banks.

Yes—Dibblee, Shaw, Hayward, Morehouse, Gallop.

The Warden—I am sorry it is carried. On motion of Mr. Dibblee the petition of Mr. Irvine was read.

Mr. Irvine presented a petition from Sidney Hubble praying that a license to ferry during the seasons of '67 and '68, between John Day's in Brighton, and D.N. Raymond's in Simonds be granted to him for the sum of \$6.00, and moves seconded by Mr. Banks, that the petition be received, and the prayer thereof complied with.

Mr. Irvine moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Morehouse, that it be rejected; to which Mr. Dibblee moved, seconded by Mr. Leary, in amendment to the amendment, that the further consideration of the petition be postponed. Carried.

Mr. Irvine presents a petition from John Albright, praying that a License be granted him to keep a tavern in Brighton for 6 months, and moves, seconded by Mr. Kilburn, that the prayer of the said petition be granted. Lost.

There was another round of Temperance speeches. Messrs. Hayward and Shaw expressed their wish of a majority of the people of Brighton that no license should be granted for this place, which would only have a demoralizing tendency, and Mr. Shaw said the applicant had not the requirements of the law.

Some Councillors argued that this man had as good a right as others to a license, and that he could not run whether licensed or not. Some urged that it was imperative under the law to grant a license, if the house contained the requisite, and others, that a house in that district was needed for the accommodation of travellers who had no legal claims for accommodation in a mere temperance house.

JANUARY 11, 1867. Some discussion took place on the propriety of borrowing money to pay off pressing liabilities. Some members thought it would be better to pay off the Town debentures, which it was stated, might be renewed with a new debenture to cover the face of the old one, interest and cost.

When laws are thus violated it is time for us to ask. If we are the representatives of the people we should claim our rights; and if we don't we have no right to direct the expenditure of the bye road money who can? I was continuing to Mr. Lindsay of him and his colleague directing the expenditure of money on sections of road the situation and locality of which they were not acquainted with. Mr. Lindsay said it was not so. I said that if he could tell me where a certain road was I would cave in and admit he was right. I mentioned a road in Wicklow and he sunk down and had not a word to say. I confess I felt ashamed of him as a countryman of my own. The system as pursued by fosters bribery and corruption, and the \$800 a year salary came only as an attempted bribe. Shall we consent to take such a sum? Part of the whole amount for distribution? Last year I had for Wicklow \$80; there were a great many applicants and I said to them, what can I do when we only receive a fraction of the bye road money, and the large proportion of it is given to the friends and tools of the representatives. The Warden last year endeavored to stuff us with the idea that the special grants, as called, were obtained by strategy, but every sensible man knows it is not so, but that the people are constantly misled and misinformed on the subject, in order, as I have said, to foster favoritism, and fraud, and corruption. But there will be a change, for as has been said of error: "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again; The eternal years of God are hers; While error wounded writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

Mr. Warden—After the serious and gross charges made against the County representatives, I do not see how we can make a request of them to have a friendly interview with us. I suggest that a committee had better be appointed to wait on the gentlemen, and ascertain their views on the subject.

Mr. Irvine—We ought to know at once. For the making of the roads has been sold out long ago, and that brings the work too late. I should know now, so that we could appropriate the money at this session in anticipation of the grant.

Mr. Leary—I do not look at it as being a matter of kindness or courtesy, the representatives coming here for the proposed interview, but they should come when called as an act of justice to the people. I believe in the people governing, and hold that our wishes, as immediate representatives of the people, should be respected. The law gives us general powers in this matter, and under that law we are the people. I think the views of Mr. Kilburn and Mr. Irvine are worthy of eulogy, and if that is to be the case, let it be so.

Mr. Gallop—I am a liberal, but I cannot go for this motion. I do not know of any misunderstanding between this board and the representatives, nor am I aware of any mystery existing to be cleared up. If there is, any gentleman, who will call upon