

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

(Abridged from the Globe.)

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

The Council met yesterday morning at ten o'clock—the Warden presiding.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. WALLIS presented the following petition from the select committee appointed to draft the same:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the undersigned Council of the United Counties of York and Peel:—

HUMBLY SHEWETH— That your petitioners view with alarm the efforts that are now being made to introduce into the Legislature at its next session, a measure having for its object the imposition upon the Province of the debts of certain Municipalities who have involved themselves deeply in financial difficulties, and your petitioners believing that such a measure, if passed, would be fraught with great injustice to those Municipalities who have practiced economy, and met their engagements, and would, in effect, be offering a premium to repudiation and extravagance, and be most injurious to the credit of the Province, your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray that no such measure may become law.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The petition was adopted, and the Warden instructed to sign the same on behalf of the Council.

NON-PATENTED LANDS.

Mr. TYRRELL submitted a petition to be presented to Parliament, from the Finance Committee, praying for the passing of an act to legalize the assessment and imposition of taxes on non-patented lands, and to make valid and effectual all sales of lands that have been hitherto taken for non-payment of taxes; and to grant full powers to Municipal Councils to assess and impose taxes on lands, the right to which has been acquired by the payment of one or more instalments.

The petition was adopted.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND. Mr. TYRRELL brought up a petition from the Committee on Education, praying that Parliament may grant suitable provision for the education and maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind in this Province.

Adopted.

AID TO THE GRAND TRUNK.

Mr. WALLIS introduced the following petition from the Select Committee:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Parliament assembled: THE PETITION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL:—

HUMBLY SHEWETH—That your petitioners have reason to believe that a measure, having for its object the extension of further aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is about to be introduced into your Honorable House, and while your petitioners are ready to admit that it has been productive of much benefit to the Province, they are at the same time amply convinced that reckless extravagance has been connected with the construction and management, and that they are further convinced that the Province has afforded all the aid that it should be called upon to give, or that with reason or safety in the public credit can be afforded.

Wherefore, your petitioners earnestly pray that no further aid, direct or indirect, be afforded to the Grand Trunk Railway Company at the expense of the Province.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

The petition was unanimously adopted without any discussion.

AID TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. TYRRELL introduced a bill to grant aid to several Agricultural Societies in the United Counties. The bill was read a first and second time, and the Council went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Irouside in the chair.

The following sums were recommended in the bill:—East Riding of York Electoral Division Society, \$130; North Riding of York Society, \$130; West Riding of York, \$130; County of Peel Agricultural Society, \$210; the said money to be divided between such Societies and the several Township Societies in connection therewith, in the same manner as the Government grant to County and Electoral Division Agricultural Societies.

The bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to a third reading to-morrow. The Council then adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.

The Council met on Saturday at ten o'clock—the Warden presiding.

MAINTENANCE OF CITY PRISONERS.

Dr. PNE submitted the report of the special members of Parliament for the Counties and the Mayor of Toronto, relative to the claim of the Counties against the City for the maintenance of city prisoners, as follows:—

Your Committee had an interview with the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P., for the County of Peel, and after explaining to him the desire of this Council to have a settlement with the Corporation of the City of Toronto, of the claims due by the said Corporation to this Council for the maintenance of the city prisoners for the year 1857, and a part of 1858, were pleased to find that that hon. gentleman expressed himself favourable to the justice of the claim, and would assist in the passage of a bill through the Legislature for an equitable adjustment of the same.

Your deputation were fortunate in meeting with Matthew Crooks Cameron, Esq., M. P., for North Ontario, and he also expressed himself favourable to the justice of the claim, and promised to advance a measure having for its object a fair settlement of the same.

Your Committee also waited upon Adam Wilson, Esq., M. P., for North York, and after a protracted discussion upon the matter referred to, he admitted that the city of Toronto was indebted to the United Counties for the maintenance of the city prisoners for the year 1857 and part of 1858, and said he would advise the City Council to pay to the Counties the sum of \$5,000, and in case the Corporation of the city of Toronto declined doing so, then he would advocate the passage of the bill through the House to enforce our claims. But in the event of the Counties Council refusing to accede to this proposal,

he would oppose any further legislation on the subject. W. P. Howland, Esq., M. P., for West York, and Amos Wright, Esq., M. P., for East York, also promised to assist in passing through Parliament an Act for the equitable settlement of the claim.

In reference to the sale of the County Gaol to the city, the Committee stated that they had waited on the Mayor, but he advised that a written communication should be submitted, which he would lay before the Council.

The report was adopted.

EQUALIZING OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Mr. Ego brought up the report of the Committee appointed to revise and equalize the assessment rolls for 1861 with two schedules showing the equalized value of property in these Counties.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Report—Mr. Parker in the chair. The Report stated:—

The Committee have had the said rolls under their consideration, and have prepared an abstract similar to that of the former year, showing the average value at which resident and nonresident lands have been assessed in the several townships respectively; also the aggregate quantities and value of both descriptions of lands in each township, with the total value of taxable property as assessed, together with a comparison of the number of acres assessed in each township for the years 1860 and 1861; likewise the number in each as given by Government returns and the assessment of 1861.

In making the equalization, your Committee do not promise any change from the value placed by the assessors on non-resident lands, but have confined their efforts to lands assessed as resident lands; and, in so doing, have made the classification of the several townships:—

Class 1. York \$26 per acre. " 2. Etobicoke and Toronto. " 33 " " 3. Markham, Vaughan, and Gore of Toronto. " 30 " " 4. Scarborough. " 29 " " 5. Chinguacousy. " 28 " " 6. Whitby and King. " 18 " " 7. Albion & E. Gwillimbury. " 15 " " 8. Caledon. " 12 " " 9. N. Gwillimbury. " 11 " " 10. Georgina. " 8 " "

In making up the aggregate upon the above valuation, your Committee found a slight deviation from the aggregate, as shown by the assessment rolls, of \$310,463, which may be accounted for by your Committee placing a higher rate per acre than that shown by the assessors.

Your Committee have equalized the assessment of the respective villages within the Counties so as bear to a just relation to that of the Townships.

Your Committee found the assessment rolls in good order, with a few exceptions. For instance, the roll for York township was not added up. The Vaughan roll shows non-resident personal property, and the omission of railway real property, from the roll, and also from the total aggregate. The roll from the village of Holland Landing appears to be assessed on the actual value only, not showing any details. Your committee would, as on former occasions, strongly recommend that the Clerk of the Council be instructed not to receive any rolls that appear to be in any way incorrect.

Your committee feel bound to remark that some of the most wealthy townships, such as York, Vaughan, Scarborough, King, &c., return no taxable incomes; which your committee can not account for except on the supposition that a very irregular course of assesse is practiced in relation to the same.

PREVENTION OF FURIOUS DRIVING.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill to provide for the prevention of furious driving in the roads throughout the Counties, and the regulation of travel on the said roads. It was read a first, second, and third time, and passed. Three thousand copies were ordered to be printed for distribution throughout the several Municipalities.

The Council then adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

The Warden took the chair yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

MAINTENANCE OF CITY PRISONERS.

Mr. PARNHAM moved, seconded by Mr. WELLS, that 200 extra copies be printed of the report of the Select Committee appointed to wait on the members representing the several constituencies of the counties in the Legislature, separate from the minutes, for the distribution among the members of the Legislature.—Carried.

Mr. PARNHAM moved, seconded by Mr. WELLS, that the Warden be authorized to instruct the Counties' Solicitor to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session, for the purpose of enabling those counties to recover from the city of Toronto the claims of those counties for the keeping and maintenance of the city prisoners for the year 1857 and part of 1858.—Carried.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

THE WARDEN stated that the first business before the Council was the third reading of the petition praying for aid to construct the Georgian Bay Canal by a grant of wild lands.

Mr. BLAIN opposed the petition, and moved that the petition be read this day six months.

Mr. HOLBORN seconded the amendment, and argued strongly against the Council giving their countenance to what he considered was a visionary scheme.

Mr. BLAIN said that there were already five outlets from the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, and he did not see what they wanted with a sixth.

The amendment was put and lost—Yeas, 5; Nays, 20.

The petition was then adopted.

PRINTING.

Mr. GRAHAM presented the second Report of the Committee on Printing. The Council went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Perdue in the chair.

The committee recommended that the clerk advertise for tenders for printing the Minutes, By-laws, &c., of the Council, for distribution among the different townships, and also such other printing

required, it being understood that it is not obligatory upon the clerk to accept the lowest tender.

The Report was adopted without amendment.

The Council then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

The Council met yesterday at ten o'clock—the Warden presiding.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. WALLIS moved, seconded by Mr. Hanna, that the Clerk of the Council be instructed to give notice, by advertising for one month next before each session of Council in the Weekly Globe and Leader, that all documents, reports, and papers, upon which the Council have or are desired to take action (excepting petitions, which will be received until the 3rd day of each session only) must be placed in his hands on some day of each session; and that he be further instructed to notify by letter the Education Department, the County Treasurer, and the Governor of the Gaol, to that effect.—Carried.

COMMISSIONERS OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

Mr. Hartley moved, seconded by Mr. Wells, that the Warden, Messrs. Perdue and Tyrrell, be appointed Commissioners of county property for 1862.—Carried.

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

Mr. PARNHAM moved, seconded by Mr. Parker, that a special committee be composed of the Warden and Messrs. Tyrrell and Perdue, be appointed by this Council, to meet the Inspectors of Prisons, in accordance with chap. 110, sec. 18, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.—Carried.

Mr. Bull submitted the 2nd Report of the standing committee on County property, which had reference to the sale of vacant lots for arrears of taxes.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the Report—Mr. Wilson in the chair.

The report, which only contained matters of detail, was adopted.

The committee, in the last clause of the Report, recommended that the sum of \$1000 be appropriated to the Provincial Agricultural Association as a means of aiding in the extension of the prize list of the Exhibition, to be held in Toronto next autumn.

Mr. Hanna moved that the clause be struck out.—Lost.

The report as amended, was then adopted.—In Council.

Mr. Ego moved, seconded by Mr. Musson, that the Treasurer's salary be \$2,000.

The motion was lost on the same division as in committee.

The Council then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

The Council met yesterday at 10 o'clock, the Warden presiding.

THE GAOL.

Mr. Ball moved, seconded by Mr. Hartley, that the Commissioners of county property be instructed to correspond with the Mayor of the City of Toronto for the sale or other arrangement of the gaol, and report at next meeting of Council.—Carried.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. Walker submitted the 3rd report of the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges, to take measures to compel the municipality of Chinguacousy to assist in repairing the base line between the township of Toronto and Chinguacousy, through the village of Churchville.

The report was adopted.

THE JURY LAWS.

A petition was adopted, praying the Legislature to make certain amendments in the Act respecting jurors and juries, passed 22 Vic., Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, cap. 31.

The petition was adopted.

ASSESSMENT ACT OF UPPER CANADA.

Mr. Tyrrell brought up the petition, praying the Legislature to amend the Assessment Act of Upper Canada.

On the question for the adoption of the petition a division took place, when it was lost by a division of 7 to 10.

This closed the business and the Council adjourned.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

FORT MONRO, Feb. 11.

By a flag of truce to-day we learn the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island.

The island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday and evacuated by the inhabitants.

The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been a little over 3,000 fighting men.

Gen. Wise was ill at Nog's Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous, he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek and was probably also destroyed.

One report says that only 30, and another only 25 of the rebels escaped from the island.

Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 30 on the island escaped. That appears to be on bright side of the story for the rebels.

A Richmond paper, this morning, in a leading editorial, says, the loss of an entire army in Roanoke Island, is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred brave troops in an island in the sea were expos-

ed to all the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage; but when 15,000 Federal troops were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender.

This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a larger scale.

Norfolk, Feb. 10.

About 300 Confederates were killed. Our wounded numbered over a 1,000.

The number of Yankees wounded is about the same.

A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth city had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy were pushing on to Edenton.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Dec. 16, '61 MOVING NORTH.

Mail. Express. Leave Toronto. 7:30 a.m. 4:10 p.m. Thornhill. 8:10 a.m. 4:56 p.m. Richmond Hill. 8:24 a.m. 5:10 p.m. King. 8:38 a.m. 5:24 p.m. Aurora. 9:00 a.m. 5:45 p.m. Newmarket. 9:15 a.m. 6:09 p.m. Holland Landing. 9:30 a.m. 6:15 p.m. Bradford. 9:42 a.m. 6:25 p.m.

MOVING SOUTH. Leave Collingwood. 2:30 p.m. 5:30 a.m. Bradford. 5:55 p.m. 8:18 a.m. Holland Landing. 6:15 p.m. 8:32 a.m. Newmarket. 6:30 p.m. 8:45 a.m. Aurora. 6:45 p.m. 9:00 a.m. Richmond Hill. 7:28 p.m. 9:40 a.m. Thornhill. 7:40 p.m. 9:55 a.m. Arrive at Toronto. 8:30 p.m. 10:40 a.m.

New Advertisements.

Pure Teas, &c.—Robert Lawson To Builders, Tenders Wanted Notice to Debtors and Creditors Temperance Tea Party at Headford.

MAILS.

Richmond Hill P.O. to Railway station. Morning mail for Toronto closed at 7:00 a.m. Railway Post Office going north. 7:00 a.m. Evening mail for Toronto closed at 5:30 p.m.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, FEB. 14, 1862.

SILLY AS USUAL.

Last week's Economist contains quite a gem in the way of criticism. It consists in what purports to be strictures on the closing paragraph in the last of two articles on the subject of 'municipal reform' which recently appeared in these columns. But it is almost impossible to make out what the writer of it is really driving at. It is very doubtful, indeed, if he would be able to tell himself. He italicizes several words, changes some, prevents others, and then concludes by asking a number of silly questions that have nothing whatever to do with the subject. So far as we can judge, it would appear that he cannot think of any possible means of ascertaining the degree of interest a man might be supposed to feel in securing the enactment of good laws. Now one would naturally imagine that an individual who aspired to the dignity of a legislator would have some knowledge of a matter that is familiar to every school-boy. Every body knows by what means the interest a man feels in the welfare of the community in which he lives, may be tested. Does he really understand why a property qualification has been deemed necessary at all in a candidate for legislature or municipal honours? It is not because it is presumed that those who possess property feel a greater interest in the enactment of good laws than those who do not? Yet this erudite politician, with the greatest apparent gravity, makes use of the following language:—

"Now it would be interesting to know what rate this writer (the Herald) would apply to test the interest a poor man might feel in the enactment of good laws."

Worcester defines the word interest thus:—'Interest: concern, advantage, good, benefit, regard to private profit or advantage.' We frequently hear of a merchant disposing of his interest in a business; that is the profit or advantage which he derives from it; and the degree of interest he feels is of course measured by the amount of this profit or advantage. As good laws are intended for the protection of life and property, the larger the amount of man's property the greater the interest he will feel in securing the enactment of good laws. This is the rule by which we would test the interest felt by any man, whether rich or poor, in the welfare of the municipality in which he resides. We are thus explicit in order to afford our contemporary an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a rule of which he confesses himself ignorant, and which he avers 'it would be very interesting to know!' All his nonsense about 'a Loveridge,' 'mental stethoscope,' 'licensed magician,' serves merely to show that he is either sadly in need of a good English dictionary, or is determined to mislead his readers by making us appear to say what we really did not.

In the Leader of Monday last we find an able article on 'Municipal

taxation,' from which we make the following extract, in order to show that we are neither alone in the views we expressed on municipal matters, nor singular in our mode of stating them:

"The law is so framed as to induce men who have a larger stake in a municipality to take an interest in its affairs, there will be carelessness in the conduct of its finances.—The amount of care will in most cases correspond to the amount of interest which the Council has in the municipality. You cannot well curtail privileges already granted in the matter of the suffrage, but alterations are possible which would give a preponderating influence to those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of a municipality."

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

It must not doubt be exceedingly gratifying to the people of England to observe the general expression of sympathy made by the Americans towards their beloved Queen, in her present severe domestic affliction. It is a cause of just pride to every British subject that they acknowledge a Sovereign, whose virtues command the respect and admiration of the civilized world, and whose sorrows and bereavements meet with the condolence even of a people, who politically are not on the most friendly terms with her government. This spontaneous tribute of respect to the Royal Family of England will undoubtedly be comforting to our widowed Queen grieving the loss of her excellent husband; but it must be peculiarly gratifying, at a time when national prejudices and animosities have been aroused to the highest pitch by the possibility of war. Probably the American press and people are beginning to be ashamed of the persistent abuse of everything British in which they have indulged; and are now inclined to pursue recently a more rational course.

The London Times, a few days before the demise of the Prince, unfortunately made use of the following language with regard to the Americans, which is to be regretted, inasmuch as it can produce no good, and tends only to perpetuate the ill-feeling already existing between the two countries:

"The English people do not expect from America either courtesy or affection; respect for our Queen or sympathy for our Prince."

We think it was unfortunate that the leading English journal should thus, by anticipation, have repulsed the sympathies of a sister nation. Not that we consider the remarks of the Times by any means undeserved or unprovoked. The rabid words of the American press towards England has certainly been sufficiently annoying to try the temper of the most stoical. But the Times, as the exponent of the feelings of Englishmen, has afforded the Americans an opportunity of appearing in a more advantageous light than they really deserve.

Genius will Find its Level.

"The soul's the stature of the man."

A Bradford contemporary contains the following:—

"Anxious.—This correspondent asks:—Is it true that the editor of the Brownsville Luminary has been appointed 'special' correspondent of the London Times, vice L.L.D. Russell, Esq., removed? We feel unable to answer so serious a question."—South Simcoe Times.

This is the first intimation we have had of a change in the staff of the 'London Times.' We have heard a rumour that the editor of the Examiner will not decline being the 'Conservative Reform' Candidate for the Midland Division, as Legislative Councillor, at the forthcoming contest; this will not prevent him from taking Dr. Russell's place on the Times, however.

Arrival of the Jura.

ARRIVAL OF MASON AND SLIDELL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Portland, Feb. 11.

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the 30th January, and Londonderry on the 31st, arrived at this port at half-past 11 last night. She brought £11,000 specie, a full cargo, and sixty passengers. The Jura reports having experienced strong northwest winds throughout the passage, with a heavy sea. At one o'clock a.m. on Friday, the 7th, she came up with a field of ice about ninety miles east of Cape Race, and till 2 p.m. passed through several large fields, steering southward to avoid the ice, which prevented the landing of despatches. On the 8th inst., she passed a steamer bound east.

Earl Russell, in a despatch dated 23rd Jan., to Lord Lyon, says the British Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions in the question whether the persons taken from the Trent, and their supposed despatches were contraband.—He argues the point at length, and points out the injurious consequences of such a law. For instance, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais, might be captured and taken to New York, and in a like manner the Confederates might capture a Cunard steamer from Halifax, on the ground of her carrying despatches between Messrs Seward and Adams.

The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship under circumstances similar to those of the Trent, and the fact of its being brought

to adjudication before a Prize Court, although altering the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence.

The despatch concludes with reference to Mr. Seward's declaration that, if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to have detained the Trent prisoners.

In reply to this Earl Russell says Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South.

It is rumored that the vessel which the Sumpter engaged off Algiers was the Iroquois. No news of either.

The Times in a characteristic article, calls for something decisive in America.—It says unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continues much longer.

A meeting has been called in London to consider the propriety of forming a British American association.

Napoleon opened the French Chambers on the 27th ult. In his speech he said: "Civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as rights of neutrality are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for the early termination of these discussions."

The steamer Etina, which left Liverpool on the 29th put into Holyhead the same night with five compartments full of water, having been in collision with the ship Clivio.

The steamer Ladbroke was coaling at Liverpool to take forward the Etina's passengers and cargo if necessary.

The steamer La Plata, with Mason and Slidell on board, arrived at Southampton on the 29th. They were taken to St. Thomas by the Rinaldo, as she was unable to reach Halifax. They were received at Southampton courteously, but no demonstration was made. Both proceeded to London, where Mason remains, but Slidell forthwith left for Paris.

The Times remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet, and wait events that are at hand.

Although there is a large party in the House of Commons which will endeavour to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle, the Envoys will do well to maintain a masterly inactivity.

A Southampton letter says they complain of bad treatment in the prison at Boston.

The steamer Tascorora, as anticipated, left Southampton on the 29th. Destination unknown. She brought to Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at latest dates. Rumors are current at Southampton that both she and the Nashville had been ordered away, and that the latter would probably leave on the 30th.

The London Morning Advertiser states in the most positive terms, that until the 23rd of January it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce in his speech the resolution come to abolish the Federal blockade. But a hitch occurred at the instance of Earl Russell who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor, therefore, alluded to the question in his speech in a manner which would bind him to nothing.

The Advertiser says all the co-operation which Napoleon asks from England, was Naval co-operation.

The Journal de Petersburg, of the 29th publishes a note dated the 21st, from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Stoeckl at Washington, stating that the Emperor has with deep satisfaction seen his anticipation confirmed by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up Mason and Slidell. The Emperor hopes the same wisdom and moderation will guide the steps of the Federal government in its interior policy, and expresses his conviction that the Federal Government will in carrying out that policy, place itself above popular passions.

The Emperor also states that he should with great satisfaction see the Union reconstructed by conciliatory measures, as the maintenance of its influence is considerable in the general political equilibrium.

A Turin letter says during the three preceding days, citizens of Genoa had been amused by the evolutions of the Privateer Sumpter steaming to and fro between Voltri and Porto Ferro. Her object in tarrying off Genoa was a matter of much speculation.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—Great misery prevailed in some of the large manufacturing and commercial towns in France, and would probably increase if the American War continued.

The report of perfects to the Government not only allude to destitution, but to that which generally accompanies destitution, deep discontent and disquietude.