

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY

TRAINS LEAVE MITCHELL AS FOLLOWS. GOING WEST. GOING EAST. Freight—1.30, P. M. Express—11.45, A. M. Extra—4.43, P. M. Freight—2.40, P. M.



The Mitchell Advocate.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT." FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1862.

Slave Emancipation.

As the 1st of January, 1863, approaches nearer and nearer, the public interest, not only in the States but abroad, becomes more intense. That President Lincoln, having "put his foot down," is determined upon carrying out his proclamation cannot be doubted; and unless the operations now going on in Eastern Virginia should, by still further disasters to the Federal arms, lead to a complete upturn in the Washington Cabinet, the great experiment will unquestionably be tried. The leading English reviews, as they come to hand, make it a point to conclude the series of articles they contain with one upon this deeply interesting subject. The last which has appeared is in the "Edinburgh" for October. This review enters into a lengthy consideration of the slavery question, in all its bearings; and prominent among other matters is the proclamation of emancipation. The writer admits that the proposed measure has great significance, and that it requires careful consideration; but he regards it as a cry of despair, and a confession that after all their boasting, it is impossible to subvert the South by the accumulated force of the Northern States. The spirit of the measure is described as one of vengeance—not of a wish to free the slave; and it is regarded as utterly worthless for a basis of future rights to any portion of the colored population. In the opinion of the writer, it has no greater value in favor of freedom as a moral pledge, than it has as a legal security. It removes no one of the practical difficulties which beset the question of slavery, or which stand in the way of emancipation. It amounts to nothing as a promise, because there is no "privity" between the person who gave the promise and those who will have to perform it. Then, in its political effects, this is the view which is taken: It will divide the supporters of the Federal Government; it will array the Democrats and the moderate Republicans against the Abolitionists, and whilst it sows dissension in the North, it will assuredly cause the men of the South and probably of the Border States also, to rally with double energy round their own standard. In this way it is supposed that it may tend to shorten the war, by making it impossible to carry on the government which has issued the proclamation. If the President and his advisers hope by this policy to embarras any European government which may be disposed to recognize the Southern Confederacy, they may not be disappointed; but on the other hand, it is contended that it will make it easier for any foreign power which is inclined to recognize the South, to attach to such an act stipulations and conditions with reference to slavery and the future treatment of the black race. As regards the practical effect of the proclamation, it is broadly asserted that it will be just the same with the negroes after, as it was before its issue. If the South be subdued (which is not very probable), the habitual contempt and aversion for the African race will work with unabated force. Men will say that the best and most humane, if not the only practicable way to get out of all their difficulties, will be the retention of slavery, in spite of the promise which the President had no legal power to give. The conclusion to which the writer in the "Edinburgh" comes, after reviewing the question in its various bearings—is that in spite of the proclamation, the chances of mitigating and abolishing slavery in the Southern States will, if those States succeed in establishing themselves as a separate federation, be greater than such chances are if their conquest be effected by the arms of the North. He thinks it more likely that the latter will, when the pressure comes, evade the immediate difficulty by retaining slavery, than that a Southern Confederacy, necessarily weak and dependent on the public opinion and good-will of foreign states, will continue to insist that opinion, and forfeit that good-will, by upholding and defending, as it did whilst it was backed by the power of the Union, the atrocities of slavery and the license of Lynch law. Various other topics are embraced in the article, but our object being simply to furnish the views entertained by the writer respecting the emancipation proclamation, we conclude our notice of it for the present.

Insult and Injury.

The retrenchment government, not content with summarily dismissing Mr. Simpson from the Montreal Post Office, where he had labored for twenty-two years, until his hair was grey, and he was unfitted to turn to any new business, have put up their hired slanderer, the Quebec Mercury, to complete the infamy of the act by blackening the character of Mr. Simpson. The organ alleges nothing against the old dismissed editor, but insinuates in a cowardly manner. We quite agree with the Quebec Chronicle, that this mode of dealing "looks like placing a dead man on the wheel, because the man groaned when he was murdered."

Seat of Government.

It would appear from latest reports, and from the Quebec Mercury—the Government organ—that the present Ministry are in favor of the Government remaining at Quebec till the Ottawa buildings are finished. Nothing better could be expected from Foley and McDougall. They have already abandoned Representation by Population—they have already sold themselves to Lower Canada for the sake of office; and it is to be expected they will now stand up for the rights of Upper Canada, by insisting that the Government shall be removed to Toronto?

THE DUMB SPEAK.—A dumb woman named Deans, residing at Orston, whilst attending on her dying sister there, being annoyed by the gestures that some persons who were in the room made to her, called out loudly, and in great agitation, "Don't bother me; and she has spoken several times since.—She is seventy years old, and has been dumb all her life, and deaf for many years.—L. adv.

Meeting of Parliament.

Parliament is not expected to meet before the end of February or the first of March. We are somewhat surprised at the silence of the Globe on this matter. That paper, together with some lesser ones, could find nothing to talk about before the meeting of last Parliament but the great loss the country was sustaining in consequence of its not being convened. The reason of the delay on the present occasion is manifest. The Hon. Michael H. Foley & Co., knowing that they cannot sustain themselves before the representatives of a justly offended people, are willing, in order to pocket as much of the \$5,000 as they can, to put off the evil day as long as possible. We do not blame them for being tenacious of their present positions, as there is no probability that many of them will ever be troubled with the same situations again. The Hon. Michael requires the big salary to pay his debts, and the money he borrowed during the last election.

The Kingston Rectory.

The congregation of St. George's Church, Kingston, and Bishop Lewis have got into trouble, in consequence of the Bishop's appointing a Dr. Lander as Rector of that church. It would appear that the congregation had strong objections to Dr. Lander's being appointed as their Minister; but the Bishop, who it seems has the power of doing as he pleases in the matter, was determined that Mr. Lander should receive the appointment of Rector of St. George's Church whether it suited the congregation or not. The time when Bishops could act as seemed to them right, but that time has, together with many other oppressive usages, passed away; and they may rest assured it will not do for them to go in opposition to the wishes of the people.

Speaking of the Dr.'s reception by the congregation the Kingston News says, that Dr. Lander, the newly appointed Rector of St. George's, made his appearance in the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and commenced the services of the day by reading the morning prayers. There being but few persons in the church at the time, for the day was a wet and disagreeable one. Immediately on his being known that the Rector was present, several of the gentlemen opened their pews and walked out, while a number of others who had been late in reaching the church on becoming acquainted with the fact at the door, refused to enter, and turned away their steps to other places of worship. The Rector, who was quietly introduced by the assistant minister, modestly took his place at a side stall fronting the Episcopal chair, and did not face the congregation by occupying the usual reading desk.

Thus shewing the Bishop that they would not submit to have a man placed over them in the sacred position of a minister of the gospel whom they could not respect. We do not envy the Bishop his position. He may feel that the constitution of the Church gave him the power of carrying out his appointment in opposition to the wishes of the people. On the other hand, however, the people were not in any way bound to remain, and availed themselves of that privilege. It is not to be supposed that although Dr. Lander, as Rector, can draw the rectorial income he will incur the odium of preaching Sabbath after Sabbath to empty seats. The victory therefore belongs to the people, and it is well it is so. Were it otherwise, where would be the religious liberty of which Protestants feel so justly proud?

Retaliation.

The conduct of the present government towards Conservatives has been such as to warrant the most complete retaliation on the very first opportunity. It is a little too much to expect that any party whose members are victimized by another party will not revenge itself at the proper time.—The necessity for such conduct is of course to be deplored. But there is this excuse for it, that no wrong ought to be without a remedy; and if the ministry will waive a way of extermination against the Conservatives, there will be very many things to be redressed when we get into power once more.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF FREDERICKSBURG PREPARED FOR THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Richmond Examiner says—The distress in Fredericksburg on Friday evening, when Mayor Slaughter announced that the women should be removed, is said to have been heartrending, and the next day, when the hour arrived, the confusion and uproar was unparalleled. The population being mostly women and children, and no means of transporting their trunks to the depot, and had not a number of ambulances been sent in at a late hour from our army, the most of them must have left their homes with nothing but the clothes they were wearing. A lady told us she had offered a man with a furniture wagon ten dollars to carry her trunk three squares. With the assistance of the ambulances, the people brought away their clothing, but nothing else. Most of them locked up their houses, and left them, with all their worldly goods, to the chance of war, and the mercy of the contending armies. Many of the poorest people refused to move at all, but determined to remain, at least until the threatened shelling should begin.—Others moved from two to three miles in the country, and are now encamped along the roads, with such of their furniture as they have been able to bring out by piece-meal.

Cowardly Musicians.

The correspondent of the Tribune tells the following anecdote, in connection with Gen. Sumner's crossing of the Rappahannock:—The moment the boats touched the shore a shout went up from the cannoniers at our guns, from the soldiers drawn out in line of battle, from line and staff officers gathered by hundreds to witness the crossing, and that almost drowned the roar of artillery. At this moment Gen. Sumner and his staff came riding up, and seeing what had been accomplished, ordered a band near him to strike up "Dixie." The leader said he could not play Dixie, but would give him Yankee Doodle, and the band were about placing their instruments to their mouths, when a round shot from the enemy's battery, which had remained silent all day, fell plump in their midst, and with it fell all the brave band upon their bellies, as if each had been struck on the head with the shot. Discovering, however, in a moment that they were not hit, they sprang to their feet, dropped their instruments, and ran.

In the first boat that crossed the river was a little drummer boy of the 7th Michigan, ten years old, by the name of Henderson, who had begged to be allowed to go over in the first boat. He was one of the first to dash up the bank, and actually captured a rebel. It is unnecessary to say that this drummer boy is not of that band.

RETIKATION.

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The hungry office seekers of the day have a war cry under which they commit the most flagrant acts of injustice. "To the victors belong the spoils" they shout, and down goes a Conservative surely. But it is a queer rule that will not work both ways. And if the victors perpetrate deliberate wrong to-day, at a no distant day they will be called to a strict account.

The dismissal of Mr. Gillespie from the emigration agency of Hamilton is the latest and meanest act of oppression of which the ministers have been guilty. The reason alleged for his dismissal—is his connection with the Spectator—is no excuse at all. If the government hold the doctrine that employees should not be connected with public journals, how does it happen that the editor of the Mercury is deputy commissioner of finance, the editor of the Montreal Transcript deputy postmaster general, the editor of the Norfolk Reformer private secretary, and so on. These instances show that Mr. Gillespie was not dismissed solely because he was a journalist. Does any one need to be told the reason? It is that, while the Mercury, the Transcript, and the Reformer are Clear Grit Government backs, the Spectator is Conservative and Opposition.

SEIZURE OF ARMS CONSIGNED TO CANADA.—The Burlington, Vt., Times is informed that there are now collected at Rouse's Point about 14,000 muskets, 250 swords, 500 larger revolvers, 5,000,000 of caps, and eleven tons of powder, which were shipped from this city. A portion of these arms were once stopped by Provost-Marshal Draper, while in transit, but very singularly were permitted to go forward. They are now held at the Point by Marshal Dunn, by the order of the Secretary of War. The weight of these is over one hundred tons, and their estimated value is \$200,000. The weapons will arm seven thousand regiments. A Mr. Heydecke came forward as the agent having the commodities in charge, but on examination, his name discharged as guiltless. The owners or shippers have been discovered, but their names are not made public.

FRIGHTFUL EXPENSE OF THE WAR.

The expenses of the Washington Government are increased by a double process.—The paper issues of Secretary Chase have had the effect of increasing prices 30 per cent, so that all the purchases for the army and navy, the cost of labor, the interest of the debt, payable in gold, and the payment of diplomatic salaries abroad, are increased in ratio. Then the Federals have called 600,000 men into the field, and increased the navy by adding costly iron clads, transports and men. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine estimates the expenditures at \$1,500,000,000 a year.

A MISERABLE WANDERER.

Last Monday morning was bitterly cold—so cold that very few who could possibly avoid it would venture out. Yet cold as the morning was, a poor man, who had escaped from the custody of her friends, passed through the chilling snow, with the thermometer several degrees below zero, along the Victoria road in the direction of Brockville, and suddenly presented herself at the dwelling of J. L. Schofield, Esq., without a particle of clothing upon her. The females of the household took the unfortunate creature, who might be some twenty-two years of age, immediately in-doors and covered her with a dress. In a short time afterwards she was brought before a magistrate, who committed her to goal as a vagrant to await the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions, or until she could be reclaimed by her friends, who are said to be the McCollins, of Delta. She had no recollection of her friends or residence in Canada, and her mind constantly wandered back to her grand parents in the United States, who live some three miles from Moria, on the Ogdenburg Railroad. Strange to tell, this poor creature was not frost-bitten.—Brockville Monitor.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(From the London Sporting Life, Dec. 2.) We learned last night just as we were going to press, that Mace and King both met at Weston's Music Hall late in the evening. King had shown himself on the stage previous to the arrival of Mace, and was received with great applause, which was increased on King's appearing side by side with the champion. After the cheering had subsided Mace addressed the company, and said that each having won a battle he was anxious for another match to prove which was the better man. King was evidently overcome by this straightforward challenge from Mace, and replied that he did not intend fighting again, his immediate friends advising him to follow this course, which entirely met with his views. It remains now to be seen what will be done with the belt.

INTERVENTION—THE SOUTH FIRM.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 27. Expectations which are excited only to be disappointed are better calculated to dissipate the strongest minds than the sternist resolutions alleviated by a ray of hope. The Yankee politicians have contrived from the beginning alternately to elevate and depress the southern mind, by affecting to dread foreign intervention for the South, an idea which has been dispelled by every wind from the East almost as soon as it was raised. We have steadily endeavored to put the community on their guard against this delusion.—In the beginning it was reasonable to suppose that Europe, and especially England, having such manifest and powerful interests in the division of the old Union, would interpose in our behalf. But from the moment that the Queen and Parliament distinctly announced their position of neutrality, we have felt satisfied that the South had nothing to hope from that quarter, and every official development since has been such as to strengthen that conviction.

That the sympathies of the British people are with us is not more evident than that the policy of their government is neither to favor the North nor the South.—Since the declaration of the British Secretary of War, that England will not recognize us till we are recognized by the United States, or till the United States are too much exhausted to carry on the war, a declaration which the London Times says expresses the conclusions of the British Cabinet, we are not likely to hear much of intervention even from those who have been harping upon it till the very word has become disgusting. We trust that henceforth every Southern patriot will steel his soul against an absurd, unmanly, and suicidal delusion of looking for help to any earthly power save our own resolute hearts and strong arms.

We would have the very word "Intervention" expunged from the Southern dictionary, and the bare thought dismissed from the mind as a guilty and shameful thing.—We are able to establish our own independence, and no independence, obtained in any other way, would be worth having. As for those governments which stand aloof from us in the hour of trial, after having by their intrigues brought about the present state of things, we leave them to reap the fruits hereafter of their sinister and inhuman counsels. If we succeed, they can expect no special favor at our hands; if we fail, we shall fall with honor, but our fall will sound the death-knell of their own power on this continent, and, perhaps, their stability at home.

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THE STATE OF THE NATION—IS IT TO BE SAVED OR LOST?

(From the New York Herald.)

The frightful and unavailing sacrifice of the ten thousand heroic Union soldiers cut down in front of the Confederate redoubts, naked batteries, intrenchments, stone walls and rifle pits along the heights of Fredericksburg, is universally regarded as the most dreadful and ominous disaster of the war. It has shocked the public mind of the North to a state of disappointment, anguish and despair and indignation which will not be satisfied with explanations or apologies. It looks to President Lincoln for redress, in a sweeping work of reform and reconstruction. A great crime has been committed in this Fredericksburg butchery, and a great blunder worse than crime, for which a blunderer worse than people cannot be mistaken in fixing the responsibility.

This deplorable disaster, however, seems to be but the principal item of a series of misadventures attending this new "anacanda" campaign of the war office. On the very day on which our gallant troops were repulsed from the Confederate works on the hills of Fredericksburg, a federal column (according to a despatch from the Confederate General Evans) of 15,000 men, under General Foster, was repulsed at Kingston, N. C., and driven back to the shelter of the nine support rifle gunboats. To the northward a federal column from Suffolk a few days ago, moving towards Petersburg, ten thousand strong, was repulsed at the Blackwater River. These expeditions were intended to cut certain important Confederate railroad arteries in connection with General Burnside's advance, and, like it, they appear to have been arrested in the very first encounter with the enemy.

To make the matter still worse, it appears that the promise of President Davis, on his recent visit to Tennessee—that he intended to recover that State—was no idle bit of bravado, but a promise which he will make a bold effort to redeem. His plan, as we understand it, is first, to ascend in fifty thousand men and to spend for a month or two in the Confederate army of Virginia; and if they can be so spared, his purpose is to send them to General Jo. Johnston, to advance upon Nashville, with the hope of defeating the army of General Rosecrans, and of capturing the important city he is guarding and its immense stores of munitions of war and other army supplies. Let General Burnside go into winter quarters, and we may next hear of the loss Nashville; let him continue in front of Fredericksburg, and Lee may still consider himself behind his protecting intrenchments, strong enough to spare fifty thousand men for Tennessee.

What, then, is the obvious line of policy suggested to the government? Is it the policy of sending little two-penny exploring expeditions here and there by way of military diversions, which only excite the contempt of the enemy, while we are attempting the very thing which we most desire in advancing upon Richmond by way of Fredericksburg? Evidently this program will not do. Is General Burnside, then, to go into winter quarters, and allow the Confederates to appropriate two or three months in strengthening their batteries along every line of approach? We hope not.

What, then, are we to do? Advance upon Richmond by way of the James river. Support it by sending little two-penny exploring expeditions here and there by way of military diversions, which only excite the contempt of the enemy, while we are attempting the very thing which we most desire in advancing upon Richmond by way of Fredericksburg? Evidently this program will not do. Is General Burnside, then, to go into winter quarters, and allow the Confederates to appropriate two or three months in strengthening their batteries along every line of approach? We hope not.

Village and County.

We publish the Advocate this week a day before its usual time of appearing, so that our hands may have Christmas as a holiday.

APPOINTMENT.—Quebec, 20th Dec., 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant licence to Daniel Crozier, of Carleton Place, Esq., M. D., to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

We are happy to hear that the collections taken up in the Diocese of Huron on the 14th inst. (Thanksgiving Day) in aid of the distressed Operatives in Lancashire, England, amount to the handsome sum of \$1,300, \$21.00 of which was collected in Trinity Church, Mitchell.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19. Official intelligence states that General Bragg has been reinforced by 50,000 men supposed to be Van Don's force, and that the enemy are making gradual approaches upon our works, by digging rifle-pits and throwing up earthworks as they move.

FROM NASHVILLE.

New York, Dec. 19. A special Nashville dispatch, dated Dec. 18, to the Tribune, says that Gen. Dodge, with his cavalry, has been fighting Forest all day in the vicinity of Corinth. Forest

has 4,000 and Dodge 2,500 cavalry. The latter has five pieces of artillery.

Morgan is reported as moving to cut off the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It is reported that Van Doran with 50,000 men, has arrived at Stevenson, Ala., to join Bragg.

Kirby Smith is reported moving towards Lebanon, to support Morgan. The whole force of rebels in Tennessee is estimated at 70,000. They had 25,000 at Murfreesboro. Their outposts are about 11 miles from Nashville.

NEW YORK, DEC. 20.

The details of the victory at Kingston, N. C., show that the march was continued series of fighting, in which all distinguished themselves. Several bayonet charges took place.

The Confederates reported having 15,000 men, and their loss in killed and wounded is heavy, and 500 have been taken prisoners.

Col. Gray, of the 96th New York, was killed. Our total loss does not exceed 150.

The principal fight was a few miles from Kingston, where the Confederates were entrenched, but after three hours' fighting they retreated toward Kingston, and endeavored to destroy a bridge leading to that place, but the 9th New Jersey charged over it and saved it. One division rapidly crossed, when the Confederates retreated, one Confederate Brigade toward Goshoboro and the other toward Weldon, our shells helping them along. Capt. Wells and Lieutenant Parker of the 10th Conn. were killed. Their regiment fought till out of ammunition, and then went in with bayonets. The 23rd Mass. Major Chambers commanding, captured 70 officers and men, including the Lieut. Col. of the 23rd S. E. regiment.

December 22nd.—Complete official returns of our losses at Fredericksburg foot up in killed 1,128, wounded 9,105, missing 2,078.

The Herald learns from Baltimore that the Confederates are supposed to be moving large bodies of troops west. There are literally no troops of any account at Richmond and on the peninsula. Lee has 75,000 men at Fredericksburg, and not a man more, except guerrillas. There are no other troops in Virginia, unless the 15,000 at Petersburg, but there are 40,000 at Charleston, 30,000 at Savannah and 25,000 at Mobile.

The great strength of the Confederacy is now being concentrated toward Nashville and Vicksburg, at each of which points there will be, in a few days, 100,000 troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Recent information from the Cherokee nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs there. The loyal and disloyal Indians are slaughtering one another; the Government is severed and a new one organized by the Confederate party, which is in the majority. Several hundred organizations of assessors and collectors, under the tax law, were sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 21.—Confirmation is received of the reports of the reinforcement of the rebels by Van Don.

The Richmond Examiner says, summing up the recent fight, "Our right wing drove the enemy back, killing three to one; and at night we held the ground occupied by the enemy's batteries in the morning." It says Lee's retreat's strategy was complete. He drove the enemy into the streets of Fredericksburg, killing 5 to 1.

MITCHELL MARKETS.

Mitchell, Dec. 24, 1862. Business is very quiet, and may be expected to continue so until the roads are somewhat better than they are at present. Spring Wheat is in demand at from 65 to 69 cents, from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Beef Hides, \$1.50. Hay in demand, at from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22nd 1862. Flour—Double Extra, \$5.20 to \$5.30. Single Extra, \$4.90 to \$4.95. Finest \$3.60 to \$3.80. Bag Flour—\$2.45 to \$2.60. What is coming forward more freely this week, and we can report a better demand both from millers and shippers. Sales of yesterday and to-day are of medium samples of U. C. Spring at 91c to 92c; and fair to good Bright at 93c to 95c. Butter—the supply of Butter, in all grades, is very light at present; Choice Dairy brings 15c to 16c. Medium Dairy, 11c to 14c. Store packed, from 12c to 14c. Dressed Hogs are in active demand, at \$3.75 for light weights, and \$4.25 for heavy. We look for an advance on these prices as the supply is not equal to the demand.

BIRTH.

In Hamburg, on the 21st instant, Mrs. F. G. Stauffman, of a Son.

MARRIED.

In Trinity Church, Mitchell, on the 23rd inst., the Rev. W. B. Holly, M.A., Mr. Thomas Eggstatt, to Miss Maria Murphy, both of Logan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Reasons why the Sanitary Society put up the "People's Cure"?

Because it is the best medicine known for the class of diseases which it is intended to heal.

Because unless the Sanitary Society, or some other charitable society did prepare it, the probability was that its benefits would as heretofore, be always confined to the rich.

Because in the multitude of medicines advertised as infallible cures, the people cannot discriminate and are likely to select the bad as the good.

Because the movement was urged by a number of Physicians and others in whose judgment the Society relied, and appears to be the most fitting work in which it can be engaged.

July 3, 1862. 1164-

THEFT.—On the night of Monday last, some person or persons entered the gardens of the Rev. W. B. Holly, Messrs. Worth, W. B. Davis, and W. Baker, and stole a quantity of clothes which were on their clothes-lines bleaching. Mr. Holly is the greatest sufferer.—This should serve as a warning to those who are in the habit of leaving their clothes out over night.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on the 10th inst., at the saw mill of Messrs Leech, in the township of Howick, by which a young man by the name of Peter Thurlow was killed. It appears that while drawing in a log his hand was caught by the chain, which winds round the shaft of the bull-wheel—his hand being wrapt to the shaft of the chain and being unable to withdraw it he was carried round until the chain wrapped the poor fellow's head to the shaft likewise, crushing the skull and producing instant death. There was a person present but not understanding how to shut off the water, the poor man was instantly killed. Deceased was unmarried, and formerly resided in the township of Lavant, county of Lanark.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ELIZABETH.—The new Church erected by the members of the Lutheran Congregation in the township of Elizac was solemnly set apart, on Sunday last, to the service of God. At 10 o'clock, a.m., the Rev. E. Wurster of Preston, preached in the German language from 1 Chron. 17, 74:3; and the service of consecration was read by the Incumbent of the Church, the Rev. J. G. Hengger. At 3 p.m., the Church being again filled with a large and an attentive audience, the Rev. W. B. Holly of Mitchell, read evening prayer, and delivered a sermon in the English language from Nehemiah 10, 39, last clause: "We will not forsake the house of our God." The collection taken up on both occasions amounted to about \$70.—The new Church is a frame building 40x60, with a tower and spire reaching to the height of 100 feet. The edifice reflects much credit on the architect, Wm. Smith, Esq., of Mitchell. It will accommodate 450 persons. The cost of erection was \$2700.

STRATFORD.

The roads still continue bad and consequently there is not so much business transacted as there would be if the roads had been better.

On Monday last our good people met to nominate a Mayor. The candidates were Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis had a majority of those present and of course the final result cannot be known till after the Municipal Elections. Mr. Byrnes proposed Mr. McCulloch and Mr. McFarlane (Boyce's McFarlane) seconded his nomination. The learned gentleman displayed his usual command on the occasion and lawyer-like argued Mr. McCulloch's case in a very legal, logical, and learned manner.

The eloquent Doctor not being present, those gentlemen stood first. Mr. Jarvis was proposed by Mr. In each, a man of sterling worth. He made a few remarks as to his reason for supporting Mr. Jarvis, and explaining that he had no fact to find with Mr. McCulloch. Mr. W. H. Mitchell seconded Mr. Jarvis' nomination.

The two Candidates then addressed the people who went away very improved, no doubt, from the verbal speeches they had heard.

The public examinations of our common school took place yesterday. We believe on the whole the pupils acquitted themselves very well. In the evening the children assembled in the Town Hall when the usual recitations took place. It would not appear that the children have paid much attention to the proper attitude and the proper use of the hands and arms. On the whole, however, they acquitted themselves as well as could be expected from persons so young. The usual form of putting questions in arithmetic to the boys, which they had previously prepared and learned by rote in order to appear smart, was dispensed with. Perhaps it had looked out that there were persons prepared to put questions to the boys apart from those they had learned in order to test their practical knowledge of the rules they might profess to have studied.

MITCHELL MARKETS.

Mitchell, Dec. 24, 1862. Business is very quiet, and may be expected to continue so until the roads are somewhat better than they are at present. Spring Wheat is in demand at from 65 to 69 cents, from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Beef Hides, \$1.50. Hay in demand, at from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22nd 1862. Flour—Double Extra, \$5.20 to \$5.30. Single Extra, \$4.90 to \$4.95. Finest \$3.60 to \$3.80. Bag Flour—\$2.45 to \$2.60. What is coming forward more freely this week, and we can report a better demand both from millers and shippers. Sales of yesterday and to-day are of medium samples of U. C. Spring at 91c to 92c; and fair to good Bright at 93c to 95c. Butter—the supply of Butter, in all grades, is very light at present; Choice Dairy brings 15c to 16c.