

# Hamilton Weekly Times

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HAMILTON, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864

PRICE TWO PENCE

**THE EVENING TIMES**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AND  
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FACTS IN AGRICULTURE, &c. &c.  
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The condition of the other side of the lake is not more favorable than they are, and must continue to be for years, as the increase of direct taxation, and the addition of excise duties in this province, because American duties in this respect are so high, and so universal, that it would interfere with our own manufactures to impose an additional tax upon them, except upon that portion which may be considered luxuries. Arguing upon suppositions, we have assumed, that of whiskey, tobacco, and probably a few other articles, will be introduced in the course of another month. Indeed we believe the tendency is upward. The crop of the States having fallen short by over a hundred and forty millions of bushels, the price of the principal articles of food is high, and we wish to revert to the duties which we wish to convey, we will express the opinion, that a rate of the duties on imports, in the excise duties, and a gradual direct taxation, using

not only checkmate the desperate efforts of the Tories, but probably produce a salutary effect upon some of those members of the House who, during the last session of Parliament, proved unfaithful to their pledges and their constituents. Our advice to Reformers, under all circumstances, is to keep pace with the Opposition in the work of party organization. A Commission of Inquiry. A commission has been appointed to inquire into certain charges made against Sheriff Fortune, of Peterborough. The Peterborough Review in speaking of it says: "The commission is in itself an illegal and arbitrary proceeding. It charges Sheriff Fortune with fraud, embezzlement and extortion, every one of these indictable offences, and from that very fact beyond the power of the Government to inquire into them by commission. True it is that for the offences alleged against Mr. Fortune in the commission, he is entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers, where the evidence could be taken in an open court upon a formal indictment, of which the accused would have fair notice, and beyond which the accuser could not go." We beg to say, with all due deference to the opinions of the

"pioneers" in commercial business in this part of Upper Canada. He outlived all of his children but two, our much respected fellow townsman, Mr. John Ferris, and Mrs. Ewing. His oldest son, Mr. Colin Campbell Ferris, who for some years represented this city in Parliament, died in 1850, and Mr. Robert Ferris, also a member of the Legislature, in 1860. He has died full of years and honors, and the demonstration of the grave to-day proves how fully his character was appreciated by his fellow citizens. We but express the universal feeling when we tender to his widow and children our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

**SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.**  
The following copy of an act passed during the last session of Parliament, and assented to on the 15th of October, 1863, to amend an act relative to summary convictions under the municipal by-laws of Upper Canada for the benefit of magistrates who may have not been amended, &c. Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows: 1. It shall not be necessary in any conviction made under any By-Law of any Municipal Corporation in Upper Canada to set out in full the provisions of the By-Law, or the information, appearance or non-appearance of the defendant, or the evidence or By-Law under which the conviction is made, but all such convictions may be in the form given in the Schedule of this Act. 2. In prosecuting under any By-Law, or for the breach of any By-Law, witnesses may be compelled to attend and give evidence, in the same manner and by the same process as witnesses are compelled to attend and give evidence on summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace in any case tried summarily under the Statutes now in force in Upper Canada. 3. Every Justice of the Peace for a County shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under any By-Law of any Municipal Corporation in such County. 4. The word "County" in this Act and in the Schedule thereof shall include United Counties. 5. This Act shall only apply to Upper Canada.

**GRAND TRUNK VENGEANCE.**—The political partnership displayed by the Grand Trunk R. R. Company is a matter of frequent comment. The Government has repeatedly issued administrative orders, which it seems impossible to trace to any other motive. One of the latest of this description is in the case of the Grand Trunk R. R. Co. Mr. McAuley, for many years the baggage-master at St. Catharines, has recently been dismissed. He was an effective servant of the Government, and the dismissal was a political one. There was no complaint preferred against him and he was discharged without any reason being assigned. He has in vain asked why he was dismissed, no answer is vouchsafed to him. The reason, however, is well understood. Mr. McAuley refused at the last election to comply with the requirements of the Company that all its employees should vote for the Conservative Government. He was a political opponent of the Government, and the Government was determined to get rid of him. The Government is determined to get rid of him. The Government is determined to get rid of him.

**THE REPORT OF THE REBEL SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**  
The Milwaukee Sentinel says:—Criminals who have received their sentences and men who are sick beyond all hope of recovery, will generally make a clean breast of their past misdeeds, and acknowledge much that could never have been proved against them. So the Rebel Government, in their present degrading and hopeless state of their affairs, are free to confess what their friends and advocates abroad have long sought to conceal or extenuate. Jeff. Davis acknowledges a year of reverses and a gloomy prospect ahead. Mr. Meminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, admits that unless some means be taken to supplement the worthless Confederate currency, the army can neither be paid, clothed nor fed; the arms and munitions of war can no longer be supplied; the officers of the government can no longer be supported; and the country must succumb. Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, has as melancholy a confession of failure to make, and admits, besides, endeavoring to settle the question of foreign interference. He recounts the loss of vessels on the Mississippi and elsewhere, finding consolation only in the exploits of the Alabama and Florida, and says: "The proud spirit of our (naval) officers chafes at the inaction they are compelled to endure; and I trust Congress will make provision for increasing the efficiency of this department, and permitting it to undertake more offensive operations against the enemy,"—a suggestion which will prove somewhat difficult to carry out.

**Russian Cruelties in Poland.**  
The great execution in the Russian Government are now directed against the women of Poland. About 100 women in the prisons of Wilna alone from mere children like Julia Miesiewicz, who is barely fourteen, to venerable matrons like the mother of the late insurgent chief Narbut, who is sixty-nine years old. Another, Thekla Kwiatkowska, a young lady of twenty, belonging to a wealthy and distinguished family, was seized at night on the estate of one of her relatives, taken to Wilna under escort and placed in the prison house with the rest of the women. A week only after her interest had been used on her behalf that she was removed to another prison, but she had scarcely been there three days when she was sent off alone to Siberia. The fate of Thekla Kwiatkowska has been also that of Emilia Lopatowska, Michalina Countess Plater, Adolina and Isabella Rodzickas, Michalina Ruciner, and other ladies. Although many of the proscribed women of Wilna on the first Friday of the month of October alone numbered 307, all the prisoners, and many of the monasteries and private houses, which were turned into prisons, are overcrowded. In the town of Wilna alone, there are about 2500 prisoners, in that of Grodno, 8000 in the palatinate of Kovno, 2,500; and the casemates of Danaburg, Minsk, Brest, and other places, are equally full. Not only is the food given to the prisoners disgusting, but the air which they live in is so poisonous, for fifteen or twenty persons are huddled together on the hard boards in narrow cells. Many have perished under their sufferings; others have become insane. Among this cloud of prisoners is Count Victor Starzyski, whose fate appears not yet to have been decided. As well, it is said, he continues to write year after year. You will, perhaps, remember that during the last two years, before the outbreak of the insurrection, he had labored with the most loyal intentions to effect a reconciliation between the government and the Lithuanian provinces. The son of Monravier, who has been appointed Governor of Kovno, does not stand to his father in cruelty, and even exceeds him in petty cruelties. He draws up the programme of the executions himself, and has placed the gibbet, which was formerly hard labor. You will, perhaps, remember that during the last two years, before the outbreak of the insurrection, he had labored with the most loyal intentions to effect a reconciliation between the government and the Lithuanian provinces. The son of Monravier, who has been appointed Governor of Kovno, does not stand to his father in cruelty, and even exceeds him in petty cruelties. He draws up the programme of the executions himself, and has placed the gibbet, which was formerly hard labor. You will, perhaps, remember that during the last two years, before the outbreak of the insurrection, he had labored with the most loyal intentions to effect a reconciliation between the government and the Lithuanian provinces.

1864. S. M. T. W. T. F. S.							1864. S. M. T. W. T. F. S.						
JAN.							JULY.						
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FEB.							AUG.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAR.							SEPT.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
APR.							OCT.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY.							NOV.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
JUNE.							DEC.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

**BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

**MARRIAGE OF LORD ANSON.**—At half past one o'clock yesterday morning, Lt. Colonel Lord Anson, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was married at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan, to Miss Eliza Magruder, daughter of Commodore Sir John Magruder, of the United States Navy, and niece of Major-General J. B. Magruder, commanding Confederate Forces in Texas. But few spectators were present, in consequence of the early hour at which the ceremony was performed. The bride's attendants, who were acting as bridesmaids, were: Lt. General Williams, K.C.B.; Major-General and Lady Sarah Lindsay; Col. Connolly, who acted as best man, and a number of officers of the Guards, comrades and friends of the bridegroom were also present. The happy couple left the city in the afternoon, 10 o'clock, and were being their first stopping place—Montreal, Wisnet.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A melancholy accident took place on Tuesday, 29th inst., from the careless use of fire-arms, which will probably result in the death of a young man named Mortimer Reed, son of Mr. Austin Reed, 5th Cor., Thurlow. It appears that Reed, who is about 13 years of age, and a young lad named William Thompson, a year or two older, were in a wood-shed playing; and the latter, who was armed with a pistol, was supposed to have fired, and putting on a cap pointed it at Reed, and snapped it. The gun was unfortunately loaded, and the contents entered the ear of young Reed, mangling the head in a shocking manner. Mr. Reed was immediately taken to the hospital, but to his regret was retained in his recovery. This should be a warning to boys not to trifle with fire-arms.—Belleville Intelligencer.

**SARGENTY SKIRMISH IN INDIA.**—Sir Hugh Rose, from Lahore, has informed Sir Bartle Frere that on the 20th of November the tribes attacked Gen. Chamberlain with much determination. The enemy were defeated. Lieutenant Sanderson and Peel, of the 101st regiment, were killed, five officers wounded, including Gen. Chamberlain and Col. Hope, and 128 men, British and Indian, were killed or wounded. The loss of the tribes is much greater. Since this defeat the tribes have not attacked, and show symptoms of disunion and discouragement. Chamberlain says he does not require reinforcements, he only wishes the regiment which he has with him to be relieved, and speaks confidently of final success. He has upwards of 5,000 selected troops, entrenched in a commanding position, and defended by 18 guns, four officers of Engineers, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. The troops are hard worked, but their health is good. They are well provisioned, and have plenty of ammunition. General Chamberlain has resigned his command on account of his wound and ill health. Major General Garwick is appointed to succeed him.

**PRESENTED TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE HAMILTON WEEKLY TIMES.**

**HON. ADAM FERRIS.**  
It is a duty to record a death more general and sincere of the Hon. Adam Ferris, we notified to our readers, and whose remains find their final resting place to a vast concourse of sorrowful friends. A distinguished gentleman was born at Shirn, Scotland, on the 15th of March, 1777, and was the youngest of fourteen children. He married on the 3d of June, 1805, Miss Rachel Campbell, of Port Glasgow who survives her husband. In the year succeeding his marriage he removed to Glasgow, where he continued to reside, until the removal of his family in 1828, to Montreal, which city he had been commercially connected for some years previously. His memory will long be cherished by the people of Glasgow, for the energetic, self-sacrificing public spirit which has been his peculiar characteristics through life, but which was particularly displayed in that city, by his zealous and unwearied advocacy of the rights of the citizens in the famous contest in the Courts of Scotland, in which he there familiarly known as the "Harvey Dykes Case," which was finally carried to the House of Lords, decided in favor of the people of Glasgow. To testify their appreciation of his exertions on that occasion, the citizens of Glasgow presented him with a handsome gold medal and a service of plate; and on his return to the native land, a few years since, he was complimented by a public dinner, numerously attended by his former townsmen, by whom, notwithstanding his long absence, he was held in fond remembrance. He was raised to the Upper House in this Province, at the time or shortly after the Union, by the late Lord Sydenham, and has there earned the respect of all parties by the honest, outspoken manner in which, on all occasions, he stated his opinions. We need not remind our Hamilton readers that the course taken by the hon. gentlemen in Parliament fully justified the selection made by that distinguished nobleman, and has gained for the subject of this notice the respect even of his bitter political opponents. The deceased gentleman moved to Hamilton in 1855, in order to be near his sons, who may be almost said to have been

country beyond all precedent; while the extravagance of the different administrations which have controlled the affairs of this country have rendered increased taxation necessary here. Our Finance Minister has no doubt a difficult part to perform, in digesting and concocting a financial scheme, one exactly adapted to the wants and requirements of the country. But he will be compelled to submit some scheme at the next session of Parliament, and in doing this it is obvious that he will have due regard to the American rates or scale of taxes. There it has been found necessary to levy excise duties on every kind of manufacture; and as the price is thereby increased, additional excise duties will be found to be one of the principal features in the financial policy of Mr. Holton. It is well known that on some articles imported from the United States, the duties imposed during the time Mr. Gall was Finance Minister, were too high for revenue purposes—they were, indeed, almost prohibitory, and that they must be therefore reduced. Mr. Holton's policy, judging from his declarations made during the last session of Parliament, is to diminish the duties on imports, and thereby increase the revenue derived from this source, and at the same time to impose additional taxes on certain articles manufactured in this country, and thus augment the annual receipts from this source also. We of course do not know anything of the details of Mr. Holton's financial policy; but we feel assured that he will suggest a very material increase in the rate of duties to be levied on whiskey, probably on ale, and certainly on tobacco, though he will not be likely to adopt Mr. Howard's proposition, to levy an exorbitant duty on leather,

**TAXATION IN THE STATES.**—There is so far as can be ascertained, a general disposition on the part of the members of Congress to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to the increase of tax on liquor and tobacco. It is thought probable that Congress will propose even a further increase upon whiskey, but it is proposed perhaps seventy-five cents, or a dollar per gallon.

**THE REPORT OF MERCHANTS TO CANADA COMMISSIONER ON DISBURSEMENTS FOR SALES.**  
In a recent session decided by the Court of Appeals at Quebec, it was held that where a merchant makes disbursements for the captain of a ship, instead of giving him the money, and letting him make them himself, the disbursements are not chargeable to the merchant's account.

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