

Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIV.

CARLETON PLACE C. W., MARCH 16, 1864.

No. 27.

Outside the Church.

I stand without here in the porch,
I hear the bell's melodious din,
I hear the organ's peal within,
I hear the prayer with words that sooth,
Like sparks from an inverted torch,
I hear the sermon upon sin,
With threatenings of the last account.
And all translated in the air,
Reach me but as our dear Lord's prayer,
And as the Sermon on the Mount.

Must it be Calvin and not Christ?
Must it be Athanasius and not Jesus?
Or holy water, beads, and crosses,
Must struggling souls remain content
With councils and decrees of Trent?
And can it be enough for these
The Christian Church the year embels
With evergreens and boughs of palms,
And fill the air with litanies?

I know that yonder Pharisee
Thanks God that he is not like me;
In his humiliation dressed,
I only stand and beat my breast,
And pray for human charity.

Not to one church alone, but seven,
The voice prophetic spoke from heaven;
And unto each the rousing cry,
Disfranchised, but still the same,
For him that overcometh are
The new names written on the stone,
The raiment white, the crown, the throne,
And I will give him Morning Star!

Ah! to how many faith has been
No evidence of things unseen,
But a dim shadow that rears its
The creed of the Phantasiasts
For whom no Man of Sorrows died,
For whom the Tragedy Divine
Was but a symbol and a sign,
And Christ a Phantom created!

For others a diviner creed
Is living in the life they lead,
The passing of their beautiful feet
Blesses the pavement of the street,
And all their looks and words repeat
Old Fuller's saying, wise and sweet,
Not as a vulture, but a dove,
The Holy Ghost came from above.
—Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

News Items.

Vicount Powerscourt is to have the vacant Irish representative peerage.

The St. Catherine's Journal of Monday says the body of Miss Devaney has not yet been found, notwithstanding every effort made.

The excavations of the foundation for the new Trinity Church in Montreal are progressing rapidly.

The residence of Mr. De Witt, of Montreal, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday last.

The time limited for presenting Private Bills in the House will expire on Friday, the 18th March, 1864.

Colonel Cameron has lost \$2,567 by the burning of the City Brewery in Kingston a few days ago.

A drover lost eleven hogs from a large drove which he was taking from Kingston to Cape Vincent over the ice.

The commissions of John McQuig and Richard Nette, as Superintendents of Fisheries for Upper and Lower Canada, have been revoked.

A man named Dehany has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in goal at Windsor for entering a soldier of the Royal Canadian Rifle to desert.

A few days since a soldier named McWhinnie, belonging to the Rifle stationed at Windsor, deserted. He had only fifteen days to serve to complete his full term of enlistment.

The Chatham Planet regrets to state that Mrs. Barron, of the township of Raleigh, was killed by the falling upon her of an old tree on Saturday last.

A Spanish gentleman lost \$20,000 at "faro," in New York lately. The gamblers with whom he played are arrested.

The Marchioness of Bath, whose expected infant, had it is reported, died at once after birth, has inherited ten thousand a year, under the will of the late Mr. Botfield, M. P. for Ludlow, has just been confided of a daughter!

A few days ago a Mr. Jacob Bardon, residing in Malahide, found in the woods a gun barrel embedded in the trunk of a green pine. There were 81 grooves upon it. The muzzle was on the ground, with the breach uppermost.

The Free Press learns that five soldiers of the 63rd Regiment, stationed in London, deserted on Sunday night, making their way across the St. Clair River to Port Huron. The Free Press advocates the offering a reward for the detection of those who aid and abet the men.

The Rev. A. C. Geikie, formerly a minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church at Berlin, was inducted on the 7th December last to the pastoral charge of the congregation at Bonaventure, near St. John's, New South Wales.

The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, who had been minister of the congregation, was translated to Matland.

The people of Paw Paw, Michigan, are becoming excited over the petroleum question. One well has been opened to a depth of six feet, which developed a flow of water strongly impregnated with a Kerosene odor. The opinion is expressed that the valley of the Paw Paw is the point where the "bitumen of" a best coal fields exists.

In Detroit, two women a few days ago claimed Green, of "Duprez and Green's Mine," as their husband. Green left for Chatham and allowed the women to fight it out in a battle, which they did, but so ineffectually as to require the services of a Magistrate to settle their grievances. One described as Mrs. Green, with the baby, was indicted in \$10 and costs for assault and battery.

FIRE AT OIL CREEK.—We have already alluded to the burning of the "Maple Shade," and other wells on Oil Creek. The disaster was caused by parties boring for oil striking a vein of gas, which ignited, almost instantly communicating fire to the Maple Shade and other wells in the vicinity. The contents of several large tanks were also consumed. About 10,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, but this loss is slight in comparison with the raising of the wells. In every instance, then, where wells have caught fire, they have caused burning, and these will, more probably, prove the exception to the "very dry" season.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

Yesterday information was received at the Central Police Station, from the Grand Trunk, Bonaventure street, that an individual, giving his name as John Ashley Bayne, farmer, was passing, or attempting to pass, counterfeit American bank bills, and a police sergeant was immediately sent down to take him finally into custody. It is stated that \$955 were found in his possession, good money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper, along with about \$300 in counterfeit paper money. Also he had changed some \$500 of bad money, all of it being in ten dollar bills of the Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Massachusetts. The same person also paid a visit yesterday to the office of Messrs. Letheby and Bancroft, Exchange Brokers, St. Francis Xavier street. Mr. Letheby was out at the moment, but when he came in he found the prisoner there, waiting to sell about three hundred dollars of American Bank bills. Mr. Letheby examined the bills with the bank, and the result, and came to the conclusion that it was a good one. The prisoner said he knew the bills were good, because he had got them from a respectable firm in Massachusetts, and he had handed 31 other similar \$10 bills, for which he, the prisoner, received \$196 in Canadian Bank bills and 90 cents in silver. Directly after he left the office, however, Mr. Letheby discovered that all the bills received from the prisoner were counterfeit. The case is now undergoing investigation in the office of the Police Magistrate.—Mont. Witness.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Finance Minister yesterday laid the Public Accounts for 1863, on the table of the House of Assembly. Elsewhere will be found some of the facts which show Exclusive of the redemption of public debt on the one hand, and the receipts from the sale of debentures and sinking fund on the other, the transactions of the year show an income of \$9,760,316.34 against an expenditure of \$10,742,807.41. This latter includes \$481,116.17 for militia purposes—a sum much larger than that expended in former years. It also includes an extra expenditure of about \$200,000 for legislation—an expense which was due to the holding of two sessions of Parliament in the year 1863, and to the general election of last summer. These two additional expenses alone would cover more than half of Mr. Holton's deficiency. The increased militia expenditure is one to which the ultra-loyalists of the opposition object very well, but object, while the increase in the expenses under the head of legislation is due to the very great anxiety of those gentlemen to get into office. In a good many items of expenditure, Mr. Holton is able to show a reduction—so that he not only overcomes the increased expenditure of the year, but also shows an aggregate decrease of \$228,873.47. At the end of the present year, if he is allowed to remain in office, he will doubtless be able to report a good many further reductions. The anticipation that next year there will be no deficit is, we think, pretty well warranted.

A good feature in the statement which we publish, is the fact that it puts the deficit below one million dollars, without any special pleading about "ordinary" or "extraordinary" expenditures. Except only the payments for the redemption of the public debt, the total expenditure for all services for the year is included in the sum of \$10,742,807.41, and it is from that sum that the deficit is reckoned. That is the plain and straightforward way of stating the case. If the Finance Minister had chosen to argue as Mr. Galt used to do, he might have counted a portion of the expenses for the year as "extraordinary," and thus have shown a deficit, as well as the outlay for the year. Rights redemption, and for the public buildings at Ottawa, along with one or two items that might be hunted up as extraordinary. By such means we might have ephored away nearly or quite the whole of his deficiency. The preferable one.

We are satisfied that the exhibit of the past year's finances, which Mr. Holton is able to make, will increase public confidence in him as Minister of Finance. The comparisons which will inevitably be made between his statement and those which used to come from Mr. Galt, cannot but be most favorable to the present Finance Minister.—Globe.

Colt's Armory.

The loss of machinery by the burning of Colt's Armory is estimated at \$800,000. There were six miles of steam pipe in the building and the same presented by the ruins as they remain resembles the ancient cities uncarved by modern explorations; there are nothing except crumbling fragments were a splendid building so recently existed. The question is now asked—where fired the Armory? That the supposition of an ordinary coming from the rebels to the building is not preposterous, is shown by the fact that not long ago a workman did come there with the pious story that he was a deserter from the rebels, and he was employed. But when the fire broke out—it was during the only half-hour in the 24 when a watchman was not present; there being at night but one half an hour to the morning between the going-away of the night watchman for that floor and the one below it. It could not have been fired in the night, because then the watchmen were all about, and no one could have got into the building. It was kindled in the wing connecting the two main buildings, so that it was likely to take both and destroy the rifle as well as the pistol shops. It started where the patterns and much choice dry wood were stored, which would readily kindle. It is a great mystery how it could have caught fire itself, and no one but a rebel sympathizer could have desired its destruction.—Scientific American.

The Observer says that a couple of weeks ago a young farmer was drinking in a bar-room in Prince Albert, and foolishly pulled out a roll of bills amounting to \$600. Late at night he went on the road home, when two men seized and dragged him to the wood; they then ransacked his pockets, but only found fifty cents. A friend of the young man had persuaded him to hand over the money for safe keeping as he left the tavern. The money was found in the hands of the two men.

The numbers now in the Queen's College, Cork, are:—Roman Catholics, 110; Established Church, 100; Presbyterians, 12; Wesleyans, 12; the total number being 234. These figures show that since last year the Roman Catholics, students have increased by 44.5 per cent, and the Protestants by 44.5 per cent.

Quebec, March 7th.

The House only sat three hours today, and did a considerable amount of business, in passing addresses for returns of various kinds, and appointing a number of special committees.

Sheriff Fortin has been removed from the Sheriffship of Northumberland and Durham, on account of gross irregularities in the business of his office.

Mr. Robert Needham Waddell, of Port Hope, has been appointed to the vacant office.

The Administration is deserving of the utmost credit for the prompt manner in which they insist that all public officers shall discharge the duties of their offices faithfully and efficiently.

Samuel Keefer, Esq., has been removed from the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. We hear that this step has been rendered necessary by his grossly improper manner of discharging the important duties of his office, and by the trouble and expense which he has incurred in connection with the Ottawa Buildings and other matters.

The weather is very unpleasant. This is the third day of high wind and occasional showers. The streets are in a frightful state of slush.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the gunpowder explosion was continued today. Corporal Brayshaw testified that he was discharging condemned fuses outside the building at the time of the explosion, but thought it impossible that the explosion could have been caused by an ignited fuse passing through the window, as had been surmised.

Mr. Laframboise laid on the table, this afternoon, his report as Commissioner of Public Works for 1863. It is a carefully prepared document, and gives a great deal of valuable information. The gross outlay upon all the public works for construction, and for repairs and management, during the year, amounts to the sum of only \$821,073, which is less than it has been any year since 1851, the average of the annual expenditure during the past thirty years having been \$1,210,000. The question of the best means of securing for our public works a fair share of the Western trade is fully discussed. The Commissioner considers that the only means by which this can be effected is by an enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to a uniform draught and carrying capacity for vessels of at least 800 or 850 tons burden. The advantages of a canal uniting the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, of dimensions equal to this enlarged scale of navigation, are also set forth. After comparing the movements of produce by the Canadian and by the New York canals, the Commissioner says:—"It is believed that the period has now arrived when it is still more imperative upon the Province to adopt a policy calculated to demonstrate the real superiority of the St. Lawrence route by completing our canal system, and by enlarging it to such dimensions as will place it beyond any line of competition, in the cheap transport of imported goods for the Western Market, or in the speedy export of the vast and overflowing vegetable products which we find their way through other channels to the Eastern States and to Europe."

The bodies of the late Lord Dufferin and the late Lord Salisbury, who were engaged in filling fuses, while a man outside destroyed a defective one by burning out the powder. Instead of discharging forward it flashed backward and ignited powder near the door.

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James Doolin, Ordnance laborer—married.

Private F. Flanagan, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment—married.

Gunner—Russell, R. A.—single.

H. Himes, R. A.—single.

F. Finn, R. A.—single.

L. Lewis, R. A.—married.

R. Thompson, R. A.—married.

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Latest per City of New York.

It is asserted that Denmark is about to announce the blockade of the Schlegel-Holstein ports.

The London Times strongly opposed English interference in the Schleswig-Holstein question, and has been bitterly denounced by the "Penny Press" for its opposition.

The conference of the minor German States adopted strong resolutions in opposition to the Austro-Prussian policy.

A suspicious British steamer, with arms seized at Malaga. Destination unknown. The Confederate loan has declined to \$2 to \$4.

One rate of Discount of the Bank of England was reduced to 6 per cent.

Affairs in Schleswig unquiet.

It is confirmed that Austria and Prussia agree to a conference in London, but not to discontinue hostilities.

The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech delivered at the Diet at Copenhagen, Feb. 23.—The Danish Government has decided to maintain its position in Schleswig, and the Danish Government renew its efforts for terminating by means of negotiation the conflict with Germany.

The Times think it probable that the spring will bring a revolution in Germany.

The Secretary of the Prussian Diet has arrived at Brest from Cadix.

Berlin Feb. 24.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that the conference for the settlement of the Danco German question was proposed by England with the concurrence of France, and that the proposal was supported by the Russian Government.

Prussia and Austria already stated have accepted the conference. To which a representative of the German Diet will be invited.

The same powers have refused however to grant an armistice, and hostilities will not be discontinued during the conference.

Hadersleben, Feb. 23.—The Danish outposts are stationed opposite the Prussian guards at Jutland. Unimportant skirmishes are continually taking place.

The Danish troops occupying Fredericia numbers 6,000, many of whom are said to be Schleswigers.

Feb. 23.—Government has published the following official communication:—

Vessels have been ordered to the Mediterranean and the English Channel to cruise in search of Danish ships.

The Secretaries of the Danish Legation at Berlin and Vienna have been recalled.

The Secretaries of the Austrian Legation at Copenhagen have already left.

The authorities at Hamburg have seized the money in the Danish post offices in that city.

The Quebec Explosion.

The explosion of the laboratory at Quebec was caused by the gross recklessness, little short of insanity. The party inside were engaged in filling fuses, while a man outside destroyed a defective one by burning out the powder. Instead of discharging forward it flashed backward and ignited powder near the door.

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LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH ON THE INVASION OF JUTLAND.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 19, Mr. Newdegate asked Lord Palmerston whether, in the event of the Austrian and Prussian forces entering or proposing to enter Jutland, her Majesty's Government would not consider such action or intervention as inconsistent with the plea upon which the German forces have entered Schleswig and Schleswig, and therefore requiring more energetic and decisive action, diplomatically or otherwise, on the part of her Majesty's Government in the sense of the Treaty of 1852?

Lord Palmerston said: We have no authentic accounts of the intention of the Austrian and Prussian troops to enter Jutland, although I have seen a statement in Newspapers to that effect. No doubt an entrance by those troops into Jutland would be an aggravation of that violent outrage on the part of the German Government, which we have already condemned.

They have committed by entering Schleswig, involving a great sacrifice of blood and shedding of blood, for which those two Governments are deeply responsible.

(Cheers.) With regard to the latter part of the question, namely, what change of policy the Government might adopt, it is proper to say, diplomatically or otherwise in such an event, I am sure that the House will not consider that I am wanting in respect to them if I decline to state what the policy of the Government is likely to be in a case of that sort.

The War in Denmark.

There is an abundance of very incomplete information from Europe, respecting Danish affairs.

The Government of Prussia, it seems, has stopped the advance of its troops into Jutland, but it is stated they are still to hold Kolding, a town within the province, on the border of Schleswig.

The minor German States in Congress have passed resolutions strongly hostile to the course pursued by Austria and Prussia, thus adding more fuel to the fire already burning. It is probable they will make the more angry by the partial withdrawal of Jutland. Nothing short of the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein to the Confederacy will satisfy them.

England has again proposed a congress upon a new basis. What that basis is, is not stated. Austria, Prussia, France and Russia are to be invited to attend.

Some of the Congress to be held at Copenhagen, with such discordant elements to work with, it is difficult to see how any hope of a peaceful settlement can be entertained until the sword has done further work.

If we interpret the speech of the Danish Minister right, it would appear that Denmark has decided to accept the terms of the congress until the status quo is restored. Austria and Prussia having declined to grant an armistice during negotiations, Earl Russell's scheme can hardly be carried out.

To judge by the remarks made in the telegraph on the discussion which took place in the House, upon the conduct of the Government towards the Danes, it would appear that the war fever is on the increase. The Times urges that England should keep out of the quarrel, and prophesies a revolution in Germany in the spring. If there be good hope of any such event taking place, an additional reason is furnished why England should remain neutral, and why Denmark should still hold out. She would have everything to gain by such a course, and could scarcely lose more than she would do by now yielding. Let the Germans get fighting among themselves and the Danes will not come out second best.

The allies have been repelled in their attack on the Danish entrenchments at Duppel. They endeavor to conceal the extent of their loss, but it can scarcely be otherwise than severe. At this point the Danish line is not so widely extended as at the Danewerk, so that they are able to bring the whole or the greater part of their force to bear upon any menacing advance in some measure compensating for the great disadvantage under which they labour in having so small an army in comparison with that of the invaders. The Germans will have a good deal of trouble before they take Duppel.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ICE.—The recent mild weather has so affected the ice on the canal as to render it dangerous for any person to venture upon it. Several accidents have occurred. On Monday a boy named Benson fell through the ice near Chisholm's wharf, and, although he was rescued, he is now in a precarious state.

On the same day a boy named Able in near Lock No. 4, where the water empties into the Canal from the mill race. His companions assisted him out. On Wednesday Charles Rae, about twelve years of age, also broke through the ice somewhere between here and Port Dalhousie, and would certainly have been drowned had not assistance been rendered by another lad named Holmes. Yesterday John Locker fell through the same place as did young Able. He was pulled out by a man named Patrick Morgan. Robert Chapman also, on the same day, broke through while skating around the propeller America, lying near Mr. Shishima's wharf. A young man named Hamilton also went down, but where or how he got out we have not learned.—St. Catherine's Journal.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.—The Judiciary Committee of Congress has reported to the Senate a proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States as follows:—

"First.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

"Second.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

A similar resolution was offered in the House and adopted by 78 yeas and 62 nays.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The medical students of Queen's College, Kingston, have by address, requested Dr. Dickson to withdraw his resignation of the chair of Surgery, which he had lately tendered to the Board of Trustees. Dr. Dickson made a verbal reply, stating that the utmost harmony prevailed between himself and the other professors; that he was willing to remain in the position until a competent successor could be obtained; and that he felt a deep interest in the medical education of the students.—Kingston Journal.

The body of Miss O'Connor, one of the passengers of the ill-fated *Belleville*, was brought to Kingston on Friday, and interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

Miscellaneous.

One Confederate regiment has re-enlisted for thirty years or during the war.

His Holiness the Pope has expelled the American spiritualist, Mr. Home, from "the Eternal City."

The Lindsay Advocate states that a young man named White, a resident of Verulam, was killed by a log rolling upon him.

On Sunday last the dwelling house of Mr. Broadner, Atholstone, was entered and over \$13 stolen.

On Tuesday last a span of horses belonging to Mr. Thos. Stack of Huntingdon, C.E., was away. One of them fell and fractured his skull.

Monday night four men were waylaid and ill-treated Mr. John Neil, constable of Thorold station, as he was returning from Niagara.

On Sunday evening last some persons, including a woman, were in the property of Mr. James Rankin, of Belleville, that the animal was killed at once by the owner.

The Kingston American states that the boot and shoe store of Mr. R. Alle, of Bath, was consumed by fire on the 4th inst. So also was a house opposite. There was no insurance.

We regret to learn that Mr. Bell, the Custom House Appraiser, died last evening at eight o'clock, of disease of the heart—having lost his office in apparently good health.—Witness.

The French residents of Shanghai have sent to the Paris Zoological Society a stock of Chinese sheep, consisting of two rams and twenty-two ewes, remarkable for their fecundity. It is said that in China fifty per cent of them produce lambs twice yearly, and frequently three at a birth.

General Witowski, Mayor of Warsaw, recently issued six hundred invitations to "a ball of reconciliation." Only ninety accepted, including eleven Polish ladies, not one of whom knew how to dance; and, consequently, the Russian officers, for the want of better partners, were obliged to dance with each other.

A curious case of poisoning has occurred recently at Hudson, N.Y., resulting in the death of a young lady, on account of swallowing a mixture which the physician intended for a wash to be externally applied. Some persons the Doctor for gross carelessness, and some lay the blame on the patient for confusing the different prescriptions.

EXPORTING SPARS.—A number of very fine specimens of the growth of Canadian forests are being exported to the United States, across the ice from Kingston to Cape Vincent, for spars for vessels being built at Clayton, N. York.—Kingston American.

THE PORK BUSINESS.—We learn from Quebec that Mr. Wilson Kennedy, of this city, has had an interview with the Minister of Finance, and presented to him the memorial of the pork dealers in reference to the stoppage of the exportation of live hogs, from the United States. They had a lengthened conversation on the subject, and the Finance Minister promised to further the objects of the memorial as far as lay in his power. We trust he may be successful in his endeavors.—Hamilton Spectator.

A cunning Italian, representing himself as Garibaldi's brother, and sent by him on a secret mission to procure funds to aid the Capitan hero's projected rising, has been reaping a rich harvest from the fertile fields of Spanish credulity. He has plunged deep into the pockets of all the Liberal leaders in Madrid, and has decamped with the proceeds.

A savage attempt at murder has been perpetrated by a publican at Leitrim. In a fit of jealousy he stabbed his wife whilst in the most desperate mood, and she was killed. It is probable that other shafts will find their way to his fellows. The body was allowed to hang twenty-four hours before being sent down. Gen. Seymour characteristically sent up the proceedings of the Court for the approval of Gen. Gilmour, with an endorsement on the back that the sentence had been carried into effect.—N. Y. Herald.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that a person high in the Austrian Government declares that there will be no armistice before the complete evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes, and that the latter must ultimately disclaim any purpose of incorporating Schleswig, and also agree to pay Austria's expenses of the war.

Quarter Sessions and County Court.

From Perth Courier.

These courts opened on Thursday, 8th inst. before His Honor, Judge Malloch. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

John Wright, Foreman.

T. M. Bruce, J. Morgan.

James G. Bruce, H. Hammond.

James G. Bruce, A. Hamilton, Sen.

James G. Bruce, J. James.

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The following business was disposed of:—

Hill v. Hill—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$356.00.

Wright v. Wright—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$248.50.

Flood et al. v. Bothwell—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$132.12.

D. Fraser for Plaintiff.

O'Brien v. French & Co.—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of a Promissory Note, made by Defendant as co-partners. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$298.70.

D. Fraser for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for Defendant.

Perkins v. Doyle—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of five Promissory Notes. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$356.00.

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Perkins v. Doyle—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of five Promissory Notes. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$356.00.

Wright v. Wright—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$248.50.

Flood et al. v. Bothwell—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$132.12.

D. Fraser for Plaintiff.

O'Brien v. French & Co.—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of a Promissory Note, made by Defendant as co-partners. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$298.70.

D. Fraser for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for Defendant.

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UTAWA AND BROOKVILLE RAILWAY.