of such quantity or strength as to be fit for An infant is the vicinity happened to be in the same way.

seized with a fit of crying. An ignorant Their specifics are invariably composed or woman gave the infant, out of the medicine quantity as had been intended for that adult alone: the consequences were—the

of mankind is most astonishing. It is not widely circulated Scottish news aper. merely by pretences which possess a semblance of probability that people are deceived; but the fact is, that the grosser and pliment, in high terms, the Temple fraud, but of genuine reality. And this is per, an advertisement from another adve also of those who hold a position most adjority of the harned and unlearned—the there can; for these two men are under sively, loudly, and with sufficient effrontery referred to. asserted and proclaimed, it is sure to atnecessary to refer to old and nearly explod dangerous. It is annually inflicting misery ed impostures-reference needs only be on thousands; and sending other thou made to the exposures in the periodicals of sands, without remorse, to the grave before the day of spirit rapping, table turning their time. demonosophy and the like; and to the ful some and disgusting advertisements of medical quacks, proclaiming their transcendent long life, let them avoid Quackery as they profound sympathies with human woes! of a hungry tiger; and let them, in every And so many are those who are deceived and plundered by means of these plausable but false professions, that one is almost tempted to believe, with the old satirical

'Perhaps the pleasure is as great Of being cheated, as to cheat.' Most sickening is the contemplation of the successful frauds practised by medical quacks-successful as to filling their own pockets, but disastrous enough to the pockets and health of those who are so silly as to put the least faith in their abilities or asseverations. But medical quackery destroys health and life to such an enormous extent, that it ought to be unmercifully exposed; while, since it also presents no agreeable characteristic or respect whatever, it is somewhat difficult to think or write of it becoming patience or ordinary coolness.

Notwithstanding the much vaunted lightenment of the present age, medical from either the propriety or obligation of quackery does not seem to be much, if at all, less prevalent or successful than in times has provided in this world for the cure of past. Though it occasionally changes its human maladies. external aspect and trappings, to suit the change of circumstances, it is as much now, as ever it was, a vile system of fraud, robbery, and murder. As in former ages, it time the other day, and the queenly looking the British islands, is amply proved by the great sums annually paid to the Exchequer, in the shape of taxes, for the protection of patented quack medicines; by the great sums also paid to printers and proprietors of periodicals for advertisements, and to landlords as rents for shops and other premises; by the comfortable style in which most quacks contrive to live; and by the large fortunes which many of them manage to amass in a wonderfully short time. It has been calculated, by persons well acquainted

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not speedily checked by determined abstinence, it gains such an ascendancy as to set thousand pounds a day, at an average, are every means of cure at complete defiance. Much disease and many a death are attributable to this menomaniacal habit. It is indeed an act of as grievous and dangerous folly to trifle with medicine, as to handle by when he reflects on the great number of guacks that infest our cities and large towns.

The Number Twelve.

The Ruglishman uniformly reckons by the dozen. His very earthly existence is measured by his favorite number. At twelve he is in the thorough enjoyment of mere being; at twice twelve, in the full vigor of mental and corporeal maturity; and quacks that infest our cities and large towns. edge tools or loaded fire arms unwarily. quacks that infest our cities and large towns, and that seem to have no lack of worldly estic happiness. At four times twelve he nually sacrificed by their being over-dosed comforts. And on what is all this enormully sacrificed by their being over-dosed with drugs and intoxicating liquors, through the ignorance and stupidity of their parents, or of their relatives and neighbors. And, if the children who are thus treated as medicine-phials, do notwithstanding live, life has generally for them few enjoyments, if any, and is chiefly composed of bad health and consequent wretchedness. The delicate frames of children are assuredly incapable.

The delicate frames of the table at five times twelve he has fixed to the cut from the couched, or nearly so, his grand climatoric, thinks of his latter end and makes his will; thinks of his latter end and makes his will; thinks of his latter end and makes his will; thinks of of bearing such treatment with impunity—
a treatment that would be injurious to most
persons of mature age and vigour. Morevariably does harm, is a subject that every

variably does harm, is a subject that every over, if the overdosing of infants with drugs generous mind must reflect on with feelings -(which, if used in small quantity and at of the deepest sorrow and most melancholy

or at most two or three so-called remediesthough, by colouring substances, often made to seem different. These, however, they adults alone, or which are wholly unsuitable audaciously warrant to cure every disorder for the particular disease they are expected that flesh is heir to, however different in and calls that 1 cwt. He indites his lucu to cure? Many a thousand examples of their causes, symptoms, scats, and effects this mode of dosing, with its frightful re- these disorders be. How very absurd! sults, might be mentioned; but, perhaps Common sense might convince every sane two at present will be sufficient. An ex- person, however ignorant otherwise, that disperienced physician had prescribed, with eases which differ in nature and tendency the best result, medicine for an adult patient, cannot be cured by the same medicine and

useless, and sometimes of poisonous ingreprescribed for the adult, a dose of the same dients. They are generally of the cheapest description, and many of them cost nothing but the short time and little trouble spent adult was soon cured, and the infant died in gathering them, or the trifle paid to some in a few hours. A fine healthy infant, poor creature for doing so. From ignorance of the months old, bad taken a of the nature and effects of the substance slight cough: a conceived ale re- they employ, and of the diseases they precommended to be given it a large dose of tend to cure, quacks sometimes poison the the strongest vinegar-nothing but the patients. It is not, however, to be supposed strongest would do-that is, acetic or pyro that they design to kill; for they feel it to ligneous acid. This was poured down the be their interest that their patients should poor infant's throat, and of course put an live, so long at least as they are able and wilend to its life in a very short time. The ling to pay for trash. Their ignorance and deaths that are caused among infants and the limited resources of their pharmacopeia young children by the use of too much are insuperable obstacles to their giving a medicine, unsuitable drugs, and other im. right remedy except by mere chance. Hence proper appliances, are far more numerous (to say nothing of the application of a usethan is generally supposed. Wherever less or deleterious drug) the neglect to adthere is gross ignorance, there are sure to minister the right remedy at the right time be its concomitants, carelessness, reckless- sends many a one to an untimely grave ness, invincible conceit, and daring pre. Besides, though it is not the quack's inter sumption. Hence, ignorant mothers, and their ignorant female friends and neighbors, decidedly his interest, so long as he can inflict disease and death on many a promis- squeeze money out of them, that they should ing child, who, but for their wrong and not be cured. It has already been hinted deadly remedies, might have enjoyed good that the acquisition of money is the quack's health and long life. The mortality among grand object. So long, then, as he gets, young persons, especially children under five expects to get money from his dupes, he has years of age, is a subject which no person of the strongest interest to retard their con right feeling can think of without great valescence if he can and even to prevent their pain; and particularly so, when it is con. restoration to health so long as he can. sidered that much of this mortality is owing Hence it is that the regular patients of a to those whose duty it is, as parents, to pro quack never enjoy good health: there tect their children from all who would tam- something or other continually the matter per with their health, and from everything with them; and if some of those who but that would injure it, instead of following occasionally consult him regain their health the advice offered them by ignorance and presumption. High medical skill, when ad vice is needed, should be at once resorted to gate to himself the whole merit of the cure for that alone is safe and likely to be bene and to proclaim far and wide the stolen fical. And yet medical gentlemen often dis- honor as an unchallengeable proof of his uncover that their services have not been asked equalled skill and invariable success, and for, till some home remedy or other has been of the all but miraculous efficacy of the tried and failed, and probably done more remedies discovered by his unrivalled harm than good, on account of its unsuit | wisdom!

ten thus administered when they can do cunning, others ludicrous, but all extremely nothing but injury; and even quantities impudent-which quacks employ to attract of laudanum and other narcotics, with fatal attention, and thereby gain patients, it is ffect. not purposed to say much here. On one of these devices, however—which is one that at present noticed is that impudent, perni- enters into all their other devices—a few cious, and unfortunately, very extensive words may be permitted. The device a system of imposture which is known by the luded to is-gross and unblushing falsehoed names of empiricism, charlatanism, and, Of this, almost innumerable specimens more commonly, quackery. The gullibility might be given. Let two suffice:-In quack advertised that Lord Palmerston when last in Scotland, 'was pleased to com more irrational an imposture is, the more Health (the quack's establishment), as one numerous are its admirers, and the firmer of the ornaments of the healing art'! More their belief that it is not an exhibition of lately there appeared, in the same newspa true not only of the unlearned, but of many tising genius, who glories in a singularly unpropounceable name. He thus proclaims vantageous for the acquirement of extensive his fames :- 'DR. HEIRCHORN, the Great and correct information on every branch of French Doctor, lately returned from Caprera, human knowledge. Some of the greatest ster extracting the ball from the leg of Gen advances which human intellect has made in eral Garibaldi, may now be consulted ! &c. science, have been at first received either Is it possible that people can be found to with indifference or opposition by the ma. believe those assertions? It would appear rich and the poor. But if a scheme of deceit stood to be extensively putronised. Let the is devised, its deceptive nature cunningly reader be assured that the writer has here ted to lie without payment of interest by the for 50 cents per lb., and in the latter for 1 concealed, and its assumed merits exten quoted the very words of the advertisement

thousands. And more especially is this the and resulting from it. The writer of this effect of such a bold procedure, when the essay hopes that, in the meantime, the re of the fraudulent scheme. To prove or to entrap the unwary. Quackery is indeed confirm the truth of these remarks, it is un a thing most unprincipled, iniquitous, and

If, then, people wish to have value for abilities, unparalleled cures, and most would, if unarmed, shun the close vicinity instance of bodily distemper, consult, with the utmost confidence, a legitimate practi rioner of education and experience, and none else. Not only do the gentlemanlike principles and kind feelings of the legitimate practitioner afford ample security that he will not tamper with human life; but they fact, he is always animated with an konest pride in effecting cures in the least possible time. His conduct, in every particular connected with the 'healing art,' stands ever forth in beautiful and attractive contrast to that of the quack-like Hyperion to satyr,' or like the light of the sun to the feeble glimmering of a farthing candle.

At the same time, it must never be for gotten that the result is in the hand of God He alone can cure or kill. But this fact does not derogate in the slightest degree

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.

that work them, all per dozen. ly commits his property, his fame and his life, to a dozen of his peers. His readiest Most quacks have only a single specific, measure for small things is his thumb, a dozen of which he calls a foot, and his commonest coin is a shilling, which he breaks into twelve pence Rather than use a pow er of 10, he adds a dozen to the 100 lbs. brations on slips of 12 or quires of twice twelve sheets, with metallic pens assorted per dozen; and publishes his opinions, if ne writes for the press, in "folios of four pages"; if fellow of a learned society, in marto : if on the staff of a review or maga ine, in octavo; if he works for the million in twelves-never in decades. Homer is divided into twice 12 books, Virgil and Mil ton into 12 each. Spenser proposed to give 12 books; each of 12 cantos, and another

"I've finished now Two hundred and odd stanzas as before That being about the number I allow Each eanto of the twelve or twenty-four.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS .--- AD English gentleman, who has been travelling in the interior of Russia, refers, in a letter to a friend, to the working of the scheme for the emancipation of the serfs, and says "It is scarcely possible to measure the gran deur of this peaceful revolution, by which nearly forty millions of people are raised from a condition closely akin to slavery t the level of the free men of other and more civilized States. This great act is con summated with very little suffering, and with large prospect of future advantage to the nobles and proprietors of land, save those estates only which should fall under our Encumbered Estate Act. The Emancipated serfs are already, I am told, displaying a degree of intelligence and industry that surprises their former owners; establishing chools, laying out hoarded money on lands and tenements, and in many other respects showing great intelligence and sagacity.'

The following singular announcement ap ears in the New York Herald :- "Siz bridesmaids and groomsmen wanted by a mond prices of some articles, for greenbacks couple about to be married, who have but few friends in this city, and wish to be handsomely united. To respectable parties a fair compensation will be given. Ad-

The steamers of the American Line or lake Ontario have been withdrawn and laid up for the winter.

## Of the various devices—some of them the strength of the various devices—some of them the strength of the stren

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863. Some of the opposition newspapers are making a great ado, and spending a large amount of cas, on the question of the Gov- progress in the Confederate Capital at drowned in the cabin. ernment removing the Provincial deposits present, the people having an excellent onfrom the Bank of Upper Canada to the portunity of making s virtue of necessity, Bank of Montreal. We believe the true and abjuring the use of intoxicating beverposition of the affair is that a deputation of ages. Whisky is selling there for gentlemen interested in the Upper Canada \$65.00 a gallon, while Bank, consisting of Mr. Cassels the Cashier. York it may be had for 75 cents. French the Hon. L. Wallbridge, the Speaker of the brandy commands the extraordinary price Honse of Assembly, and Thos. Street, Esq., vesterday waited upon the Hon, the Finance article selling in New York for \$8.00 Minister and the Receiver General, with a These are the wholesale prices to which we l view to make arrangements relative to the have alluded, but the retail markets are repayment of the large amount due by the Bank to the Government, and of which a considerable sum has been hitherto permit- New York. In the former place, it sells Bank. We believe that the result of the in-But a large volume might be written on terview was the granting by the members of York, and \$1.50 in Richmond; butter, per tract the attention and obtain the belief of quackery, and the great evils attending it the Government then present, subject of course to the usual sanctions, of such a defilling of his pocket with the mon f his marks now made may prevent some persons lay in the repayment of this debt, as was redupes is the grand object of the originator from falling into the snares laid by quacks presented to be necessary, in order that the per half peck, 18 cents in New York, and lous apprehensions possessed the minds passing of a By-law for the sum of \$20,000, institution might proceed without inconvenience in its usual course of accommodation to the public. The Bank, however, is to pay certain gradually increasing rates of interest on the balances which it will retain, until their money, and to enjoy good health and the extinction of the debt, which will take place by semi-annual instalments. It is moreover to assume the payment of the Grand Trunk bill of exchange, and to acknowledge the credit which it gave the Government for the transfer of the funds from the Zimmermann Bank. It will be remembered that both these items have been long in dispute. The present Government have inspire him, also, with an earnest desire to in dispute. The present Government have alleviate suffering and cure disease. In determined that this conflict should cease but while resolved to enforce the rightful claim of the public, they probably felt that the circumstances which surrounded these transactions at thee moment of their occurrence, presented some features of what might fairly be considered a hard case, and this feeling we imagine has in some degree influenced them to grant the bank the delay which it sought, and which we believe is considered perfectly satisfactory by the gentlemen who have acted for that institution. We may add that we suppose the simple statement of the facts we mentioned above A well known New York modiste has taken by the Finance Minister, in the new atill largely fills our churchyards and cemeteries; it is still one of the most fertile causes of premature decay and death, perhaps the most fertile of them all. That it does prevail to a lamentable extent, and is confided in and supported by vast numbers in the British islands, is amply proved by the lady drew her check for ten thousand in the nabit of purchasing in Paris laces worth \$100 per yard, trimming her to make of the Government account. This wisdom is, however, still further proved by the high rates which money is just now commanding in the British money market. If,

Late advices report the siege of Charlesto still progressing with shot and shell taking effect upon the city. If one half the reports be true, that of Charleston must take its place among the history of great sieges. It must be admitted that the Federal Government has made the most stupendous efforts to reduce it; the Confederate authorities Friends of the Southern cause were hopeles of its fate, and after the first demolishment of Fort Sumter were ready to give up the city to the invader. Not so General Beauregard and its brave defenders. Their stubborn resistance, in the face of such means of attack, has been a matter of surprise to the world. Expedition after expedition has been hurled against Charleston, each one stronger than that which preceded, and each expected to accomplish the "big job" which President Lincoln has in hand; but each gigantic expedition proving a failure, so far as the attainment of its object is concerned. The great flotills and land artillery at present before Charleston continue to shell fort Sumter, though that fort has been a shapeless mass of ruins, according to Northern description, for months past. Charleston her example will stand in history, not only secause of the new appliances of the art of war which have been brought to bear upon Gregg is the shout to-night. her for her destruction, but because, in the face of these stupendous engines, the spirit of resistance has been unquenched, and the nomen of "fire eaters." They seem to live and thrive amid the sulphurous belchings of the Federal fleet; and as to the shot and up to 9:30 this morning. At that hour our shell why they encoupled upon the value of whole army trains and all were across the shell, why they speculate upon the value of

The chief topic of newspaper discussion in the Richmond papers appears to be the state of the Confederate finances. Gold has gone up to sixteen for one, with a prospect of a still higher rate. From a comparative table of the New York and Richor bank notes in the former place, and for themselves at Orange C. H. Confederate notes in the latter, it appears that, while Gold, per dollar, is selling at \$1.50 in New York, it is \$16 in Richmond Bank notes, per dollar, in New York, \$1.00 in Richmond, \$3.00. Wheat, per bushel New York, \$1.60; Richmond, \$15.00. ork, while in Richmond in brings \$18.00 Coffee is \$10 a pound in Richmond and only 33 cents in New York. An equally marked difference is observable as regards in New York, and for \$15.00 in Richmond. The temperance cause should make rapid

of \$100.00 a gallon in Richmond, the same fifty times dearer in Richmond than cent. Beef, per lb., is 18 cents in New lb., 35 cents in New York, and \$5 in Richmond; eggs. \$2.00 a dozen in Richmond. and 30 cents in New York, and potatoes.

adies connected with the congregation of the Rev. John McKinnon, of this Place. are alive to their duty and feeling the reresponsibility of their position in the world, have presented Mrs. McKinnon with a beau tiful set of turs for the coming winter. We mention this with pleasure, as a most pleasing manifestation of the good feeling which exists between the clergyman and his people -and on the part of the ladies-as an ex-

uccess lay on the side of Gen. Grant; Bragg thousands of prisoners and some sixty pieces

charged on the following day for wast of

Chattanooga, Nov. 27.—This glorious army is again on the march in pursuit of the flying and panic-striken enemy, though we are hardly yet in at the first gray of dawn. Yesterday's work was even more complete than that of the day before. Everywhere our admirable troops went ahead, often on the double quick. They captured bodies of the enemy in hundreds if not in thousands. The aggregate number of prisoners thus taken yeaterday, it is believed is much greater than the day before. The army of the enemy is evidentally destroyed. When-ever we reach portions of the rebel army in arms they instantly throw them down, and scatter like frightenad sheep, leaving all their stragmers near by a large number of liscontented, who desire to be taken in, and their wounded in our hands, they also in the same manner abandon their artillery ammunition and transportation waggons, caissons, knapsacks, and everything that can possibly impede their flight. In this way sufficiently more of their artillery fell into our hands to swell the total number of pieces to 60. Before our troops stopped to rest for the night their progress was everywhere lighted from the large fires from the enemy's stores to all descriptions of which they applied the torch to prevent their fall ing into our hands, they also burned all the bridges they had time to fire before we were upon them in the hope of thus delaying the mpetuosity of the pursuit. What is now left of Bragg's boasted army is a panic striken mob rushing like a herd of frightened buffaloes and apparently perfectly in capable of making any further resistance. Special to the Times. - Washington, Nov

27.—The Times has the following: Germania Ford, Nov. 26.-The Rebe Germania Ford, Nov. 25.—Inc. Record army is now crossing the Rapidan at Culpepper, Germania Ford. There was a little skirmishing at Culpepper Ford, and Jacobs Mills Ford, the rebel pickets retiring as cobs Mills Ford, the rebel pickets retiring as which sums would cost the County in 20 which sums well as well as well as well as well as well as which sums which we will be considered to the county which we will be considered to the c makes a brave and stubborn resistance; and we advanced. The enemy had erected very strong works opposite Germania Ford, but our artillery on the left bank flanked them

LATER.—Germania Ford, Nov. 27. Rapidan all last night. The crossings were of January next. Carried. effected at Jacob's, Culpepper and Germancourage of its inhabitants undaunted. The ia Fords, with but little opposition. There Charlestonians are well entitled to their cogskirmishing. SECOND DESPATCH-Washington Nov.

> H. The army is advancing in three colwhich are now occupied by our cavalry. As Lost. the train was leaving Rappahannock Station

officers is that the rebels have entrenched blasting for coal. The piece of the trunk same time. Carried. taken out weighs 5,000 and still there remain the roots and the top of the tree imbedded in the coal. There are also to be P. Edwards, That this meeting highly ap-

The Steamer Sunbury, from St. John to exploaded her boiler near Oak Point, blowmarked difference is observable as regards ing out her bottom, and sinking instantly molasses, which sells for 60 cents per gallon in thirty fathoms of water. She had between sixty ad seventy passengers besides the crew. So far as known only nine per-sons lost their lives, including two ladies

A letter received at Washington from Wilmington, N. C., says that about the 20th of October, three vessels loaded with Blakely guns, saltpetre, and fifty thousand Enfield rifles, succeeded in running the blockade into that port. The writer of the letter adds : - "Two or three iron-clads at and lost. the mouth of Cape Fear would effectually squelch the bloakade running in this quar-declared carried amidst hearty cheers. Immense fortunes (in gold) he says, have been made within the past nine months by parties engaged in this contraband busi-

A Russian Count was arrested in New York on Thursday last, charged with steal- he counted on the forbearance of others. ing a diamond ring worth \$1000 from a

The Emperor of the French is looking very unwell, and appears to suffer from the anxiety occasioned by the present European complications and the equally perplexing affairs of Mexico. He was recently attacked so severely with collic that he lay for an hour in

bridge, Mass., for the purpose of stealing a ride. The car was soon afterwards closed Airth, John Rankin, William Brown, T. and locked, and the train to which it was M. Carswell, and Wm. J. Warren. attached started North, and it was not till the expiration of nearly three days, when in the vicinity of Rouse's Point, that the in the vicinity of Rouse's Point, that the boys were able to make their presence known.

During all this time they had been without food, and the only rest obtained was on the hard floor.

In amendment, moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, that Mr. McAdam take the chair.

Lost. Mr. Charles Knight has completed the

success lay on the side of Gen. Grant; Bragg first volume of his autobiography, and it will be issued next month. It is to be called "Passages of a working life during half a

Swiss Embassy at Yokohama, announcing that the Ambassadors have received a first official visit from one of the chief officers of official visit from one of the chief officers of official visit from one of the chief officers of official visit from one of the chief officers of official visit from one of the chief officers of official visit from one of the chief officers of off the Tycoon. The Ambassadors believe that America and Russia are pursuing an ambiguous policy and exciting the Japanese to resist the other Powers.

The newest American wonder is the case of a judge who was so divided in opinion, that he fell in two.

Meeting in Wilberforce.

Pursuant to a call of Wm. J. Warren, Esq., Reeve of the Township of Wilberforce, a large and respectable meeting took place in the Orange Hall at Lake Dorie, for the purpose of considering the County Town difficulties, a By-law had been advertised for nearly three months, preparatory to its being voted on in the Provisional Council the object of which is the issue and sale of \$20,000 debentures. Several good speeches were made against the passing of the By-law, which immediately took with the audience; and some of the advocates of the By-law struggled hard to allay the feeling which was clearly against them, and resorted to low, vulgar abuse of men far their superiors but without effect, the people could discri minate between argument and abuse and with overwhelming majorities condemned the By-law and buncombe of its advocates. The following are the resolutions put to

Mr. Lett moved, seconded by Mr. Bul ger, That the Reeve do take the chair -Carried.

It was moved and seconded that James Reeves be Secretary. In amendment it was moved by keeves, seconded by Mr. McKibbon, that Mr. Beach be Sccretary. The amendment

It was moved by Robert Mills, Esq., sec ended by Mr. Thomas McKibbon, That whereas the Reeves of this County are soon going to be called upon to vote on

By-law introduced into the County Coun cil for the purpose of raising the sum of \$20,000 by the issue and sale of debentures, being the second sum of that amount years no less than \$156.000, be it resolved. that the Reeve of this Township be instructour artillery on the left bank flanked them and they were soon abandoned. Grant and By-law, unless it is so amended us to be submitted to the ratepayers of the County LATER.—Germania Ford, Nov. 27, 6 for their approval or rejection by vote, upon the month the first Monday and Tuesday in the month

And resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, they being so few in number that 27.—We have intelligence from the front it is impossible to represent the views of the inhabitants at large of this township, and therefore this meeting is of the opinion, river and double-quicking to meet the that whereas the inhabitants of this town the iron shower which has been rained down enemy. One corps took the road toward Chancellorsville, another toward Orange C. their present Reeve, it would be therefore dishonorable and unfair to restrict him in umns. The men are in jubilant spirits and this manner, and that therefore this meeting anxious to meet the rebels. Lee's troops is of the opinion the Reeve of this Township have evacuated Fredericks burg heights, be left to the dictates of his own conscience

In amendment to the amendment R. R. this morning heavy and rapid firing was Smith moved, seconded by James Reeves, heard in the direction of Orange C. H. It Esq., That whereas the Reeve having called was supposed to be the precursor of a general engagement. The epinion of army discharge of such an important duty, and the meeting being unusually large and sufficient ly intelligent to calmly discuss the question consider the matter, and decide for them-A remarkable petrifaction of an entire selves, and direct the Reeve accordingly, tree was lately discovered in the Baltimore with due regard to the interests of the townnine at Wilnesbarre, by the minors when ship as well as that of the county at the

In amendment to the last amendment Corn is selling for \$1.25 per bushel in New found petrifactions of the castus and other preciate the action of Mr. Warren in calling Frederickton, N. B. on the 13th instant, in the matter relative to our County Build. Mr. O'Driscoll, Solicitor, amount \$15. issue, as we are of opinion the longer the question is open the more taxes and expenes will be incurred upon the Ratepayers of this county, as we can judge of the future by the past. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Lett being first out to the meeting was lost The amendment to Mr. Bulger's amend-

ment was then put and carried. Mr. Bulger's amendment was then

The original motion was then put and Good feeling prevailed, although much bad taste and course personalities were indulged in by the mover of the amendment ost above, which ill accorded with his oft-

pretended sense of self sanctity. No doubt ing a diamond ring worth \$1000 from a The meeting quiet'y dispersed, the majeweller's store. The ring was found on jority well pleased with the result. Lake Dorie, 8th Nov., 1863.

Pembroke, Nov. 16th, 1863.

## Provisional Council.

A special meeting of the Provisional Municpal Council of the County of Rerfrew state of perfect insensibility. The terror of was called in the Town Hall at noon this the court was indiscribable, as the most ser- day, in order to take into consideration the in order to complete the County Buildings, and for the transaction of any other busiwere lately destroyed in Warsaw, and his property all confiscated, is said to have gone to England with the intention of trying whether he cannot sue the Emperor of Russia in the courts of that country, for the whether he cannot sue the Emperor of Russia, in the courts of that country. for the loss he has sustained, and cause a levy of an embargo to be laid on the Emperor's property in England to give him compensation.

Thomas Whelan, Samuel Hamilton, John Mollowney, Joseph Taylor, R. R. Smith, John Reynolds, Thomas Hickey, William Burton, John McSourley, Donald Stewart, William Madden Thomas Magray Les

Moved by Mr. Thomas M. Carswell, sec-

The original motion was then put and

The minutes of last meeting of Council suits, and subjected to greater cost and were read, approved and signed by the more trouble, be it resolved. That this Coun-The Clerk read letters from the Warden

will be sufficient to repel any invasion likely account from Mr. Patterson, amount \$1.90; to take place. Very likely. \$2; and also an account from Mr. Hickey,

amount \$5.30.

Committees, viz., Rankin, Burton, Reynolds, Taylor and Brown.

Mr. Rankin brought forward and read he re port of the Committee appointed by the Chairman to select the Standing Com-

Ottawa monies for the liquidation of the

first issue of Debentures. Moved by Mr. Hickey and seconded by Mr. Murray, that Messrs. Airth, Burton, Rankin, and the mover and seconder be a committee to investigate into and report to this Council upon the bill of costs of Smith. et al, against this corporation, with a view owards their immediate settlement. Car. Moved by Mr. Mc Adam and seconded by Murray, that this Council do now adjourn until 10 o'clock, a. m. to morrow. Carried.

The Council then adjourned. Pembroke, Nov. 17, 1863. Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Provisional Council of the county of Renrew met this morning at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Town Hall, and the roll having been called by the Cierk, the same members of the Council whose names were set down vesterday were present, Mr. Stewart in the

The minutes of last meeting of Council were read, approved of, and signed by the chairman.

The clerk read the following accounts an account from the the propietor of the Carleton Place Herald for printing copy of By-law, amount £13, and an account from Mr. Airth, Reeve of Renfrew, amount \$15. for services on committee.

Moved by Mr. Murray and seconded by Mr. Carswell, that this council do now adjourn until 4 o'clock, P. M. Carried.

The Council met again, pursuant to adiournment, the same members of the council eing present, Mr. Stewart in the chair. Mr. Murray gives notice that he will during the present session of council introduce a By-law for the purpose of appointing a committee of five members, giving them full power to arrange Smith's and other bills

Mr. McAdam gives notice that he will at the present session of council introduce a By-law to raise by way of loan by the issue of debentures the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the completion of the Public Buildings under construction in the Village of Pembroke and County of Renfrew of which due notice has been given in the pub-

Mr. Hickey brought forward and read the report of the committee appointed to enquire nto the law costs of Smith et al, on motion of Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Rankin, the report was put and adopted. Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr.

Murray, that the Bylaw providing for the payment of monies be read a first time. Carried. The By-law was introduced and read a first time. Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr.

Murray, that this Council do now adjourn

until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. In amendment, moved by Mr. Reynolds. seconded by Mr. Whelan, that this council do now adjourn and meet in Eganville on the first Monday in December. Lost, The original notion was then put and carried. The Council then adjourned.

Pembroke, Nov. 18th, 1863. The Council met again this morning, pursuant to adjournment at the hour of 10 clock, A.M., in the Town Hall. Present Messrs. Airth, Whelan, Taylor. Mollowney Reynolds, Smith, Hickey, Brown, McAdam, Murray, Hamilton, McSourley, Rankin, Carswell, Burton, and Warren—Mr. Stewart in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting of Council were read, approved of, and signed by the Chairman. The Clerk read the following accounts: an account from Mr. T. M. Carswell for attendance and milage on buildconfidence in the integrity and wisdom of court from Mr. John Rankin for the same, their Reeve and highly approve of his views amount £5 18s 6d, and an account from

ings, therefore leave Mr. Warren to take Mr. Burton brought forward and read the such steps for the bringing that much ag-gravated question to an amicable and final of Mr. Burton seconded by Mr. Brown, the report was put and adopted. Mr. Hickey trought forward and read the

report of the committee of management, on motion of Mr. Hickey seconded by Mr. Carswell, the report was put and adopted. Mr. Lyons, Reeve of Rolph, Buchanan, &c., handed in his certificate and took his

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Rev nolds. That with a view to expediate business the rules of the Council be suspended for the remainder of the session, except the 6th and 8th. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hickey seconded by Mr. Murray, That the By law for the redemption of the first issue of Debentures at the Agency of the Quebec Bank at Ottawa be read a first time. Carried. The By-law was accordingly introduced

and read a first time. Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Carswell. That the By-law last read be read a second time, short. Carried. The By-law was accordingly read a sec-

Moved by Mr. Carswell, seconded by Mr. Hickey, That the By-law No. 18 be read a third time, short, and passed. Carried. The By-law was read a third time, short and passed.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Carswell, That the By-law to raise by way of loan, by issue of Debentures, the sum of \$20,000, introduced at the last June session of this Council and published in the public press be now brought up and read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly introduced and read a first time, Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Warren, That the By-law for the payment of moneys be read a second time, short, and the names and amounts recommended to be paid by the Finance Committee's report be inserted therein. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a second Moved by Mr. Carswell, seconded by Mr. Hickey, That By-law No. 17 be read a third time, short, and passed. Carried. The By-law was read a third time, short,

and pas-ed. Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Rey-nolds, That whereas, this Provisional Corporation is deeply involved in debts and

cil forthwith press every matter to a settle-Century."

At the special meeting of the Rochester Common Council last week, called to take measures against an invasion of rebel refugees in Canada, a resolution was adopted calling on the State government for two thousand stand of arms for the Rochester militia. The call was promptly complied with, and the arms are now on their way. The Rochester Way.

The Clerk read letters from the Warden and enclosures contained therein, respecting the sale of the debentures, his replies to the applications made. Letters relative to the applications made. Letters relative to the suit of R. R. Smith and others against the corporation from Mr. Galt, copies of his replies to the same and also letters from the Warden and enclosures contained therein, respecting the sale of the debentures, his replies to the applications made. Letters relative to the suit of R. R. Smith and others against the corporation settled with the least possible delay, three of whom shall be a was promptly complied with, and the arms are now on their way. The Rochester Union thinks the moral force of these arms whose orders shall be honored by the officence of the corporation and the seed of the Corporation from Mr. Patterson, amount \$5.00; and account from Mr. Patterson, amount \$1.90; the following account \$1.90; the signed and the seed of the corporation from Mr. Patterson, amount \$1.90; the signed and the seed of the corporation from Mr. Patterson, amount \$1.90; the signed and the seed of the Corporation from Mr. Patterson, amount \$1.90; the signed and the seed of the debentures, his replies to the appointed with full power to send for persons of R. R. Smith and others against the corporation settled with the least possible delay, three of whom shall be an account from the Clerk read letters from the Warden and the send of the Corporation from the State government for the Clerk read letters from the Warden and the send of the debentures, his replies to the appointed with full power to send for persons of the corporation from the State government for t ment, so as to avoid law expense and troution be signed and the scal of the Corporation attached In amendment, Mr. Lyons moved seconded

by Mr. McSourly. That Mr. Murrays name be inserted in the committee of arrangement instead of Thomas Hickey. Lost. The original motion was then put and carried on the following division:

YEAS. - Messrs . Burton, Carswell, Warren, Hickey, Smith. Reynolds, Rankin, Mollowney, Whelan, Taylor and Airth. 11. NAYS.—Messrs. McAdam, McSourley, of a judge who was so divided in opinion, that he fell in two.

"I am astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start." "Well, sir, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour."

What kind of currency do soldiers get when they "change their quarters?"

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What kind of currency do soldiers get when they "change their quarters?"

"I am astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start." "Mr. Hickey gives notice of his intention of \$20,600 be now brought up and read a second time, short.

Mr. Hickey gives notice that he will introduce a By-taw directing the Treasurer to fund at the agency of the Quebec Bank in