

HAMS CURED WITH DRY SUGAR.

A correspondent sends us the following interesting advice on this subject:—
"The meat must not be allowed to freeze under any circumstances, which prevents any application of sugar, molasses or salt from uniting with them and forming the chemical combination which keeps them from curing. Separate the right and left hams, spread them on a floor, shelf or in a box, thick part of outside, ham overlapping the thick part of the butt elevated three inches more than the shanks. Bearing in mind, through the whole process, that the retention of the juices by placing the hams in a proper position and free from any kind of pressure is essential.

"To cure a ham of fifteen lbs. weight requires one lb. of good brown sugar, two oz. refined and ground saltpetre, half a pound ground sea salt. First application—salt-petre, and cover the face of the ham with sugar a quarter of an inch thick; on the fifth day rub the skin side with sugar—Second application—salt-petre and salt, of three parts sugar and one part salt; on the seventh day rub as before. Third application—half sugar and half salt; in 7 days rub as before. Fourth application—same as last; in seven days rub with half sugar and salt; clean the flesh side of the ham. Fifth application—very good molasses (not sugar) and long as the meat will absorb it. Saturate the ham with sugar as you would in preserving fruit; the salt is only to flavor it; for hams intended for boiling, and which require more salt, you may use salt according to your judgment and give more time. The ham is now ready for the purposes of boiling, and will be found delicious. Hams should always be dried without smoke, hanging them in domestic sacks, shank down. If you prefer smoke, hang for two months, and then commence smoking, observing to have your meat as many feet from your fire as possible. The ham is now ready to be constructed so that the smoke is admitted at the top of the building; the meat being near a dry floor, the smoke settles on the meat after being cooled. Hot smoke should never touch meat. Smoke very slowly, using green hickory smothered with green sawdust from white or burr oak timber. If you can get it, use the best, anything else and therefore cannot speak of the merits of corn cobs or sawdust; but as a rule use timber that smokes red, not black; during the last six hours smoking throw red peppers on the fire, it keeps off the "skinner bug." You may want to know what are the advantages gained by curing hams by this expensive process. The result is a light and superior quality; as their keeping I never had a chance to ascertain it—hams cured in this way being "gobbled up" immediately when placed in market—their keeping qualities don't get a chance to be tested. Compared with a sweet pickled ham there is no comparison, the superiority in quality as there is between the sweet pickled and salted. Try a few.

"One word more about the special advantage of curing with sugar; fat cured with salt is repulsive to weak stomachs, consequently a large portion is trimmed off hams intended for the American market; in England is always retained, for two reasons—economy and preserving the taste. Stomachs that reject fat when salted, find it palatable and delicious when cured with sugar.

J. T. D.

"Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2, 1864."

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

We eat just what appetite and inclination prompts us to. Statisticians have prepared tables showing the nutrition contained in certain articles of food, and the time required to digest them in healthy stomachs. These tables are useful as information, but as guides to health they are useless. When a man orders his dinner he does not consult the tables to see what would suit his condition, but he asks his palate and that decides the momentous question. Suppose a man with a sick headache, for instance, to require nourishment. His ailment proceeds from a disordered stomach, therefore he must humor it and take light diet. Rice naturally occurs to him; so he takes out his work and looks for the article "rice." Rice, says the statistician, digests in one hour when boiled, and is, therefore, wholesome and nutritious. But possibly the invalid dislikes rice. He would much prefer a mutton chop, but is deterred from fear of the statistician, who tells him that mutton requires three hours to digest, and is, therefore, a needless tax upon his system. But elsewhere in the statistician's book the invalid has read that bulk has some part in this matter of digestion, and that a large amount of easily-digested food may be required to satisfy the craving of appetite, while an infinitesimal part of the more concentrated is quite wholesome. More, in point of fact, for the appetite is satisfied by the food the stomach calls for, so that it is easily appeased, and does its work good humoredly, so to speak, even though it be harder.

The philosopher may lay down laws for the guidance of the human stomach, but that independent and rebellious organ disdains them. The skies above us are not more fickle than this. To-day the clouds overcast the heavens, and the aspect is lowering. The stomach that was quite tractable yesterday is insubordinate to-day. A breath of angry ruffles it as the wind does the landscape, and no man can not bound to it.

The best modern writers on physiology testify concisely points adverted to in this article, and except where the demand is glaringly inconsistent permit invalids to eat the food they crave. The day of slop tea and diaphanous soup has vanished from the hospitals, good, wholesome, nourishing broth, the spirit of beef, is given; porter and stout are administered, eggs, fatigues food, and also mutton chops, beefsteaks and chicken, are served to patients in lieu of the low diet with which it was formerly thought proper to dress sick persons. The result is seen in a much lower percentage of mortality and in a more rapid convalescence than with the erroneous idea of old times. A student of Salamanca was enjoined by his careful parent to economize in his expenditures, and above all, to retrench in his commissary department. Stimulated by this advice he repaired to the market and put this query to the dealer:—
"What is the price of ome?"
"Twenty-five dollars."

"What is the price of partridges?"
"Twenty-five cents."

"Ah! very well; partridges are much cheaper than ome; I will take two."

It is perhaps not precisely from these premises that we would argue, but the anecdote is illustrative of the fact that people will eat just what they choose, regardless of economy, so long as they can procure what they please. Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, relates that five pounds of corn meal made into bread "labeled" a family one week, but subsequent investigation revealed the fact that soda crackers were surreptitiously substituted for the unsalubrious corn bread, and that under similar circumstances the loaf might have held out like the widow's cruse of oil.

There is no medicine more difficult for society than depriving itself of necessities, or even luxuries, because they are dear. Thus we see one writer, confidently without

taste, delecting beef and declaring for beans because they are cheaper; still another disdains dress, but spends double on his table, and it is only when the article desired cannot be had that men relinquish its use.

What one man can eat with impunity poisons another. The stomach may be trained to endure abuse, or digest forbidden food, so to speak, with impunity. The most emaciated dyspeptic may, by practice, bring his stomach to digest buckwheat cakes, while a soda cracker lies fatal and heavy. It is from this very peculiarity that diseases of the organ in question are so difficult to cure when they become chronic, or seated as dyspepsia. The medicine that cures in one case has no efficacy in another, and the most powerful stimulants fall where mild tonics restore the lost vitality. What we shall eat is a matter not laid down in text books. The English labourer eats bread and cheese because it is comparatively cheap, and not because the table is so dignified, easily. When he comes to this country he takes care to have plenty of beef in addition to his bread and cheese. His health is doubtless quite as good in one case as the other. Ten members of a family may require ten different medicines, and taste is not, too many suppose, a thing to be regarded and scrupled. It is the custom of the stomach, telegraphed to the palate and from thence communicated to the will, so that through the exercise of an instinct man orders what he likes for his dinner and keeps his body healthy.

THE ROYAL BABY.—The London Spectator has the following caustic remarks:—
"The baby is at home again, to the delight we presume of all England, and certainly to the immense relief of all newspaper readers. The child landed at Hull, and the court produced an outbreak of funkism beyond even English precedent. The Mayor actually went in his robes to visit a baby not twelve months old, the Sheriff's wife gave him a fur rabbit, which, say the reporters, he 'appeared to appreciate,' a vast crowd assembled to see him pass, and 'the court' which supplied the infant prince with milk during his passage from the Elbe to the Humber was purchased by Mr. Alderman Abbey, of Hull,' that dignity obviously considering the animal likely to be historic. The Queen should put a stop to this kind of folly, which, if it continues, will lead to a sharp reaction against the worship now paid to the Royal family. Already a journal, which once declared that the winds would blow gently on a tree because the Queen had planted it, is indulging in pretty sharp ridicule, and aldermen who now buy ome because they feed Royal babies will soon be ashamed of caring about the babies themselves. It will not do to let the English people raise their princes to idols; they always break them in the end.

A GOOD SHOT.—The late Mr. Maurice O'Connell was a celebrated shot, and one of his favorite amusements in driving along his road was to shoot the wretched little dogs which rush out at every cabin to bark at strangers. He was an unfailing shot, and it was a grotesque thing to witness the zeal with which men and women would snatch up the yelping cur and hurry them out of sight the moment his carriage was seen. It was not always, however, that such precautions were availing, for on one occasion he shot a dog in the arm of its owner. Another day, walking in the streets of Tralee with a friend, they espied a jockless tobaccoist peacefully smoking his cigar in front of his own door. "You can't know that fellow's cigar out of his mouth," said his friend, "Can't?" "Yes," replied O'Connell, "I can." This time, unluckily, his aim was not as true as usual, for he carried away the tip of the tobaccoist's nose, and had to pay a fine of £400 for the pleasure of performing the operation.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1864.

The latest news from Quebec is not of any political importance. It is said that the resolutions of the late conference have been printed in a correct form, and mailed to the several members of the legislature, so as to give them an opportunity of forming an opinion upon their merits and of consulting their constituents in reference thereto, before the meeting of Parliament.

It is reported from the Militia department that seventy-five companies in Upper Canada have forwarded notices to the Adjutant General's office, that they are now ready for inspection by the officers of Her Majesty's service, recently appointed by the Commander-in-Chief for that purpose.

It is surprising to see the long list of insolvents which appear in almost every issue of the official Gazette. The last number contains the following:—

Dameson Guilmet, Cape St. Ignace, J. A. & Co. Montreal; Lachute, McCulloch Brothers Montreal; Thomas Ferguson, Vank-leek, Hill; Abner Vannorman, Hamilton; Peter Coleman Bowmanville; Thomas Moore, St. Thomas; J. R. McCullough, Bowmanville; C. K. Adams, Montreal; Henry B. Paris, London; John Black, Lambton Village; E. D. Priest, Bath; T. Owens, Guelph; James Creed, Hamilton; G. S. Wilkie, Brantford; James McGuire, Kingston; T. B. Howell, Kingston; R. N. Reynolds, Kingston; T. C. Watkins, Hamilton; Allan McQuarrie, Lindsay; T. McClellan & Co., Montreal; Deguise & Roy, Quebec; John B. Babcock, Kingston; Lawrence Lawson, London; Noble C. Smith, Nantowick; Thomas Ridner, Kingston; Alfred Brown, Montreal; Stobridge & Botham, Brantford; John Barnes, Montreal. The creditors of A. L. Fisher, of Peterboro, consent to his discharge.

There is nothing new from the seat of war. Sherman continues marching into the heart of Georgia. As yet his movements are meeting with little resistance, while he is devastating the country for many miles in his track. If the Richmond papers be true the Southerners expect to trap him before his return.

The New Yorkers have a warm time of it with incendiary fires, caused by Southern robbers retreating on the North. Barnum's Museum was fired with phosphorus, and the audience robbed most thoroughly, in the great smoke and confusion which ensued. The Astor house and a number of other hotels were also set on fire, and much damage done to the city. Probably this is only the commencement of the programme.

The Bribery Question.

"We would ask the Herald a few plain questions. Who ordered the extra? Were they printed gratuitously? And whether it was on the score of patriotism or for a consideration, that so much anxiety was shown to bestow on the election. If all this were done 'without the promise or hope of a reward' we have to say, that North Lanark owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Herald."

Our attention has been called to the above questions, taken from a neighbouring journal, the editor of which is afraid that somebody had been tampering with the morals of the unprincipled electors of North Lanark! The paragraph we have copied is part of a column of balderdash, to which we had no intention of replying—knowing that our intelligent readers would not like to see us thrashing an empty bag, or firing at small game.

We shall not waste our space, or trouble our readers further than, merely, to answer the impertinent questions of our cotem., who is, evidently, too "green" for this part of Canada.

The "extras" were not "ordered." They were not paid for. They were printed at our expense, out of pure "patriotism," and for no other consideration than that which should influence every public journalist who has the good of his country at heart—that of keeping his readers posted in the news of the day, and laying before them correct statements of what is going on in public affairs. It is not the first time, during the fifteen years of our editorial existence, that we have issued extra sheets, "gratuitously," for the same reason.

We see nothing to surprise anybody of sense, in the fact of our "anxiety and care" "bestowed on the election"; and of our printing the speeches and proceedings of the nomination day, and placing them in the hands of those of the electors who had not the pleasure of hearing for themselves at the hustings. Our doing so, was nothing out of our ordinary course of proceeding. We always make it a rule when we undertake any purpose, or espouse any cause, to do so vigorously, and with a determination to succeed—at least, to not be defeated through any lack of energy and perseverance.

We have no objections to be paid for our trouble. Indeed, we are daily receiving instalments, in the shape of new subscriptions, accompanied with the assurance of the appreciation of the public. But our motives are not all of a mercenary kind. We never sit "at-straddle the fence," waiting for the highest bid, when we see a good cause requiring our assistance. Let no one be surprised, then, that, in North Lanark, we put our shoulder to the wheel and helped our friends. It was only another effort on our part to earn the "good name" we have so long enjoyed; and, which "is rather to be chosen than great riches."

We hope this much will satisfy our dull neighbor. We might have told him a short story, which, when a boy, we got from an old surveyor. It has the very good moral of "mind your own business"; but, as it is the last time we intend noticing his ravings, we can afford to do it in a good-natured way. We are satisfied that the public have, already, digested which is the greater wonder—our zeal, diligence, and enterprise, in getting the speeches in print, so soon after being delivered; or his supineness, in not publishing them at all, in any shape?

BRIGADE ORDER.

The undermentioned Volunteer Corps having completed their course of sixteen days drill for the year 1864, will muster for the annual inspection, as below detailed:—

QUANOUQUE RIFLES, Capt. McCrum, Corps Dec. 1, 4 p.m.; Army Dec. 2, 9 a.m.
QUANOUQUE GAR. ARTILLERY, Capt. Jones, Corps Dec. 2, 10 a.m.; Army Dec. 2, 9 a.m.
BROCKVILLE RIFLES, Major Crawford, Corps Dec. 3, 4 p.m.; Army Dec. 3, 11 a.m.
MERRICKVILLE RIFLES, Capt. Gwynne, Corps Dec. 5, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 5, 11:30 a.m.
FITZBOY INFANTRY, Capt. Fraser, Corps Dec. 6, 10 a.m.; Army Dec. 6, 10 a.m.
FAKENHAM RIFLES, Lieut. O'Neil, Corps Dec. 6, 2 p.m.; Army Dec. 6, 8:30 a.m.
CARLETON PLACE RIFLES, Capt. Poole, Corps Dec. 7, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 7, 11 a.m.
PERTH INFANTRY, Capt. Morris, Corps Dec. 8, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 8, 10 a.m.
PERTH RIFLES, Lieut. McLaren, Corps Dec. 8, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 8, 10:30 a.m.
ROBSON'S GAR. ARTILLERY, Capt. McDonald, Corps Dec. 9, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 9, 1 p.m.
PERTH 2ND RIFLES, Major White, Corps Dec. 10, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 10, 10 a.m.
PERTH GAR. ARTILLERY, Capt. Roebuck, Corps Dec. 10, 2:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 10, 11:30 a.m.
PERTH 1ST RIFLES, Lt.-Col. Joseph, Corps Dec. 10, 4 p.m.; Army Dec. 10, 10 a.m.
OTTAWA ENGINEERS, Capt. Sinclair, Corps Dec. 12, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 12, 10 a.m.
OTTAWA 3RD RIFLES, Capt. Galloway, Corps Dec. 12, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 12, 10 a.m.
OTTAWA GAR. ARTILLERY, Capt. Forrest, Corps Dec. 12, 1:30 p.m.; Army Dec. 12, 10 a.m.
OTTAWA F. S. ARTILLERY, Lieut. Workman, Corps Dec. 13, 3 p.m.; Army Dec. 13, 11 a.m.
W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Col., Brigade Major.

Assaults upon railway cars are becoming alarmingly frequent. A few days ago, some evil minded person threw a stone through a window of a car on the B. & O. Railway, near Smith's Fall.

The Toronto papers contain an account of three distinct assaults committed on the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway, passing between St. Mary's and London. On the first two occasions the missile, which was supposed to be a pistol shot, passed through the window on both sides of the car, leaving

a small round hole, but not fracturing the glass. On the third occasion, however, the missile, which proved to be a railway pin, dropped on the lap of one of the passengers after passing through one window and being prevented from passing through the other by striking the curtain, which was down at the time. The cars looked about half a mile to the cottage of a section man named Rolson, where they found a keg of pins similar to the one which was thrown through the car. The son of the section man has been arrested as the supposed delinquent. On Friday night last a bar of iron was placed across the rails of a section of the Buffalo and Lake Huron road. The leader says in relation to the latter that "the engine cleared the bar, but all the cars were precipitated into the ditch. The engine car in which was the conductor, and other persons, also went over, but fortunately no life was lost. The damage done to the freight was very considerable, and will be a severe loss to the company. It is to be hoped that the Grand Trunk Company will be in their power to bring to speedy and condign punishment the actors in these horrible transactions. The galleons is too good for the man who will perpetrate such murderous deeds, placing the lives of unoffending persons in so much jeopardy."

THE EMIGRATION RETURNS.—An abstract of the Emigration Returns for this year up to the 15th of last month shows a slight increase—417—over 1863. It is stated that nearly two-thirds of this number are located in Canada. The entire number who emigrated here is 18,420, of these 1,069 were cabin, and 17,356 were steerage passengers. More than one-half of the emigrants came from Great Britain and Ireland; the number is 9,735, while 5,410, or less than a third of the whole came from Norway and Sweden; Germany and Prussia give 2,276, while Danes and Belgians only number 238, and Americans, Colonists, &c., are put down as 653. Only about one in 300 died during the passage, which is little over the ordinary mortality.

The "Peterboro Review," in giving a sketch of the assizes lately held in that town says:—

"Several petty jurymen displayed their unfitness for such a responsible duty by keeping up a state of somnolence during their entire stay; and one of the 'enlightened and intelligent,' on the last day, enjoyed a comfortable and lengthy nap in the jury box, utterly oblivious of the eloquent appeal of the learned Counsel, the lucid expositions of his Lordship, or the admonitory address of the Judge. The jurymen, selected by the jury in the several Municipalities will prune their lists of such thirty and unstable souls in future. In the meantime, what are the Temperance Societies about in the eastern part of the County?"

A grand banquet was lately given at Guildhall, on the 9th instant, in honour of the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London. A number of the leading members of the British Cabinet were present, and Lord Palmerston, in an eloquent speech, spoke charmingly of European politics. As regards American difficulties he said:—
"There is one dark spot on the picture which the affairs of the world present. That dark spot lies on the other side of the Atlantic. We grieve, and every man of a right mind must grieve, that that bloody and disastrous war which broke out more than three years ago among the kindred nations of North America still rages, still lays waste the fertile plains of that continent, still bedews with the blood of its people those forests and tracts of territory which ought to be cultivated and become sources of wealth, pleasure and happiness to mankind. We may earnestly trust that human nature will strive to conquer that deadly and disastrous strife to continue; that the contending parties, within some period not remote, will find it much better to be reconciled than to fight; and that the disputes that have bedeviled that continent with fraternal blood will be settled by an amicable arrangement between themselves. (Long Cheers.) The beginning of the strife was expected to be attended in this country with most disastrous results to manufactures. These alarms have been found groundless. At all events, out of evil comes some good, and I trust in future our sources of supply will be spread over a great portion of the globe, and that we shall no longer be dependent on any one country for materials so essential to the industry and prosperity of our country."

We understand that the retirement of Mr. Bell from the representation of North Lanark, which he has enjoyed for so many years, and so faithfully performed, is to be taken occasion of by his friends in that constituency, of giving an expression of their appreciation of his services, by a dinner to come off at the Almonde house. We believe, it is intended to invite the Hon. William McDougall and other members of the government.

We are sorry to hear that our Grammar School will lose the efficient services of Mr. Tyler, as Teacher; the Smith's Falls people having made an engagement with him for next year. We think the matter has been badly managed, in letting him go, as both the Trustees and the parents would have been willing to raise his salary.

We are happy to learn that the track of the B. & O. Railway is now laid within a very short distance of Arnprior; and that the trains will be running regularly to that village in a few days.

The Carleton Place Rifle Company will muster for drill at the Armory, on Wednesday, at noon. Sergeant Lambert requests that all who intend coming to the inspection will muster on Wednesday for preparation.

On Saturday last, a young man committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, at the Commercial hotel, Cobourg. The reason of this rash act is still a mystery. He was a foreigner, and name not known.

Upper Ottawa Correspondence.

Business is at a stand-still. It is neither waggoning nor do nothing. The roads are hard and rough and riding on horseback is dangerous. Beef and turkeys are the only articles seen offered for sale, and they are brought to the villages in large quantities. The worthy people of Renfrew Village are highly indignant that there should appear a notice in a Circuit Court of Public Instruction in Arnprior, and they say it is illegal. It requires the County Council to strike off as many circuits as there are Grammar Schools. It is true that they have established a Grammar School in Arnprior, but the County Council has not yet constituted it into a circuit, and therefore the notice of Mr. McDougall is, they say, an act of supererogation. All then that is required to make it legal is, at the next session of the County Council, to pass a by-law making it a circuit for educational examinations.

LUMBERING.
Very few men, proportionally speaking, have been sent to the woods this year. Timber was dull this year, and money scarce. Lumbermen are curtailing their business to about one half of last year's operations, and a number of merchants have abandoned it in toto. In fact the market was glutted, and hereafter the attention of a good many of the lumbermen will be directed to the saw-mill manufacture, as an opening for the transportation of deals is now made by the extension of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to Arnprior. Apropos of this work, they are now within one mile and a half of that village; the spikes have been forwarded, and since their arrival the work has been progressing rapidly, and it is stated that this very week it will open for passenger trains.

MUNICIPAL.
The council elections for the ensuing year are already beginning to create some degree of interest; new candidates are spoken of for the position of mostly all the villages, and a great number of the township municipalities will be changed. It is important that the most intelligent men should be elected to these offices, men free from bigotry and graspingness—men capable of understanding, grasping and carrying out the wishes of the public. Men of liberal minds and of enterprising and active energies, who do everything in their power to assist and further the great railway undertaking which has been this year so materially advanced. To do this effectively, all the municipalities should forego their claim for the back interest, and pay it themselves up to the year 1865, making a return. The railway is and will be of important advantage to both the lumbering and agricultural interest, and it is of material consequence that it should be fostered and cherished. It is needless to enumerate these advantages now, but in a very short time they will be felt and appreciated, and those who, in a large and cultivated spirit, wish to circumscribe the efforts of railway enterprise, will see the futility of the attempt and will encourage as much as they now oppose.

PENROBE OBSERVER.
This journal is extremely wrathful at being styled a poster. It is not so. No respectable journal would admit such advertisements in its columns; and I beg to say that Mr. Poole never wrote the article calling it a poster. The writer of this communication is the author of the poster panegyric, and not the editor of the C. P. Herald. The satire was true, hence the wincing of the Observer and its friends.

CONFEDERATION.
As a whole, the county of Renfrew is in favor of the Confederate Union of these Provinces. A number of them not particularly posted up imagine that a confederate union is a treaty of alliance with the Southern States, and that it is a league with the Northern States. The whole question must be submitted to the people by a general election. Then the matter can be ventilated and explained so that all may see the unpopularity and political bearings of the scheme. After a union of all the British North American Provinces is resolved upon by a majority of representatives to Parliament to advocate it and to get it adopted, the British Parliament will resolve whether the union should be Federal, Confederate, or Legislative. We still think it will be the last mentioned, as being most binding, most concentrative and most powerful.

Yours, DESDECHADO.

Gen. Hospital No. 1, Ward 1, Sec. 3, 14th Nov., 1864.
DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER, I have waited patiently for a letter from you and have given up hopes of getting any more for some time. I wrote you while in Atlanta. I was very low at the time, but now, thank God, I am fast recovering. I can sit up in bed, when helped up, I can walk alone. I have the use of my right arm, but lost my right lung. I intend to try and go to Nashville on the Hospital train next week. My regiment, with the corps, is on a grand expedition south: the destination is supposed to be the coast. The weather here grows quite cool, and Fall like. The sudden change from Atlanta to this place caused me to take a very bad cold and cough. I am now Lt.-Col. of my regiment. It tires me to write, so I shall have to stop. My kindest regards to friends, love to all our folks.

LT.-COL. F. LYNCH.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—A young man named Augustin McPhoe, believed to be the son of a widow residing in the district of Montreal, died on Fort Delaware on the 25th September last, while serving in the Federal army. He has left a small sum of money in the hands of the Captain. Further information may be obtained by making application to Mr. A. Belanger, Notary, Quebec. Our Montreal contemporaries may also do the work of finding out the relatives of the deceased by giving insertion to this paragraph. —Quebec Chronicle.

The distress in the English manufacturing districts is largely on the increase. The European Times says that at the last meeting of the central relief committee, held in Manchester on the 31st, it was stated that in the twenty-seven unions comprising the cotton districts, the increase during the preceding year in the number of persons receiving relief was 2,247. It was also stated that the relief fund had dwindled down to £100,000.

THIS POSITION IN GEORGIA.—The news from Sherman's army is of a startling character, but we doubt its reliability. Millidgeville, the capital of Georgia, and Macon, are said to be taken and Governor Brown, of the Southern Confederacy, also a Georgian, are represented as being ready to treat with the North in some way. It is reported that the latter will be impeached, &c., &c. One thing, however, is clear, namely, that Sherman's expedition is causing extraordinary consternation in the Confederacy, and is likely to produce the most striking results.

ROBERT.—On Saturday afternoon three boys entered the store of Mr. James Barr, while that gentleman was out, assaulted the shop boy, and then robbed the till of all the money there was in it. —St. Catharines Journal.

Lanark Council.

Middleville, Nov. 15, 1864.
Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of Lanark township met this day, a full council present.
The minutes of last session of council having been read, approved and signed, the petitions and other documents herein-after mentioned were presented and read.
Petition of J. W. Anderson and others, praying the council to grant the use of the Town Hall as a place for the church on Sabbath during the ensuing winter, and proffering payment therefor.
Accounts of road commissioners Alcorn, Campbell, and McCallum. All ordered to be paid.
Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Reid, That council do Mathie and Yall be and they are hereby appointed a committee to examine and report upon the statements of the Collector relative to taxes for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yall, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That the petition of Thomas McLain and others, presented at last session of council be rejected. Carried.
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the Clerk having directed the attention of this council to a clerical error in the assessment roll for the present year, whereby the name of Alex. Stewart, Sen., has been omitted therefrom, and the name of his son (Alexander) entered thereon, the effect of which error has been to deprive Mr. Stewart of the status of elector privileges at the late Legislative and approaching municipal elections, and transferring the said privileges to his son; therefore the Clerk is hereby directed to write to Mr. Stewart to explain the said error (as corrected by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the use of the Town Hall be allowed to the Baptist Church, during the ensuing winter, upon the same terms which the said church enjoyed the same privilege during the bygone winter.

WM. SCOTT, Clerk.
Lanark, 21st Nov., 1864.
ARRIVAL OF THE "MORAVIAN."
The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool on the 10th, arrived at this port at 10:15 this morning.
The steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived on the 7th.
The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, arrived on the 8th.
The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived on the 9th.
The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived on the 11th.
The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent.
The Lower House of the Danish Rigsraad has adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 72,000 bales; market buoyant with an advance of 1d on American, and 1d to 4d on other descriptions. Sales on Friday, 15,000 bales, market closing upward. Breadstuffs market closed steady and firm. Corn dear. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard advancing.

London, Nov. 11.—Consols closed at 90½ to 91½ for money.
The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £334,000 stg.
American Stocks—U. S. R. R., 51½ to 52½ discount; Erie, 39 to 41.
The Brazilian Congress relative to the seizure of the Florida is published.
The London Star denounces the seizure, and hopes America will repudiate it.

At the Banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Lord Palmerston, made a speech, in which, on referring to the war in America, he said he trusted the contending parties would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight, and that the disputes which have bedeviled that continent with blood, will be settled by amicable arrangements between themselves.
Great Floods have occurred in Tuscany. Enormous damage has also been suffered at Florence by a tremendous flood.
The expedition to Japan was entirely successful in opening the inland sea to the free passage of all ships.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.
Halifax, Nov. 25.
The Asia, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th, has arrived.

The Treaty of Peace has been finally adopted by both the Danish Chambers.
The report that the steamer Laurel had transferred Captain Semmes and his crew to the Sea-King of Madeira is confirmed.
La France says Brazil has broken off relations with the United States on account of the seizure of the Florida.
Queenstown, Nov. 13.—The Tontonia arrived on the 12th.
The Paris Patrie asserts that England has called upon the Great Powers to protest collectively against the seizure of the Florida.
The steamer Scotia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 12th.

The Steamship Saxonia has gone into her dock at Southampton for repairs. Her mails and passengers were transferred to the Bavaria. The accident to the Saxonia machinery occurred five days after she left New York. She broke her stern bar, and had to lay to for five days during a heavy gale. Her steam-pipe compartment filled with water, but with the exception of a few bags of coffee, her cargo sustained no damage. She was driven so much out of her course as to have been within two hundred miles of Greenland.

The Board of Trade have ordered an inquiry into the loss of the steamer Jurata. Later advice from Madeira confirms the report that the steamer Laurel from Liverpool had transferred a crew to a large screw steamer named the Sea King of Madeira. Thirty-six men however refused to join the Sea King and were sent back to Liverpool.

Great Britain.—The English journals publish the official correspondence between the American Consul at Bahia and the President of that Province. Under this correspondence some of the English journals reiterate their denunciation of the seizure of the Florida.
The London Morning Star says although the federal accounts of the seizure of the Florida have not been received, there can be no doubt that a very gross violation of neutrality has been committed, and it hopes that the United States Government will repudiate the transaction and offer satisfaction to Brazil. It adds:—The American nation is strong enough to wait for the capture of these cruisers in due form. The triumph of the Kearney lost none of its color from the previous career of its victim, and we know nothing which could so raise the reputation of the Government of the United States among its friends in Europe as a promise to offer of reparation to an unparagoned outrage.

Law Examinations.

The Michaelmas Term examination for call and admission of attorneys, was finished yesterday. The following is an alphabetical list of the gentlemen who passed their examination for call to the bar.—Messrs. (T. D. Dickson, Belleville; J. D. Edgar, Toronto; —Gilman, Toronto; J. K. Gordon, Whitby; Rusk Harris, Toronto; James Hossett, Cobourg; J. P. McMillan, Cornwall; George Moncrief, London; Nicholas Murphy, Alex. Robertson, Belleville. Mr. Dickson was called without an oral examination.
The gentlemen given below were successful in passing their examination for admission as attorneys.—Messrs. Cahill, Dickinson, Fitch, Glass, Rusk Harris, Alfred Hector, Hoskin, Hume, James, McKeown, McKenzie, Moncrief, Reeves, Ross, Scott, Thoms, Wettonall.
Some six others were rejected on account of defects in their articles. Thirty-two in all presented themselves.

Quebec, Nov. 25.
Messrs. McDougall and Harte, by train to-night for Toronto. The writ for West York will be issued immediately.
The application of the St. Albans raiders to our Government to despatch a messenger to Richmond to obtain evidence, alleged by them to be material in their defence, has been rejected. It is a sad reflection on our Government has considered the raiders to be undergoing examination upon charges making them amenable to the Extradition Treaty, and that evidence to be procured at Richmond, while it might be very material if the raiders were before the United States Courts, as little of consequence at this stage.
It has transpired that the steamer, on which material have been transhipped at Sarnia, on a tug-boat, bound for Lexington, on the opposite side of the river, in the State of Michigan. It is thought quite probable that the Georgia took the cannon on board, when proceeding in the direction of Collingwood. —Globe Cor.

A STRANGE AQUATIC BIRD.—On Saturday last Mr. Cough, of Augusta, excited great curiosity in the streets of Prescott by exhibiting a strange Aquatic bird which lived in a small pool of water on his farm, a few days previous. No one who saw it had ever seen one of the same species before, and consequently could not give it a name. It was thought by some to be the common Gannet, which it very much resembles in some particulars, but it is doubtful whether it is so, as the home of the gannet is on the sea shore; besides, the rannet, except when young, is white, while the stranger was dark colored. Perhaps some Ornithologist may be able to recognise the stranger as a familiar acquaintance by the following description:—Length about three feet; extent of wings about six feet, the tips crossing each other when they are raised; the bill, long and forming an acute angle; color dark, varied with white spots on the head and neck; feet dusky; weight six or seven pounds; the bill which is straight and tapering, is about five inches in