—This was an important action, brought by plaintiffs against the defendants for infringing a patent for certain inventions and improvements to a Reaper attachment. Both parties are machinists at Smith's Falls. Plaintiffs commenced the manufacture of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper attachment. They found, however, that the original machine had various imperfections, particularly in its working in rough or uneven ground, and in backing, the machine being too rigid and their being difficulty in getting the sheaves sufficienty out of the way in reaping. The pltffs. changed the form of the machine, and applied a different platform and reaper attachment, and improved the form of the shoe, and succeeded in overcoming the objections that existed to the old mechine. The result was a successful sale. They had also got a patent for their improvements, so as to protect themselves in the manufacture. The defendants being also competing machinists, imitated some of these improvements and sold. Pltfs. thereon brought an action to try their right of protection. The Patent Laws are somewhat vague and unsatisfactory. On the defence pleas were put in denying the patent, denying the infringements, denying that the improvements were new or beneficial and under the provisions of the statute, objecting that the pltfs. had not attended with sufficient strictness to the requirements of the law in drawing up their specifications and describing their improvements, on which the law is somewhat strin gent. The pleas put in issue every objection which could be raised. On the trial, the patent was put in, and the evidence of plaintiffs gone through, when numerous objections under the law were raised against pltfs. right to recover. The Judge said he would rule on the law against the pltfs., under the evidence as it stood, but urged that the defts. should go to the jury, and let the issues be found as to the usefulness and novelty of the improvements, and then on the case being fully argued in the Court at Toronto, the whole case would be determined. This the defts. declining, the judge said he would, as the case stood, direct them to find for the defts.; that it was altogether a legal question, and it could afterwards be carried to the court above, on his ruling. The jury then found for the defts. W. M. Shaw and W. O. Buell for pltfs.; J. Deacon for defts.

"D. Kerr & Co. vs. Chaffey et al."—Action of trover to recover damages for the removal of sawed lumber from the railway by deft., claimed as the property of pltffs It appeared that A. W. Playfair, Esq., being indebted to pltffs. had given a chattel mortgage to them on a quantity of sawed lumber lying at the railway—that Mr. Playfair had been looking for a purchaser and that certain offers passed between him and deft., who had advanced some $120 to Mr. Playfair, and acting on what they understood of the matter, they sent a boat to the Rideau and removed a quantity of the lumber. Pltffs. finding the lumber removed claimed it, but the defts. set up the supposed sale to them. On the trial Mr. Playfair was examined and the jury found that no actual sale had taken place, though there were letters passed on the subject. The jury found for the pltff., damages $230. J. Deacon for pltff.; A. N. Richards, Atty., and D. Frazer Counsel, for deft.

"Ann Bradly vs. Dr. Atcheson."—This case excited a great deal of interest, nearly all the medical men and clergymen of Smith's Falls were subpœnaed. The declaration charges of malicious arrest and imprisonment and libel. D. Atcheson had attended the pltff.—an unmarried female—as physician. She evinced towards him, either a violent attachment or antipathy or both in turns. She was charged with being insane, and the Dr. had her bound over to keep the peace and had taken steps to send her to the Asylum. This was the case in which Dr. Nichol was suspended by Judge Mallock for signing the usual forms with a view of sending the pltff. to the Asylum, and on which she had been discharged at the Quarter Sessions. These proceedings were followed by this action against the deft. On the case coming up, the pltff's second witness, one Simpson, described what took place at Smith's Falls at the time of the alleged assult by the deft. "the villian," threw stones at deft's house, that he ordered her off his premises, and with a view of frightening her off came out with a whip and struck her about the lower part of the dress, that she wore hoops, and that the Dr. did not in fact strike a blow to hurt a baby. The charge of assault thus failed. The pltffs's counsel wished to give evidence that deft. had persevered in his charges against pltff., that he first had her before a magistrate when she was imprisoned, and after her discharge he again brought her up two or three times in succession, when she was dismissed, and that on the last occasion he got her bound over to the peace. These charges being subsequent to the arrest laid in the declaration, the Judge did not think the pltff could go to the extent proposed. The pltff's case therefore broke down, and came to a sudden end, the pltff. being nonsuited. D Frazer and J. Deacon for pltff.; W. M. Shaw and D. McMar in for deft.

The Assizes closed on Monday, about noon, and our readers will see that besides the usual business on debts, ejectments, &c., we had three seduction cases, intermingled with a slander and a libel suit with malicious arrest. What about the *moral* of the occasion? Is there not room for more chastity—more sobriety—and less evil speaking? Shall not virtue, and truth, and upright and noble sentiment get a lift among the people, after the lessons of our last Assizes? Fathers, mothers, daughters, beware! Clergymen, honest men, true men, up, and be more firm!—*Expositor.*

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A respectable family in Otonabee Mr. William Nelson's, has recently been plunged in the deepest distress by the death, from Hydrophobia, of their eldest unmarried daughter, a fine young person of the age of twenty-one In the month of July last, on descending into the cellar for the purpose of skimming the milk, a cat lying concealed seized on one of her toes, grasping it with such ferocity that it could not be made to let go its hold till it was strangled to death. Some precautionary measures were adopted, and as the wound healed rapidly all fears of ulterior consequences passed away. On the 8th instant, feeling somewhat indisposed, thinking herself to be suffering from a slight cold, after the use of some ordinary domestic medicines, she retired early to rest, but on rising in the night to take a drink of water she could not swallow the liquid and from this time onwards the fatal malady made its fearful progress till death terminated her sufferings on Friday evening, 10th inst.—*Peterboro Review.*

It would seem that there is, at the present time, among the pigs in the outskirts and suburban wards of the city, a species of epidemic. The person employed by the Corporation to remove and bury the animals found dead in the streets, has had to carry off, every day for the last fortnight, about a dozen pigs on the average; he also states that the owners are surprised at the number of deaths, and are quite unable to assign any cause for it. The subject is worthy of some inquiry.—*Montreal Witness.*

When there is love in the heart, there are rainbows in the eyes, which cover every black cloud with gorgeous hues.

Clearing the way to the North West.

The Quebec *Mercury* says:—

"The Commissioner of Crown Lands is applying himself energetically to the solution of the North-West question, as it is really presented to this Province at this moment. That is to say, he is pushing forward the construction of roads through the tract of country skirting Lake Huron, with a view to their extension westward through the Superior region. During the present autumn a commencement will be made in the opening of a colonization road from a point on the Muskoka road to Parry Sound—a distance of 40 miles, and requiring an estimated expenditure of $10.000. The preliminary portion of the work will be performed before winter interposes its barriers, and the belief is that the extent of road in question will be completed in less than twelve months from the present time. Under the plans adopted by Mr. McDougall, the road will then be extended to a point from which Manitoulin Island will be easily reached; and again forward to a junction with the line already opened eastward, from Sault Ste. Marie. Information received in the Crown Lands Department warrants the opinion that the road to Parry Sound, to be commenced forthwith, will render available for settlement an extensive tract of fine hardwood land. In this way, the government is practically dealing with the requirements of Upper Canada in the matter of north-westerly settlement."

Mr. Gladstone's Speech on America.

The *Times*, in an article on the 16th inst., makes the following remarks on Mr. Gladstone's speech in addition to those we have already quoted:—

"Mr. Gladstone himself, we are bound to say, is never too confident, too hopeful or too opinionated. Though he recognizes American disunion as a fact, he does not look to it without distrust in our share of the impending changes. Though he goes ahead, he has his eye on the horizon. The course is plain, and it is our own safety. We must recognize an actual and well-asserted independence. It is not for us to make nations or unmake them; but, together with the rest of the world, *we must recognize existing unities, and cease to recognize those which have really ceased to exist.* We have the same rule for Italy and America. Would that all questions were as capable of determination. The good people on the shores of the Tyne see their way very clearly through the American difficulty. At home there are a few matters not quite so easy."

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE

Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Southern Republic.

The scenes in public life on this continent change almost magically. On the breaking out of the revolution in the Southern States, all the brag, boasting, and unadulterated gas exploded in one grand sensational blaze, in the Northern States. The South was to be wiped out at short notice, and abolitionists joined issue with the dregs of the runaway negro population, and yelled their satisfaction at the general prospect of rapine and disorder. Britain was watched with savage jealousy for any leaning towards the Southern States, and articles, insulting and blatant and warlike, illuminated the columns of Northern papers, with an incendiary tendency towards our mother-country—"If they dare to interfere in this our domestic trouble unless in aid of putting down the revolted States, woe betide them." Every possible method of wounding the national pride of Britain and Canada was adopted—they exulted in their fancied invincibility and rioted in their national blackguardism—the expressed sympathy of Britain in their troubles was received with a jeering laugh at its sincerity, and bloating themselves up in the idea of being able to "whip all creation," they poured out the vials of their impotent wrath on the honored head of Britain, until her apparent timidity tempted one of their officers into the "Trent" affair—an action which was exulted in by the whole of the North, until the nerve shown a year ago cooled their courage in such a degree that they were obliged to swallow the very disagreeable dose of eating up their own words and dropping the key-note of the war to a minor key. They awoke to the consciousness that the attempt to bully Britain would only end an absurd exhibition of folly. Since that memorable period when the national pulse of Canada throbbed in consonance with the great heart of Britain, and our frontiers bristled with defiance, the whole history of the revolution has been a prolonged trial of the ability of the South to defend the position which she had assumed, and all the evidence adduced has tended to prove that the action of the Southern leaders have in every instance dictated the campaigns—the South have been the active, the North the passive instruments in the war; with all the power possible to ascribe to a great and prosperous nation the Federal Government has done its utmost to preserve the Union and dictate its laws to the South, and from the commencement of the trouble to the present moment, the authority of the President in the revolted States has not amounted to that of a bum-bailiff—his proclamations were laughed at by the civilized world as the morbid emanations of a diseased judgment, on a par with the impotent efforts of the Federal army to obtain sound footing on the soil of the "old dominion." The campaigns, as a whole, have ended successfully for the Confederacy, and, notwithstanding the thread-bare telegraphic reports of skirmishes in which the Federals invariably came off victors, the year 1863 will open with unmistakeable victory perched on the Confederate standards, physically, as proved by the sweeping away all vestiges of Federal power from before the batteries of Richmond, and being able to make the Senators of Washington quake amidst their gorgeous apartments in fear of sudden capture, and morally, having at this moment the hand of national sympathy extended to them from the nations of Europe, and expressions uttered publicly by some of the leading minds of the "old world" that they have carved a niche for themselves among the nations of the earth by the sublime sacrifices which they have made of wealth, position, life, and every adjunct that helps to smooth the rough road of life. If we can lay aside for an instant the party prejudices of the North against slavery, and recapitulate in our minds the struggle which the South has made since the initiation of the revolution, we will arrive at the conclusion that there are few historical precedents which will bear comparison with the public and private heroism exhibited by the South, through their present dark and perilous night. All that malice and cowardly venom could suggest or dream of in its most demoniacal moods, culminated in that Proclamation of Lincoln, declaring freedom to the slave at the prospective sacrifice of white property, chastity and life, at one fell swoop stultifying all his previous declarations and yielding at the eleventh hour to the develish suggestions of bankrupt, political, prophetic writers such as Horace Greeley and others of the American writers of that frightful political school, which may be denominated a mongrel between Robespierre and Robert Owen—willing to drench the world in gore on purpose to gain a visionary prospect of earthly perfectability and happiness, smooth-faced, philosophical dreamers, such as the manager of the *Tribune*, have, during the present reign of blood on this continent, appeared to us like emissaries of His Satanic Majesty, whispering into the ear of the imbecile Chief Magistrate their own code of political morality, and callously grinning at the havoc the responsible party has created by following their demoniacal suggestions.

We commenced this article by remarking that the scenes of the war drama shift rapidly, but a side wind has unconsciously drifted us a little to sea. This idea has been engendered by a perusal of the remarks of the late English papers on the sentiments expressed by Mr. Gladstone, at Newcastle, lately, and by other leading men in England, and the first thing which strikes us is the quiet tone in which those sentiments have been received by the press of the Northern States, who have hitherto been of the most belligerant description, and ever ready on the slightest pretext to spew their sulphorous articles full on the head of John Bull. The *Tribune* and the *Herald* of New York are wonderfully modest over the event—the latter paper urging one grand effort to crush the South, and hinting the necessity of dismissing the political intriguers who are supposed to hamper the President and adopting the policy of a dictator; but ah! there is no Napoleon to grasp the situation. The Herald shadows out the approaching death of the Union as follows:—

Mr. Lincoln is sure of being supported by the conservative sentiment of the country in any measure that he chose to adopt against the fanatical influences that have hitherto hampered his administration and prolonged the war until it has brought the country to the verge of ruin. We must have no more vacillation, no more temporizing with the open or concealed enemies of the Union. If the life of the country is to be saved we must have a short, sharp and decisive campaign. Unless by the 1st of January we are in possession of Richmond and of the remaining rebel ports, we shall dispair of every falsifying Mr. Gladstone's declaration that "Jeff. Davis had made a nation of the South."

The "Blanche."

Another "Trent" affair has arisen, but of a worse complexion, being the burning of a British vessel under Spanish protection by the Federal vessel "Montgomery." What this will result in is either reparation at once, or war. Great Britain makes no compromise where the honor of her flag is concerned; but perhaps in this instance the reparation will be looked for by Spain, as the indignity was perpetrated under her flag. For some time past there has been a lurking desire on the part of the Federal Government to provoke hostilities with Britain, and we have reason to believe that this feeling is extensively nursed in the ranks of the army, it being a favorite idea that as soon as they settled the South, Canada would be the centre of attraction for the display of their prowess. At all events, of one thing our readers may rest assured, that if they seek war with Britain in earnest, no doubt they will be accommodated at the shortest notice and with the greatest despatch. We observe that Lord Lyons will shortly arrive in Washington with special despatches for the Government there, which are supposed to refer to the present aspect of affairs on this continent.

Many of the young men of this Village will no doubt remember Mr. Frank Lynch during his boyhood in this place, and among the many strange changes which occur in the career of individuals in a short period, the following is one. Although we do not admire the service in which Captain Lynch is engaged, still we are glad that the courage of Canada is upheld in his person. We copy from an American paper the following extract from a report of the battle of Corinth:

Company G. of the 27th Ohio, from your city, cannot receive too high praise for its gallant conduct. The men stood under the hottest fire without flinching, and with one officer killed, the other two wounded, and half its number fallen, it ever was the same. Each man in it is a hero, and well may Capt. Lynch say (himself wounded,) as he visits his noble boys in the hospital, that Company G. done its duty.

Capt. Frank Lynch, near the close of the fight, was ordered forward, to bring in a crowd of prisoners who were holding up their arms in token of surrender. His company went with him, and when they got close to the rascals, the leader seeing how small a number his captors were, the company being reduced more than half, snatched up his pistol and fired on the Captain, the ball taking effect in the hand. It was an unlucky shot for the butternut, for in an instant Frank returned the compliment and another secesh sleeps in Hades in consequence.

It is amusing to glance over the columns of the newspapers in opposition to the Ministry, and observe what rabidness they exhibit in every measure in which the Cabinet take an interest. On the subject of the International Railway they have opened full cry against the Ministers, and threaten all sorts of Parliamentary vengeance on their devoted heads, unless the consideration of this measure is consigned to oblivion. We would wish to remind those silly prints that 'threatened people live long,' independent of the execration with which the career of the Cartier-McDonald is still viewed. The policy of Retrenchment which they have initiated and are carrying out so successfully, will secure them a warm support from the middle classes—the representative classes of this Province—and furnish people with a guarantee that the Provincial Treasury will be safe in their hands. In some of the opposition organs, from local associations, fault has been found for some of the dismissals from office; but there has been so flagrant an imposition on the people, in the creation of offices and continuance of old, useless ones, on the part of the late Ministry, that a clear sweep, irrespective of private feeling, was at once necessary, and accordingly the official broom has been applied in a manner that would make "Joe Hume's" heart rejoice. The whole politics of this country have been ruled more or less by the prospect of getting into offices of Government, where the pay was sure and the duties nominal, and every election througout has been entered into by a certain class of cormorants who were office expectants, and the late Government, in order to feed their supporters, had to create a number of office, in order to keep up their waning popularity. We trust that this party spoil system, so prevalent in the U. S., will be destroyed in this Province, and individuals placed in public offices of trust whose general usefulness to the country or locality previous, will be a warrant that the duties will be fulfilled with profit to the public.

The system of toadyism pursued by many of the newspapers in country places, on the eve of a general election, would furnish matter for a volume of Punch One case in point, in the neighboring county, a loafing kind of a fellow had got hold of an old press and some old type, and fancying that his literary abilities were at least second to "Dickens," devised a remarkable stupid plan to obtain the Sheriffship of the new county. There was a simple, popular man with all parties, whom he persuaded to stand as candidate for the County, and he would support his claims in the "rag" which he pretended to conduct, if he, the candidate, on election would recommend him as Sheriff. The Dr. agreed to this, and things were put to work; a second strong candidate came on and candidate Number 1 offered to resign if he, candidate No. 2, would recommend him (candidate No. 1) for Sheriff—the bargain was closed, and poor "Blucher," who was a deadly enemy of the elected member, was left to solace himself with the recollection of his former aspirations. This is the system of chicanery which is practiced at elections with regard to offices of trust, and when friends like "Blucher" of "rag" meets with disappointments, he coolly asks with the air of a partially recovered lunatic, "why don't John S. McDonald resign?" It is to be hoped that the Cabinet will proceed in their cleansing operations until our Province can boast of some little purity in official appointments.

Crime.

It is perfectly appalling to add up the list of capital crime on the calendars at the various Provincial Fall Assizes. Almost in every county there has been trials for murder, and the frequency of this crime is sufficiently startling to draw public attention to it. It appears to us that in this Province, the royal clemency is exercised too often, and the Juries are too often in the habit of recommending the worst criminals to the merciful consideration of the Governor. In one section of the west, a man is ruthlessly stabbed to death because he attempts to take a bottle of whiskey from a companion, and yet a Canadian Jury finds the coarse and brutal assassin "not guilty," and allows him to go abroad justified in his crime. This Jury ought to have their names framed and hung in every slum of **vice in the Province as proofs of crime. Another trial at Belleville, of a man and wife, for the murder of one Munro, on the Hastings Road, which was accompanied** with the most brutal circumstances; yet the tender-hearted Jury accompanied their verdict of "guilty" with a strong recommendation to mercy, although his lordship in his charge says that in the woman's conduct through the whole case was nothing but the most cold-blooded barbarity. They rejoiced in the crime after its committal. On this subject we have another instance in our immediate vicinity, near Mirrickville, where as will be seen by our columns, a felon, a few months out of the Penitentiary, deliberately cut the throat of a man who was giving him a ride on Monday last, robbed him and pitched his body out of the vehicle, and drove the horse back. We do not believe in that false philanthrophy that would be merciful to the criminal at the expense of the public. After a certain time, it is almost impossible to cure a criminal of his maliciousness, and the best safe guard for the public is either to put him out of existence or give him a living tomb within the walls of a prison.

The snow which fell last week has all disappeared from the face of the country before the glowing beams of an Indian Summer sun, and we have every appearance of a stretch of fine Autumn weather.

First of the Season.

The Almonters are bent on taking time by the forelock. They initiated the winter amusements by a Ball in the Almonte Hall, got up by the Cricket Club of that rising Village, at which were represented the youth beauty and fashion of the village and vicinity who "tripped on the light fantastic toe" from dewy eve till the grey streaks of morn warned the pleasure-seekers of other duties. The Room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the happy hours flew over the youthful assemblage with speedy flight. There were strangers from Arnprior Pakenham and Perth, who were probably attracted by the charms of Almonte's fair daughters, and the large assemblage enjoyed the first Cricket Club Ball to the utmost, while the host "Lewis," got up everything in first rate style, reflecting credit on the management.

County Renfrew.

Our neighbors of the County of Renfrew have got into a pretty kettle of fish with the County Town. There has been a great deal of gouging regarding the site of the County Town, with the property holders, with which the majority of the people have had nothing to do, and now antagonism of all kinds is gaining ground against the selection of the late Government. What the upshot of the affair will be is at the present time impossible to foretell; but we may observe that a vast deal of the wealth and influence of the County of Renfrew is now engaged in the attempt to get the decision of the late ministry annulled. The next struggle will be for the offices, and the applicants will be as numerous as the Egyptian plague of frogs.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday Evening last—Hallow Eve—while a number of young men were amusing themselves in the streets of this Village, one of them named Maurice Burke, while running across the street unfortunately slipped, and falling broke his leg between the knee and the ankle. We regret the accident very much, as the young man was a quiet, industrious person.

Coroner's Inquest.

At the village of Ashton, township of Beckwith, and county of Lanark, on Saturday, the 1st instant, an inquest was held by William Wilson, C. M., Coroner, on view of the body of a female infant which was found, on Friday the 31st ult., dead and concealed under the head of Catherine Kenny, mother of said infant. At the commencement of labor she sent a messenger for Dr. Pickup, but unfortunately he was professionally engaged at a distance from home and did not see Kenny for several hours after the birth of the child.

The Jury, from the evidence of John W. Pickup, M. D., who made a very satisfactory *post mortem* examination, rendered the following verdict:—

"We, the jurors, summoned to enquire, touching the death of a female infant which Catharine Kenny gave birth to on Thursday the 30th ult., are unanimously of opinion that said female infant died from suffocation but no evidence has been adduced to satisfy us whether suffocation originated from accident, or design on the part of the child's mother."—COM.

The Monitor was successfully launched about noon on Saturday from the marine railway at the Washington Navy yard. Various improvements—especially such as are conductive to more air and light in her interior—have been made. She will be fully prepared for service within a few days.

The Catholic press of the North are very indignant at the idea of accepting Garibaldi's tender of 6,000 Italians to fight against the South, and says that they are mere cutthroats, and rebel war-dogs out of business.

The ship Washington Irving, arrived at Quebec on the 23rd instant, brings eight hundred tons of military stores—a large proportion of which consists of Armstrong guns.

We learn that the Hon. Col. Annesley, M. P., the Hon. Capt. Elphinstone and Mr. Morland, returned to Montreal after a two day's shooting excursion, having bagged 232 head of duck and other game.

A Russian Government messenger and police officers have arrived in London in pursuit of two Jews, who are charged with extensive forgeries on the Russian Bank of Poland at Warsaw.

Twelve vessels, laden with cotton, from India, reached Liverpool during one day, the 25th of September. Their aggregate cargoes amounted to 54,657 bales, the largest being 6,556 bales, and the smallest 3,490.

Letters from Egypt represent the cotton crop in that country as a complete success and opening dazzling visions of future wealth. Prices rule from three to four time the former average, and the value of the incoming crop is estimated at $25,000,000. Turkey will this year also produce for the English market about 60,000 bales from her Asiatic provinces.

A Brooklyn lady purchased an article in Fulton street the other day, when she received the following as change for her dollar bill:—Ferry tickets, shinplaster, counterfeit penny, car ticket, milk ticket, butcher's I. O. U., bread ticket, three cents postage stamp, one cent postage stamp, and ice-cream ticket.

An English Painter, Mr. W. P. Frith is preparing a magnificent illustration of modern life, for which he is to receive from Mr. Ernest Gambart £10,000. This new picture represents London life under a particular aspect. "Morning," "Noon" and "Night," are the themes for illustration.

The news from Virginia indicates that General Lee has bodies of troops guarding various gaps in the Blue Ridge range mountains, in order to delay pursuit while the main army passes down the Shenandoah Valley (on the Western side of the ridge) towards the positions he has elected.

England's opinion of the President.

The following is a true picture of President Lincoln, in the present position, in which he is placed, and is one of the most cutting articles we ever remember reading. It is copied from the London post, and is a perfect photograph.

"Feeble persons if of a sanguine temperament, are always talking of what they will do at some future time. Hopelessly incapable of grappling with present difficulties, they let things drift, and solace themselves by laying out plans in which they will rise to any occasion, seize energetically the helm of circumstances, and display a vigor which will at once redeem the past and control the future. Their airy castles are magnificent: only unfortunately, the resistless tide of embarrasments sweep unpityingly on; and before the first steps in the glorious future can be taken, the ruin of the present is irretrievable. With regret we notice that every mail brings fresh evidence that the government of the United States, as represented by its president, its daily approaching this deplorable condition of sanguine incapability. For months past the government has been laying out grand designs to take effect at some future time. It seems to be hopelessly on an incline with a downward impetus which it is powerless to resist. If it could but screw up its courage and energy manfully to look in the face its present circumstances, and use its available resources with spirit and ability, there might be some hope of it, some respect for it. But probably no great nation was ever so pitiably destitute of all power to help itself. The policy of President Lincoln is apparently to drift down the stream of events; and as he sails helplessly onward, to beguile himself and his people with visions of splendid achievments always ninety days distant. He never deals with the circumstances of the hour. If at this present time he would apply himself to lay out a broad formula upon which the different parties into which the remnant of the Union is fast being split up might agree to act for the common good, he might at last secure that best of all possible boons, a strong government possessing the confidence of the people, If he could secure such confidence and co-operation at once he need not wait till New Year's day before he sends round the tax gatherer to collect the money for lack of which his army is on the point of pauperism, and bankruptcy, if he had but the ability to lead the people whom he tries to stultify, he might be dictator and carry with him a high hand whatever the overgrowing exigencies of this wasting war might demand. If he had the wit to see, and the pluck to say, that the North is no nearer subjugating the South than it was at first, and that there is something so wrong in the promises of the war as to make it impossible to bring it to a happy conclusion, he might then get the struggle placed upon some more definitive footing and there would be a prospect at some point or other hostilities would cease.

"But the truth is that the President and all his advisers, are at their wits end. They have lost all control over the course of public affairs; all they can do is to draw long bills upon the future; and lay out lines of policy to be followed when the present crisis is past.

From Havana—the Blanche Outrage.

Havana, Oct. 20.

Since I wrote you per Saxon nothing has happened to startle us, and we will talk of the surprize and Blanche "outrages." the consignees of these vessels have publicly thanked the Spanish men-of-war who went to their aid. The captain, mate and crew of the Blanche have entered their protest against the United States cruiser that drove her ashore on the coast of Cuba and then set fire to her. The *Diario de la Marina*, states that the government of the United States will have to pay $200,175 damages.

The captain of the Blanche—an Englishman—states that when he saw the Montgomery was pursuing his vessel, he ran into the bay Marianoa, a summer resort near Havana and anchored near the shore. He then sent his Spanish pilot on shore to obtain the protection of the Spanish authorities. The pilot returned with the naval official and an attendant, and shortly after the Spanish flag was hoisted over the British one, to show that the ship was under Spanis protection In the meantime, two boats were sent from the Montgomery, and the Blanche boarded. The captain of the latter vessel states that the American official asked of what his cargo consisted, and upon being informed that it was cotton, he asked if did not know that it was contraband of war. To this the captain replied that he did not know that it was when on board of an English vessel in a nutral port, and demanded to know by what right his vessel was boarded in neutral waters. He was told by the American official that his orders were to capture the Blanche at all hazards, and he proposed to do it, and send the crew on board the Montgomery; as for the question of right he would leave the two governments to settle it. This English captain states further violence was used toward the Spanish official—the latter having been ordered from the ship at the mouths of pistols. Just then the the Blanche took fire, and a cry having been made that there was powder on board, the Americans rushed to their boats and the crew of the Blanche did likewise. The latter escaped to land where they were compelled to witness the burning of their ship. The captain includes his statement with a bill for the U. S. government, amounting to $200,175 thus:

The steamer Blanche	$ 50,000
583 bales of cotton	131,175
Losses of the crew	19,000
Total	$200,175

The Spanish pilot also claims damages to the amount of 50,000.

As a reprisal upon England for the damages inflicted by the Alabama, built at Liverpool, the New York Herald says:

"Our government should at once, in this matter of the Alabama, make reclamation on the English government for all the losses which our people have sustained or may sustain, through the operations of that British Confederate privateer. It may not be politic to insist upon those reclamations at this time; but they can be fyled by, to be brought to light and urged with the whole power of the nation as soon as we have put down the rebels and restored the republic to all its former greatness. When that time comes we will be much surprised if our government does not, in retaliation for the villainous treachery of England seize and hold Canada until full and satisfactory retribution be made for this and all other covertly hostile acts which, in our time of tribulation, we have experienced at the hands of the British government."

In an address to the Reform Association at Hull the other day Mr. Clay, M.P., in the course of some remarks on the American war, said—"A friend writing to me, from New York, tells me not as a joke, but as a fact, that on having his hair cut, and paying a dollar, he received in exchange two tickets to have his hair cut again—(loud laughter)—six postage stamps and two tickets for drinks at any bar in New York." (Renewed laughter)

Minutes of McNab Council.

The Council met this day in the Town Hall pursuant to public notice. The Councillors were all present—the Reeve in the Chair. The Minutes of last meeting were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve, and the following communications, petitions and By-laws were presented and read, viz.:

Circular from R. W. Scott, Ottawa, Sheriff's precept served on the Clerk.

Circular from the County Clerk with reference to the Railway Tax.

Communication from the Governor General's Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial from the Municipal Council of McNab.

Account from John Tough, $1.00, for plan of pier and cutwater for Balmer's Island Bridge.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would during the present meeting of Council move for leave to introduce a By-law for the purpose of imposing a rate of a mill on the dollar on all the rateable property in this township, to meet the expences of the Provisional Council for the current year.

Mr. McLaren gave notice that he would during the present meeting of Council move for leave to introduce a By-law to establish a line of road on the Jog on side line between lots 20 and 21 in the 7th con., according to the Surveyor's Report.

The Petition of Duncan Robertson, praying that the Council do cause a new bridge to be built across the Dochart Creek on the 12th con. line at lot 12.

Petition of Robert Pinkerton and John Storie, praying that they might be heard at the bar of the Council regarding their conduct when Commissioners, which was granted, and the explanation given was satisfactory.

Petition of George Rochester and others, praying that the money received as commutation for Statute Labour for the year 1860 and 1861 in Path Division No. 6, be expended on the roads in place of on the Burnside [illegible] The prayer of the petition not granted. The Council having disposed of the money at previous meeting.

Petition of Thos. Martyn and John McGregor, praying that the Council would accept of Mr. McLaren's offer of a portion of land opposite an obstruction on the 11th con. line at lot 24.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, That Duncan Campbell and Duncan Robertson be appointed Commissioners to draw out a plan and specification for the building of a bridge on the Dochart Creek on the 13th con. at lot No. 12. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved seconded by Mr. McCreary, That the Road Surveyor do and he is hereby instructed to survey a line of road around a certain gully in the 10th con., opposite lot No. 24, and report thereon at the next meeting of Council. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the By-law for raising a mill on the dollar to meet the Provisional Council's expences, be brought up and read a first time. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the By-law for raising a mill on the dollar to meet the Provisional Council's expences be brought up and read a second and third time short and that it do then pass. Carried.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the By-law establishing a line of road on the Jog between lots No. 20 and 21 in the 7th con., be brought up and read a first time. Carried.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the By-law establishing a line of road on the Jog between lots No. 20 and 21 in the 7th con., be brought up and read a second and third time short and that it do then pass. Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, That Messrs Donald Stewart, Jas. Campbell, and Hugh Hamilton be appointed Commissioners to make an estimate of what it will cost to build a bridge across the Brook above Stewart's mill, on the 5th con and report at the next meeting of Council. Car.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, That the Clerk be instructed and he is hereby instructed to give notice to all parties in [illegible] in S. S. No. 9 and 6, for that this Council will take up the matter at its next meeting. Carried.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That Donald Carmichael and Robert Stewart do instruct James Dickson what is wanted on the present Sand Point Road to make it as good as the late road was. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Fisher, That the Collector be ordered and he is hereby ordered to pay all monies into the treasury according to law and to no other person or persons. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That Wm. O'Connor be instructed by the Clerk to remove his fences along the side road between lots No 20 and 21 in the 7th con. to the proper width. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Fisher, That the Clerk be instructed to pay Andrew Cochrane the sum of $1.00, as pathmaster fee for the year 1860 and 1861 and also $1 to John Tough for plan of pier and cutwater for Balmer's Island Bridge. Car.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, That the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to make a demand on the Arnprior Council for the sum of $12 being for copy of the Assessment Roll. Carried.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the 15th day of Nov. next, and that the Clerk be instructed to get an order from the Reeve on the Treasurer to meet the Councillors' salary. Carried.

JOHN D. McNAB,
TOWN CLERK.

White Lake, Oct. 31st, 1862.

Mr. Brown.

Within the last hour or two I have learnt that Mr. Brown is intensely enjoying his visit to Scotland, among kind friends, old and new. These have proved so numerous that he has felt constrained to postpone, for several weeks, his return south. He will not, therefore, be able to leave our shores this month, and must not be expected home till the latter part of November. I doubt not that it will gratify multitudes of readers of the "Globe" to be informed that Mr. Brown has been charmed and delighted with all that he has seen and heard in dear old Britain, that his health has vastly improved by his visit, and that he bids fair to return to Canada quite a new man.—*Cor. Globe.*

A private of of the 17th regiment, named Conway, stabbed a comrade named Washington, in the Jesuit barracks, at Quebec, last Thursday. While in an intoxicated state Conway arose from his bed, walked across the room to where private Washington was lying, and stabbed him through the bedclothes, inflicting a wound in the region of the heart. Conway was immediately secured, and placed in confinement. The wounded man is now in hospital, suffering severely.

The interview of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandria of Denmark, which resulted in the engagement just made public took place a year ago at Heidelberg, in the gardens at the castle. The *on dit* is that it was not an officially arranged matter, but an accidental meeting, whereat the Prince was so favorable impressed with the young Princess of Denmark that he signified his choice.