

The Militia School.

Under the old militia system, now about to give way to a better, there was a great show of strength, but little of its reality. The Province was divided into districts, each one of which was placed in the hands of an officer. In the event of the militia being ordered out, the officers were to march them to the rendezvous appointed, there to be re-organized as the Commander-in-Chief might require. But by no means followed that the gentlemen who in time of peace had sported the names and uniforms of captains, majors and colonels, would be vested with the control of the troops. The law contemplated no such absurdity. It provided that those among them who were fit and willing, might be re-appointed at the pleasure of His Excellency, but for the rest, they were at liberty to go home and to thank their stars, if so minded, that their rank exempted them from the operation of the draft. When they got their men to the rendezvous, in fact, their work was done.

The effect of the law thus would be, that in the event of the militia assembling, we should have to seek for officers elsewhere than in the Province. The deficiency could not be supplied from Canadians, for there are not enough men among them qualified to discharge the duties which should be required. Necessarily we should have to look to England, and may be, also, to those European countries, in which we have always been found, willing to fight for any power which will hire their swords. And when both these sources were drained, we should be far short of the complement necessary. The vacuum could only be filled by the employment of undrilled men. Great drill would necessarily be the consequence. Before our militia could be placed in the field ready for active service, months would elapse, during which the brunt of the contest would fall upon the regular troops, aided by the volunteers.

This defect has long been recognised by all. To remedy it, it has been proposed to call out a large portion of the militia each year, and to drill officers and men together. But the proposition has these great defects. If, in order to save expense, the number of days are limited to fourteen or twenty-eight, not only would a enormous expense be incurred, but the time would be insufficient to give the militia more than a smattering of the military art. If, on the other hand, three or six months drill were named, the cost was felt to be too great for the Province to bear. Thus nothing has been done.

In the Bill which last session passed the Legislature, Mr. J. S. Macdonald propounded an original scheme, now about to be put into practice. The militia of the Province was divided into two portions, the "service" and the "non-service." Instead of dismissing the officers of the sedentary force, they have been taken, and are to be re-trained in the service branch. To the "service" branch, that portion which will be first called upon to meet the enemy, should we ever have one, no officers have yet been appointed. To commission a number of gentlemen altogether unacquainted with drill, would be an absurdity it is not proposed again to repeat. Instead thereof it has been determined to open a military school where instruction will be given at the cost of the Province. Those who choose to attend, will, upon passing the requisite examinations, be commissioned to the service militia. We shall thus by degrees obtain a body of officers, who will be soldiers, not only in name, but in reality. They will be qualified not only to muster their men and to march them to their rendezvous, but to drill them when there, and to lead them into the field. One of the chief, we may say the chief, difficulty in the way of organizing the troops and fitting them for service, will by these means be at once overcome. The men themselves may have little knowledge of drill when called out, but with officers thoroughly versed in it, it will take fewer weeks to make soldiers of them than, under the old system, it would have taken months. The title of captain or colonel will not now be one at which a sensible man ought to blush; but an honor, won by knowledge and by merit, of which all who obtain it may be proud.

A general order, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the opening of a military school, has just been issued from headquarters at Quebec. From this circular it appears that two classes of certificates have been decided upon. A "first class" will be given to those candidates for commission, who, after passing an examination before a commandant of the school, shall have proved themselves "able to drill and handle a battalion in the field, and who shall have acquired a competent acquaintance with the internal economy of a battalion." A "second class" will be given to those candidates "who shall have proved themselves able to command a company at battalion drill, and to drill a company at company drill." It is not made incumbent upon any man to gain more knowledge than will enable him to handle a company; but unless he can drill a battalion, he will not be competent to obtain a field officer's commission. No candidate will be allowed to remain in the school for more than three months; for it is justly considered that the person who cannot qualify himself in that time to take both degrees is scarcely possessed of the average amount of brains. Neither is it incumbent upon any man to stay the whole of the three months. If his previous acquaintance with military matters will enable him to do so, he may at once prove his competence and earn his certificates. The pecuniary assistance offered is upon a most liberal scale. For each certificate a gratuity of \$50 is offered, and the actual travelling expenses to and from the school will be paid. Thus, even though a cadet stay the whole three months, and take a certificate in both degrees, he will be paid at the rate of nearly \$8.50 per week, a sum abundantly sufficient to meet all legitimate expenses. But the offer is even more liberal than appears upon this view. Intending candidates are urged by His Excellency to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the drill instructors now distributed throughout the Province, to perfect themselves in company drill before going to the school. They may do this, and obtain the first week, it may be the first day they present themselves, and another \$50 a month or less afterwards. "No fixed period of attendance is required."

Prophecies that the plan proposed by Mr. J. S. Macdonald would prove an utter failure have been plentifully indulged in by the Opposition. The future, we doubt not, will refute their evil forebodings. The opportunity afforded gentlemen to qualify themselves for the service of the Queen is the best Canada has yet seen, and will be promptly embraced by very many young men who can command the time necessary. It is not any military spirit in the general, it is the desire to see the country prosper, in turning out the militia for a period sufficient to give them an adequate knowledge of drill.

The plan, we think, is well considered, and will meet with the approbation of the public at large. It is another proof—

though unnecessary—that the Government are not indifferent to the defence of the Province; but, on the contrary, are determined to make adequate preparation for it. It is immeasurably less expensive than Mr. John A. Macdonald's scheme; and, if attended with anything like success, must prove vastly more effective. It is not partial to the qualifications of the candidates upon the merits of the candidates, not upon his politics. When the Opposition find His Excellency refusing to commission any one who has gained his "degree" because he is a political opponent of the Government, then they may cry out with good effect.

A second circular issued, requires the Brigade Major to make it known that for the future no man will be commissioned to the active force, unless, by passing an examination before a Board, he first proves his competency in the same way as the candidates for commissions in the service militia. Of course, such an old one will be quite competent to gain the requisite knowledge at the military school.

Ocean Calms.
During the months of July and August, the winds on the Atlantic Ocean were moderate, but during any similar period within the memory of man. Never before have such quick passages been made across the ocean by steamers; one—the "Scotia"—having made the trip between Ireland and the coast of Newfoundland in about five days, and between Ireland and New York in eight days, two hours, including a detour of twenty-four hours in a fog. A Scottish paper, relating to the calm on the Atlantic, says: "Late vessels arriving at Greenock report the sea to have been as smooth as a mill pond for days, without a breath of wind and scarcely any perceptible swell, and one ship was becalmed for fourteen days. The calm was so general that a remarkable occurrence in a quarter of the globe, notorious for the opposite extreme of weather. It has been assumed by some weather clerks that the quantity of heat, and wind varies little during the entire year. A long period of calm is succeeded by an equal term of high wind, and a long season of heat by an equal period of cold. If this hypothesis is correct, we may look out for squalls next fall, and plenty of ice in winter."

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE ORANGE MEN.—The Prince Edward Island Legislature having passed an Orange Incorporation Bill, it went home for Her Majesty's sanction, which Her Majesty has been advised not to grant. The Duke of Newcastle, after acknowledging the receipt of the bill, and petitions for and against it, writes: "I deeply regret that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated (if not exactly intended) to embitter religious and political differences, one which must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which they exist. Holding the views respecting the measure which I have felt it impossible to advise Her Majesty the Queen to signify Her Royal approbation of it, without which, I am glad to observe, it will not take effect." The Act therefore will remain inoperative.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

A Speck of war.
It appears, from recent developments which have taken place, that a party of Secessionists, who have found an asylum on the neutral ground of Canada from the dangers of war on the other side, have been lately mischievous against their own country; and devising plans to make the territory of Canada the starting point of an expedition against the States. Nothing could be more futile, insane, or ill-advised than such a scheme; and, yet, it appears, the matter was seriously thought of by some of the unworthy hot-heads who, since the war commenced, have been enjoying the hospitality of Canada. Fortunately the thing has been nipped in the bud, and before it could become the means of complications and misunderstandings between the Canadian and the Washington Governments. And several telegrams and notes have already passed between the proper authorities.

Washington, Nov. 11th—midnight.
To the Mayor of Buffalo:
The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor General of Canada, there is reason to believe a plot is on foot by persons who have just been allowed to land to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo; that they propose to take possession of some steam boats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson Island, set free prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo.

This Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada; but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case permit may be taken.

The Governor General suggests that steam boats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board, shall be arrested.

You will please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department the information you may now or hereafter have on the subject.

(Signed,) EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Detroit, Nov. 12.—There is little doubt that a plot has been formed by rebel refugees in Canada to make a hostile demonstration on the lower lakes. Not enough has been made public to make their designs fully apparent, but whatever they may be, it is said to say that our authorities are on the alert, and conspirators will meet with a warm reception.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The facts contained in the despatch sent from Washington this morning, with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson Island, were obtained from official sources, but since then additional information, authentic in its character, has been obtained, by which it appears that the Governor General of Canada has given notice, through Lord Lyons, to the Secretary of State, of rebel plots, hatched in the British Province, to deliver the prisoners on Johnson Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg. Adequate measures to defeat the nefarious enterprises have been promptly adopted. The community and good faith of the British authorities are highly appreciated. It is not apprehended that anything serious will result out of the matter, but the Government was not unprepared for the disclosures made.

The following, on the same subject, we find in the Detroit Free Press of yesterday: "We have received information which ap-

pears authentic, that which seems scarcely credible, of a daring, gigantic, and dangerous rebel scheme which has just been discovered by the Government, and which, for its apparent feasibility and the state of forwardness to which it is said to have attained, may well cause the utmost apprehension and alarm in Detroit and throughout Michigan. The scheme is worthy the ingenuity and audacity of the rebel leaders, and if it is not fully successful, it will be in consequence of the vigilance of the officers of the Government, assisted by the detectives whom they have employed in ferreting out and bringing to light. The scheme comprehends no less than the seizure of Detroit and its occupation during the winter, and the organization of a rebel army to take the field in the spring as an active invading force against Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. The public may feel a very natural curiosity to know how this is to be done.

It is estimated that there are in the neighboring provinces of Canada not less than one hundred thousand able-bodied men, refugees from the Southern States and deserters from the Union armies, who are all well drilled, and many, in addition, are thoroughly disciplined soldiers. It is known that they are already pinched with want, and it is calculated that as the season advances they will be driven by destitution to any desperate adventure that promises relief from starvation and exposure. These men are relied upon to furnish the material for the enterprise. Detroit is selected as the field of operations, from its nearness to the Canadian frontier, and hence its facility of communication not only for procuring men and supplies, but also, doubtless, as affording a tolerably safe means of escape to the leaders in the movement in case of discovery.

A necessary part of this scheme is a naval force. How is this to be procured? It will be asked. If our information is correct, it is already at hand. Every one will call to mind the frequent mention in the telegraphic despatches of the blockade runners from the port of Wilmington, and their arrival at Halifax. These vessels, most of them, are compactly built, swift, light draught steamers. Besides the supplies of cotton and other articles of commerce taken from the rebel ports, they carry regular commissions as part of the Confederate navy, and such armaments as are suited to their tonnage and capacity. The fact of their coming from a Confederate port, bearing these commissions, will relieve them from the objections urged against British built vessels, like the Alabama and others, which have never touched at a port under rebel jurisdiction. These vessels, after having received their supplies, can at Halifax without violating the neutrality laws, are to start ostensibly on a cruise, but will make their way directly upon the St. Lawrence, through Lake Ontario, the Welland canal and Lake Erie, and, taking position in the river opposite Detroit, demand its unconditional surrender. The United States, by treaty stipulation with Great Britain, being precluded from maintaining any naval force on the lakes except for revenue purposes, will of course be powerless to meet such an armament on its coming, and navigation will be closed before the rebels are prepared to set against the audacious ruses. Thus having possession of and commanding the city, they will declare it open to commerce, and draw supplies—for paying for which the ample means have been provided from the proceeds of blockade-running between the ports of Wilmington and Halifax, and receive willing accessions to their force from the ready material mentioned above from the other side.

The plot is entirely consistent with the lately discovered conspiracy in Cincinnati to seize the steamer Michigan and release the prisoners confined on Johnson Island in Sandusky bay, and that conspiracy was doubtless a part, though by no means a necessary part of it. The plot is a novel one, but it will be confessed not more rash than many war-like enterprises that meet with success. The defenses condition of our lake coast and towns not only suggests, but invites some such enterprise; and Detroit, from its location, seems best adapted for its execution.

Telegraphic despatches to the Associated Press, received at a late hour last night after the above was written, convey the startling intelligence that the rebel privateers have already made their appearance in Sandusky Bay.

NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW.

The new map of the above named counties, just issued by D. P. Putnam, of Prescott, is just delivered to us, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to this meritorious work. The map is got up from actual surveys, under the direction of H. F. Walling, a gentleman who has long been engaged in the making of local and general maps of this Province. To say that his name is connected with this work is of itself a guarantee of its faithfulness. But the map speaks for itself, and it cannot fail of giving very general satisfaction to parties who have ordered it, and we sincerely recommend every property holder in these counties, and every business man, to secure a copy of this valuable map. It will bear careful examination, and the more closely it is inspected the more will it be admired. We will note, 1st, that all the public highways are most accurately represented, not merely in their general direction and bearing, but with almost positive accuracy, showing just their course relatively with the lot lines, streams, &c. 2nd, The exact location of all dwellings is shown, telling the stranger at a glance, how the country is settled up, and who the owners of settled farms are, as every farmer's name is engraved on his lot. It shows also the location of all schools, churches, mills, and business places. The names and location of all Post Offices and prominent corners. The location of ponds, lakes, streams, &c. 3rd, Upon the margin of the map are to be found beautifully drawn plans of the several towns and villages, on a larger scale than the body of the map, giving one a definite idea of the relative size of each, as compared with places with which he is familiar. It shows, also, nearly engraved views of some of the more important places of business. A splendid engraving of the main Parliament Building, at Ottawa, which, though outside of the counties, is nevertheless of great interest to the public at large, and is very properly inserted in this map.

We have here called your attention to a few of the noteworthy things in this really excellent production, and when we add that the map is very beautifully colored, with the townships carefully outlined, and the whole nicely varnished. We leave the matter to the intelligent people who are its patrons, assured that they will extend to the publisher every facility in their power to aid in the distribution of the maps, and in cheerfully paying him for their own.

How to Count in Church.—A young gentleman happened to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text:—Second Epistle of John, verse fifth:—"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse tenth:—"Then fell she on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, 'Why have I found grace in thine eyes, seeing that I am a stranger?'" He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the Third Epistle of John:—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joy may be full." From the above interview, a marriage took place the ensuing week.

It has been generally supposed, and we think with good reason, that the York Roads had something to do with Mr. Beatty's support of the old Coalition Government through the "Leader." Had the present Government winked at the position of affairs connected with these roads, they would also have enjoyed the support of the "Leader." But it appears from the "Globe" that the Government was determined to stop the leakage, and Mr. Richards, on their behalf, has obtained a verdict at the late assizes against the Toronto Roads Company—Mr. James Beatty's Company—for the sum of \$400,000. Mr. Beatty allowed the verdict to be taken without opposition, but his nephew, Mr. Beatty the Solicitor, was present to watch the case. Connected with this verdict there are rumors of other judgments allowed to be entered by default by Mr. Beatty, but of no extraordinary character that we refrain from further referring to them until the whole facts are before the Courts.

The Memphis Bulletin thus graphically sketches the condition of Tennessee: There is a portion of this State so devastated by the civil war as to be practically abandoned by the foot of man. The men are slumbering at Shiloh, Corinth and stone river; the servants have gained their freedom; the women and children have fled to more remote and quiet precincts. Falling in behind the retiring footsteps of humanity come the fourfooted beasts and creeping things. The Fox makes his burrow under the ruined dwellings where a happy people once dwelt. The serpent crawls under the floor of the church and school house. The squirrel chatters and builds his nest upon the locust tree in the old yard, once noisy with the mirth of children. The gun is rotting in the cool spring. The partridge whistles on the ridgepole of the cabin. The wild bee seeks a storehouse for his honey, fearless of detection by the human eye. All is returning to a state of nature. What a monument of the ravages of war!

Says the Saturday Review, "the demand for unemployed prices is an odd peculiarity of the present state of the world. Constitutional or limited monarchy has become fashionable through the example of England, and the more or less faithful imitations which have been practised in several parts of the Continent. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is bound to the West, while Prince GEORGE OF Denmark is on his way to occupy a less disputed throne in the East. If Poland were independent to-morrow, it would prefer a French or Italian prince to any native leader; nor is it improbable that, if the Mexican experiment succeeds, the South American republics may constitute themselves into kingdoms, under European rulers of royal blood."

STRIKES.—More than twenty different trades have struck for higher wages during the past fortnight in New York. The last and most formidable was that of the machinists. Not less than seven thousand of these men have abandoned their lathe and forges in forty-five large establishments. Their average wages amounts to two dollars per day for each man, making an aggregate loss to them, when out of employment, of fourteen thousand dollars per day, and at the lowest calculation, a loss of twice that amount to their master machinists. They demand an increase of twenty-five per cent on the wages heretofore received and avow their determination to remain idle rather than work at the old rates. We learn also of important strikes in Boston and other cities.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The last number of the United Service Gazette, a paper which is regarded as high authority in military matters, announces that two more regiments of infantry are under orders to embark for Canada—the 45th, now in camp at the Curragh, and the 58th, at present stationed in Dublin. The announcement of more troops being sent out at this season of the year is regarded by some as an indication that the relations of the mother country with the United States are not of a satisfactory character.

In reference to Dr. Cameron's visit to Arran, which was advertised in this paper, we are requested to intimate that circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from being there, according to appointment; and that he has arrived and may be consulted at Lyon's hotel until Saturday, the 21st instant.

There is no news of interest from the war this week. The usual amount of telegraphic despatches come to hand but they are as usual contradictory and unreliable. If there be anything in habit, we fear the telegraph wires in the States will become so much habituated to carrying falsehoods, before the war is over, that it will take them some years to learn to tell the truth, or what will amount to the same thing, the public will have little confidence in their reports.

The "News" says that owing to the rapid conversion of "Greenbacks" into gold interest paying bonds, the legal tender paper money has temporarily become scarce, and there is a reported stringency in the American money market. The tightness bids fair to be short-lived, however. Mr. Secretary Chase, it is understood, will soon issue some twenty-five millions of dollars in fresh paper; and not only will there be this influx of government paper money, but it is to be anticipated that, under the new banking act, the greater portion of the "five-twenty" bonds will be deposited as securities for independent banking operations. Each bank, numbers of which are now going into operation, will speedily issue its own notes to the extent of the securities deposited at Washington. Even now the established banks have a vast amount of their own notes afloat—far more than they could ever redeem in treasury notes, much less in substantial coin. When the new issues are promulgated the expansion will be immense. So will it go on until the apace is reached, and the whole flimsy fabric of paper will at length topple down to its sandy foundations. Thus even does the paper money system cure itself. All past and present experience shows that the individual or nation which seeks to create undue representative wealth on paper, has no other alternative but to continue the course it has entered upon. There is no road to escape. The destructive path must be pursued until the precipice of collapse is reached, and when the inflation at length reaches its utmost limit, the bubble bursts in national calamity and financial ruin.

CANADA FURS.—On this subject the Montreal Herald says:—"Owing to the low state of water on the upper Mississippi and Missouri, the largest part of the American collection of buffalo skins did not reach market this season, and the Hudson's Bay Company, by some cause or other, has not brought forward its usual collections. From these causes buffalo robes have run up to an unheard-of price in New York, the whole market being monopolized by one party. No. 1 are held there to-day at thirteen dollars instead of six dollars. The Canadian market, therefore, cannot be supplied from that source, and only the remaining skins of last year's collection are on our market, which sell from 7½ to 8½ per robe. The sale of manufactured furs has been unusually brisk both for Upper and Lower Canada, and the manufacturers feel badly the want of sufficient brands, the stock on hand begins to show that assortment gives out; opossum fur is still the leading article for the Upper Canada trade, and Persian lamb and otter for Lower Canada."

GENERAL VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—The Quebec Chronicle understands that it is the intention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to cause an inspection of all corps in the active Volunteer Force of the Province, to be made in the month of December; and it is said that, upon the numbers present at such inspection, and the general proficiency of the respective corps, will rest the question of whether such corps are to be continued on the muster roll of the Active Force.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—Mr. Lincoln, it is said, will be the Republican candidate for the next Presidency. Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward have both an eye to the elevated position, but the only way in which the two cliques can be certain of preventing the advantage accruing to the other is to unite on Mr. Lincoln. The President will be re-elected should there be no diminution of Republican strength, and after such a triumph no one knows how long the shoddy contracting interest will seek to carry on the war.

THE POSTAL SUBSIDY.—We see it stated that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company has agreed to the new contract at a rate of remuneration \$200,000 less than the former one which the Government cancelled. This would be a saving nearly equal to half the amount previously paid for the service. Messrs. Allan, of course, are satisfied, and the public cry of their monopoly will be materially lessened, if not entirely removed.

There appears to be no end to the gold discoveries in the Eastern Townships, and back country, bordering on the Township line. The Standard Journal learns that an important discovery of gold has been made in the Township of Anson, on a small stream. From investigation it is found that there is quite a deposit of the precious metal on the banks of the stream, and extending over quite an area. Experienced Californian miners are now engaged in prospecting.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says it is believed in that city that before Christmas the allies will break off all diplomatic relations with Russia. Russian Statesmen fear war in the spring, but hope by that time to have crushed the insurrection.

We understand that the Decatur, belonging to the Northern Transportation Company, whose advertisement may be seen in our columns, are still making their regular trips, notwithstanding the late news of the season.

An "Irish gentleman," perhaps a "king," has been discovered by some laborers at Drogheda, Ireland. His stone coffin was also found.

The longest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be at Kingstons, in China, where it spans a gulf of 1,000 feet, and is the top of one lofty mountain to the top of another.

A KNIGHT A REPUTATION.—On Tuesday last a case was tried at the Division Court in Kingston, which decides that a publisher of a newspaper cannot recover for publishing and printing for a candidate at a Parliamentary election, although if the money had been paid for such services it could not be recovered back, and would not come under the 16th penal clause of the Corrupt Practice Prevention Act. Dr. Barker, the editor and publisher of the British Whig newspaper, sued Sir Henry Smith for \$71.40, for printing and publishing his address to the electors of Frontenac at the last Parliamentary election. Sir Henry Smith defended in person and repudiated the account of the plaintiff, and was put in the witness-box by plaintiff's counsel to prove the case. This being done, Sir Henry acknowledged that the address was published by his order, but objected to the plaintiff's right to recover, and cited the case of Luke vs. Perry, XIII. U.C.P.R. The Judge held it to be an authority in point, and non-suited the plaintiff, saying that the law was against the plaintiff, who had nothing but the honor and moral duty of the defendant to pay the charge to rely upon. The plaintiff's counsel accepted the non suit, and expressed his regret that his client, by relying on the honor and moral duty of Sir Henry, had lost his case and \$71.40.

TURNS.—Mr. J. C. Clark, of the express office, observing the paragraph in Saturday's paper concerning some large turnips grown near Whitby, sends us the following:—"In the township of Sebastopol, at Lake Clear, in October last, while on a hunting excursion with Capt. G. G. Chrysler and ex-Sheriff Dickson, I saw a field of white globe turnips, of about an acre, planted on the 10th July by Mr. Macdonald, Inspector of Cattle, two of which, gathered previously, weighed respectively 28 and 27 pounds! And I do not think that in the whole field there was a turnip less than 8 to 10 pounds weight. This was upon land which the government are giving away to actual settlers, being, upon the Opeongo road in the county of Renfrew."

The World's special from Buffalo says Attorney-General Macdonald is here on a visit to Mayor Fargo. The information he brings shows the reality and seriousness of the plot to release the prisoners on Johnson Island. Lord Lyons received information of the scheme from a citizen of Baltimore two months ago, which has been confirmed by the revelation of an actual plot. It seems that a number of secessionists were to take passage on the Chicago and Ogdensburg propeller, and afterwards seize them; then intercept the Detroit and Buffalo steamers. They were to threaten Buffalo and Ogdensburg, and according to the revelations, were to be aided by emissaries in Buffalo, who would fire the city in several places. The Canadian Ministry have taken ample measures of prevention. There are 15,000 Southern secessionists in Canada.

New York, Nov. 14.
Rebel papers of the 10th are received. The following is compiled from them:—The Richmond Examiner, after giving a statement of the capture of two of their brigades, says:—"It is believed that Lee expected Meade to advance, but was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. It now appears that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats."

The Inquirer demands the dismissal, from their army, of the brigades who commanded the captured brigades, for their disgraceful negligence.

The Examiner of the 11th says: Their army was quietly awaiting an attack from Meade on the 10th. It was thought that Meade would make a flank movement towards Fredericksburg.

Sandusky, 13th.
Everything is quiet here and vicinity. Very little excitement exists in the city. Batteries have been posted to fully command the harbor and would sink any vessel attempting to enter the Bay. The U. S. Steamer Michigan is off the Island. All the reports about the attempt to escape by rebel prisoners on the Island is simply false, and there are no indications of such intention at the present time.

New York, 13th.
The French gunboat Panama, with Marshal Forey on board, sailed this noon. The Post's Washington correspondent says it is the opinion in diplomatic circles that the present attitude of Russia towards France and England will encourage an advance by the State department in negotiating a treaty from England and France, indicating that the construction of iron clads for the rebels in the future will be prohibited.

The news from East Tennessee, is that all of East Tennessee up to Knoxville has been recaptured from General Burnside by the Rebels. Burnside is said to be, however, impregnable situated in Knoxville.

In St. Louis, at the recent election, the collector of internal revenue decided that voters must pay five cents tax on the oath which they were required to take in order to vote. A telegram from Secretary Chase reversed this decision.

CATASTROPHE AT CHICAGO.—On Tuesday evening the iron bridge across the river at Rush street, broke in two while turning, and precipitated twelve human beings and at least fifty cattle into the river. Several were drowned.

The Austrian journals, state that a company has just organized a pleasure excursion round the world. The screw steamer Marco Polo is especially engaged to leave Trieste on the 5th of March, and the trip is to last eight months, and cost \$2,500.

A good cement for the joints of steam pipes is made with 9 parts (by weight) of plumbago, 3 of slacked lime and 8 of the sulphate of baryta, mixed with boiled Linseed oil.

The government surgeons who examine drafted men have received a new set of instructions, which are a great improvement upon the former ones which were issued during the last draft. The list of exempting complaints are cut down one half or more, and if the surgeons are honest, hereafter it will be twice as difficult to escape under a plea of disability. Under the draft which takes place in January those exempted previously are at least twice as numerous as during the last draft. The list of exempting complaints are cut down one half or more, and if the surgeons are honest, hereafter it will be twice as difficult to escape under a plea of disability. Under the draft which takes place in January those exempted previously are at least twice as numerous as during the last draft. The list of exempting complaints are cut down one half or more, and if the surgeons are honest, hereafter it will be twice as difficult to escape under a plea of disability. 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