

AMERICAN NEWS!

New York, Feb. 7.—Independence Hall, Philadelphia, took fire yesterday, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Mrs. Deborah Duane, grand-daughter of Ben. Franklin, died at Philadelphia last Thursday.

Advices from Port au Prince say it is reported that the "Alabama" made two or three prizes within six days after her departure from Kingston. News was received by express from Jamaica, and it was added that two captains of American vessels had been landed by Semmes.

Gen. Banks had issued a General Order suspending the navigation of the Mississippi to vessels engaged exclusively in private trade, except those engaged in coastwise or foreign commerce. Gen. Banks had also issued an order prohibiting the forcible removal of property from the premises of the property of loyal citizens, and compelling the property of loyal citizens from forced sale, as to debts and obligations incurred subsequent to the date of this order, which shall have remained uncollected for six months.

The Herald's correspondence from Port Royal, is to the effect that some difficulty occurred as to the right of command of the troops of Gen. Foster's expedition to that place. Gen. Hunter has settled the question by assuming command of Gen. Foster's troops, regarding them as reinforcements to the 10th army corps, of which he is chief, and requiring Generals Nagle and Benny to report to him.

An ordinance appropriating half a million dollars to continue the aid to the freedmen's volunteers, was passed by the Aldermen to day.

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 15, 1863.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has the following telegram, dated Charleston, Feb. 18:—

The following proclamation from General Beauregard will appear in the paper to-morrow:—

Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, February 18.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah, that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early landing and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle shall retire. It is to be hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of extreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred. Let the women and children, the hour is at hand to prove your devotion to your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men from the seaboard to the mountains rise to arms. Be not too exact in the choice of weapons—pikes and bayonets will do for exterminating your enemies—spades and shovels for protecting your homes. To arms, fellow-citizens! Come and share with us our hardships, our danger, our brilliant success, or our glorious death.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Com.

Official.—J. M. O'LEARY, A. G.

Final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly prosecuted. The troops and people are confident.

The Enquirer's leader says there has been no intention or pretence of an intention to meddle at all on the part of France. The South wants no French mediation while hostilities still go on.

The Aylward Tragedy.

Under this caption the *True Witness*, and after it all the Catholic press, endeavor to make out that a judicial murder has just been committed in Upper Canada, and that at the instigation of Protestant fanaticism. The Aylwards, husband and wife, were Irish Roman Catholic settlers in Hastings, C. W., and had a Protestant neighbor, Munro, with whom they had not lived on amicable terms for some time. The latter having gone with his son to the house of the Aylwards to complain of some grievance, was assaulted by them. Aylward, who was armed, shot the young man in the back, evidently with intent to kill, although his innocent victim has survived. The father, however, was not so merciful. He was armed with a revolver, and shot his son, and her husband, and being unarmed and taken by surprise, received such wounds as he died of after a few days. The Aylwards were convicted of murder by a jury, and executed at Belleville on the 5th of December last—the Executive having refused to commute their sentences.

The Rev. Father Brennan—who confessed the murderers and escorted them to the scaffold—declared publicly after their death, and from the altar of his church: that the Aylwards were perfectly innocent—that their execution was a judicial murder—that they were hanged merely because they had been Catholics—and out of Protestant hatred! Such a denunciation has, of course, excited great animosity, and created the liveliest sympathy for those supposed innocent victims of Protestant fanaticism. The *True Witness* has made a strong case in their favor, endeavoring to show that they acted only in self-defence, and that the verdict should have been, at most, manslaughter—and that the Executive who handed the heads of the executioner already looked too farward, and the wheat on the best lands wintering poorly; but the Executive was right in giving the death sentence. The past week was unusually boisterous with great changes of the temperature, many disasters at sea, and more rain than was wanted for the land. Vegetation already looks too forward, and the wheat on the best lands wintering poorly; but the Executive was right in giving the death sentence. The past week was unusually boisterous with great changes of the temperature, many disasters at sea, and more rain than was wanted for the land. Vegetation already looks too forward, and the wheat on the best lands wintering poorly; but the Executive was right in giving the death sentence.

The French press is reproducing extensively these *ex-parte* statements, corroborated by a touching letter from Mrs. Aylward to her three youthful children, said to have been written shortly before her death. We have not seen, as yet, any evidence in contradiction of those serious charges—which, though not likely to prove true, have now assumed such proportions, and been so widely spread amongst the Catholic population, that we think the interests of justice will be served by Parliamentary inquiry into this matter. That an Upper Canada jury should have been swayed by fanaticism when giving a verdict on a crime with the perpetration of which religious prejudices had nothing to do, is possible, but highly improbable. But that the Executive in refusing to interfere when applied to, should have been actuated by religious hatred, is more than improbable—it is simply impossible. Let all the facts of this case be placed before the public so as to allay the dangerous excitement.—*Witness*.

The frame school-house attached to the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

The followers of Joe Miller are again struggling for notoriety. A reversed scene of this persuasion has set apart the 17th of August, 1863, for the closing up of season. He proposes a world's business convention, to assemble soon at Cincinnati, to settle up affairs and arrange matters for the future.

Nearly a day [says an English paper] passes on which the journals do not record deaths from wearing Cincinnads. A young woman at Dalton, for instance, was making a pudding at a table five feet from the fire, when a draught from an open window blew her extended dress into the grate, and not long afterwards she was dead. Now, mark the stress, unmistakable verdict of the jury, "Died from fire while wearing Cincinnads."

A police razzia was made in Paris the other day, and the shoots of the Duke d'Aumale's historical work were carried off. The publisher of the work, the Duke's agent, and those charged with seeing it through the press, are not disposed to let the matter drop. They purpose carrying the matter before the tribunals, in order to ascertain whether the police prefect can employ his agents to give force of law to a simple ministerial circular, extra-legal if not directly a single clause which prevents a Frenchman, even though he be a prince and in exile, from publishing in his native country a work which is purely historical. It is one of the few rights which the law that banished the Duke d'Aumale has left him.

A new Mortara case has very nearly been enacted by the agents of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria. A Roman Catholic servant, living in Verona, it appears, had stated to the priest that, several years ago, he had baptized the infant daughter of her Jewish Mistress, a widow of that city. The priest, attended by several policemen, went to the house of the lady to demand the child; but the mother being warned of the intended visit, had the child conveyed across the frontier to Italy. The mother is threatened with a criminal prosecution for evading the law.

The convict Wm. Russell, late M. P. for Lambeth, still remains at the Model Prison, Pentonville, and is employed with the other prisoners in picking oakum, which he does with the same indifference as characterized his conduct while in Newgate. No steps have yet been taken by the heir-at-law to dispossess the property under the forged deeds received from the convict, but negotiations have been going on between the solicitors of both parties for some time.

A nephew of Abd-el-Kader, married to a Christian wife, is about to be baptized in Paris, and intends to proceed to the Sahara as a missionary.

Birth.

At Pakenham, on the 19th inst., the wife of Wm. Dickson, Jr., Esq., of a son.

Died.

At Pembroke, on the 8th instant, after a short illness, Julia Anne, eldest daughter of Thos. Meagher, Esq., aged 5 years, 6 months and 18 days.

At the same place, on the 14th instant, Catherine Lavina, only daughter of Thos. Meagher, aged 3 years 2 months and 24 days.

At Woodlawn, Durham, C. P., on the 8th inst. William Armistead Terrell, third son of Rev. S. S. Wood, aged 15 years 11 months and 22 days.

At his residence, in the Township of Wilberforce, Mr. Evan Edwards, on Saturday, the 14th instant, in the 63rd year of his age. He was born and brought up in the Co. of Wexford, Ireland—emigrated to Canada in 1820, and was one of the first settlers in the Township of Ramsey. He sold out there and moved to the Township of Pakenham. About 21 years ago he moved to the township of Wilberforce, at which time the writer became acquainted with him. How long he has made a profession of religion is not able to say, but if a man can be a judge of the vitality of his religion in hearing him on his death-bed exhorting his family to give their hearts to God and at other times calling on them to assist him to sing aloud the praises of the Most High, then Mr. Edwards has gone home safe. The occasion was improved by the Rev. James Mason from Pembroke, who preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon from St. Mark, 13th chapter, 33rd and 34th verses, to a large and respectable concourse, which attended his funeral. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

Pembroke, Feb. 17th 1863.

Commercial.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Thursday, noon, Feb. 19, 1863.

The weather has changed suddenly, and there has been heavy showers of rain since 7 a.m. We are unable to give the usual meteorological memoranda, the fire this morning having destroyed our barometer and thermometer.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—By G. T. rail-way for past two days:—Ashes, 134 bbls.; Flour, 1,232 bbls.; Wheat, 5,203 bush; Corn, 40 bbls.; Barley, 148 bush; Coal, Oil, 81 bbls.; Butter, 150 kegs; Lard, 10 bbls.; Dressed Hogs, 36.

FINANCIAL.—The press telegram last night quoted sterling exchange unsettled, 179 to 180; Gold leaving off at 60½ prem. A despatch to-day quotes Sterling Exchange 179½; Gold, 62½; Gold 62½ prem. A despatch to-day quotes Sterling Exchange 179½; Gold, 62½; Gold 62½ prem.

No alteration to note here in Sterling Exchange; cash rate for Bankers' 60-day drafts on London, 10 to 10½ prem.; counter or credit rates, 10½, 10¾, and 11 prem. Private 60-day bills, 9½ to 9¾ prem.

Before receipt of telegrams from N. Y. the past week has marked the transactions in Bank demand drafts at 33½ dis.

American Silver continues at 4 to 4½ dis. Rates for American bank-notes at Exchange offices here are, buying about 40 dis., selling 38½ dis.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN BRITAIN.—The "Mark Lane Express" of Jan. 26, 1863, says:—The past week was unusually boisterous with great changes of the temperature, many disasters at sea, and more rain than was wanted for the land. Vegetation already looks too forward, and the wheat on the best lands wintering poorly; but the Executive was right in giving the death sentence.

The Review we publish to-day of the Montreal Leather Market shows very little doing in that line at present, and that stocks are heavy. The New York Money Market still remains very unsettled. The New York World of Feb. 9th quotes Gold at 155 to 155½; and Sterling Exchange at 171 to 172. On the 10th Gold fell from 155½ to 155, and Sterling Exchange at 168½ to 169½. On the 11th Gold advanced to 155½ to 156, closing at the latter price, and Sterling Exchange at 168 to 170.

At a meeting held by the Merchants of the city on Wednesday evening last, it was agreed to take the English Shilling and American Quarter Dollar at their former value, viz. 25 cents.

Flour—\$4 00 to \$4 50 per lb. Barley—All offering finds buyers, at 80c. to 82c. per bushel.

Oats—Remain at our last quotations, viz. 45c. to 46½c. per bushel. The supply in the market to-day was small.

Beans—Quotations nominal. Potatoes—have advanced in price about 2c. Farmers are getting 30c. to 31c. per bushel.

Hay—First class Hay brings to-day 115c.

varied materially, but in the small business effected the buyers have a slight advantage; any decline has been only partial. Choice American amber wheat has ranged from 10s. to 9s. 8d.; and secondary sorts, sweet and perfect, 9s. 8d. to 9s. 6d. per 100 lbs. winter Red 9s. 8d. to 9s. 11d. per 100 lbs. Prime Southern flour has been sold at 29s. 6d. to 29s., and very good Canadian 29s. to 29s. 6d. per 100 lbs.; these prices embrace good sound qualities. Indian corn is the most buoyant article, from the falling off of American supplies and from the foreboding of a demand to meet the distress in Ireland, through the failure in her potatoes as well as in her cereal crops. The demand for wheat yesterday is considerably better, and several were generally able to obtain the rates of the 2nd. In several instances however, a small concession had to be made.

Buyers of Indian corn showed less disposition to operate, even at a decline of 3d. per quarter.

Kenneth Dawie & Co., in circular of Jan. 28, quote: Canada wheat, mixed to white, (old), 10s. 6d. to 11s. per central; Spring red, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d.; Milwaukee Club and Amber Iowa, 9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.; Chicago Red No. 1 Extra, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 6d.; Winter Red Western 9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d. per 100 lbs. No. 1 Superfine, 25s. to 26s. per bbl.; Canada, 26s. to 27s.; Extras, 27s. to 30s. Canada Oatmeal, nominal, 26s. 6d. to 27s. per 240 lbs.; Peas, 36s. to 37s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Indian Corn, mixed and yellow, 29s. 3d. to 29s. 6d. per 100 lbs.; white, 31s. to 32s. Ashes are in moderate request, and the market amount to 350 barrels of both sorts; Potatoes, 31s. to 31½d. per cwt.; Pearl 31s. Sales of Butter during the week have been small; fine has brought 58s.; other qualities unsaleable.

GLASGOW PRODUCE MARKET.—D. Bannerman, in circular of 14th inst., says: The interval between last Wednesday and yesterday has been remarkable only for its dullness. Wheat, Flour, Peas and Indian Corn without being quoted cheaper, were all alike difficult of sale.

The attendance at to-day's market was small, and trade as sluggish throughout. What little passed was at the usual rate, somewhat within those of last week. Good butter is in excellent demand at dull prices, while inferior is quite neglected.—The range for Canadian Table being 56s. to 58s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Reynolds, Mann & Co., in circular of Jan. 29 remark: Butter unchanged, except that the extra fine kinds are a shade dearer; Extra fine, 88s. to 93s.; Good middling to fine, 70s. to 82s.; Ordinary and middling, 55s. to 64s. per cwt. Cheese sells, as landed at extreme rates; Extra fine, 48s. to 52s.; Middling to fine, 42s. to 48s. per cwt. Bacon has been in fair consumption demand, and prices are no longer depressed. Best, scarce; other kinds unaltered; India Mess, 90s. to 95s.; Prime Mess, 80s. to 87s. 6d. per tierce. Pork, sales of new are reported at 57s. to 60s. per bbl. Lard is 6d. dearer, with an active inquiry; Fine, 40s. to 40s. 6d.; Middling to good refining 38s. to 39s. per cwt.

Montreal Wholesale Produce Prices Current.

Montreal, February 19th, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Middling, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superior, No. 2, \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superior, \$4.40 to \$4.45; Best, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.05; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to 2.45.

Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs., about \$4.60 to \$4.80.

Wheat—Canada Spring, 91c. to 94c.; U. S. C. W. Winter, nominal, 1.05 to 1.08, ex store.

Peas per 66 lbs., 70c. to 72½c. Oats per 112 lbs., 60c. to 65c. Ashes per 112 lbs., 60c. to 65c. Inferior pots, 61s. to 62s.; Pearls 60s. to 61s.

Butter per lb.—The market is fully supplied, and sales are effected at about the following quotations:—medium, 11c. to 12c.; fine 12½ to 13½c.; choice, 14c. to 15c. Lard per lb., 7c. to 8c. Tallow per lb., 8c. to 8½c.

Hams per lb., 5c. to 7c.; Shoulders, 2½c. to 3c.; Bacon, 3c. to 4c. Demand very light for all kinds of meats.

Pork per lb., 5c. to 10c. to \$10.50; Thin Mess, 8.50 to \$9; Prime Mess, new, 8.00 to \$8.52, old nominal at \$7; Prime, 8.00.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs., 3.25 to \$4, according to weight and quality.

Seeds.—Good seed is scarce, and is made up from 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for Clover; Timothy 2.00 to \$2.25 per 45 lbs.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 270 St. Paul Street.

Review of the Ottawa Markets.

UNION OFFICE, Feb. 19, 1863.

The weather still continues fine. We have excellent sleighing at present, and farmers are coming into market in great numbers. Almost all the winter wheat markets were largely attended. Trade in this city has not been brisk this winter as merchants expected; the partial failure of the crops and the length of time before we had sleighing operated very injuriously on all kinds of business. As there is, however, every probability of the Public Buildings being commenced immediately, judging from the remarks contained in the Speech delivered from the Throne, on the opening of Parliament, we may expect quite a revival in our trade.

We give in another column a report of the Montreal Produce Market, taken from the *Herald*. The market is quiet, and the week was small, and prices have a downward tendency.

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Flour—\$4 00 to \$4 50 per lb. Barley—All offering finds buyers, at 80c. to 82c. per bushel.

Oats—Remain at our last quotations, viz. 45c. to 46½c. per bushel. The supply in the market to-day was small.

Beans—Quotations nominal. Potatoes—have advanced in price about 2c. Farmers are getting 30c. to 31c. per bushel.

Hay—First class Hay brings to-day 115c.

00 to \$16 00; inferior quality \$13 00 to \$14 00 per ton.

Pork—There is very little Pork offering on the market to-day. Heavy Pork brings \$4 50 to \$5 00 per cwt.

Beef—The market was well supplied with Beef. Fresh killed Beef brings 45 00 per cwt. by the side; second class beef can however, be bought for 3.25 to 3.35 per cwt.

Mutton—Well supplied, and sells at 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

Lard—Sells at 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Turnips Sell at 20c. to 25c. per bushel.

Butter—Remains at our last quotations. Fresh butter sells at 15c. to 16c. per lb. Prime packed dairy sells at 14c. to 14½c. per lb.

Eggs—Sell at 16c. to 18c. per dozen.

Straw—Very little offering; sells at 9c. per ton.

Wood—The Wood market has not been so well supplied since the last snow storm. Good Hardwood can be bought for \$1 75 to \$1 85 per double load; Green Hardwood \$1 40 to \$1 50 per do; Softwood \$1 25 to \$1 30 per do.—*Union*.

Prices Current of Leather.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1863.

The following are current prices:—Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 (b.b.), 24c. to 25c. per lb.

Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 2, 21c. to 22c. Do do No. 1 [ordinary], 23c. to 24c. Do do No. 2, 19c. to 20c.

Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 23c. to 25c. Do do No. 2, 18c. to 21c.

Waxed upper light and medium, 33c. to 35c. Do do heavy, 31c. to 32c.

Grained do, 32c. to 37c. Splits, do large, 20c. to 24c. Do do small, 15c. to 17c.

Kips, City Slaughter ex quality whole, 45c. to 55c. Do do do, 40c. to 45c.

Do Patras (in sides), 27c. to 37c. Calf Skin (27 to 36 lb per do) 55c. to 65c. Do (18 to 26 lb per do), 45c. to 55c.

Flarces, 20c. to 25c. Skirting, 27c. to 30c. Cordovan, per foot, 12c. to 16c. Enamelled Cow do, 18c. to 16c. Patent Cow do, 15c. to 17c.

Spanish sole.—The demand during the past week has been quite limited, as there is no call from the country trade, and the shoe manufacturers have been only buying to supply their immediate wants. Receipts have been small, and although there is no quotable change in rates, prices continue to favor the buyer.

Slaughter Sole.—The inquiry is moderate and the supply is fully equal to present requirements. Sales continue to be made at about previous figures.

Waxed Upper.—There is very little doing in this description of leather, as the arrivals are chiefly composed of heavy stock, which is not wanted at this season. The market is poorly supplied with the lighter kinds, for which there is some demand.

Harness is dull and difficult to sell at quotations.

Waxed calkins are without any change to note, the supply being fair and the inquiry only moderate.

Grained calkins are difficult of sale, and chiefly on account of the color, which, generally speaking, is not fast. Could this objection be obviated—the stock being otherwise suitable—would meet with a ready market.

Kips.—The supply and demand are both small.

Splits of suitable size and substance, for boot backs, are in good request. Smaller size, if of good finish, is also wanted.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

OTTAWA Feb. 23, 1863.

Wheat—Spring, 91c. to 94c.; U. S. C. W. Winter, nominal, 1.05 to 1.08, ex store.

Peas per 66 lbs., 70c. to 72½c. Oats per 112 lbs., 60c. to 65c. Ashes per 112 lbs., 60c. to 65c. Inferior pots, 61s. to 62s.; Pearls 60s. to 61s.

Butter per lb.—The market is fully supplied, and sales are effected at about the following quotations:—medium, 11c. to 12c.; fine 12½ to 13½c.; choice, 14c. to 15c. Lard per lb., 7c. to 8c. Tallow per lb., 8c. to 8½c.

Hams per lb., 5c. to 7c.; Shoulders, 2½c. to 3c.; Bacon, 3c. to 4c. Demand very light for all kinds of meats.

Pork per lb., 5c. to 10c. to \$10.50; Thin Mess, 8.50 to \$9; Prime Mess, new, 8.00 to \$8.52, old nominal at \$7; Prime, 8.00.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs., 3.25 to \$4, according to weight and quality.

Seeds.—Good seed is scarce, and is made up from 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for Clover; Timothy 2.00 to \$2.25 per 45 lbs.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 270 St. Paul Street.

The French police consider that an Orleanist demonstration was made on the announcement of the purchase of the picture "Stratonice" by the Duc d'Aumale, at the sale of the Prince Demidoff's works of art in the Hotel des Ventes. The received version of the affair is that when the picture was knocked down by the auctioneer great curiosity was excited to know who the purchaser was. When the name of the Duc d'Aumale was mentioned, and exclamation was heard of regret that the picture would have been France, to which a stentorian voice replied, "it will come back." This was received with loud applause.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has presented Sir George Bowen, Governor of Queensland, through Mr. Herbert, the Colonial Secretary, with an address, congratulating him upon the progress and success achieved in the cultivation of cotton in the youngest of England's dependencies. Mr. Herbert said, so far, the efforts tendered with the most satisfactory results, and there was every reason to anticipate an extensive cultivation of the plant.

The Emperor Napoleon, it is known, has given £1,000 towards the fund especially devoted to the Roman workmen. "I am sorry to say," says a Paris correspondent, "that the official world—the army of functionaries—have not followed the example. A beggarly donation of £20 from each of the Ministers falls very much below what might have been expected from persons who are so amply remunerated for their services."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Canadian Agriculturist

AND JOURNAL OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

OF UPPER CANADA.

THIS long established periodical will for the future be published Monthly, commencing January, 1863.

Each number will contain not less than 40 pages, illustrated with Wood Cuts. The Horticultural and Veterinary Department in particular, will be enlarged and improved, and the price reduced, so as to encourage the formation of Clubs throughout the country.

TERMS. Single copies, 50 cents a year. Five to twenty copies, 10 per cent. discount. Twenty to thirty-five copies, 15 per cent. discount. Thirty-five to fifty copies, 20 per cent. discount. Fifty copies and upwards, 25 per cent. discount allowed.

Subscriptions payable always strictly in advance.

EDITORS:

Professor Backland, University College, Toronto. Hugh C. Thomson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada. Andrew Smith, Licentiate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College and Consulting Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada.

All orders to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto, Board of Agriculture Office, Toronto, December, 1862.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Darlington, Ontario, will have a public place on the 28th day of March next, intending a By-law to establish a Road on part of the west half of lot No. 5 in the 7th concession of the Township of Darlington, the survey of which is made as follows:—Commencing on the 7th line at a post planted twenty feet from the South post of the said lot No. 5, West half thereof, North 84 degrees east fourteen chains, coming out on the road already made on the said West half of lot No. 8, in the 7th con. of the said Township of Darlington.

The said road to be thirty feet in width. JAMES WATT, Township Clerk.