

## THE PROROGATION. Provincial Parliament.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER. Quebec, Oct. 18.

This day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present the following bills were presented to Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:—An act to repeal the incorporation acts of the Colonial Bank, of the International Bank, of the Clifton Bank, and of the Bank of Western Canada. An act to unite the North and South Ridings of county of Waterloo for registration purposes. To incorporate the association of Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with Church of Scotland at Montreal. To amend the common law procedure act of Ontario, relating to the Municipal Council of the village of Cayuga, in the county of Hamilton to sell a portion of the market block of said village, and for other purposes. To amend an act incorporating Port Erie Railway Company, and to change the name of that said company to the Erie and Niagara Railway Company. To provide for the succession of the trustees of the Church and Manse property belonging to the St. Andrew's Church, Ferguson, and to rectify the titles thereto; and also to authorize the trustees of the glebe of the said church to sell the undivided residue thereof. Further to amend the act relating to the Municipal Council, Shefford, and Champlain Railway Company. An act relative to summary convictions under the municipal laws of Upper Canada. To amend act 23 Vic., chap. 105, entitled an act relating to the Northern railway of Canada, so far as relates to the incorporation of the same into the territory of the Province, and other matters therein mentioned. For the reorganization of the Brockville and Ottawa railway company, and to authorize the issue of preferential bonds for certain purposes. To restrict the raising of public money in the incorporation of Aurora, and for other purposes. To repeal a certain act therein mentioned, and authorize the Corporation of the City of Montreal to aid the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada in establishing a terminus in the said city. To incorporate the Quebec Street Railway Company. To grant certain powers to the County of Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and to change its name. To incorporate the Drummondville Mining Company of Canada East. To empower the Municipal Council of Dorchester to loan a portion of the share of the City of Dorchester to the County of Dorchester, and to authorize the town of Sarnia to issue debentures for redeeming some of their outstanding debentures, for which no sinking fund has been provided. To confirm certain proceedings of the municipal council of the town of Oxford, in L. C. To incorporate certain persons under the name of Montreal and Salaberry Steamboat Company. To authorize Louise Leclerc to collect tolls on a bridge over the Beauport, in the county of Nicolet. An act to amend the act, 18 Vic., chap. 202, entitled an act, to incorporate the Molsons Bank, to legalize and perfect certain Exchange and Bank agreements entered into between the rector and churchwardens of St. Paul's Church, London, and the Corporation of the city of London. To amend and extend two several acts passed respectively in the twentieth and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, relating to the Western Canada Land Company. To incorporate certain persons under the name of the "Laocle Academy." To authorize the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to sell certain parts of the rectory lands of Peterboro, and other purposes. To amend the act respecting duties of Customs and collection thereof. To authorize and empower certain persons to purchase the Pictou and Berlin Railroad Co., and for other purposes. To amend the act respecting the erection and division of parishes, and building and repairing of Churches and parsonage houses, and Church Yards and Fabrique meetings. To incorporate the Royal Mining Company of Canada East. To erect certain new Municipalities in the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska. To incorporate the South Acton Mining Company of Canada. To amend the act incorporating the Merchant's bank. To incorporate the Ontario Mining and Smelting Company of Lower Canada. To incorporate certain persons under the name of the Bay of Quinte and river St. Lawrence Steamboat Company. To authorize the admission of John Henry Ainslie to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor in Courts of law and equity in Upper Canada. To remove the doubts as to the legality of certain instruments herein mentioned, connected with the Peterboro branch of the Port Hope Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, and confirm certain arrangements between the municipality of the town of Peterboro and leases of said branch, for the sale or other disposition of lands belonging to the said town, and the late John Spier. To amend and consolidate the several acts incorporating and relating to the City Bank. To amend the Consolidated Assessment Act of Upper Canada in respect to arrears of taxes on non-resident lands and for other purposes respecting assessment. An act respecting the Kingston and Marine Railway. To incorporate the Sutton Mining Co. To incorporate the Leeds Copper Mining and Smelting Company. To incorporate the Harry Hill Mining and Smelting Company of Leeds, in County Meaglen. To incorporate the St. Flavien Mining and Smelting Company. To incorporate the Missisquoi Mining and Smelting Company. To incorporate the Vale Mining Company. To incorporate the Logan Mining and Smelting Company. To amend the Act incorporating the Community General Hospital, Alms house and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at St. Lawrence. To separate the Township of Windsor and Stoke, in the County of Richmond, for all Municipal purposes. To incorporate the German Benevolent Society of Quebec. To authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Cecilia, to fix certain rates of toll, and to erect toll gates on a macadamized road in said parish. To incorporate the Accident Assurance Co. To incorporate the Village of Beauharnois as a town. An act to incorporate the town of Joliette. To amend the Act respecting La Banque Jacques Cartier. To correct errors in the and for other purposes. To provide means for supplying the local courts with records and documents, contained by the destruction by fire, of the Guel and Court House of the district of Kamouraska, and for securing the rights of interested parties. To divide the townships of North and South into two municipalities. To revive and continue for a limited time the laws therein mentioned. To facilitate and

minish the cost of the collection of school rates. Respecting the sale of certain property of the Presbyterian Church of the township of Pictou, in connection with the Church of Scotland in Canada. Further to amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act, chap. 24 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada. An act to establish an institution of Landed Credit—Credit Foncier—in L. C. To amend act 23 Vic., chap. 130, incorporating an Agricultural Loan Association of Canada. To incorporate the General and Mutual Society of Industry in the County of Joliette. An act respecting the Militia; and respecting the Volunteer Militia Force. To incorporate the "London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co." (Limited). To incorporate "The Lower Canada Insurance Agency Company." (Limited). To amend the law respecting the Recorder's Court of the City of Quebec. To incorporate the Clark Mining and Smelting Co. To amend the act of 1861 relating to Savings Banks. To incorporate the congregation of St. Michael de Sorel. To amend the act respecting County Courts in Upper Canada. To extend the provisions of the 275th section of the act respecting Municipal institutions in Upper Canada, and to provide for Election of Councillors in several Townships of Upper Canada whenever the same may be divided into Electoral divisions under the authority of such section. To incorporate the Toronto Club. To amend the act respecting the partition of Township Lands held in common. To revise and amend the acts relative to grand division and subordinate divisions of order of the Sons of Temperance in Canada West. To amend the provisions of the act respecting the City of St. Hyacinthe. To amend the law respecting the qualification and registration of voters in Lower Canada. To constitute but one Agricultural Society in and for the united counties of Chicomouti and Saguenay. To provide for the running of the lines in the township of Bristol in the County of Pontiac. Act respecting sales of land under execution against executors and administrators. Then the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 17th inst., in relation to the bill of the Hon. the Attorney General, respecting the Corporation of the City of Montreal to aid the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada in establishing a terminus in the said city. To incorporate the Quebec Street Railway Company. To grant certain powers to the County of Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and to change its name. To incorporate the Drummondville Mining Company of Canada East. 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**Sudden Death.**  
About noon on Tuesday last, just as the Steamer Pontiac was preparing to leave the wharf at Pembroke, one of the passengers, an elderly man, named Stephen Leitch, took suddenly ill and died. The deceased was well known in this vicinity, many people regretting him to be on the Ottawa for 25 or 30 years; we believe he originally belonged to Montreal, having been brought up to business in a large mercantile establishment in that city. He was for some time a clerk in the employ of Wm. Moffatt, Esq., of this place, and we believe latterly occupied a similar situation with Benjamin McConnell, Esq., at Point Alexander, and was at the time of his decease, on his way up to that place. He has no relatives known to any one here, so far as we can learn. His remains were conveyed to Point Alexander, where an inquest and post-mortem examination was held on the body, before Dr. Clendinning, Coroner, and we are told, that death ensued or was hastened by drinking habits, which had long been formed. *Pembroke Observer.*

**News Items.**  
On Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, Mr. Robert Heron was accidentally drowned by falling into the Rideau Canal, a short distance north of Ottawa.  
A man, named Maxime Picard, was drowned from off the barge Jenny Lind, at Lacine, at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night.  
Mr. Edward Niles Jacques, son of Dr. Edward Jacques, is lying dangerously ill from wounds at Chatham.  
Eighteen of the colored waiters of the Delaware House in Albany were drafted. Sixteen of them took the skeddaddlers' railroad for Canada, and the other two have exemption cards.  
The new Hudson Bay Company, will get out the poles for the telegraph line between Fort Garry and Puget's Sound this winter. The wire for the telegraph is expected at Montreal this fall.  
We learn from the Lower Province papers that the Nova Scotia Government declines to accept the Governor nominated by New Brunswick on behalf of the Lower Provinces survey the Intercolonial Railway route, but that they are willing to take Mr. Sanford Fleming, or will offer a third party for the consideration of the Government of New Brunswick.  
The King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, will shortly have a grand military inspection in the environs of Milan, with 300 pieces of artillery, completely horsed and manned, will be maneuvered before him. This branch of the military service of Italy is represented as being extremely good, and its strength shows that this branch of the Italian army is acquiring an important development. The fleet is to assemble off Genoa in the ensuing month and undergo a similar inspection.

## The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.  
Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1883.

The "Globe" has a very good article on the position of parties with regard to the Militia question; and refers to the salutary effect produced on the mind of John Bull and the throbbing pulse of the "London Times," by the receipt of the Militia and Volunteer bills and Mr. Attorney General Macdonald's explanations. The "Globe" is pleased to find that Canadian five per cents have, in consequence gone up in the market; but thinks that Canadian debentures were just as good the day before the Militia bills were introduced as they were the day after. The measures are not expensive. Had they been so, we would have pronounced the debentures a good deal less valuable after they became law than before. But father Bull does not look upon these matters from our point of view. Perhaps if the Bills had authorized the expenditure of another million a year, the debentures would have gone up five per cent. The old gentleman has thriven so well under debt and taxation that he is utterly indifferent to such trifles, and thinks that his children cannot do better than to follow in his footsteps. He does not remember that his borrowings have been from his own people, that the interest he pays may be said never to go out of his own pocket, while in Canada there are no accumulations of capital sufficient to supply the wants of the people with his extravagant ideas of expenditure. He forgets that Canada is a young country, that her citizens need every dollar they can raise, and every arm they can move to overcome the obstacles of nature, that she has not coal and iron to make her the workshop of the world, and gather a vast population from which armies can be readily recruited.

The main deduction to be drawn from the "Times" article is, however, a very satisfactory one. The British Government, and those of the British people who pay attention to our affairs, are satisfied with the efforts which Canada is making for her own defence. They are now convinced of a fact which no one in Canada was ignorant, that in case of war every Canadian will be at the service of the Government for the defence of the Province, that we shall not look to Britain for more aid than she could justly give. There never was any doubt about this fact. The rejection of the Militia Bill of the Cartier-Macdonald Government did not proceed from any indifference to the question of defence. It was a protest against a bad Ministry and a defeat of an extravagant and useless measure.

The approval bestowed in England upon the defence measures of the present Government will, we presume, close the mouths of the wretched faction which has been denouncing the Ministry as disloyal, philo-American, and indifferent to the question. The Cartwrights and Cockburns who made the militia question an excuse for voting to bring back Cartier, Galt and Macdonald to power, may well hang their heads when they see the Bills which they rejected accepted in England as satisfactory. Henceforth we may presume that the voice of faction on this subject will cease to be heard.

**Non-fulfilment of Prophecy.**  
It must certainly, be most humiliating to the Cartier-Macdonald party, to find all their "famous" efforts to obtain office again, prove abortive; and to be taunted with the singular non-fulfilment of prophecy. Mr. Rose, at the close of the late election for Montreal, foretold that the ministry would be outwitted within forty-eight hours after the meeting of the assembly; whilst Mr. Cartier, at the Welland Jolification, went more into detail, and warning with the anticipation of a new lease of office, prophesied that:—  
"No matter what the Globe said, or what Mr. Sandfield Macdonald might say in going from town to town, about his having a majority, he had not a majority. And when the 13th of August came, the twenty-three or twenty-four liberal Conservative, Baldwin and Hinks Reformers, elected in Upper Canada—who would increase their number before long—with the majority from Lower Canada, would give those gentlemen notice to quit, and that very shortly. When the election of Speaker took place, they might depend upon it that Mr. Heron and his followers would have fair notice to leave."  
Other predictions of a similar nature were made, on a smaller scale; but the ministry has outwitted all the efforts of the most bitter and "famous" opposition that was ever known in a Canadian House of Parliament; and much longer now than they were, inasmuch as the people begin to feel that their interests are safer in the keeping of honest men than in the hands of the Opposition who have on several occasions seemed to me more like the part of rowdies than of legislators, and have only succeeded in making themselves appear, in the minds of all thinking men, as, simply, ridiculous.

There are, undoubtedly, amongst the opposition, many clever, well meaning, talented men; but they have proved themselves too good natured with the Grand Trunk and other corporations, and too extravagant and wasteful of the public money. Let us be content with admiring their talents, their energy and their perseverance, whilst we try to keep their hands out of the Provincial chest, and say to them, in the language of Shakespeare:—  
"Cassio I love thee;  
But never more be an officer of mine."

For several days past, the most contradictory reports have been received in reference to the contending armies in Virginia. It appears, however, quite certain, that an unusual amount of skirmishing has taken place; and that the Union forces are gradually moving back towards Washington, followed by Lee. The Federal loss in several engagements, is, according to their own accounts, very severe; large numbers of wounded having arrived in Washington. Gen. Meade is said to be succeeded by Mr. Sickles. He must have been hard pressed by the rebel forces, when he retreated to the old Bull Run battle field, pursued by the rebels. It appears evident that the South is not yet prepared to give up; but will, still, offer a firm resistance to the opposing strength of Mr. Lincoln, the position of whose army, in Virginia and Tennessee, is very critical and must be a matter of great anxiety to the people of the North.

It will be interesting to volunteers, and some encouragement to them to prosecute their drill, to know that it is the intention of the government to improve their position during the next session of Parliament, by payment for the time they lose at drill. On the third reading of the volunteer bill—  
Mr. Shanly moved an address to the Governor General, praying to cause a message to be sent down, recommending that the volunteers be paid when out on drill.  
Hon. J. S. Macdonald having repeated his previous declaration that it was the intention of the Government next session, to recommend that a money payment should be made to the volunteers.  
Mr. Shanly's motion was withdrawn.

**VOICES FROM THE HEARTH.**—We have received from the publisher, Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, a neatly printed little volume of nearly two hundred pages, bearing the above title, and consisting of a collection of verses by Mr. Isidore G. Ascher, B.C.L., a young lawyer of Montreal. The greater number of the pieces have already been published in the local journals, and most of them have been favorably noticed by the Press.

At the late Assemblies in Kingston, an action was tried for defamation of character. The parties to the suit were James Waller vs. William Bredin. The complaint was that Bredin had, verbally, published Waller as a thief, and had, thereby injured his matrimonial and business prospects. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with \$700 damages.

**ANTIMONY.**—The recently discovered deposit of the above useful metal in South Ham, Eastern Township, in such a very extensive and appears likely to prove a successful investment. We believe that arrangements are being made to open and work the mine without delay.

**EARL RUSSELL'S SPEECH.**—Commenting on Earl Russell's speech the *Tribune* says:—  
"Whatever may have been the real sentiments of the British Government toward us in the past, and whatever may be the motives that have wrought the great change, the speech of Earl Russell must be regarded as evidence of the desire of that country to avoid all new ground of irritation, and to re-establish, if possible, the amicable relations which existed between the two nations before the outbreak of the Rebellion."

**English Opinion on Canadian Affairs.**  
That the London Times does not represent all England, is more and more apparent every day. The chief stock in trade of that journal in its attacks upon the Canadian Ministry, is the question of defence. The Canadians must bear their share of the burden—they cannot expect the mother country to do everything when they are unwilling to defend their own homes—said the *Times* and the words were echoed throughout Canada by the Opposition press as evidence of the incompetency of the Administration. The Canadians have done more in proportion to the population and resources of the country, than has England, said the Hon. Mr. Currie in the Legislative Council and the truth of his assertion has not been denied either here or elsewhere. The fact is the efforts of the Reform Government have been better appreciated in England than the *Times* and Her Majesty's Opposition in Canada would have the people believe. That such is the case we think our readers will be fully convinced by perusing the following extract from another English journal, which we commend to their attentive consideration:—  
"It can matter comparatively little to Canada," says the writer "and still less to England, by what particular combination of public men the two chief needs of the Province are provided for. But the antecedents of the politicians who have just attempted to overthrow the Administration of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and the means by which they have sought to compass their end, justify us in congratulating both the colony and the Colonial office on their failure. Without imputing anything but honorable intentions to Mr. Cartier and Mr. J. S. Macdonald there is too much reason to fear from the conduct of the present Ministry that the re-opening of the era of Government by interests, and a renewal of the frightful jobbery which has brought so much discredit on the colony. In their recent electoral and Parliamentary campaign they have not scrupled to appeal strongly to the popular jealousy and religious bigotry of the Catholic population of Lower Canada, representing that their rights were in danger, and have gained a majority in that section by priestly influence. Their favorite device, however for winning Tory votes was to accuse the Ministers of want of loyalty to the British crown and of failing to defend the defence of the country. Nothing can be imagined more reckless and factious than these tactics. If the Union of Upper and Lower Canada is to be preserved—and without their union it is difficult to see how the connection with the mother country can be maintained—the two provinces must continue to have a common defence, and in their common Legislature and Government. But this supreme political necessity accounts for nothing in the calculations of the Canadian Opposition. The charge of disloyalty, again, is one even more dangerous to the general interests. The Government, the present Ministry have gained the confidence of a great majority of the intelligent Protestants of Upper Canada, and to represent that they are indifferent to the maintenance of the British connection, is the way to encourage attempts to weaken and destroy it. The charge is wholly groundless, and some of our journals have pleased to dwell on the subject. It may be useful to point out the facts. It is well known that the Cartier-Macdonald Administration fell in the attempt to carry a Militia Bill which was constructed more according to English than Canadian views. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, the acting officer, decidedly declined to repeat the mistake of his predecessor, and refused to raise troops in large numbers or in any other mode than that marked out by public opinion in the colony. But it is not true that he and his colleagues neglected to provide for the public defence. Canada has raised a volunteer force of 25,000 men, uniformed, well drilled, and supplied with material for active service, and she is continuing the work. It has also been announced that Ministers have in readiness further measures for augmenting the defensive force of the colony. It must be obvious that their indifference to the defence of the country is as well as we are to appreciate the extent and nature of the defence which it requires. Nothing, therefore but irritation can result from the lecturing tone in which some English speakers and writers have insisted on having been so completely wrong on this subject. Canada has its own political situation and its own political interests, and the Colonial Minister who should attempt to carry out a policy not based on an estimate of them but on suggestions devised at a distance of thousands of miles and sent to him by a newspaper, should be able to maintain himself for a month. The clamor of attempts of our governing classes, by speeches in Parliament and by their organs in the Press to impose their own rancorous and collected fears upon the Canadians as the measure of their duty are awakening a feeling of resentment such as might be expected of a loyal and high-spirited people. The Canadians will not submit to be told when they ought to be frightened, and when they have leave to be calm, according to the varying credulity real or pretended of parties in this country. The earnest protest against the language of our public men and public writers in the Legislative Council of the colony by the Hon. Mr. Currie, a gentleman who is conspicuous for his patriotic exertions in raising volunteers in Canada may be usefully consulted by those who have been in the habit of offending Canadian sentiment by thoughtless vituperation. The British people have no other desire for the Canadians than that they should enjoy the utmost prosperity in the country of their birth or adoption, and will not be betrayed into the folly and hypocrisy of professing to be indifferent to their connection with this country, and at the same time requiring them to obey every impulse of passion which aways our aristocratic politicians."

The Carleton Place Rifle Company will drill in the School House, every Thursday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, under the instruction of Sergeant Isom, of the 47th Regiment.

We understand that William McKay, Esq., Merchant, of Renfrew, has been appointed postmaster, instead of Mr. George Ross, of that village. Mr. McKay has entered upon the duties of his office, and our correspondent states, a more popular appointment could not have been made.

An examination of the Maryland Club House in Baltimore, closed some time ago by military authorities, shows that its fine furniture has been ruined, and its choice stock of liquors all drunk up, by rats!

**CURIOUS.**—A policeman was seen in Washington street, during a rain storm, with an umbrella, trying to arrest the rain.

**Carleton Place Grammar School.**  
On Tuesday afternoon last, the senior pupils of the Carleton Place Grammar School presented their teacher, Mr. Tytler, with a beautiful copy of Liddell and Scott's large Greek Lexicon accompanied by the following address:—  
MR. TYTLER—We, the senior pupils of the Carleton Place Grammar School, take the present opportunity of addressing you as our good and faithful teacher. Although under you but a short time, we have become greatly attached to you. Your kind and gentle manner towards the junior as well as to the senior pupils—the good order you have maintained without the use of the rod—the able manner in which you have conducted the school—together with the unceasing patience you have had with us, could not but be to us a great respect for you as a teacher.  
To you we are indebted for the introduction into our school of that excellent, health-preserving exercise—Military Drill.  
The numberless instructions we have received from you have enabled us to make rapid progress in pursuing our studies.  
Your scholarship cannot be called in question, but it is a scholarship alone that will enable a teacher to advance his pupils rapidly; it requires the natural talent for conveying his ideas to them; it also requires some system, and in both of these we find you fully accomplished.  
Those pupils who are about to take their departure from your school, most heartily thank you for the benefit they have received at your hands, and they leave you with the warmest wishes for everything that can contribute to your welfare.  
As a token of our respect to you as our teacher, we present to you this gift.  
W. R. TYTLER, &c.  
The address was read by Mr. Wm. Yuill, and the presentation was made by Mr. Isaac Cham. Mr. Tytler in a few words thanked them for the sentiments they had expressed and for the handsome and valuable present by which they had testified their appreciation of his labors in Carleton Place.

**Latest from the War.**  
New York, Oct. 17.  
The Post's Washington correspondent states, that Gen. Meade was three weeks ago ordered to fall back upon Centreville, Lee discovering the retreat of our army, and tried to take advantage of it, he failed in that purpose, and the army of the Potomac is now in an impregnable position, it stands on the defensive ready to strike a blow at the enemy, and its present position is vastly safer for the offensive operations, than that held by it one week ago.  
It is almost impossible to protest 90 miles of railroad across a hilly and woody part of Virginia.  
General Lee is quite strong in numbers—stronger than he was two months ago. He has not only been reinforced by conscripts, but by troops gathered from the vicinity of Richmond.  
The Herald's rebel correspondent in Baltimore declares, that Lee is very weak, but it will be remembered that he announced that Lee was about to invade Maryland with a tremendous force, a week or two before the heights of Centreville are ours, and the disposition of the several corps is such as to defeat any attempt at a flank movement. We hold Fairfax Court House in such force that the enemy dare not venture on our right flank. It is reported, but not on any satisfactory authority, that Gen. Lee was moving down the Shenandoah Valley. The army of the Potomac grows stronger every day, and is able to hold the new line, even if Lee is largely reinforced and will doubt less soon show that it can do more than that.  
Washington, Oct. 17.—It has been determined to call for 300,000 volunteers, the President's proclamation for this purpose is now in course of preparation.  
The Republican says that the Government has information contradicting the report that Lee's army had been thrown across the upper Potomac into Maryland.  
New York, Oct. 17.  
The Tribune has the following:—Headquarters army of the Potomac, Oct. 16.—Our lines of battle were maintained throughout yesterday and to-day, but the enemy have made no further demonstrations and all has remained quiet. The rebel pickets appear close to our front, but whether or not having been so completely wrong on their recent endeavors to gain an advantage they will try another flank movement or risk a general engagement, it is as yet undeveloped by any discoveries we have made. All rumors of a fight having taken place at Fairfax, C. H., or that our artillery had all retreated there, are fabrications. All rumors and other attacks of the army, likely to embarrass, active movements have been ordered to Alexandria, and the Army of the Potomac reduced to light weight awaits the Southern friends.  
Special to the World.—Washington, Oct. 16.—The Army of the Potomac has retreated so far closely pressed by Lee. A battle would probably have been fought on the old Bull Run. Unless Lee has been largely reinforced he is weaker than Meade, and presumes this movement on the fact that our army is depleted by troops sent to Rosecrans. The fact is that the rebels have the corps made but little difference. Meade informed Lincoln a day or two since, that he should attack Lee, but both armies are front to front, 20 miles distant, and he does not do it. Some here intimate that Lee is going into Maryland again, but of this intention we have no certain evidence.  
Herald's Army of the Potomac despatches of the 16th contain the following:—The second army corps was in line of battle yesterday morning, with its left resting on Bull Run when the rebels opened with a battery of long range on the supply trains of the corps, but without destruction of a single wagon. Their battery was speedily silenced, and a lively infantry skirmish ensued continuing some two hours. General Webb's and Gen. Hayes' divisions sustaining the principal fire of the enemy, with a loss of 5 slightly wounded in the former and two only in the latter division.  
The enemy's loss was greater. Up to six o'clock this evening all has been quiet along the entire front. The smoke of the rebel camp fires indicates that they have fallen back to Manassas in the immediate vicinity of the famous Brick House where General Beauregard had his Headquarters before the first Bull Run battle. Colonel Ruffin of the 1st North Carolina cavalry was not killed during the engagement with the second corps, but was wounded and is a prisoner in our hands. There are various speculations and camp rumors as to what Lee intends to do and the strength of his forces. Gen. Meade is undoubtedly well informed as to the movements of the rebels, and prepared for any contingency. The report is extensively circulated that Lee has received large reinforcements from both stragg and Joe Johnston, and there are some strange tales to relate who credit it.  
New York, Oct. 17.—The Herald's despatch reports from the front indicate a movement on the part of the enemy's cavalry towards the Potomac, and steps are being

taken for the prevention of another cavalry raid in that direction. The military authorities here appear to understand the recent movement of the rebel army of Virginia. By some it is contended that Lee's army numbers no more than 30,000, but it is incredible that our own splendid army of the Potomac should have been pressed back from the Rapidan by an inferior force to avoid being flanked and taken in the rear. The best opinion is that large reinforcements have been sent from Bragg's army to Lee to enable him to make a dash on the Federal capital. It is not believed by experienced military men that he would make such an attempt without a powerful force at his command. The alternative is plain that Lee, has either pushed our army back with a more handful of men, or he has a tremendous army to sustain him. The latter is probably true, and an attempt to flank Meade's army by attacking Washington may be expected.  
New York, Oct. 17.—New Orleans dates of the 10th state that Matamoros is still held by the French; and it appears that the citizens exhibit no desire to oppose them.  
The popular feeling in Texas is decidedly against the Confederate draft.  
Galveston is described as being very strongly fortified, and is now the stronghold of the rebels in Texas.  
New Orleans, Oct. 10.—The 19th Army Corps reached Vermilion River, a few miles from Vermilion. Gen. Banks is in the field.  
Fort Monroe Oct. 15.—Lt. Disoway, the Provost Marshal of Williamsburg, Va., was shot yesterday by private Boyle of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles. The shot was fired by a private named Reddon, both of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles. Their victims died in a few moments. Dr. Wright will be executed to-morrow, (Friday), in Norfolk, for the murder of Lieut. Sanborn.  
New York, Oct. 17.—The steamers City of London and Saxonia sailed for Liverpool this noon, taking \$670,400 in specie.  
Special to the New York Times.—Washington, Oct. 18.—There has been little or no fighting yesterday in the front. It is rumored here this morning that Lee has sent a portion of his army to the Shenandoah Valley, for what purpose remains to be seen. Certain it is, his army crossed the Rappahannock on Wednesday, A. P. Hill's corps, the army has returned from the South West. It is thought, however, that he has been reinforced by troops withdrawn from the vicinity of Richmond and North Carolina.  
Gen. Meade is in position at Centreville, ready to meet any attack by Lee. Gen. Meade's headquarters were last night at Centreville. All our trains safe. It is ascertained that Lee has only five days provisions with him. The cannonading yesterday was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to cross Bull Run at Union Mills and at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Farms. They kept up a continuous cannonade to cover their crossing. Their fire, however, had little or no effect on our troops. The rebels made repeated attempts to cross, missing their infantry in solid columns. Our infantry and artillery, however, repulsed him early. The firing ceased at sundown, the rebels retiring. At dark a portion of Buford's cavalry had a brisk fight with Stuart's cavalry near Brentsville. We succeeded in routing the rebels. Everything is quiet at the front to-day.  
Colonel Hardenburg, of the 20th N. Y., has reached here in charge of 500 rebel prisoners, mostly North Carolinians; 200 more are expected to-night.  
Sutlers of the army of the Potomac have been ordered back to Alexandria with instructions not to return until further orders.  
SWINDLING.—An unknown young man has been successfully carrying on a course of swindling in the West for some time past, to a remarkable extent. He professed to be James Dale Owen, son of the eminent geologist, David Dale Owen, late professor in the Geological Institute. As an instance in confidence operations, we may search police annals in vain for a more successful or brilliant one. By the aid of a little learning and unlimited brass, he has deceived governors, judges, clergymen, doctors, geologists, painters, and women innumerable. The number of the latter he was about to marry and to take to Europe is astonishing. He has carried off with him a handsome sum of money, a suit of good clothes, and a magnificent set of geological specimens, embracing the very cream of the Western cabinets. As a correspondent of the New York Tribune, he collected sundry greenbacks for first-rate notices of articles on exhibition at fairs, and had traveled all through the West free of expense. He has dined with the wealthy, flirted with his daughters, and ungallantly picked their pockets while flirting with them. He has hardly spoken to a person but he has robbed a minute afterwards. He has been painter, sculptor, poet, journalist, journalist, farmer, anything, to suit the crowd with which he was mixing, and has escaped in safety with his plunder.  
We believe a capture of the gentleman has since been effected.  
FIRE IN ST. URBAIN.—The barns and other outbuildings belonging to Mr. Alex. Mathieson, in St. Urbain, County of Chateaugay, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th instant. The dwelling house was barely saved. The crops were also lost. The property, we believe, was not covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.  
A certain landlady, it is said, makes her pies so light, that her lodgers can see to bed without a candle after eating a moderate sized pie.  
The shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at once.  
None but the frivolous or the indolent will say, "I am too old to learn."  
A Danish writer speaks of a but so miserable that it didn't know which way to fall, and so kept standing. This is like the lady who had such a complication of diseases that she did not know what to die of, and so lived on.  
What tune can be made out of bankrupts'—for-tune!  
Ravy cannot be hid. It accuses and judges without proofs; it exaggerates defects; its conversation is filled with gall, exaggeration, and injury. It stands out with obstinacy and with fury against striking merit. It is hasty, insensible, and brutal.  
Why cannot two slender persons ever become great acquaintances?—Because they will always be slight acquaintances.  
THE LAST.—"Stick to your country to the last," is a recruiting sergeant said to a journeyman shoemaker. "To the last I will stick," said the shoemaker, as he put the awl into his calf skin.  
"As diamond polishes diamond," says a German writer, "so man is formed by man."—Truly. And we may add, as diamond cuts diamond, so man is forced by man.  
Any feeling that takes a man away from his home, is a traitor to the household.