ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 3.—The steamer America, from Bremen, via Southampton 20th Jan., has arrived.

The steamers Olympus and North America arrived out on the 18th, and the St. George on the 20th.

The bark Edisto, of Boston, was burned at sea. Crew saved. She was from New York, with a general cargo.

£300,000 sterling in specie, has been sent by the bank of England to France.

The demand for discount in London was heavy.

Consols 90⅛ to 98⅜ for money.

The rebel loan was 34 to 44.

Rentes 66f. 60c.

A project for better regulation of Roumania will be submitted to the powers, who signed the Treaty of Paris.

The French Admiral Hamlin was dead.

Ten millions of francs were withdrawn from the bank of France.

ITALY.

The Diritto had been seized for publishing Garabaldi's address announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian union.

The Berlin journals assert that Denmark is ready to participate in the conference proposed by England, provided that France will.

Prince Charles leaves Berlin on the 20th with his staff.

32,000 Prussian troops had been despatched to Holstein, via Hanover, who would cross the Elbe without halting.

Austrian troops, for Schleswig, were forwarded on the 20th by special trains, carrying 4,000 men each.

It is asserted that the Austrian Lower House refuses ten millions credit demanded by the government for expenses of the occupation of Schleswig.

La France asserts that Prussia and Austria's first act will be to order Prince Augustenburg to quit.

The Danes are breaking up the ice in the Schleer.

The Weiner Zeitung says, if the small states had known that the great powers intended to uphold the London treaty under all circumstances, they would have voted for occupation at the outset.

Dagbladt says that Denmark cannot comply with Austria and Prussia's ultimatum. What may happen depends on eventualities in Europe and Germany. In case of war the German armies require four weeks to collect strength. By then the Danish army will be larger than ever, and fortified with works able to hold in check an enemy twice as strong.

The Austrian force for Schleswig will hardly number 10,000.

The Princess of Wales was so far advanced that no further bulletins were issued. The infant prince was quite well.

It was reported that the English squadron will be ordered to Heligoland.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool.—Cotton market depressed and ⅛d to ¼d lower. Wheat 2d to 3d lower. Flour dull. Cotton brisk, 30s 6d to 31s—an advance.

London.—Wheat 2d lower.

The almost immediate return of the Bank of England rates to 8 per cent is looked for.

Paris.—Flour market quiet at a reduction of 1f. per sack.

Liverpool, Januuary 17, p. m.—Breadstuffs tending upward. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat advanced 1d to 2d under the warlike aspect. Corn firmer; mixed 30s. 6. Provisions steady. Beef steady. Lard firm. Bacon steady. Tallow dull. Ashes quiet and steady. Petroleum firm; refined 1s 10½ to 1s. 11.

LATER.—The America did not leave Southampton until the 21st, and brings London papers of that day.

The Bank of England on the 20th raised the rate of interest to 8 per cent.

The City of Manchester arrived out on the 20th.

Kiel, Jan. 20.—It is reported that the Saxons and Hanovarians are to be withdrawn from the positions in Holstein, and concentrated in Altona, in order to allow the passage for Austria and Prussian troops.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Prussian and Austrian troops march without delay into Schleswig. Marshal Von Wrangel commands the Prussian force.

Hamburg, Jan. 19.—Prince Carl, brother of the King of Denmark, has arrived from Schleswig. He left the country after refusing to take the oath of allegiance to his brother. A Brigade of Danish infantry was transferred to-day from Schleswig to Flensburg. All the battalions of Schleswigors and Holsteiners are to be distributed among Danish regiments. The first Prussian troops are expected here to-day. The Austrians quartered here leave for Schleswig.

Stuttgard, Jan. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies to day resolved to place the army of Wirtemberg on a war footing, and place a certain number of troops at the immediate disposal of the confederation.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Rentes 66f 40c.

The London Times of the 21st has a report that Denmark has offered to suspend the obnoxious constitution and address. If such an offer has really been made it will, for a time, avert the danger of war.

The Edinburgh left Liverpool on the 20th for New York.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 90⅜ to 90½ for money.

THE DANGERS OF COLD WEATHER.—The New York "Evening Post," in an article on the this subject, says that frozen limbs should never be rubbed. The juices of the fleshy tissues, when frozen in their minute sacks or cells, at once become in each of these enclosures crystals, having a large number of angles and sharp points; and hence rubbing the flesh causes them to cut or tear their way through the tissues, so that when it is thawed the structure of the muscles is more or less destroyed. The proper mode of treatment is thus stated:—

"When any part of the body is frozen it should be kept perfectly quiet till it is thawed out, which should be done as promptly as possible. As freezing takes place from the the surface inwardly, so thawing should be in the reverse order, from the inside outwardly. The thawing out of a portion of flesh, without at the same time putting the blood from the heart into circulation through it, produces mortification; but by keeping the more external parts still congealed till the internal heat and the external blood gradually soften the more interior parts, and produce circulation of the blood as fast as the thawing takes place, most these dangers are obviated."

Speaking of the application of snow, the writer says:

"If the snow which is applied be colder than the frozen flesh it will still farther abstract the heat and freeze it worse than before. But if the snow is of the same temperature it will keep the flesh from thawing till the heat from the rest of the body shall have effected it, thus preventing gangrene. Water, in which snow or ice has been placed so as to keep the temperature at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, is probably better than snow.

If spectacles were christened, what name should they receive? Eusebius (You-see-by us).

A Chase after the Wrong Ship.

An exciting chase took place a few days since off the port of Brest, in consequence of the commander of the federal corvette Kearsage mistaking the French steamer Renaudin for the confederate corvette Florida. The Kearsage was cruising off Ushant, watching for the Florida, having received orders to attack the confederate steamer on her quitting Brest. The Renaudin, which resembles the Florida was going to sea, and was passing Irose, when the commander of the Kearsage gave chase. The commander of the French ship having made himself known, the Captain of the Kearsage hastened to apologise. This incident, it appears, has attracted the attention of the French naval authorities, and proved to them that the Captain of the federal steamer may involuntarily attack his adversary in French waters, of which he is not well acquainted with the boundaries. The Port admiral at Brest has consequently given orders that the steamship-of-the-line Wagram shall watch the movements of the two ships, and prevent them from engaging in French waters. The Florida, moreover, is not yet ready for sea. She made a trial trip on the 6th instant, and steamed as far as Cuoquet. The trial was most satisfactory, and the log gave a speed of thirteen knots an hour even within the *goulet*. The confederate corvette Rappahannock is still in the port of Calais under repairs.

Volunteer Ball in Fitzroy.

To the Editors of the Union.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As the volunteer movement appears so popular, (as well it should be,) permit me to note proceedings in this section. The volunteers in this Township, under command of their popular Captain, Fraser, notwithstanding the expenses previously incurred, feeling the great necessity for a Drill-shed, at an additional cost to themselves, erected a large and commodious building, for the purpose of drill, in which they gave a Ball last evening, which went off with much satisfaction. certainly, great praise is due to the volunteers for the spirit with which the Company is kept up. The room was filled to its utmost capacity, and the tasteful dresses of the many beautiful ladies, the gay uniforms of the volunteers, with the nicely decorated room, formed a very pleasing scene. About twelve o'clock dancing was suspended, for a more substantial enjoyment, when, on repairing to the supper room, we were surprised to see a table laid out in such style—as we had been led to believe that it would be a very plain supper, but, instead, it was one that many a city caterer would be proud of. After partaking of the really good things provided, dancing was resumed, and kept up till an early hour, when all returned to their homes congratulating themselves on having had the pleasure of enjoying such an agreeable evening. Allow me to add, that much of the enjoyment of the evening was due to Messrs. Lyons and Baker, of Arnprior, for their kindness in tendering their services towards assisting the musicians.

CIVILIAN.

Fitzroy, 16th Jan., 1864.

New York, Feb. 2.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, on board of the gunboat Jackson, at Ship Island, writes on the 18th ultimo as follows:

Last night, about ten o'clock, a small sail boat came down the Sound with some very important intelligence. The rebels at Fort Morgan revolted, and during the difficulty the rebel gunboats in Mobile bay attempted to arrest the garrison of the fort. The whole fort being in revolt and the American flag flying, they opened on the rebel gunboats with every gun in the fort. They succeeded in driving the gunboats off, but were not on their guard, and that night a large force was sent down from Mobile, capturing the whole garrison, excepting four men who escaped in the darkness in a small boat and came to Ship Island, where we heard for the first time the astounding intelligence. Since then we have heard more of the revolt from some additional deserters. Seventy of the revolters are condemned to be shot to-day at Mobile.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Post says:—We have trustworthy information that Gen. Gilmore will come north in about two weeks. He is now at Hilton Head, and everything in his department has settled down in the old routine. Several of the best regiments of Gilmore's force have been sent elsewhere, and others are preparing to follow.

Baltimore, Feb. 2.—Information from the Upper Potomac to-night, indicates that the rebels are making a great effort to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The telegraph lines were cut about noon to day, east of Cumberland, and the bridges at North Branch and Patterson Creek were burned. There was some fighting at the latter point. It was feared that an attack would be made on Martinsburg. The rebel force was about 500 strong under Gen. Rosser, that made the attack on Patterson Creek and North Branch. After burning these bridges, they moved in the direction of New Creek. Nothing further is known.

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water take 1¼ pounds of salt, one ½ pound of sugar, ½ an ounce of saltpetre, ½ ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises and is skimmed off. Then throw off into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat nice and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

The dinner given to R. McFarlane, Esq. M. P. P., on Friday evening, at Shakespeare, was very successful. The leading Reformers in the county of Perth turned out in great numbers, and the room in which the dinner took place was crowded to excess As many as could manage to get room at the tables—which were set a second time—did so; but not a few had to content themselves with a dinner at the hotel. Those who dined in the room must have been 300 or more in number, and altogether some 450 were present to hear the speeches James Trow, Esq., the Reeve of the township wherein the demonstration took place occupied the chair having on his right the guests of the evening, and Hon. David Reesor M. L. C., and on his left D. Stirton Esq., M.P.P., Hope McKenzie, Esq., M.P.P., and Dr. Parker, M. P.P. The Vice chairs were filled by Dr. Ford, President of the County of Perth, Reform Association, and John Smith, Esq., of Millbank, The speeches were clever and telling, and filled up the time until half-past one.—*Globe.*

Why have compositors more reason to grumble than anybody else? Because their business is always at a stand.

Tongues are apt to be unruly, for as we can't see them, it is impossible to keep a watch on them.

The South Leeds Election.

(From the Kingston British American.)

The election is now over and has resulted disastrously to the party in power. Though Mr. Richards was ahead some 45 on the first day, Mr. Jones pulled up the second day and came out nominally with 75 majority at the close of the poll. Last June Mr. Richards was returned over this same Mr. Jones by a majority 135. We had then a fair fight and a satisfactory result. What has wrought the change?

In June last there was a general election, and the people of South Leeds were left to manage their own affairs, and to elect the man of their own choice. The result was the return of Mr. Richards by a fair majority. Had the people of Leeds been left to themselves at the present election the result would have been the same, or rather it is doubtful whether the Solicitor General would have had an opponent at all. The mischief has been wrought by outside influence. Since the day of the nomination Mr. John A. Macdonald, a pretended Orangeman, and Mr. D'Arcy McGee, a pretended Roman Catholic, have remained in the riding together, and gone through it hand in hand, holding meetings and canvassing the electors. Nor have they been alone. Kingston for the time vomited forth its dregs, to engage in the same work. A list of the persons who have been scouring South Leeds, pouring forth their filth, has been furnished us. Such a number of unscrupulous persons going where they are imperfectly unknown, would be capable of doing some mischief. But after all they would not have been able to accomplish their purpose if they had not gone armed with plenty of money. The root of all evil was scattered about with a profusian never before witnessed by the people of South Leeds. We have heard of instances of $140 dollas being paid for a single vote, and we dare say even larger sums were sometimes laid down. We have heard that the fabulous sum of $50,000 named as the price for which they bought South Leeds.

At the instigation of Mr. John A. Macdonald, mandates were issued from the episcopal palace at Kingston to the priests holding pastoral charge in South Leeds and places ajacent to it, commanding the faithto vote for Mr. Jones. These mandates we are told, were read in the different places of worship previously to the polling days, and if any man among the laity showed a disposition to vote notwithstanding according to his own judgment, for Mr. Richards he was told publicly that he would be excommunicated. In this manner the Roman Catholics who at last election were allowed to vote as they pleased, were this time driven to the polls like a flock of sheep, their franchise, not like British freeman, but as slaves of the hierarchy. It was probably this forced vote that did much on the last day to change Mr. Richards' majority of 75 into a minority of 75. It is certainly a bad state of affairs when a bishop sitting in his palace can issue his mandate to his flock in any constituency embraced in his diocese, and compel them to vote as he thinks fit, without any reference to their individual opinion. To place the franchise in the hands of men who can be absolutely controlled in that manner by a single individual, be he good or bad, is not answering the design for which it was conceded to Britons.

On the side of Mr. Jones a number of bad votes were polled. We understand that no less than twenty of these bad votes which judge McCulloch had struck off the rolls were polled for Mr. Jones.

The facts are sufficient to account for the defeat of the Solicitor-General, but there are others yet to examine, which, however, we must defer until our next issue.

A Girl Seized by a Lioness.

On Saturday evening last between eight and nine o'clock, an accident took place at Edmond's (late Wombwell's) menagerie, exhibiting at Kingslandgreen, which caused the greatest consternation in those who were present. During the performance of the elephants, who were taking their accustomed walk up the middle of the booth which is a very large one, loud shrieks were heard from the part of the show where the lion cages are, and the audience were horror striken to find that the lioness had a girl about thirteen years of age in its claws, and was dragging her up to the bars of the cage. In an instant the lion tamer an Indian, who exhibits with the collections, went to the front of the cage and with the greatest coolness and courage, beat the beast about the feet and forced it to relinquish its hold, but was not until the girl had been very much lacerated about the arms and right side of the head. She was immediately taken to the surgery of Mr. Donnelly, who at once advised her removal to the German hospital where she was immediately attended to by Dr. Baumer, who ascertained that she was very much injured about the head and one of her arms. It was then ascertained that her name was Sophia Moorshed, and that she lived with her parents at 5 Spencer terrace, Spencer Road, Hornsey, New-ton. It Appeared that she had gone to the menagerie with her friends, and from some cause not ascertained that she incautiously got within the ropes in front of the lions and tigers' cages. The lioness forced her paws out flatways and caught hold of her bonnet, and the girl putting up her hand to protect herself, had that seized by the other paw of the lioness, and had it not been for the assistance that was immediately rendered, the consequences would have been fatal.—*London Paper.*

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—A valuable idea is passing under your eye. Read this:

"In-door exercise is very different from out-door exercise. The air of a house has always less oxygen in it than the fair without. It is more relaxing. Besides mere walking up and down a room is poor employment; and exercise to be useful, ought to be cheerful and amusing. To walk merely for exercise is, therefore, seldom useful. We should always endeavor to walk for entertainment. It is the entertainment that refreshes and invigorates."

THE LATE LORD ELGIN.—The post mortem examinatian of the late Lord Elgin has proved what had been suspected from the first—that his death was not attributable to any disease of Indian origin. It was found that the heart was in a state of what is professionally called "fatty degeneration" that is that it had lost its muscular character, and become weak and dilated. The right ventricle was fatally affected. There was also advanced disease of the kidneys. The changes in the structure of these vital organs had been long in progress. It is strange they had not earlier given marked evidence of their existence, for they would soon have proved fatal under any circumstances and in any climate.—*Times.*

Dr. McIntyre, of Strathroy, writes to the *Home Guard*, expressing his opinion, founded on a good deal of experience, that diptheria is not contagious, although he thinks that, when accompanied with typhod fever, it might become so.

The enquiry into the loss of the emigrant ship Grasmere has terminated at Glasgow, by a judgment of the Court to the effect that the ship was lost through the Carelessness of the Captain, Charles Turner, but that in consideration of his previous good seamanship, his certificate should only be suspended for six months.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, Feb. 5.

The Arabia, from Liverpool on the 23rd January, arrived this morning. She reports having passed, on the 23rd, the steamer Persia, and ship Consul bound East.

The Arabia brings 38 passengers for Boston.

Politics unimportant.

Paris Bourse firm; rentes 66f. 35c.

The ship Alarm from Akijab for Singapore, was wrecked on Treparis Reef; crew were all saved.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Before assuming the reins of government Maximillian will await the return of the Mexican deputation who offered him the Crown on the 3rd of October, with the vote of the Mexican notables and the adhesion of certain cities specified by the Archduke, who demanded that the vote of notables be ratified by a vote of Mexican principal councils. The French expedition will be accomplished by the middle of January. The deputation is expected to return to France about the first fortnight in February, and will proceed to Miramon to announce to the Archduke his election. The Archduke will not only accept, but immediately assume the sceptre, and visit Paris in the quality of Emperor of Mexico.

London, Sunday, Jan. 24.—Consols, after official hours last evening, closed at 90⅜. £28,000 in gold were sent into the Bank to-day. More gold is expected to be withdrawn for Alexandria next week.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.—Cotton: Sales to day 6,000 bales; market firmer, but rates unchanged Provisions quiet and steady. Petroleum easier.

London, Jan. 23, Evening.—Consols for Money 90⅝ to 90¾. American Securities tending upward Ill. Central Shares 24 to 23 discount; Erie Shares 65¼ to 66½. Money market unchanged.

The United Service Gazette asserts that the second brigade of Royal Artillery is under orders to embark for Copenhagen.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.—The Persia arrived this evening.

The Adriatic arrived at Galway this morning. She was on the ice off Newfoundland, and had stern damaged. She did not call at St. Johns, owing to fog and snow.

Cotton sales to day are 600 bales; market firmer but unchanged. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Petroleum easier.

London, January 23rd, evening.—Consols for money 90⅝ to 90¾. American securites tending upward. Illinois Central shares 24 to 25 per cent discount. Erie 65½ to 66½. Money market unchanged.

There is no change in the Danish question. Kiel telegram of the 22nd, says in consequence of the thaw, the Danish outposts were ordered to retire on the arrival of the Prussian troops. It is expected the Danes defend Denmark to last extremity. The Prussian Chamber has adopted a resolution opposing the policy of Prussia in separating herself from the other German States, and threatening every resistance thereto.

The Arabia sailed at four o'clock this morning for Boston where she will be due about twelve o'clock to-morrow noon. Among her passengers are Captain M. D. Ford, and M. Carlos Pierce, and John Gills of Boston, who have made various explorations of the Gold discoveries in this Province. They take with them over 25,000 dollars in Gold, the product of the mines in this vicinity for the past fortnight. The excitement here in consequence of recent discoveries of Gold is increasing, and bids fair to rival the Colorado and California Gold fever.

The S. S. Canada arrived here from Boston 8 30 this morning and sailed again for Liverpool at 10 o'clock.

The Election.

To the Editor of the Brockville Recorder.

SIR—So the election in the South Riding of Leeds has terminated, and contrary to the expectations of the whole country, the Riding has been purchased by John A. McDonald & Co.

There were many, no doubt, who believed that the large amount of money brought into the South Leeds market would buy up a good number of things called voters, but few indeed thought there were sufficient traitors among 3000 voters to sell the constituency, and I may say the country for a few thousand dollars.

Canadians are often caught pointing the finger of scorn towards the Southern States as being the hot-beds of slavery, and also to the Czar of Russia as being one of the greatest enemies that the lovers of human freedom have to contend against, while at the same time they exultingly pride themselves on being possessed of a country whose constitution guarantees all the rights that a freeman could desire. What presumption! What right have Canadians to cry black, when they are worse than black themselves? What right have they to say look at the Autocrat of Russia and nobles, how they keep the Russians in bondage while they the boasted freemen are bought and sold by their own political Autocrats for a few thousand dollars? I do not mean to insinuate that the great bulk of Canadians are political slaves. Not at all! There are good and true men in Canada, who will not barter away their dearest birthright for gold. But I do assert that there are men in Canada who are unfit to be clothed, if I may so speak, in the garb of freemen, and who are a curse to society, and who will unquestionable be the ruination of the country. Canada is already paying dearly for the sins of these miserable wretches, and is destined, to all appearances to undergo much more tribulation for the same cause. We have witnessed many examples of Mr. John A. Macdonold's demoralizing policy in elections but the most beastly example has been furnished in the election of South Leeds. Let us look at it and weep for poor human nature. When the Governor General honored Mr. Richards, by appointing him Solicitor General-West, with a seat in the Cabinet, He consulted the leading and most influential men among his constituents, who advised him to accept the honor, and promised him their support. On the strength of this assurance and relying on the faithfulness of his Roman Catholic friends, which was guaranteed in the most solemn manner by no less than four Roman Catholic clergyman, he accepted. Could anything be more straightforward than the conduct of Mr. Richards, in this respect, nor could he in return wish for a more flattering prospect for re-election? Had not these men encouraged him and ensured him of their support, Mr. Richards would in all likelihood, have remained as he was; for he knew perfectly well that without the united support of his own party, backed by that of the Roman Catholics he could not be elected. There were many political friends of Mr. Richards outside the Riding who cheerfully tendered their services to him during his canvass, but so strong was his faith that he declined all outside interference, and nobly and gallantly undertook the labor himself. What was the nature of this undertaking? Was it simply to meet fair opponents, and discuss the relative claims that each party had on the country at large, and the electors of South Leeds in particular? No such thing. He had to meet and contend against the combined influence of the bank of Upper Canada, Grand Trunk Railway, Orangeism, McGeeism, and wholesale bribery. A powerful combination, certainly for one man to contend against. Did Mr. Richards quail?

John A.—hic—McDee.

And Thos. D.—hic—McGee

Know whether he did or not; when they were obliged to enlist the Bishop of Kingston to fight on the side of the orange and green. This, indeed was too much. Just look at the material that composed this mighty batteringram: Mr. McDonald hurled orangeism; Mr. McGee threw a sort of fluid, not vitrol, but a green and yellow liquid pressed from rebel berries, Yankee choke-cherries, reform plums, and turn-coat crabs preserved and seasoned with the acid of loyalty; the Bank of Upper Canada supplied its quota to buy the weak kneed; the Grand Trunk Railway did the special business, and the Bishop finished up with a Church reminder. What could stand all this, when cheered on by the enlivening strains of

Up with the orange,
And up with the green?

I wonder what his Lordship expects for his distinguished services?

Mr. Richards would have triumphed over all if his friends had remained true to him. But they did not. Many of the Reformers sold him for the tempter's money, by hiding themselves or voting against him. To confirm this statement, I beg to refer your readers to the voting as recorded on the front at this election, and a comparison of it with the voting in the same places at the previous election. Keep in view the 67 votes gained since and the fact that the Roman Catholics voted for Mr. Richards to a man at this election. In Farmersville where there are few if any Roman Catholics, the voting when recorded, looks suspicious, when compared with the previous election record. This I think, is evident. In the back part of the Riding, the Roman Catholics sold Mr. Richards in the most diabolical manner. The Rev. Messrs. Foley and Clune, who were pledged in the most binding form—their word of honor—to support Mr. Richards, and who were instrumental in deciding him to accept office, basely and traitorously turned round, when he was fairly in the field and opposed him with all their might and main. Could men wearing the livery of gentlemen be guilty of more dastardly conduct? Such a mean or heartless act never was perpetrated before in Canada. Why did these men promise to support Mr. Richards? Was it that they might have an opportunity to act the bully? It is said, and I believe it can be vouched for, that the Rev. Mr. Clune, of Smith's Falls, actually struck two of his parishoners, because they refused to vote for Mr. Jones, one of the men struck having actually been despatched the day previous by Mr. Clune to canvass for Mr. Richards. What would you designate the act of a man who pledged himself in the presence of four witnesses to do a certain thing and then turn round and do the very opposite? Let the conscience of the Rev. Mr. Clune answer the query. Let the Rev. Messrs. Clune of Smith's Falls, and Foley of Westport, have a little ventilation by all means. When priests enter the political arena and act as they have done, they must expect to take the consequences, I do not pretend to say that priests have no right to interfere in politics, on the contrary, I believe they have just as good a right to exercise their franchise as any other class of men. But I hold, and I dare maintain it, that they have no right to attempt the coercion of their parishoners' votes on the plea of religion. What moonshine it is for any one to think that the Bishop of Kingston interfered on behalf of John A. McDonald on the ground of religion. No sir he did not, and mark it well fellow catholics, should John A. McD. come into power, you will see that he was actuated by selfish motives. What right has he to make slaves of us? From whom does he derive his authority to make merchandise of our birthrights for his own aggrandizement? Not from our Saviour. The day has gone by for such nonsensical gammon to pass current. Catholicism and Orangeism blended and represented in the person of T. D. McGee—beautiful consistent T. D. McGee—Bishop Horan, and Priests Clune and Foley, clericles on the one side, and John A. McDonald and T. D. McGee, lay, on the other. It is truly laughable. Perhaps John A. intends to initiate the Rev. gents into the mysteries of orangeism, and all for the good of religion, of course. I understand that a scarlet cloak and an address are being prepared for presentation to T. D. McGee by the 'boys,' not the 'boys' who stoned him at Toronto, or the Simcoe lambs who wanted to hang him. Oh no. And in the latter he is to be solicited to render his services on the next twelfth of July. Messrs. Clune and Foley are to act as chaplains, and Bishop Horan is to preach the sermon, and all for the good of religion, of course. What hypocrisy! That John A. McDonald bought the South Riding of Leeds is beyond a doubt. See an instance of the treacherous policy pursued by George Sherwood to gain votes. There is a respectable Roman Catholic farmer residing in the South Riding of Leeds, whose brother was implicated in a brawl in which a man lost his life, and for which he was tried and sentenced to be hanged. A petition wa got up preying the Executive to commute the sentence to penitentiary for life, which was done. Mr. Sherwood and his partner, Mr. Steele, I am informed, refused to sign that petition. No one could find fault with this. But this Mr. Sherwood in order to secure a vote at this election, offered his services and influence to have the man liberated from prison. I am happy to say that the honest farmer spurned Sherwood and his offer and voted for Mr. Richards. This is only one sample, but enough to show the character of the Hon. George.

Yours, A. CATHOLIC.

Brockville, Feb. 1, 1864.

Arrivals

At Lewis's Hotel, Almonte, for the week ending February 7th, 1864.

Monday—Archibald Campbell, Drummond; Rev. Dr. Boswell, Prescott; Rev. J. B. Worrill, S. Falls; Rev. T. B. Jones, Frankville; Rev. S. C. Fraser, White Lake; N. Ward, Prescott.

Tuesday—John Box, White Lake; D. E. Scott, Pakenham; Edward Davis, do; T. Davis, do; G. A. Dack, do; Pro. Hungerfurd, Miss Nettie Hungerfurd, Theresa, (Singers); J. A. Cantlin, Montreal; F. M. Holmes, M. B, M., Brockville; P. J. Moher do; George Perdue, Ottawa; M. Currey, Renfrew; Wm. Dobson, Pembroke; Joseph Lindsay, Fitzroy; N. Ward, Prescott.

Wednesday—W. P. Taylor, Fitzroy; C. Storey and wife, Newboro; A. Davis, Prescott; A. Clarke, S. Falls; Wm. Knowles, Arnprior; Mr. Thompson, do; Mrs. Thompson, do; George McPherson, Carleton Place; Miss Young, Pakenham; J. A. Teskey and wife, Appleton; Miss Teskey and sister, do; Mrs. Bredin, do; J. Hilliard, do; R. Goodfellow, Chicago; R. C. Archer, Renfrew; E. Plaunt, Opeongo; R. Crosier, Ross; W. Dickson, Pakenham; John Holliday and daughter, Bagot; D. E. Scott, Pakenham.

Thursday—D. E. Scott, Pakenham; M. LaFlamme, do; Martin Johnston, do; J. Bond, Montreal; L. C. Northrop, Maloytown; Mrs. Andrew Bell and nurse, Douglas; Ormond Jones, Brockville.

Friday—J A Daniels, Oak Point; Miss E Tegert, Shannonville; Miss E. Groves, Miss Ellen Groves, Wm Groves, Fitzroy; Thomas Groves, Pakenham; John Groves, Belleville; J T Peppock, Ottawa; A. Bell, Douglas; J. McGlenn, Montreal; R. Eaton, Ottawa; Robert Bell, M. P. P., Carleton; Miss Maria Bell, Perth; Albert Teskey and wife, Appleton; Jas Cuthbert, White Lake; Col. Sumner, Carleton; Miss Deacon, Clarendon; Wm. Knowles, Arnprior; H. Burnet, Syracuse, N. Y.; H G Cushing, Baltimore, U S A; A Delany, Montreal; S. Lynn, Eganville; W T Howey, Kemptville; P O Butts, Brockville; J A Daniels, Oak Point; Robert Philips, Douglas.

Saturday—Henry S Bowens, Ottawa; J B Carle, do; Young Coulter, Clayton; E. Letang, Clayton; Richard Stockdale, Ottawa; Major Montgomery, do; Col. Earle, G Guards, Montreal; Sergt Maddock, Pakenham; Z Halpenny, do; A Martial, Snedden's; W Tytler, Carleton; Robert Gray and wife, do: Geo Bolton, Pakenham; R. Bates, do; A Delaney, Montreal; W. T Howey, Kemptville; E Plaunt, Opeongo; Mr. Littlewood, Montreal; James Davis, R Smith, John Wattrall, D Clarke, — Mc Gregor, W J McDonald, Surveyor, Pettiwawa River; Sergt Isom, Carleton.

Sunday—William Tytler, Carleton; Mr Wright, do; J H Canton, Pakenham.

We announced yesterday the fall of the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara at Queenston, during the gale of Monday morning. Some few weeks since the large quantities of ice, combined with the rapid current, in the river, broke away large numbers of the "guys" of the bridge, thus leaving it in a position to be swayed about by the wind and ultimately destroyed, an event which the high wind of Monday morning caused to come about. The abutments and cables are left, but the St. Catherine's 'Journal' says, as the bridge never paid high dividends, it is improbable the company will rebuild it. It was a great convenience, however, to the public. Its cost was $60,000. It fell at nine o'clock in the morning. No one was on the bridge at the time.—*Globe.*

Birth.

On Friday the 15th January last, the wife of Henry D. Shaw, Esq., of Perth, of a daughter.

On the 29th January, the wife of Abraham Code, Esq., Innisville, Reeve of Drummond, of a son.

Married.

At Carleton Place, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. E. Morris, [in the absence of the Rector,] Mr. Henry Willis of the township of Oxford, to Miss Jemima Hawkins, of the Township of Beckwith.

By the same on the 4th inst., Mr. Charles Clymo, to Miss Isabella McLaren, both of the village of Carleton Place.

Died.

Near Ingersoll, North Oxford, C. W., Jan. 3rd, Ellen Saunders, wife of Mr. John Rose, formerly of Montague, in the 60th year of her age.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Brockville, Feb. 3, 1864

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs	$2 25	@	2 50
Spring Flour	2 25	"	2 35
Spring Wheat	0 85	"	0 90
Buck Wheat	0 35	"	0 40
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs	0 60	"	0 65
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 55	"	0 65
Fall Wheat	0 90	"	1 00
Potatoes	0 20	"	0 25
Rye	0 45	"	0 60
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	"	0 00
Peas	0 45	"	0 60
Oats	0 35	"	0 40
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00	"	12 00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	"	6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	4 25	"	5 25
Pork, Prime Mess	10 00	"	0 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 30	"	0 40
Butter	0 15	"	0 18
Eggs	0 10	"	0 12
Turkeys	0 40	"	0 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 20	"	0 30
Geese	0 20	"	0 30
Sausages	0 10	"	0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb	1 25	"	1 50
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75	"	2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1 25	"	1 50
Lard	0 10	"	0 12
Tallow	0 08	"	0 10
Hardwood	2 00		2 00

Ottawa, Feb 5 1864

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$0 95	$0	90
" Fall	0 95	1	00
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	4 50	4	75
Superfine No. 1	4 50	4	75
" No. 2	4 50	4	25
Farmers'	0 00	0	00
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	5 00	5	50
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0 50	0	55
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0 70	0	75
Oats, ℔ bush. 34 lbs	0 37½	0	45
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0 50	0	60
Beans, ℔ bush	1 25	1	50
Corn, ℔ bush	0 60	0	65
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 25	0	00
Hay ℔ ton	10 00	12	00
Straw ℔ ton	6 00	0	00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	6	10
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	3 75	4	50
" per lb	0 04	0	05
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 04	0	05
Ham	0 08	0	10
Tallow per lb	0 08	0	10
Lard, per lb	0 00	0	10
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	5 00	5	50
Fowls, per pair	0 25	0	30
Chickens, each	0 00	0	25
Wool, fleece washed	0 30	0	40
" pulled	0 30	0	35
Apples per bbl	2 75	3	00
Geese, each	0 30	0	40
Butter—Fresh per lb	0 18	0	15
Tub "	0 16	0	18
Eggs per dozen	0 00	0	17

Perth, Feb. 4th, 1864.

Pot Ashes per cwt	$4 85	0	00
Pork, Prime Mess	5 00	6	00
Do. Prime	5 00	5	25
Beef do 100 lb	3 38	4	00
Wheat per bushel	0 85	0	88
Oats do	0 35	0	38
Peas do	0 50	0	55
Barley do	0 60	0	65
Potatoes do	0 25	0	30
Flour per barrel	3 75	4	00
Oatmeal do	5 50	6	00
Butter per lb	0 00	0	15
Eggs per doz	0 15	0	00
Hay per ton	10 00	0	00
Fowls each	0 12½	0	00
Geese each	0 25	0	00
Turkeys each	0 40	0	00

Corrected weekly by M. Gorman, Commission Agent.

Pembroke, Feb. 5, 1864.

Flour, per bbl	$4 00	$4	50
Wheat, per bushel	0 90	1	00
Mess Pork, per bbl	16 00	17	00
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl	14 00	15	00
Oats, per bush	0 50	0	55
Peas, per bushel	0 50	0	60
Onions, per bushel	1 50	0	00
White Beans, per bushel	1 50	2	00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 30	0	35
Butter, per lb	0 12½	0	15
Eggs, per doz	0 12½	0	15
Hay, per ton	10 00	12	00

Notice.

THE Directors of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society are respectfully requested to meet in the Village of Almonte on Friday the 19th instant, at Eleven o'clock forenoon.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Sec. & Tres. N.L.A.S.

Ramsay, 4th Feb., 1864. 22-a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of Pakenham, will meet in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, at Ten o'clock, Forenoon, for the purpose of appointing Overseers of Highways and other Township Officers, and to transact such other business as may be br