justice and fairness to order the immediate release of the prisoners upon all the charges before me. Let the prisoners be discharged.

Mr. Coursol, in giving his verdict, seemed much excited. Some applause followed the delivery of it, but it was instantly checked.

Mr. Devlin implored him not to discharge the prisoners but allow a hearing. He contended that they only could be discharged on an indictment. The counsel for the United States should be heard on others, and allowed a reasonable time to prepare. Mr. Coursol had issued six warrants, yet he had bit one before him. He (Mr. Devlin) could not remain silent when men charged with robery and murder were allowed to go free, without all the cases being investigated.—Our good name for justice and fair play was at stake. No country had dealt fairer with England than the United States in extradition matters. The Judge of the Supreme Court had concurrent jurisdiction with his Honour, and had counsel known the issue they would have desired the Court to allow the Judges to sit on the Bench with him.—Mr. Devlin then again besought the Judge to hesitate.

Mr. Johnson said Mr. Devlin was mistaken. The Court meant that the prisoners were discharged on the one charge investigated.

The Court interrupted, and said Mr. Devlin was right; the prisoners were discharged in every case before him.

Messrs Kerr, Abbott, and Laflamme, for the prisoners, objected to calling in question the judgment.

Mr. Rose, counsel for the States, wished to be allowed to speak.

The Court declined to hear further argument. If no right existed to arrest on one charge, as he held, then neither had he a right to detain them on others. They had been arrested on his warrant, and when his jurisdiction was called in question because his warrants were null and void, he saw he had been mistaken, and it was the duty of every British judge, finding that to be the case, to rectify the error. The Court, therefore, ordered the prisoners to be immediately discharged, and was prepared to incur the responsibility of its own act.

Applause again followed, this time not to be checked. The prisoners walked about and were congratulated by their acquaintances, and when they emerged from the building a few raised cheers.

The crowd at once dispersed. The money they stole was given to the raiders by the Chief of Police, it is supposed, before the verdict was given. It was to have been seized on behalf of the bank just as the verdict was rendered. The Chief's conduct was before the City Council to-night. It will be investigated to morrow.

Some of the raiders left by train to-night for the west.

It is a matter of surprise here that Mr. Coursol did not delay decision until he had consulted the Attorney General.

There is splendid sleighing here to-day.

MR. LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

[From the London Times, November 22.]

Under the influence of concurrent causes, Mr. Lincoln has, no doubt, been, as everybody foresaw he would be, elected President. The question which concerns us now is not so much how he came to this second elevation as what influence that elevation is likely to have on our own relations with the United States. On this point we see no reason for alarm; nay, it may probably be that we are safer in the hands of Mr. Lincoln than we should be in the hands of anyone else. As regards foreign states, ourselves in particular, we may reasonably believe that he has sown his wild oats; he has gone through the course of defying and insulting England, which is the traditional way of obtaining the Irish vote, and we may not unreasonably hope that he is unlikely to repeat the experiment. Ever since he found himself firmly established in his office, and the first effervescence of national feeling had begun to subside, we have had no great reason to complain of the conduct of Mr. Lincoln toward England. His tone has been less exciting, his language has been less offensive, and due allowance being made for the immense difficulties of his situation, we could have parted with Mr. Lincoln had such been the desire of the American people, without any vestige of ill-will or ill-feeling. He has done as regards this country what the necessities of his situation demanded from him, and he has done no more. A new President might possibly be called upon for a demonstration of more hostile spirit. We can regard the re-appointment of Mr. Lincoln as little less than an abdication by the American people of the right of self-government, as an avowed step toward the foundation of a military despotism, towards the subversion of a popular government, which may still exist in form, but which in substance is gone. We would not be supposed to insinuate that it is the destiny of Mr. Lincoln to be the real founder of the dynasty of which he has taken so long a step; whatever be his merits, his warmest admirers themselves can scarcely contend that he is made of Imperial stuff. His hand has shaken the tree, but we yet await the man who is to gather the fruit. Future historians will probably date from the second presidency of Mr. Lincoln the period when the American Constitution was thoroughly abrogated, and had entered on that transition stage, so well known to the students of history, through which republics pass on their way from democracy to tyranny.

From the London Morning Herald.

For our part, we rejoice heartily in the defeat of General McClellan, as a prelude to the defeat of the North. We rejoice that the cause of oppression, robbery, and injustice is entrusted to the hands of a vacillitating, helpless imbecile, rather than to those of an able, resolute, and efficient soldier. Nor do we think that the hopes of peace have been seriously impaired by Mr. Lincoln's success. Peace depends, not on the wishes of a man, but on the disposition of the nation. So long as the North was resolute in the prosecution of the war, neither General McClellan nor even Mr. Vallindigham could have made peace. So soon as the North shall be heartily sick of the war, convinced that victory is impossible, and eager for a compromise even on the basis of Southern independence, peace will have become necessary to Mr. Lincoln, and could not be long delayed even by a Sumner or a Brownlow. We believe that nothing could tend more strongly to bring about such a state of things as will effectually discourage the war party, and dispose the North to abandon its hopeless enterprise, than the continuance of Mr. Lincoln's rule, and in that belief we hail his re-election as an event of excellent augury for the interests of the South and of mankind.

On Sunday the 4th instant, Mr. James Warren, son of Mr. David Bishop Warren of Allumette Island was engaged in preparing a sleigh in which to drive to afternoon service, and while pushing it before him by the shafts to the door of the house, the runner caught in the side of a little incline, and caused his body to come in contact with the shaft injuring him internally to such an extent as to cause his death, which took place on Tuesday, the 6th inst., only two days after he received the injury during which period his sufferings were very great. He was a little over 17 years of age, and was cut off in the prime of life.—*Pembroke Observer.*

FENIANS AND REBELS.

We extract the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 8th instant:—"A meeting of the leading members of the Fenian Brotherhood was recently held at Chicago, at which measures for accomplishing the purposes of that organization were the subject of grave deliberation, after full information touching the resources at their disposal was submitted. The plans they have had in view for years past are approaching perfection, and, in the opinion of these gentlemen, the time for striking a decisive blow for Irish independence is near at hand. As the result of these deliberations, a National Fenian Convention is called to meet in this city January 17th, 1865, to which all the circles have been invited to send delegates, and it is estimated that over one thousand will be in attendance. The call for this Convention announces that this will be the last general Convention to be held in this country—that before the necessity exists for another Convention the fires for liberty will be re-kindled upon the altars of Ireland and Irishmen from all parts of the world returning to right their centuries of wrong. In this there is much significance, and more in the fact that each circle in the United States has been strongly urged to send with their delegates as much money as is possible in order to make a fund of $2,000,000."

We do not profess to be able to say how much or how little truth there is in the foregoing. If we were to judge of the likelihood of such a plan as that which the *Gazette* sets forth being entertained by the chances it has of success, we should at once scout it as an idle story, invented for the purpose of creating a sensation. But the experience we have had and the knowledge we possess of the sort of men who seek what they call "the regeneration of Ireland", give it a more serious aspect than it otherwise might have done. The question arises in the mind at once, is it likely that these Fenians should consider the present a favorable moment for plotting a revolution in Ireland? Why not? Men of the same description have undertaken the task at much more unfavorable periods. It is not long since the British Government discovered an organization in every respect similar to the Fenian, except the name, and that came very near it, which they felt it their duty to break up. The Phœnixians, as they called themselves, drilled by night in the fields and byways of Ireland, until some of their number were caught, tried and punished. For aught we can tell, they may be doing the same thing now. Certain it is that their papers on this side of the Atlantic declare that the Fenians here have almost illimitable numbers of friends at home prepared to join them as soon as they can effect a landing on the "old sod." Equally certain is it, that the would be rebels have had full facilities afforded them for plotting and organizing in the United States. This year a great gathering took place in Chicago, where a Fenian fair was held, and to which delegates from all parts of America flocked, including the President of the Hibernian Society here. Many thousands of dollars were realised by that fair. Not a word of disapproval was raised against it by the United States press on the contrary, the organization was flattered and petted on all hands. The native American laughs in his sleeve at the vagaries of Fenian Patrick, but he does not dare to do so openly. The Irish vote is altogether too large to be despised either by Republican or Democrat. "Let the poor fools plot and talk," says the politician, "no harm can come of it; and meanwhile, by flattering their vanity, we may use them to our own ends." And use them to his own ends the "Yankee" does, even to the extent of inducing them to fight against the South, under the idea that they will be educated into a military proficiency which will enable them to annihilate John Bull. It is a very common thing to see in the cities of the United States large placards asking Irishmen to enlist, and holding out to them the gratifying prospect we have named as the chief incentive thereto. Here, for instance, is a copy of a portion of an advertisement which, some time ago, we clipped from a Rochester paper for preservation as a curiosity. It is strange how things of this sort occasionally prove useful:—

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH Mason and Slidell have been given up, the warlike preparations of England are still pressed forward. * * * * In this time of her need it becomes especially the duty of

IRISHMEN

to rally for the defence of the truly paternal Government which has fostered and welcomed them here, exiles as they are from their own beloved land through the

Oppression of England.

Eight regiments of Irishmen are now in arms for the defence of their adopted country, against the most unnatural rebellion recorded in history; a rebellion which our citizens will quell within

SIX MONTHS,

when the attention of the victors will be turned towards

INSULTING ENGLAND,

AND IN BEHALF OF

SUFFERING IRELAND.

The Regiments are now quartered at Camp Hilburne,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Now, we do not suppose that Captain McMahon and the other recruiting officer whose names are attached to this precious document had any other idea beyond that of filling up their companies. Still it goes to show the use that has been made in the States of the anti-British feeling so sedulously cultivated among the Irish by interested demagogues. The practice, there is no denying, has been carried to a great extent.

After the gathering lately held in Chicago we can easily believe that another will take place in Cincinnati. Were the doings of this people confined to the invasion of Ireland, we would have nothing to say about it, since it could only end, if attempted, in the hanging or shooting of a lot of them, the chief part of which work would be done by the very men whose wrongs they fancy themselves called upon to redress. But the matter has assumed altogether a different aspect in the presence of recent events. The forthcoming gathering at Cincinatti is full of significance. Recently the territory of the United States has been invaded by bands of armed men from Canada, and great irritation has been excited thereby. We ask our people how they would feel if marauding Americans were to treat us in a similar fashion? How *did* they feel when in 1837-8, they were the victims? Did they accept the assurances of the American Government as given in good faith, that every effort had and would be made to prevent the recurrence of those deeds of violence? Did they not pooh-pooh the assertions made by the Washington authorities, and answer to one and all, that they could have prevented the raids had they cared to do so? And were we not, ere they were stopped, brought to the very verge of war? Let it be remembered, too, that then the position was not nearly so critical as it is now. We have at the present time two distinct bodies of conspiritors, both interested in creating a war between England and the United States. We have the Confederates, who see in it their only hope of salvation; we have the Fenians, who think by it to be able to "re-kindle the fires of liberty on the altars of Ireland." It would be very strange if they did not coalesce. Does not the convention called to meet in Cincinnati point to united action? There may be something else which, in the excited imaginations of the Fenians, causes them to believe "that the time for striking a decisive blow for Irish independence is at hand," but conjecture fails to discover any other reason than the power they believe themselves to possess of bringing about a war between England and the United States.

The question is not whether they will be able to annex Great Britain to Ireland, for that has got to be done before the task they have set themselves to accomplish can be fulfilled. It is not even whether they will succeed in bringing about the desired war. But it is this—Is it possible for them, in conjunction with the Confederate refugees here, to give trouble on our border? There can be but one answer and that an affirmative reply. The number of Fenians in the States is generally believed to be very large. It is estimated that at the coming convention at least a thousand "circles" will be represented. If each delegate had but fifty constituents, there would be a total of 50,000 men. But suppose there were only 10,000, the number would amply suffice to make a series of sudden raids upon our borders. There is nothing to binder a number of these brethren waiting until the next rebel dash is made from our territory, and then pursuing across the line, where they might take care not to catch any Confederate, while at the same time they pilaged and murdered our people. What sort of comfort should we be likely to get from the United States Government if this were done? We should, in all probability, be told that citizens, justly and naturally irritated at the destruction of life and property by the rebels, could not be expected in the heat of pursuit always to distinguish between them and their aiders and abettors. Or suppose these Confederate raids are continued until the anger of the American people is much higher than at present, could we expect the Federal Government to take any very extraordinary precautions if the Fenians were to make counter-raids? When we asked for redress, what an excellent opportunity there would be for Mr. Seward to indulge a little pleasantry! He might copy the *ipissima verba* of the assurances given by our Government to the United States, that every exertion should be made to keep the peace, and send them back in reply to our remonstrances. How remarkably easy we should all feel under such a retort! Yet there is absolutely nothing to prevent our territory being violated by these Fenians. It would be the best means they could possibly adopt for bringing on the hoped for war. There are plenty of them; if they cannot raise $2,000,000, they can undoubtedly raise $10,000, a sum which would suffice to fit out many expeditions larger than those of St. Albans. They have many sympathisers among their fellow-countrymen in Canada, who have long been engaged in the work of organization. They loudly boast that they have accumulated considerable quantities of arms, but to reduce the calculation to its lowest proportions, providing there is money sufficient, five hundred or a thousand fire-arms can be procured any day in any city of the United States. They would have, to extent, the sympathy of many Americans, who would look upon an invasion of Canada by Fenians as a by-no-means unwelcome retaliation for rebel raids on the United States. Once let them make up their minds to it, and they can, if they will, repeat in Canada the scenes lately enacted at St. Albans.

The best way to guard against this not only possible, but probable danger, is to put a stop to Confederate plots here. Let us show the people of the United States that we are determined to keep them from harm, and they will do the same by us. But so surely as we allow these raids to be continued, so surely shall we expose ourselves to bitter retaliation.—*Globe.*

The coroner for the city of London has held an inquest of a singular nature revealing some curious particulars, followed by a still more eccentric verdict. It appears that the curate of St. Botolph has a passion for anatomical studies, and having procured from a medical friend the body of a prematurely born infant carried it into the vaults of the church to dissect it. When he did so he gave the sexton money to get a saucepan to boil water for the purpose of the operation, on which the sexton ran off to the churchwarden and told him a long rigmarole story to the effect that the curate was going to boil a baby in the church. Curate immediately taken to task by churchwarden through the sextoness, and replies in terms expressive of strong contempt for churchwarden's understanding, whereupon he is summoned before an extempore tribunal composed of the churchwarden, the vicar, and the parish clerk. Naturally enough he refuses to answer the questions of any such self-constituted court; hence the inquest. The curate examined, and spoke of his attachment to anatomical studies, described the lecture he had attended, and produced the doctor who had given him the *fœtus.* He denied solemnly the story about boiling the infant, and after the coroner had summoned up the evidence, the jury returned the following sapient verdict:—"That the deceased child was still-born, and the jury while admitting the right of the Rev. Mr. Hunt to study medicine, are of opinion that it would be better if he confined his studies to matters of a clerical character, to the conclusion of the study of anatomy."

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "GEORGE MOFFATT."

BOWMANVILLE, Dec. 12.—On Saturday night the steamor "George Moffatt" encountered a dreadful storm. At about one o'clock on Sunday morning, when opposite this place, her smoke stack was blown off, whistle-pipe broke, and in consequence her engine could not be worked, leaving her at the mercy of the waves. Shortly afterwards, when about two miles west, near Raby Head, she went ashore, and is now apparently fast between two rocks, with her stern towards the shore. The sea ran high all day, at times making a clean breach over her. There were on board eighteen men and one woman. About one o'clock P. M. one of the crew volunteered and succeeded in getting to the shore with a line. Large numbers of the inhabitants were on the beach to render assistance, unfortunately the rope broke. Two more of the crew came off in the remaining boat, and reached land with another line; it also proved defective. The position now of those on board was exceedingly perilous, and great anxiety was felt in some for their safety. Towards evening the gale partly subsided, and all were safely landed, and are now comfortably cared for by the hospitable farmers in the neighbourhood. The cargo is a total loss.

The Postmaster General was re-elected by acclamation. The assemblage at Weston was highly respectable, and the spirit displayed excellent. The ministerial scheme of Confederation had a most friendly reception, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Mr. M. H. Foley came to the hustings intending to oppose Mr. Howland, but he could not find a mover or seconder, and returned home a wiser if not a sadder man.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Head-quarters army Potomac, Dec. 11th.

The movements in this Department which have been in course of execution these few days have finally been developed and now the objects intended to be accomplished can be given to the public as well as the results attained. It was known that the enemy were procuring large supplies for their troops by way of the Weldon railroad to Stoney Creek whence they were wagoned to Petersburgh. The cavalry force sent there some 10 days ago not being able to effectually stop the rebel operations. The 5th corps cavalry and the 3rd divisions of the 2nd corps were detailed to effectually put a stop to it by destroying the railroad as far south as Hickfore and if possible that station also. At day light on Wednesday the column moved south on the Jerusalem Road; the cavalry taking the advance. On arriving at a point 19 miles from Petersburgh they diverged from the road about a mile to the right where they reached the Nottoway River and the command at once commenced crossing. They bivouacked on the south side for the night. At 7:30 A. M. Thursday, the Pontoons were taken up and the column started leaving a cavalry detachment to pick up stragglers and return with them. On reaching a point two miles beyond Sussex County, some cavalry were encountered and driven back to where the Weldon railroad crossed the Nottaway. About noon a small force of the enemy made a dash in between our cavalry and the advance of the infantry, but were routed with slight loss on both sides. The advance then commenced the destruction of the railroad burning the bridge across the Nottaway, and continued on to Jorret's Station, bivouacking at that place on Thursday night. On Friday morning an early start was made, and in the afternoon the advance reached a point near Hicksford, where the enemy were found to be in some force, and having a battery in position, with strong works on both sides of the Chedin river. After the position had been examined, the attack was deemed impracticable on account of the strength of the works and difficulties of approaching them, particularly with artillery. Therefore it was determined to carry the line of works on this side and destroy the depot, which was successfully done. During the charge the color-sergeant of the 1st Massachusetts, is said to have been killed. Troops were soon moving into position at this point as though they had just issued, and the fire from the rebel batteries soon after showed that they had been reinforced. It now got dark and began raining, snowing and freezing. The troops camped in the vicinity for the night, and in the morning started on their return, reaching Sussex Court House and halting there for Saturday night. The rebel cavalry and a small body of their infantry followed and endeavored to annoy our rear guard, but each time they were driven back with loss. This P.M. the Nottoway river was reached and the entire command crossed in safety, where they found the head of the 9th corps, who had started to their aid in ease of an engagement. Tomorrow they will all be back in their old position in front of Petersburgh, ready for the next move against the enemy.

Startling Intelligence.

Headquarters Department of the East, New York City, Dec. 14.—GENERAL ORDER, 17: Information having been received at these Headquarters that the rebel marauders who were charged with murder and robbery at St. Albans, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commander-General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property. All Military Commandets on the frontier are thefore instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators, if possible, while in the commission of these crimes; or, if it be necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada. Said Commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge; or, if captured, they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these Head Quarters for trial and punishment by military law. The Major-General commanding the department will not hesitate to exercise, to the fullest extent, the authority he poesesses under the rules of law recognized by all civilized states, in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory, and then fleeing to it for an asylum after committing acts of depredation within our own. Such an exercise of authority has become indispensible to protect our cities and towns from incendiaries, and our people from robbery and murder. It is sincerely hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts will abstain from all like retaliation on account of the outrages committed by these rebel marauders; and that the proper method of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of Major-General Dix.
D. J. VANDERBORN.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

Portland, Dec. 17.

The steamship Hibernian, Capt. Dutton, left Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 1st and Londonderry on the 2nd, arriving here at 6.20 this evening. Purser McNaughton reports heavy gales from the north-west. She passed a steamer on the 12th, bound east, showing a blue light and two rockets, in lat: 47.41, long. 47.47. The North American reached Liverpool on the evening of the 29th. On entering the Mersey she ran down and sunk a brig, sustaining but slight damage herself. The City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown early on the 30th, and the America at Southampton on the morning of the 1st.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.—Weather wet and boisterous. Flour—There is an improved demand; Western Canal, per 196 lbs. 20s to 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s to 23s. Wheat—Only a slow sale; White and Mixed, per 100 lbs, 8s 6d to 9s; Red 8s to 7s 10d.

Consols 91⅜ to 91½

Earl Russell made the following reply to the Confederate Commissioners despatch and the manifesto of the Southern Confederacy:—

Foreign Office, Nov. 25.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive the copy which you have sent me of the Manifesto issued by the Congress of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Her Majesty's government deeply lament the protracted nature of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of the formerly united Republic of North America. Great Britain has, since 1783, remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States. Since the commencement of the civil war which broke out in 1861, Her Majesty's Government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship, equally for the North and for the South. Of the causes of the rupture Her Majesty's Government have never presumed to judge. They deplore the commencement of this sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination. In the meantime, they are convinced that they consult the interests of peace and respect the rights of all parties by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such neutrality Her Majesty has faithfully maintained and will continue to maintain. I request you, gentlemen to accept, &c.

(Signed,) RUSSELL.

To J. Slidell, Esq., J. Mason, Esq., and A. Dudley Mann, Esq.

The Times fears Lord Russell's letter will find no favor either with the North or South. First, he snubs the Confederates, and says they are only so-called Confederate States, and have yet to establish their right to the appellation. This is no compliment to the Confederate States, but then follows a counter snub to the United States. They were the formerly united republic, but to say they were formerly united is to imply they are now disunited, and to acknowledge therefore the existence of the Confederate States. Lord Russell seems to be in danger of forgetting that united does not mean both but neither, and that if therefore he he would maintain a very strict neutrality, it is necessary to avoid any demonstration of friendship to either belligerent.

The Times in its City Article says:—Liverpool cotton market very inactive, and it is remarked that should there be favorable news from America, a considerable decline is likely, although the end of the war is considered to be far off.

FRANCE.—News unimportant. Bourse firm at 65f 20c.

GERMANY AND THE DUCHIES.—Hanovarian and Saxon troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Holstein, with a very summary demand for their removal from Hanover and Dresden by the Prussian Government, supported by Austria. Le Nord asserts, on the contrary, that Austria is opposed to Prussia in this movement, and that the divisions between the two Governments in question may lead to grave events.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money was in increased demand; market active at 6¾ to 7 prem. Applications at the Banks increasing. There was a continued demand for Gold for export. Fund showed a continued depresssion. Consols on the 30th ult. further declined ¼.

A riot occurred at Bristol at a meeting to celebrate Lincoln's re-election. Cheers were given for Jefferson Davis and Lee. Groans for Grant, Butler and Lincoln. A rush was made for the platform, and the speakers were driven away. Finally, the police cleared the room.

David Roberts, the artist, is dead.

The Market.

Ottawa, Saturday Dec 17.

Yesterday was a very fine December day. Sleighing was in excellent order, and from early dawn to dark the merry jingle of the sleigh bells sounded on the ear. The consequence of a fine day and good roads was that the farmers and their wives and daughters were in town in goodly numbers; the market was well supplied, and business was brisk. There was a large supply of good hardwood on the market. Three dollars was held out for double team loads, but two dollars and a half may be said to be the average at which it was sold. There was a fair supply of hay; the highest price for which was fifteen dollars. Pork, $5 to $5.50. Beef, $3.50 to $4. There was a good supply of geese, and a fair number of turkeys (this is a fatal season for these birds), which were in good demand. Every second man had one under his arm, over his shoulder, or converted into a fashionable walking stick, holding the frozen legs, and pointing with the head. The average price was 1s 10d for geese, and 2s 9d for turkeys. Mutton, 2½d per lb., fair supply. Potatoes, 1s 8d per bushel. Apples, $2.75 per barrel. Equally fair prices prevailed for the different other products of the farm.

Arrivals

At Lyon's Hotel, Arnprior, for week ending Dec. 17th.

Monday.—W Scrimgeour, C Scrimgeor. J D Gemmill, Almonte; Mr Ceeralsy, Ottawa; John Mackey, McNab; John Smith, Renfrew; E Desedzie, Brockville; John Brown, Calaboga; J Brooks, P J Maher, Brockville; John Wright, Irish Creek; John Hopes, Scotland; J Church, O M Driskel, Mr Halpenny, Pembroke.

Tuesday.—J Harvey, McNab; John Riddell, Hubble's Falls; P W Cram, Carleton Place; John James, Almonte; John Wilson, Miss Wilson, John Hamilton, R Yule, Ramsay; M E Row, Almonte; M Lang, Denis Killen, Fitzroy; John Otterson, Pakenham; D McNee, McNab; E McCray, Springtown; Mrs McCray & daughter, do; W Johnson, Mr Jessop, Pembroke.

Wednesday.—M O Driskell, J Ritchey, Mr Davis, Miss Ritchey, Miss Ryan, Pembroke; J McVickey, Fitzroy; M Ronayne, Montreal; Robert Stanley, John McDonald, Ottawa.

Thursday.—George Wilson, Almonte; J Smith, Renfrew; Mr Lambert, Fitzroy; A Cameron, R Stockeldale, Ottawa; Joseph Cockfield, Brockville; Mr Gray, Napanee.

Friday.—Mr Watson, Mr Young, McNab; E Labatt, Prescott; John Brown, Calaboga; R Lake, Pembroke; Mr McGrew, P J Maher, J Brooks, John Wright, Brockville; J Tanclen, Watertown; Robert S Law, Buchan; Charles Moffatt, Ross; A Tubs, Fitzroy.

Saturday.—A C Beach, Ottawa; T Hervey, J Hervey, M Ritchie, Pembroke; Mr Smith, Mr & Mrs McVicty, Fitzroy; S Sterart & wife, Miss Cameron, S Point; A H Dickson, Pakenham; J McDougall, Renfrew; Mr Noval, Robert Carmichael, Cornwall; P J Maher, Brockville.

Arrivals

At Lewis's Hotel, Almonte, for the week ending Dec. 18th, 1864.

Monday.—Mr & Mrs Harvey, Montreal; J A Daniels, Pembroke; E H Burnstown, J Fitten, Brockville; Mr McMartin, Perth; G A Keefer, do; O Banning, Clayton; A C Beach, Ottawa; J McGreggor, Brockville.

Tuesday.—Miss Forest, John Fraser, D Blaw, Renfrew; G A Keefer, S F Hawley, Pakenham; Hugh Bolton, J Willis, A McCaffrey, Carleton Place; P O'Brien, Huntly; J D Gemmill, Almonte.

Wednesday.—Mrs Forest, John Fraser, Renfrew; E H Burnston, Myron Ellis, J McGregor, Brockville; L Nasmith, W Batty, Pembroke; John Terriff, Clayton; John Williams, Ottawa; T M Rainey, Detroit.

Thursday.—Myron Ellis, E H Burnston, Brockville; W A Doyle, Toronto; John J Haines, Kingston; A C Beach, Ottawa; G A Keefer, Pakenham; J B Rogers, Brockville, John McGregor, do; T W Raining, Chicago; J McArthur, Beckwith; D Fraser, Perth.

Friday—John Sturgeon, John McGee, Lanark; James Brooks, Perth; E H Burnston, Brockville; A C Beach, Ottawa; T W Rainey, Detroit; W A Doyle, Almonte; G Wilson, Arnprior; O Jones, Brockville; D Fraser, Perth; J D Gemmill, Almonte.

Saturday—E Labott, Prescott, J Hubble, Hubble's Falls; O Jones, J B Rogers, O Stevenson, M Ellis, J Brooks, P J Maher, Jas Percival, E H Burnston, J McGregor, Brockville; G McPherson, Carleton Place; D C McNab, Arnprior; R Wilson, Pakenham; A C Beach, Ottawa; T W Rainey, Detroit; J L McDougall, Renfrew; H Drummond, Quebec.

Sunday—W Tytler, N Cormack, Carleton Place; R Wilson, Pakenham; D C McNab, Arnprior; J D Gemmill, Almonte.

Birth.

In the Township of Leeds, on Saturday, the 17th inst, Mrs. James Berry, of a daughter.

In Drummond, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, of a son.

Died.

At his residence Township of Montague, on the 10th inst., Mr. Edward Clint, a native of Northumberland, England, aged 56 years and 8 months.

At Brockville, on the 9th inst., Mary Miraette, eldest daughter of the late W. W. King, Esq., after about three months illness, in the 20th year of her age.

At Rochester, on the 22nd ult., Heman, son of the late Michael Row, junr, of Augusta, in the 19th year of his age.

At Chatham N. B. on the 22nd inst., full of Christian resignation and hope, Andrew Irving, a native of the Parish of Middlebe, Dumfrieshire, Scotland; he emigrated to this place in 1817. He was in his 73rd year, and leaves a widow and family to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate parent,

The above deceased gentleman was father to A. Irving, Esq., Pembroke.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.

20,000 GOOD WOOLED SHEEP Skins delivered at the Appleton Tannery, for which the highest market price will be paid.

P. & J. CRAM.

Appleton, 27th Dec., 1864. 15-a.

METCALF'S HOTEL,
CARLETON PLACE.

R. METCALF, Proprietor, thankful for past favors, having made great improvements in his House, Stables, and Yard, is prepared, with increased facilities, to accommodate the travelling community.

He can also, as heretofore, supply the public with the very best Maitland Highwines, and other liquors, by the gallon or larger quantities.

Carleton Place, 17th Dec. 1864. 15

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in Canada West intending to make application to the Legislature for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate power for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys on boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 53rd and following Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette,*) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette* and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

J. E. DOUCET, *Clk of Private Bills,* A. TODD, *Chf. Clk. Private L. Council. Bill Office, L. Assem.*

Quebec, 1st Dec., 1864. 15

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of McNab will be held in the Town Hall on Monday the 2nd of January next, for the purpose of electing five fit and proper persons to serve as Councillors for the year 1865.

JOHN D. MCNAB,
Town Clerk.

White Lake, McNab, Dec. 17th, '64. 15a

Notice.

THE Annual Township meeting of the Inhabitants, Freeholders and Householders of the municipality of Beckwith will be held in the Town Hall of said Township, on Monday the 2nd day of January, 1865, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the Election of five fit and proper persons to serve as Councillors for the ensuing year.

All those interested are hereby respectfully requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

EWEN MCEWEN,
Town Clerk.

Beckwith, 17th Dec., 1864. 15-a.

Grist and Saw Mill to Let.

THE Subscriber wishes to let, for a term of years, his Grist and Saw Mill, situated in the Township of Westmeath, County of Renfrew. These Mills have lately been fitted up in the most commodious style, with the latest improvements. They are situated in a fine agricultural part of the County and have the advantage of being distant eight miles from any other mills. For further particulars apply, if by letter prepaid, to

ALEX. FRASER,
Westmeath P. O.
County of Renfrew.

Westmeath, Nov. 14th, 1864. 14 g.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

AT THE OLD STAND.

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

THE Subscriber is now offering great inducements to purchasers. Having the LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN ALMONTE, Every department being full and carefully selected on the best terms, and

Will be Sold at Such Low Prices

As must insure a rapid demand. A Careful Examination is requested.

The Highest Price Paid for

BUTTER, PORK, WHEAT, OATS, PEAS AND OTHER PRODUCE.

JAMES H. WYLIE.

Almonte, December 1, 1864. 13.

Open through to the Ottawa.

ON and after Tuesday, the 6th day of December, 1864, Trains will be run regularly between Brockville and Arnprior, as follows:—

MAIN LINE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3.
Brockville	7.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.
G. T. Junction	7.07	3.07
Fairfield	7.24	3.30
Clark's	7.30	3.38
BELLAMY'S	7.40	3.52
Jelly's	7.47	4.00
Bell's	7.52	4.06
Wolford	8.00	4.16
Irish Creek	8.16	4.36
Story's	8.30	4.52
Smith's Falls	8.40	5.04
Ferguson's	8.57	5.20
FRANKTOWN	9.10	5.45
Beckwith	9.24	6.00
Carleton Place	9.40	6.20
Almonte	10.00	6.44
Snedden's	10.18	7.04
Pakenham	10.45	7.34
Arnprior	11.20	8.15

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4.
Arnprior	6.45 A.M.	12.10.P.M.
Pakenham	7.20	12.45
Snedden's	7.50	1.12
Almonte	8.08	1.30
Carleton Place	8.33	1.50
Beckwith	8.53	2.07
FRANKTOWN	9.10	2.21
Ferguson's	9.24	2.35
Smith's Falls	9.48	2.55
Story's	10.00	3.05
Irish Creek	10.16	3.17
Wolford	10.36	3.34
Bell's	10.46	3.41
Jelly's	10.52	3.46
BELLAMY'S	11.00	3.52
Clark's	11.13	4.02
Fairfield	11.21	4.08
G. T. Junction	11.31	4.25
Brockville	11.48	4.30

PERTH BRANCH.

GOING NORTH.

Smith's Falls	9.50 A.M.	5.06 P.M.
Pike Falls	10.10	5.26
Perth	10.30	5.46

GOING SOUTH.

Perth	8.00 A.M.	2.10 P.M.
Pike Falls	8.20	2.30
Smith's Falls	8.40	2.50

These trains connect with the Grand Trunk Railway at Brockville, so that passengers leaving Montreal by the morning Express, may be in Arnprior the same evening at 8.15, p.m., and those leaving Arnprior by the afternoon train at 12.10, p.m., can, by taking the Grand Trunk Express at Brockville, arrive in Montreal the same night. The passenger fares, and freight tariff on this line, between Arnprior and Brockville, are as follows, viz.:—

1st Class Passenger fare	$2 10
2nd do do do	
1st do Goods per 100 lbs	0 30
2nd do do do	0 25
3rd do do do	0 20
Pork per barrel, by car load	0 40
Flour do do do	0 25
Wheat per bushel do	0 08
Salt per bag do	0 20
Rafting stuff, oars, boats, &c., car load	15 00

The "guage" of this Railway being the same as that of the Grand Trunk, freight can be brought from all parts of Canada, without transhipment at Brockville.

R. P. COOK,
Eng. & Super.

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MONTREAL WITNESS FOR 1865.

THE WITNESS is about to enter on its twentieth year as a candidate for public favor on the same principles with which it set out; its aim being to furnish good reading matter, unmingled with sectarian bitterness or party strife.

The News department contains the latest news by telegraph; summaries of news from Canadian, British and American papers; and selected articles on current events, from the leading journals of the world.

The Commercial department comprises reliable prices current, reviews of the markets, and financial intelligence.

The department of Family Reading contains a copious selection of instructive and interesting matter, tales, poetry, &c.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural articles are copied from time to time.

The Advertising department has many useful and important advertisements, but admits none of an immoral or injurious tendency.

The CANADIAN MESSENGER, containing a selection of the best and most interesting matter of the WITNESS, is published monthly at 25 cents per annum, with one copy gratis to a Club of Ten. It is devoted to Religion, Morality, Education, Children's Reading, Temperance and Agriculture, and consequently, is allowed to pass free through the Post Office.

TERMS.

DAILY WITNESS, Three Doll