

fashion an art— and pride themselves upon the wealth, the enterprise and magnificence around them. Very good. But what would their cities be without their country cousins? without the hard-working and pains-taking cultivators of the soil? The eyes of the home-spun coat may turn up his nose at the wondrous of the city and exhibit his small acquaintance with its busy and sometimes vicious, and yet be one of the nation's noblemen; one of the class of "solid men" whom the city would miss sadly, with their fertile acres, their harvests flocks and herds.

We think, therefore, we are not wrong in claiming that our friend, Mr. McLaughlin, deserves great praise—not for an elegant mansion or a costly farm standing, heard of from afar—but for a plain, simple, convenient, substantial structure on his premises within the reach of all well-doing farmers, costing not more than other farm buildings such as are commonly in use.

Making use of a small hillside, Mr. McLaughlin erected his barn, 50 feet by 38—18 feet from the barn floor to the plate roof of the good pitch. The barn is placed on a level foundation, and below the barn floor is the granary and roughhouse. The former is 25 feet by 30, the latter 23 feet by 16. Around the two ends and South side of this barn are ranged the pig pens, calf pens, cow-house, sheep house, hen-house, and in one corner, having an area of 10 feet, a ceiling with ample ventilation, and light through windows ranging all around, each window about 4 feet high and opening. The cow house and manure shed is 106 feet by 28. Next the barn is the feeding platform all around, 6 feet wide, with a trough for roots, cut food, salt, or water from the well and reservoir. One of the outer walls of the building is covered with all its stock under cover and shelter. The entire step on to a platform 6 feet wide and covered by their own accord place their heads through the opening left for the purpose to eat when they are once fastened by a wooden pin under the upright round post, and a movable one, thus keeping each animal in its place till done. The manure shed is all dropped into the space behind the cattle, 18 feet and roomy, and when bedded affords comfortable shelter from the weather at all times, the doors being closed or open according to the weather. The roots are in a cellar close by, and a platform beneath the barn, while cattle refuse grain, &c., are also along in the granary department. Hay straw, &c., are all supplied from overhead through the trap in the barn floor. By means of the side hill, hay, grain, &c., are all driven into the barn on the wheels of the wagon, and referred to. At the time of thrashing, the grain is at once delivered into the granary through a hopper in the floor, and the straw forwarded into the space over the cow-house convenient for use.

It will thus be seen so far as an imperfect sketch, describing will serve without being illustrated by a drawing, that a great deal of manual labor is saved—no fodder is wasted—convenient both to man and beast is secured by a simple yet ingenious and convenient arrangement of the premises. The manure does not freeze, and is ready for removal at any time, and is not subject to waste from exposure, being immediately and can be turned by these useful animals the pigs by scattering a few peas occasionally to induce a little activity. The house is made by simply erecting the rafters against the barn wall on the end where the sheep are kept, and fitting up a feeding bin in which are put the refuse grain, &c. The windows are placed beneath each of the strong beams which support the ceiling and floor over the manure shed, and the manure removed in the usual way by carts driven in through the doors at either end.

The building although presents, outside and in, a much neater and attractive feature to the farm than the usual unplanned barns and buildings. Whatever criticism it might be subjected to either from the imperfect description given of it, or from other superficial objections to the arrangement of one thing or another, it is altogether very far ahead of those usually seen in our country, and we feel that Mr. McLaughlin has designed and completed an arrangement of farm conveniences and premises that entitle him to much consideration by his brother farmers, who can only commend moderate means for the execution of farm buildings. If there is anything better anywhere we shall be glad to hear of it, keeping in view also the modest cost.

W. O. BUELL.

Perth, Sept. 12, 1863.

Horton Council.

Horton, Oct. 17th, 1863.

Minutes of the sixth meeting of the Municipality of the Township of Horton, held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 17th day of October, 1863.

Present, the Reeve, Eady, Airth, and McNish.

All communications read.

Mr. Airth gives notice that he will introduce a By-law, at the present session of Council, for the purpose of levying a rate to meet the expenses of County, School, Provisional Council and Municipal purposes.

By-law brought in.

Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That By-law No. 2, to levy a rate for County, School, Provisional Council and Municipal purposes be read a first time. Carried.

By-law read accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That By-law No. 2, to levy a rate on all the rateable property in the Municipality of the Township of Horton, now read a first time, be read a second time, short, forthwith, engrossed and passed. Carried.

By-law read a third time.

By-law No. 2.

Whereas it is expedient for the Reeve and Council of the Township of Horton to pass a By-law for the levying and collecting of a sufficient sum or sums of lawful money of Canada to meet the requirements of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and the liabilities of the Provisional Council of Municipal government for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Three, and that the sum of three pence on the pound be levied on all the rateable property lying and being within the bounds of the said Township of Horton for the year above recited and for the purposes.

In accordance with this preamble the By-law was carried out.

Certified to be a correct copy.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
Town Clerk.

The microscope reveals what denists have long asserted, viz: that the teeth become infested with parasitic plants and animals, unless frequently and thoroughly cleaned. Think of a small botanical and zoological collection in the toothbrush, a swollen gum, a sore throat, a bad breath, and finally the dentist's horrid array of tools.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for these United Counties were opened on the 14th inst., by Mr. Justice Wilson. Owing to the detention of the Judge, who did not arrive until Wednesday night, the Court was not opened until about 7 p.m. The following very appropriate address was presented by the Members of the Bar on the occasion of this first circuit:

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE WILSON, &c., &c.,

The members of the bar at Perth, recognizing in your Lordship one who in this place entered upon the studies of the honorable profession to which they belong, beg leave to approach your Lordship under the circumstances, at the opening of this year's Lordship's first Assize for these Counties, held so recently after your appointment, with an expression of their cordial welcome to our Counties, and beg leave to congratulate you on your appointment by Government to the high and responsible position to which you have been called; feeling as they do, that the scales of justice will be held by you with an even hand—and that your Lordship's appointment will add fresh lustre to the higher courts of justice, whose decisions as they are in a large and valuable number of our country has reached a high and meritorious position, for while in our country the prerogatives of the Crown are duly respected, the rights and liberties of the subjects are valued and fully and satisfactorily guaranteed.

DANIEL MACMARTIN,
W. O. BUELL,
JOHN DEACON, JR.,
W. M. SHAW,
D. FRASER.

Judge's Room, Court House,
Perth, Oct. 14, 1863.

REPLY.

To the Gentlemen of the Bar at Perth.

I am much gratified at the cordial welcome of the members of the Bar at Perth on the occasion of my first coming to it, the place in which I entered upon the study of the legal profession, after an absence of thirty years; but it deeply moves me to recognize around me so very few of the faces once so familiar to me and to know that they have been called away from this ever changing scene.

I thank you for your congratulations on my appointment to the responsible position which I have the honor to hold. I can little hope to add lustre to the higher Courts of Justice, to those decisions to which you refer, for as far back almost as living memory extends, our Courts have been composed of, and presided over by, men eminently and peculiarly qualified for their high duties, whose lustre I cannot hope to reach. I can, at best, but hope to hold the scales of Justice that the judicial crown shall not be tarnished in my keeping. With you I trust that the Law will continue to be administered that the prerogatives of the Crown shall be duly respected, and the liberties of the subjects valued, maintained, and guaranteed.

15th October, 1863.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:

Frederick MacArthur, Esq., Foreman.
William Brown, John Munroe,
Robert Burns, Peter McLaren, Sen.
J. McNeill Chambers, Duncan McNe,
Robert Elliott, Jr., John McIntosh,
Alex. Ferguson, Michael O'Meara,
Donald Ferguson, John Shields,
Gordon Frazell, Sen., H. N. Sherwood,
James Thompson, James Thompson,
James Mair, William Wilson

Esquires.

After the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury and some preliminary business had been disposed of, the Court adjourned until next morning, when the business was proceeded with in the following order:

CIVIL DOCKET.

McArthur vs. Graham—Assumpsit—Action brought to recover amount of an account due him by defendant. Settled between the parties and Record withdrawn. J. Deacon, Jr. for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw, for Defendant.

Barrows vs. Pearson—Ejectment for the S. W. Half of Lot No. Eight in the 4th Con. of Beekwith. Plaintiff claimed the title by Patent one John P. Barlow, died from Fulford to Joshua Stansfield, and died from Stansfield to him. Defendant claimed by length of possession. The Judge ruled the evidence adduced by the Defendant insufficient to substantiate his claim, and the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff, D. Mac Martin for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for Defendant.

Burns vs. Pearson—Ejectment for the S. W. Half of Lot No. Eight in the 4th Con. of Beekwith. Plaintiff claimed the title by Patent one John P. Barlow, died from Fulford to Joshua Stansfield, and died from Stansfield to him. Defendant claimed by length of possession. The Judge ruled the evidence adduced by the Defendant insufficient to substantiate his claim, and the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff, D. Mac Martin for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for Defendant.

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193. D. Fraser for Plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr. for Defendant.

Allan et al vs. Homan—Assumpsit—Action brought by Plaintiff to recover value of quantity of Lumber sent by Plaintiff to Brockville to their own order, which Defendant was to pay for as he sold and got paid for the lumber himself. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$421. D. Fraser for Plaintiff; Joseph Deacon, Jr. for Defendant.

Allan vs. McDougall et al—Trespass for cutting a small quantity of hay on a lot in Dalhousie which Plaintiff bought in 1861 from Government. The sale to Plaintiff was afterwards cancelled. The Judge thought that he could not allow Plaintiff to take a verdict, or if he did the verdict would have to be subject to the opinion of the Court. The Defendants suggested that Plaintiff should withdraw his suit, and his own costs, which offer the Plaintiff accepted and withdrew his Record. D. Fraser for Plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr. for Defendant.

Foster vs. Pennock—Action of Ejectment, on a Sheriff's deed, where the land has been sold for taxes. The objections were that the lots were wrongly charged and that the lands were improperly sold, also that Plaintiff had neglected registering his deed in time. Verdict for Plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court on the points raised. D. Fraser for Plaintiff; Thomas Deacon, Attorney on Record, and J. Deacon, Jr. Counsel for Defendant.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Queen vs. William Porter—This prisoner was charged in three several indictments, with stealing. To the first he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced thereon to three years in the Penitentiary. On the second and third indictments he was found guilty, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in each case—making his whole time in the Penitentiary seven years. H. S. McDonald for the Crown, Prisoner was undefended.

The Queen vs. Charles Harvey—Indicted for burglariously entering the house of one Andrew G. Smith, Lake Nipissing, and stealing goods therefrom. It appeared that prisoner pretended to have some claim on the goods as having formerly belonged to the partnership firm composed of himself and a deceased brother, went up in the night and broke into the house when he supposed the owner was away, but the owner being on the lookout for him, fired on and wounded him, thus preventing him from anything further. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. H. S. McDonald for the Crown. G. B. L. Fellows for Prisoner.

The Queen vs. Charles Harvey and Samuel Gordon—Indicted for stealing flour, &c., from a Store House of one Annie Harvey, (the widow of the prisoner Harvey's deceased brother) in May, 1863. It appeared that prisoner, who was only a hired servant of the prisoner Harvey, was requested to accompany his master in going to one Storehouse, and assisting him in taking away the flour, &c., but it did not appear that Gordon knew whether Harvey had a right to take it or not, or that he (Gordon) was aware that there was anything wrong attempted. The prisoner Harvey was convicted and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. The prisoner Gordon, who was shown to have an excellent character, by a number of witnesses from Perth, was acquitted. H. S. McDonald for the Crown; G. B. L. Fellows for Prisoner Harvey, and J. Deacon, Jr. for Prisoner Gordon.

The Queen vs. Andrew O. Smith—Indicted for maliciously shooting Charles Harvey with intent to maim, &c. This grew out of the resistance offered by Smith to the attack made by Harvey on his house, as mentioned above. The Counsel for the Crown did not think he had sufficient evidence to sustain the prosecution and abandoned it. Verdict Not Guilty. H. S. McDonald for the Crown; D. MacMartin for Prisoner.

The Queen vs. Keith—Indicted for publishing a libel on the Rev. J. B. Worrell, of Smith's Falls. The matter was compromised and an apology agreed on, in consequence of which no trial took place. Verdict Not Guilty. H. S. McDonald for the Crown; D. MacMartin for Prisoner.

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well-regulated goals for the separation of the old and hardened criminals from those young and untried who had been convicted. He spoke in terms of high praise of the new goal recently erected by the County of Carleton, in the Province, and invited the Grand Jury to visit it and report upon it, offering such suggestions or recommendations as they might think necessary.

The following criminal and civil business had been disposed of when the Court rose last evening:—

CRIMINAL SIDE.

(Sir Henry Smith, Crown Prosecutor.)

The Grand Jury brought in True Bills in the case of James Carroll, for stabbing with intent, Joseph Porter for larceny, William Redmon for two indictments for horse-stealing, Patrick Nagle for rape, Joseph Chevrier and Lucy Roy, for larceny, and James O'Brien, for larceny; and "No Bills" in the cases of Robert Hunter for misdeemeanor, and Francis Challenor for larceny.

Mary Lannan was called upon for her recognition to give evidence in the case of Patrick Nagle, but not answering, upon motion of Sir Henry Smith, Crown Prosecutor, the Court ordered her recognition to be entered, and process to issue against her for contempt.

William Redmon was arraigned on the two indictments for horse-stealing, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Public Penitentiary for a period of five years upon the first indictment, and for a period of seven years to run concurrent with the first sentence, upon the second indictment.

James Carroll was arraigned for stabbing with intent, and pleaded not guilty. Verdict guilty of unlawfully stabbing, and not guilty of the felony. Mr. Lyon appeared for the prisoner.

Joseph Porter arraigned for larceny, and pleaded not guilty. Verdict Not Guilty. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Patrick Nagle was arraigned for rape, and pleaded not guilty; but stated he was not ready for trial.

James O'Brien was arraigned for larceny and pleaded not guilty. The Jury gave a verdict of not guilty.

Joseph Chevrier and Lucy Roy were arraigned for larceny. And respectively pleaded not guilty. Mr. O'Reilly defended the prisoners. The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and both the prisoners were accordingly discharged.

The Grand Jury brought in a True Bill in the case of Josephine Jeanne, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen; and also a True Bill against Mary Ann Patterson for larceny.

Mary Ann Patterson was arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty. Verdict—Guilty. Sentence, two months imprisonment. Mr. Lyon appeared for the prisoner.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Forgie vs. Law—Mr. W. A. Ross for plaintiff; and Mr. A. Ross for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$625.77.

Torrance et al vs. Campbell—Mr. J. B. Lewis for plaintiff; and Mr. R. Lyon for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$2,416 10s. 3d.

Sparks et al vs. Freigh—Mr. J. B. Lewis for plaintiff; and Mr. A. Keefe for Defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for \$800, and damages for breach assessed by consent at \$298. 15s.

Chapman et al vs. Lumsden—Mr. A. Ross for plaintiff; and Mr. R. Lee for Defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$636. 62.

McKenzie et al vs. McKenzie—Mr. J. S. Macdonald for plaintiff; and Mr. J. A. Carroll for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$308. 65.

Cunningham et al vs. Campbell—Mr. R. L. Lee for plaintiff; and Mr. J. B. Lewis for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$466. 66.

Fellows vs. Lyon—Mr. W. H. Redenbush for plaintiff; and Mr. R. Lyon for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$128 0s. 7d.

Wier vs. Skead et al—Mr. J. B. Lewis for plaintiff. The record in this case was withdrawn.

Moffat et al vs. Kennedy et al—Mr. J. B. Lewis for plaintiff; and Mr. Thomas Deacon for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff by consent for \$55. 10s.

Anderson vs. MacArthur—Mr. J. B. Lewis for plaintiff; and Mr. A. Gibb for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$685. 82.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

New York, Oct. 31st.

The Scotia has arrived. The Hecla arrived on the 11th.

Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 10th.

A Consular telegram says the Porto offers to buy the steam ram building in the Mersey. Earl Russell is said to favor this resolution.

(Via Queenstown.)

London, Sunday, 11th.

The Globe states that the scheme of arms will bring the whole subject forward for judgment. It will be intolerable that countries without a port should possess a fleet.

The Scotia has 247 passengers.

The steamer City of Limerick, from Queenstown on the 5th, has arrived. News anticipated.

The Government on the 9th formally seized one of the suspected rams built by Laird on the Mersey. Another authority says both have been seized. It is not known what additional evidence has been produced to induce this step. It is stated that the rebel government had resolved not to grant clearances to blockade runners, except on the condition of their taking one third of outward cargo on government account; also, that a pressure was being used to grant prohibition of exportation of cotton on private account except such as is pledged to holders of Confederate Loans.

The Times think details from Chicago, mangle, establish total defeat of Rosecrans, and charges the federal Government with keeping back news.

The Archbishop of Dublin and Mrs. Trollope the novelist are dead.

Lord Lyndhurst's recent pronouncements. Polish and Mexican questions unchanged.

The Paris Patrie maintains the complete accuracy of its statement that Czartoryski had demanded the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

Continental politics generally un