

**Grand Funeral Lodge,**  
**IN MEMORY OF THE GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND.**  
The Provincial Grand Lodge of Leinster, recognizing the great services to the brotherhood of his Grace the late Duke of Athole, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, determined to hold a Funeral Lodge in honor of his memory. On Wednesday evening, according to the brethren throughout the west of Scotland, being duly certified of the wish of the Provincial Grand Lodge, assembled in great strength. Upwards of 1500 Master Masons, in full Masonic costume, filled, on the occasion, the area and galleries of the City Hall.

Shortly after seven o'clock p. m. the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly instituted in the adjacent by Dr. Sir Archd. Alison, P. G. M. After the installation of several office-bearers, the Grand Lodge passed, in procession, through the body of the hall to the platform, the grand organ, presided over by Brother Lambeth, peal'd forth "The Dead March in Saul." The assemblage on the ball at the same time stood up, when the brilliant colours of their sashes and aprons formed a striking spectacle. Among those who took their places on the platform, we observed the Rev. R. Thomson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rev. W. D. Henderson; Rev. W. H. Crossley; Rev. Mr. McLean; Paisley; Rev. B. C. Brown; Andria; We the hope of Verse, Esq., of Blackwood; P. G. M. Lanarkshire; Charles Hope Vers, Esq.; Alex. Scullion, Esq. of Bonhill; J. Cruickshanks, Esq., P. G. D. M.; W. L. Underwood, Esq., U. S. Consul; John Binnie, Esq.; and the office-bearers of the P. G. L. Brother John Davidson acted as P. G. Senior Warden, and Dr. F. A. Morrow as P. G. Junior Warden.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened with the usual formalities by Br. James Cruickshanks, and the grand honors duly performed, the brethren being now seated, Br. H. A. Lambeth, who acted as solo Sonata in G minor of Mendelssohn; after which, J. R. Ogden's anthem, No. 74, to the words of Heber's hymn, beginning "By cool Siloam's shady rill," was rendered admirably by a fine choir of male voices, with organ accompaniment. The following prayer was read by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, Br. Rev. Mr. Lindall, all the brethren standing:—

"O Lord God Almighty, before whom angels and archangels veil their faces as they cry Holy, Holy, Holy, prepare us to approach Thee. As we draw near to Thee, Thy mercy draw near to us. Let Thy blessing rest upon our gathering, and while we mourn for him who is not, comfort us with the assurance that thou remainest the same forever. Remind us that we are strangers before Thee. Enable us to live for eternity, redeeming the time because the days are evil, and when Thou hast done us and by us all the good pleasure of thy will, may we rest in Thee, as our hope is our Brother's death, and at the general resurrection in the last day, to stand of Thee in peace, being living stones upon one foundation which Thy host laid in Zion."

The brethren having resumed their seats, Br. McFarlane, accompanied by the organ, sang, most beautifully, the anthem No. 40 of J. B. Ogden, to Milman's pathetic hymn, beginning "Brother, thou art gone before us." This being finished, the brethren again rose, when Br. Flindt, P. G. C. read the burial service, the brethren in a body most solemnly taking their appropriate part in it.

The brethren having resumed their seats, the choir, accompanied by the organ, sang in a most solemn manner Sir Walter Scott's hymn beginning, "The day of wrath! the day of wrath! to Ogden's No. 65.

Brother Sir A. Alison then delivered the subjoined eloquent oration:—

Provincial Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, and Brethren.—We are now assembled to discharge one of the most momentous, but at the same time, melancholy duties which belong to our fraternity. We have met to celebrate a solemn funeral service to the memory of the late Duke of Athole, Grand Master of the whole Scotch Freemasons, and whose premature decease in the prime of life has, I am sure, realized the prediction of the Grand Lodge in the circular announcing it, that it has been a matter of deep regret to the Freemasons of Scotland, and the part of the world. So various, indeed, have been the merits to our craft of our late Grand Master, that we can scarcely hope to see his place adequately supplied. It is no sin to say that he was a man of high and dignified attainments. Independent of the actual laying of the foundation stones of the most distinguished edifices in all parts of the country which are consecrated during his time—a duty which from his late years has been very considerable—he is expected to mingle frequently in social intercourse with the laity, to bestow his aid, to contribute largely to the relief of the distressed of his members, and since all our fraternity are not actuated by its spirit, sometimes to reconcile their differences. In a word, a Grand Master who really discharges his duties must live more for others than himself. And it is fitting that it should be so for what is the spirit of Freemasonry but a constant readiness to sacrifice self to others? and what can be so good a model for its head as that which embodies its spirit? All these varied duties our late lamented Grand Master discharged, so long as his health permitted it, in the most exemplary manner. The foundation stones of the chief public edifices constructed in Scotland during the last quarter of a century have been laid by him. In Edinburgh he officiated in that character at the foundation of the Waverley Monument, and many others, which are now the chief ornaments of that beautiful capital. In this city, of the Scotch Wall Bridge, the Gartnavel Asylum, and the Scott Monument; and at Stirling, in presence of an hundred thousand spectators, and surrounded by five thousand Freemasons, of the Wallace Monument, the most fitting person to discharge that important duty could not have been selected, for five hundred years before one of his direct ancestors, the Earl of Athole, had been one of the companions and fellow soldiers of Wallace in the great struggle for Scottish independence. It is not surprising that our late Grand Master took such an interest in the proceedings of our fraternity, and was so active in discharging its duties. He belonged to a race which, for above a century, had repeatedly given a Grand Master to the Freemasons of Scotland and had never ceased to feel an interest in their proceedings. His own disposition rendered him peculiarly open to its influences. As one energetic and active, patient and enduring of suffering resolve and humane, his spirit was unweary, his heart was warm, his disposition was cheerful. His ear was ever open to the tale of suffering, his hand ready to amass it. He was liberal without ostentation, hospitable without profligacy. While he required the affections of the tenantry on his great estates by his kindly demeanour and uniform attention to their interests, he won the hearts of all who approached him, by his affability and courtesy. At the same time, he was a man of high and dignified character. A Queen of England, an Emperor of France, at different times shared his hospitality. Few eminent strangers visited the Highlands without having a tale to tell of the friendly hospitality of their Athole. His kindly spirit

conferred to the highest classes. Many of you, brethren, can testify how ably, with what heartfelt benevolence he laid aside his rank and joined in the social festivities of the craft in this city and neighborhood. But most of all, on the approach of death, did his character shine forth with peculiar lustre. What an inevitable hour approached to him, as it must do to all, he awaited it with a noble spirit. His was neither the blind stoicism of the sceptic, nor the wrapt enthusiasm of the fanatic—it was the intrepid demeanour of a Christian. Assailed in the prime of life by a disease but incurable and most painful, he bore his sufferings with fortitude, and looked forward to the issue without dismay. For three months he was face to face with the King of Terrors, in his most appalling form, and he never flinched from the sight. His whole thoughts were of others; his whole anxiety to discharge his duty to his Queen, his people, and his country. His last effort was to rise from the bed of death to meet his Sovereign with grace and courtesy, had come to Dair-Athole to give a public testimony to his worth. His firm reliance was on his Saviour, and when at length the "silver cord was loosed and the golden bar broken, and the spirit returned to the God who gave it," his sufferings were terminated, he yielded up his last breath with the hope of a Christian, with the courage of a Highlander, and in the spirit of a Freemason.

On the Provincial Grand Master resuming his seat, the Grand Officers were allowed, and the organ sent forth the prelude of Handel's exquisite oratorio, "Wafers him, angels, through the skies." The solo was well rendered by Br. Bromhead, who, it may be as well to observe here, has been at much trouble to train the chorus of brethren, whose voices did such efficient service throughout the musical part of the program, and in giving his second prayer, the P. G. Chaplain was joined by the brethren in a solemn reading, and then the voices of the assemblage were again raised in Heber's "God that madest earth and heaven." The concluding part of the music was splendidly rendered by the whole of the brethren present, the simultaneous shout of the chorus in the Masonic version of "God Save the Queen" thrilling and vibrating even above the organ accompaniment.

Brother Alexander Smollett, of Bonhill, then proposed that the thanks of the brethren were minutely due to Brother Sir Archd. Alison for his able and eloquent address in honor of the memory of their late Grand Master.

Brother Sir Archibald Alison replied in a few words, commending the brethren of the West for their zeal in masonry, and the token of love which they had shown to the memory of their late M. W. G. M.

The Lodge was then duly closed, Brother Flindt pronouncing the benediction.—*Glasgow Herald.*

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We are in favor of the principle; but the country is not yet prepared for it; and it fully to be condemning ministers for not attempting impossibilities!

On this point the "Union" very truly says—"It would be folly to deny to Mr. Brown, and his organ a great influence in the country, but it is equally folly to suppose that the Reform party follow Mr. Brown or the "Globe." The late Ministry did not take up representation on population. Mr. Brown's administration was equally pro a single day after adopting the principle of representation on population. Messrs. Foley, McCree, Cockburn and Campbell are all its declared enemies in certain circumstances, but we venture to say that they will not adopt it as Ministers of the Crown.

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Messrs. Sandfield Macdonald, Mowatt, McLaughlin, Howland, and Ferguson Blair have given too many proofs of their fidelity to liberal principles, although they did not attempt to force representation by population on an unwilling country, to be struck off the roster of the Reform party of this province by any single member of that party or any reform journal.

Liberal conservatives and moderate reformers form the strongest combination in the country, and they cannot fail to repudiate as fully the extreme intolerance and narrowness of the "Globe" as the most democratic and radical of the "Pays." That which ought to be a source of strength is here a source of weakness. The energy and ability of Mr. Dussaulles in Lower Canada, and of Mr. Brown in Upper Canada, properly directed might have secured the success of liberal principles within the past year, but it must be admitted with regret that their efforts, powerful as they were, have overshoot the mark, and rather produced chaos and confusion than union and concentration. Plain speaking at this time is called for, and how can it be said that the "Globe" cannot be shirked. Necessity has no law.

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The state of feeling here is favourable to a successful opposition to Mr. Cockburn's election. In the minds of a large number of the electors, Mr. Cockburn's conduct during the last session of the House in 1861 took him at his word, and worked night and day to return him, are naturally most indignant at being betrayed. Many even of the old supporters of the Coalition are lukewarm. They recollect the circumstances of his opposition to Mr. Sidney Smith, and his subsequent conduct, which, enough, seems to them doubly unfavourable when viewed by the light of his recent conduct. The Government, moreover, is not as a whole, well received by the Tories of this town. Mr. Foley's presence in the Cabinet is viewed with a good deal of dissatisfaction. This is, moreover, some disappointment among the more conservative Conservatives that the promise about a new 'set' has been so ill kept. They dislike to be called upon once more to sustain the Coalition. These causes produce considerable sympathy among the men upon whom Mr. Cockburn's election depends.

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At the Annual Easter Vestry Meetings, held at St. James' Church, Carleton Place, on Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday, March 24th and 25th respectively. Messrs. J. McCarton and R. Crampton were appointed Churchwardens for Carleton Place, and Messrs. A. Code and T. Tennant for Innisville. Mr. Wm. Houston was elected Lay Delegate to represent the parish in the Diocesan Synod, for the ensuing year.

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In another column we publish a statement from the "Kingston News," one of the organs of the new government, to the effect that such arrangements are expected to be made as render unnecessary, at present, the construction of the Intercolonial railway.

Now, a new phase of the matter appears. The following statement was made, a few days ago, in the House of Assembly, at Halifax, by the Nova Scotia Provincial Secretary:—

"We have received information from Canada, that Cartier, Galt, and McCree, are the nucleus of a new Government, and have received a telegram from Quebec urging us to hold on to the Intercolonial Bill, as the new Canadian Government will be ready to go on with the measure."

"This was understood by the House to be an intimation that if the Railway legislation of last year were repealed, the new Administration in Canada might be able to do what their predecessors had failed in, and would pass a measure for accepting the agreement and guarantee of 1862."

The statement in the "News," to which we have referred, purporting to have come by telegram from Quebec, and has been paraded by all the organs of the Cartier-Macdonald government as a proof that they are going to retrench and economize, in the outlay of public money.

Now, the question is—Who telegraphed from Quebec to Halifax, the above information and advice? Was he a Minister of the Crown, and one of those from whom the "News" obtained the information that the Ministry intended to see by negotiation with the United States for the means of violating the necessity for constructing the road. The "Halifax Citizen," of March 21st, from which we cut the above statement, further says that despatches have been laid before the Nova Scotia House of Assembly to the following effect:—That enquiry was made in England by Mr. Brydges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, whether, in the event of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia completing that portion of the intercolonial line between Moncton and Truro, with funds borrowed on their own credit, and without waiting for the action of Canada, they could get the advantage of the guarantee offered by the British Government, for the part of the line so constructed, if within five years Canada should be able to fulfil her part of the agreement of 1862, and thus complete the arrangements for building of the whole road. The reply of the Duke of Newcastle was such as to show the deep interest he feels in the enterprise. The favor asked was conceded, the British Government consenting that the guarantee offered in 1862 shall remain open for the delegates of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in December, 1862.

The latest reports from Quebec indicate that the new Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Mr. Galt acting in his behalf, has laid down regulations for the conduct of mining operations in the Chaudiere gold region pending the action of the Legislature upon the subject. The spirit of these regulations, it is reported, is greatly at variance with that which pervaded the speech and runs through the Bill of the late Commissioner. Mr. McDougall's object was in the largest possible degree to develop the resources of the region now known to be auriferous. To this end he proposed to throw the whole open to the energy and enterprise of those who may be expected to flock into the Chaudiere district so soon as the snow shall leave the ground. He offered substantial encouragement to the hardy miners who have elsewhere shown themselves to be indispensable, and whose sturdy independence forbids the acceptance of terms other than those directly beneficial to themselves as masters of their own labor. And pressure was applied to proprietors who have hitherto pursued the dog-in-the-manger policy, and whose unreasonableness at present constitutes the greatest hindrance to the progress of mining interests in the gold-bearing district of Lower Canada. Had Mr. McDougall's liberal ideas prevailed—and we are not yet prepared to consider them rejected by the legislature—the province might have hoped to witness a material change in the aspect of the country in the vicinity of the Chaudiere.

It is also stated, by telegraph to the "Globe," that Sir Etienne Tache is becoming alarmed at the unpopularity of his projected Militia scheme, and is trying already to back down. The "Chronicle" announces a part of Colonel Tache's scheme. It says that it is to be a mixed system, partly sustained by enlistment and partly by drafting.

It is currently reported that the management of the Fisheries is to be transferred from the Crown Lands Department to the Minister of Immigration, Mr. D'Arcy McGee. It is presumed that this is done to meet the views of Mr. Cartier, so that the codfish and the immigrants may be done for together.

There is nothing interesting this week from the American war.

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"Circumstances alter cases," and men in office and out of office usually act very differently. The friends of Cartier, Macdonald and Galt found fault with the late government for not pushing on the Intercolonial railway and adding millions to our heavy debt. It might be expected that with the late opposition in power, as they now find themselves, a different policy would be pursued from that which they so heartily condemned in John S. Macdonald and his government.

But the organs announce that they are adopting the "same policy, and that they will try and obviate, for the present, the "construction of this railway." We would have more hope of honesty in their pretensions if their previous history had been such as to inspire confidence.

We beg to call the attention of the inhabitants generally, but more particularly of the young men, in this vicinity, to a notice in to-day's "Herald," calling upon them to reorganize the Library Association and Mechanic's Institute. We understand there are six or eight hundred volumes of books in the Library, which have been almost unlooked at for several years. Our young friends have abundance of time to read, and the knowledge so acquired, will be far superior to that obtained at the corners of the streets.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.  
Lanark, April 11th, 1864.

SIR.—The Examination of the School in Section No. 11 in the Township of Horton, took place in the School House on the 23rd March last. Several gentlemen were present. There was also a good attendance of the scholars, who acquitted themselves in a manner very creditable to themselves and their teacher, Miss Mary Jane Hopkins, who, in the opinion of all present, had discharged her duties very faithfully. The great progress made by the pupils was manifested by the demeanor and answering, and at the close a vote of thanks to the Teacher was unanimously passed.

The School was addressed by Mr. Andrew Stephenson, who highly complimented Miss Hopkins, and urged upon the children obedience to their Teacher and strict attention to their various branches of study, if they hoped to derive benefit from the education which was being offered them.

Very truly yours,  
A SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

MINUTES,  
OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HORTON, HELD ACCORDING TO ADJOURNMENT.  
Monday, April 4th, 1864.

Present: the Reeve, Eady, Airth, McNab and Farrel.

The former minutes were read and approved.

A letter from the Trustees of Union School Section No. 9, Horton, and 11, McNab, was read.

A letter from Jason Gould, Esq., was read, having for its object a petition relating to a line of road from the farm of Mr. Samuel McVete's farm, Ross, to Gould's Wharf in Horton.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, That the following gentlemen be, and they are, hereby appointed Pathmasters, Poundkeepers, and Fenceviewers, for the township of Horton, for the current year.

PATHMASTERS.  
Second line, first beat, James Stewart; second beat, Robert McLaren; fourth line, first beat, John Gibbon, second beat, George Gibbon, side road, George Thomson; fifth line, first beat, James McArthur, second beat, John Miller, second beat, James Phillips; Government road East side of the Bonnechere, Minor Hilliard, North side of the Bonnechere, first beat, John Holly, second beat, Thomas Sutcliffe, third beat, David Price; North side continued, first line, Thomas McKeandry, second beat, William Danlop; third line, John James Stewart, second beat, John Walls; Garden of Eden, first beat, Henry Lyons; second beat, John Dane; fourth line, first beat, William Paichards, side road, Andrew Palmer; fifth line, first beat, William New, second beat, Francis Humphries, third beat, John Feuchardson, sixth line, first beat, John Sample, second beat, George Eady, side road, Hugh Gilmore, and Rheubar Russell for the continuation of the fifth line.

POUNDKEEPERS.  
Fourth line, Thomas Cyle; Ottawa River, John Warnock; Town Line, William Taylor; second line, John James Stewart; fourth line, Francis Costello; seventh line, Henry Shields; Garden of Eden, James Smith; fifth line, John Burwell.

FENCEVIEWERS.  
John New, Donald Stewart, William Landsey, George Smith, Duncan McGregor, James McLaughlin, John Stewart and Joseph Knight, Carried.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That no action be taken on Mr. Gould's letter, for the present. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Farrel, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That this Council do hereby authorize the Reeve to draft an order on the Treasurer, in favor of the Trustees of School Section No. 9, Horton, and 11, McNab, for the sum of £1 16s 3d, arising from lot No 3 in the 10th concession, and forward the same to the proper quarters. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Farrel, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That this Council do adjourn to meet again as a court of Revision on the last Monday in May at the Town Hall at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon. Carried.

Certified to be a correct copy.  
JAMES JOHNSTON,  
Town Clerk.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Braddish Billings, sen., Esq., of Park Hill, in the township of Gloucester, the first settler in this part of the County of Carleton, as well as one of our most esteemed citizens. Deceased was a native of Ware, in the State of Massachusetts, and was born on the 23rd of September, 1783. His father, Dr. E. Billings, with his family emigrated to Canada about the year 1792, and settled near what is now known as the town of Brookville, the location of which at that time consisted of but a few farm-houses. Deceased remained in that locality until he reached the age of manhood when he engaged in the lumber business, and commenced in the year 1809 to run his mill down the Eldon River. Deceased was acquainted with this section of the country in that way, he settled in the Township of Gloucester in October, 1812, fifty-two years ago, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.—*Citizen.*

Swift said the reason a certain university was a learned place, was that most persons took some learning there, and very few brought any away with them, so it accumulated.

The Newbury American states that five children have died in that vicinity during the past week from the effects of scarlet fever and one throat.

**THE ASSIZES.**  
The Court of Queen's Bench opened before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Adams, Wilson, on Tuesday last. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—  
James Taylor—Foreman.  
Aroh. Afflick. Wm. Martindale,  
Franklin Adams, Alex. McCree,  
James Allan, John J. Playfair,  
Richard Couch, Alex. Porteous,  
C. H. Gamsby, Wm. Russell,  
James Hoiday, John Supple,  
H. S. Leckie, Allan Templeton,  
William Warren, Jun.

In addressing the Grand Jury, His Lordship said that the time at which this court is held did not, he believed interfere with any of the active operations of the country, and it was likely to be over in so short a time that the Jury would be enabled in a few days to return to their respective homes.

The business of a criminal nature which would be submitted to the Jury, so far as he was informed by the Justice Adams and Crown Counsel, was not very heavy. It consisted of one charge of murder—one of assault—and one of breach of trust.

The offence of murder was pithily described in law language as feloniously taking the life of another with malice aforethought. The expression of malice aforethought was one which at first hearing may not unlikewise occasion some kind of doubt. It did not mean that the person committing the offence bore any malice against the deceased; for if any one were to wantonly fire a loaded gun into a crowd and kill some one, that would be murder, although he did not know and never saw the person whom he had killed; because the act of firing into the crowd was so likely to cause the death of some one, and show so culpable a disregard of human life, that the law implied that that which happened was intended to be the death of some one. It was not malice aforethought which is the chief characteristic in this crime. So if one violently strike another without any provocation received, with any weapon or in such a manner that death would probably result from the exercise of such a degree of violence, this would be murder, although he did not know that a number of others who were gathered about, would be injured by such a blow as one gave a blow that the person struck should be permitted to strike him dead. This would be a frightful condition of things. The fact of taking life would be strictly justifiable for the law does not permit human life to be carelessly destroyed. The evidence to sustain this or any other criminal offense is not always direct or positive kind; indeed it is much more frequently of a collateral and circumstantial character. It was not always crime that was seen to be committed by witnesses, and was not usual in the taking of evidence, the presence of others who commit their criminal acts. The offence, then, when it did not appear to be proven by eye-witnesses, must be made out by other means. It did not follow, however, that such other testimony was less credible than what is called direct evidence. It has been held by the courts that a number of occurring facts each one depending on the occurrence of the others, and all leading to the same conclusion, are really more conclusive than what is called direct testimony. The witness who declares that he saw an act done by another may be mistaken in the identity of the person he charges, or that if one had a quarrel with another, and threatened to take the life of the other, and was shortly after away from his home for several hours which he did not account for and he returned home with blood upon his person and clothes, and with a knife of a particular kind in his hand, and the deceased was killed in the neighborhood by wounds of a knife in the possession of the person charged, and if such person could easily have gone to where the deceased was found and have returned home again during the time his absence could be so far accounted for, all these facts would constitute a sufficient case of proof, and evidence against the accused, in the event of no counter statements being put forward which was opposed to it. If in addition to these facts, or any of them, the property, or any part of it, of the deceased, were to be found in the custody of the prisoner, this would properly vary, greatly strengthen the suspicion against him, and would lead to the conviction of the prisoner.

His Lordship did not know the facts of this particular case—he merely stated these general rules for the guidance of the Jury during the course of their investigations.

The case of assault was supposed to be committed by one who was suspected of not of quite sound mind, and it should be so, the case would be specially dealt with by the court in the event of the Jury finding a true Bill against the prisoner.

The case of breach of trust under the express provision of the Statute which was committed to him, His Lordship remarked that he need make no other observations than that the jury would recommend to have established before them a case which must come within the language of the law, and that this law would be pointed out by the Council for the Crown.

His Lordship further remarked that the Jury would be pleased also to examine the Goal and inspect its condition and management, and by any suggestions which they might consider it proper to make for its improvement in any respect.

In conclusion the Jury were further informed that the Crown Council would afford such instruction and advice as they might require in the course of their duties. The sheriff would also be ready to give effect to any of their directions; and if it be necessary, the court would give them any assistance which they might require to require. We shall give you a report of the cases tried, in our next issue.—*Courier.*

**COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.**  
The discovery that counterfeit one hundred dollar Greenbacks are afloat is likely to have an unpleasant effect upon the business community. If all the costly plates and patented inventions are not to any one denunciation, they are not to any other; and for all we know, counterfeit fives, twenties and fifties, may by this time fairly swarm in all channels of trade. The inducements to counterfeit the national currency is very great. State bank issues rarely amount to more than two or three hundred thousand dollars, and the foreigner who is lucky if he could get rid of more than two thousand dollars worth of the bogus notes. But every denomination of the greenback currency circulates to the amount of tens of millions, and the forged notes if well executed, can float in this vast ocean of paper without being detected. A well executed five or ten is an enormous fortune to the counterfeiter interested. It is inevitable, we think, that the day is come when the greenbacks will be extensively watered by this means, and the postage currency is known to have been. The prospect is therefore, but it is inevitable.—*New York World.*

The Newburgh House of Representatives and rejected Captain Paul's British national policy.