

Horton Council.

Minutes of a special meeting called by the Reeve on Friday the 27th day of March, 1863.

Meeting opened at one o'clock p.m.

Present the Reeve, Eady, Airth, Gibbon and McNab.

A letter from George Ross, Esq., read, on appointing a delegate to send to Quebec.

A letter from A. Irvine, Esq., Pembroke, read, on cutting and removing fallen timber through the township of Horton for a telegraph line.

A letter from James Shaw, Pitrooy, per John Shaw, read, claiming back taxes paid some years ago.

Mr. Gibbon moved, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, that there be no action taken by this council at this time, in appointing a delegate to send to Quebec.

Carried.

Mr. Eady moved, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, that whereas there was a letter read, from A. Irvine, Esq., Provisional County Treasurer, Pembroke, on clearing ground on the front of this township for a telegraph line, that there be no action taken thereon. Carried.

Mr. Airth moved, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, that as there has been place in council this day from the Provisional County Treasurer, Pembroke, making a demand for the sum of twenty five pounds as a county rate, to defray the expenses of the said Provisional Council, we hereby request Wm. Jamieson, Esq., township treasurer, not to comply with the demand without orders to do so from the Reeve and Council of this township and that the clerk is hereby authorized to notify the said Wm. Jamieson, Esq., to that effect. Car.

By Order. JAMES JOHNSTON, Town Clerk.

Physiology of Swimming.

The medical authorities especially recommended that men inclined to disease of the chest, should be continually made to swim. The following are the effects, (which M. le Docteur Dandou attributes to swimming) on the organs of respiration.—A swimmer wishing to proceed from one place to another is obliged to deploy his arms and legs to cut through the liquid and beat the water with them to sustain himself. It is to the chest being the central point of sustentation that every movement of the limbs responds. This irradiation of the movements of the chest, far from being hurtful to it is beneficial, for according to the sacred principles of physiology, the more an organ is put into action the more vigor and aptitude it will gain to perform its functions. Applying this principle to natation, it will easily be conceived how the membranes of the chest of a swimmer acquire development—the pulmonary tissues firmness, tone and energy.

The Price of Grain.

We have had a year of low prices in the grain trade. For months every mail from Europe seem to bring worse news than its predecessors, and the spirits both of operators and farmers have been at zero. Whether it is the natural reaction after depression, or whether there is good ground for a change, it is certain that far-sighted people see brighter days ahead. Their chief dependence is on the disturbances in Poland, which supplies so large a quantity of wheat to England. They say the rebellion now raging will prevent sowing at the right season, and that it may even last during the summer, destroying all chance of a large export of grain. Heavy supplies will also be needed for the armies gathering to put down the rebels, and there is talk about Louis Napoleon's movements on the Polish question, as if he intended out of the present storm to pluck a European war, and an accession of territory for France. The position of the states also encourages operators. A much larger number have gone to the war than last year, and labor is growing scarce and dear all over the Union. It is thought that less land will be cultivated than last year, and the cost of production will be greater. In addition to this, it is beyond doubt that the consequences of the prairie inflation have been greatly on the increase during the last two months. Time was needed to bring up the level of prices to the paper standard. The articles most in demand felt the influence first, but there is no doubt that a rise to a greater or less extent will ultimately take place in the price of every commodity. Wages for a long time were no higher than before the war broke out, but they are now rapidly rising. A firm in the iron trade recently sent to Toronto to engage workmen, being altogether unable to fulfil their orders. If any considerable portion of the rebel territory in the West should be opened to trade, that also would be a source of encouragement. There is in all this something to encourage the farmer in commencing his spring work, but nothing to induce him to hoard his produce.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, April 1.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 15th, and Queenston on the 19th March, arrived here last night.

Queenston, March 19th.

The Confederate loan had been formally introduced into the market and was successful. It touched 5 per cent premium. It attracts much attention and debate. It will receive no official sanction by the Stock Exchange.

The Jara has arrived.

Liverpool, 19th.

Breadstuffs market dull but steady. Provision market dull and flat.

London, 19th.

Consols closed at 92½ to 92½ for money. Sugar firm. Tea unsettled; rates scarcely maintained.

Latest news of Washington.

An important engagement took place on the 16th, at London, Poland. The Russian troops were compelled to retreat, and the town was burnt. The insurgents amounted to 3,000, reinforcements have been since sent to the Russian.

The Sultan is about to visit Egypt.

The Polish Prince Constantine, Czartoriski, on the way to Stockholm, encountered a most enthusiastic reception in all the Swedish cities he passed.

The India and China mails arrived at Suez on the 17th.

Shanghai, March 28th.

Affairs are quiet. Accounts from the interior are satisfactory. The rebel city of Changchi has tendered its allegiance to the Imperialists.

Intelligence from Japan announces the delegation of the nobles who have been connected with foreigners. This measure is supposed to be the precursor of repudiation of treaty with foreign powers.

Arrival of the Hansa.

New York, March 31.

The steamship Hansa, from Southampton on the 18th of March, has arrived here with three days later news.

The Canada arrived on Sunday the 15th.

The Gil Blas arrived at Havre on March 13th. She reports having been spoken on February 23rd, in lat. 21 north, long. 45 west by the Alabama, which put on board two Frenchmen belonging to the Olive Core, from Bordeaux for New York, which had been burnt by the Alabama on the 21st. The Alabama had on the same day burnt a very large vessel, bound from California for Queenstown. The Gil Blas sailed in company with the 92nd, and in the morning saw the light of a fire.

The Daily News says the La Plata, which arrived at Southampton on the 16th March, reports the Alabama as cruising off St. Lucia, W. I., and it was reported had captured two vessels. The same journal says (Gibraltar) late Supter, has been thoroughly repaired at Birkenhead, and is now ready for sea.

The screw steamer Southerner, intended for the Confederates, was launched last week from Stockton. The gunboat built by Miller & Sons, at Liverpool, for the use of the Confederates, was also launched last week.

Official intelligence, says the Levant Herald has been received, that five hundred stand of the Russian arms, recently attempted to be smuggled across the principalities into Serbia, have been purloined en route, and have found their way into Poland.

About £500,000 in Australian gold is now due.

Some purchases of Greek bonds have been made, consequent on a report that Prince William of Baden is to be recommended for the throne.

A telegram from Turin, March 16, says Garibaldi's wound shows symptoms of an aggravated character.

A debate on Poland took place in the Senate on Tuesday. M. Borgeau entreated the Emperor's Government to acquire immortal glory by daring to accomplish a great act of justice and reparation. The debate will continue on Wednesday.

The Paris Nation says that the opinions of the Emperor of Austria are in conformity with those entertained at Paris with regard to the diplomatic questions that have arisen from events in Poland.

The Paris corn and flour markets were firm.

Rentes closed heavy on Monday, at 68½, 91 cents.

GREECE.

A telegram from Athens, March 16th, says the National Assembly has, by 105 against 71 votes, recalled the chief of the French party, who had been exiled by the Provisional Government.

A dispatch from Vienna of March 16th, says the first sitting of the delegates from Vienna took place to-day, in order to deliberate on the scheme of granting a Provisional Constitution to Venice.

POLAND.

The insurrection is spreading. Eight Warsaw Councilors have resigned. The Municipality intends resigning. The Grand Duke Constantine has quitted Warsaw. National Polish bank notes issued.

Cracow, March 18.

The headquarters of the dictator, General Langiewicz, were yesterday established at Dzialoszyce.

Breslau, March 17.

The news from Warsaw states that the Warsaw post office authorities were notified yesterday that the express train on the Warsaw and Vienna line ceased running for that day.

COMMERCIAL.

London, Tuesday, March 17.

The English funds remain heavy. Consols closed 92½ to 92½.

At the Bank, in the discount market, the demand was light.

In the Exchange, the rate paid on advances on Government securities was four per cent.

French rents steady at 68½, 90.

The ratification having been received, the Confederated per cent cotton loan of £3,000,000 will be brought on Thursday next by Messrs Erlanger, at Paris and Frankfurt; J. H. Scroder, in London and Amsterdam; and Frazer & French, of Liverpool. The cotton hypothecated as security has to be delivered to the holder of each loan at his option, at the rate of 10s. per lb, free of expenses at the London shipping ports, either immediately or within six months after the ratification of peace. The price at which the bonds are to be issued is to go with dividends in sterling and sinking funds for redemption at par within twenty years.

The English funds remain without any symptom of recovery from the heaviness of the past fortnight.

Consols for money, opened at yesterday's price, 92½ to 92½; declined to 92½; returned to 92½ for money, and 92½ to 92½ for the 8th of April.

London Corn Market, March 16.—There was more steadiness in the market to-day.

Liverpool Corn Market, March 17.—Wheat in fair demand and further advanced 1d 2d per cwt. Flour neglected. Indian corn was in demand at 28s 6d, ex quay; for mixed white 29s. 6d. to 30s.; for prime Southern 31s.

London Colonial Market, March 17.—Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tallow quiet.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Pilot quiet but steady. Wheat tending upward, with trifling advance in some descriptions. Corn quiet but steady.

Provisions.—Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon tending downwards. Lard dull and easier. Tallow quiet. Produce—Sugar quiet. Coffee steady.

Bishop Colenso aroused by the bitter attacks which have been made upon him since the publication of his work on the Pentateuch, writes to the London Athenaeum scholars who approve of his labors.

He declares that "when so much has been said on the other side, it seems to be only fair and right that English readers should have an opportunity of knowing what was said about the book by real scholars," especially Dr. Hupfield, who fills the chair of Exegesis at Halle. Dr. Hupfield writes in warm terms to the Bishop's book and begs him to "go on untrammelled." Dr. Kalish acknowledges his indebtedness to the Bishop's "bold and fearless criticism, and Professor Ewald speaks in a similar strain. Dr. Colenso, therefore, while he endures great misunderstanding from the Established Church, and receives pointed requests from the English clergy to refrain from preaching in their churches, has the consolation of sympathy from learned men whose studies have taken the same direction as his own. In a note to the London Herald the Bishop announces his intention to return to the Diocese in Natal, as soon as he has completed the business which took him back to England.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Times says:—"A new question has arisen under the emancipation proclamation. There are at least five hundred negroes advertised for sale in Kentucky, under its internal police laws, who are free-fugitives from Alabama and Mississippi. A debate has already commenced in Cabinet meetings on the question, "Can States, through the local laws, revert to bondage colored men whom the President's proclamation made free?"

"Keep your body sound; as wine savors of the oak it is kept in, the soul receives sustenance from the frame through which it works." A whole sermon is herein contained, and we wish more could be preached founded on the gospel of health.

In Luck.—A young medical student of London, who was so fortunate as to pick up the Princess Alice of England when thrown from her carriage, has been presented by that amiable damsel with a valuable gold pin and a set of shirt studs.

God does not always send affliction to take your spirit out of your flesh, but your flesh out of your spirit.

Proportion your charity to others' necessities and your own ability; and where the object is doubtful, rather relieve a drone than let a bee perish.

It was customary, years ago, to publish from the pulpit, bans of matrimony. On one occasion an old man rose and said—"I forbid the bans." On being asked to state his objections, he replied—"I had reserved Dinah Curtis for myself." The objection was not deemed good.

"Why is it," said a young swell, a few days since, "that I can't make my collar sit well?" "Because it is a standing collar," replied the person to whom the question was addressed.

Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

"Bob," said a tormenting friend to a bachelor acquaintance, "why don't you get married?" "Well, I don't know. I came very near it once—just missed it." "You did? Let's hear it." "Why, I asked a girl if I should see her husband in a party one evening, and she said 'no.' If she'd said yes, I think I should have courted and married her. That's the nearest I ever came to getting married."

SENSELESS.—A curate at Thouroutta [France] has insisted ever since he has been curate of that place, that is for the last thirty years, that the parents of every child be baptised should plant a fruit tree of some kind. The consequence has been that Thouroutta, which was formerly very unproductive, is now one immense and profitable orchard.

Why is a child that gets stout as he gets taller, like a newspaper reporter? Ans.—Because he picks up information.

When may a man be said to be "dressed in borrowed plumes"? Ans.—When he's tarred and feathered.

Very Damaging Statement for the Ex-Ministry.

"Q. P. Q." the Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, writes as follows respecting the finances:

No doubt you and your readers will remember when Mr. Howland succeeded the Minister of Finance of the late Administration. At that time Mr. Howland claimed to be in a position to bring the expenditure within the receipts of the Province. To place this in a favorable light as possible before the public, Mr. Howland and his friends had recourse to falsehood of the most glaring description. In fact, that Minister adopted all the reports set forth by partisan newspapers, for which he received a pretty severe censure at the hands of Mr. Galt. The then deficiency was set down at more than twice its actual amount, and although at the time this new financier had only been in office a few weeks, it was said he had actually reduced the debt by a couple of millions, and that matters would come out square at the end of the year—that he would not probably require more than \$500,000, or, at the utmost, \$1,000,000, and this he could procure by an issue of Exchequer Bills, as proposed by his predecessor. What then, after the lapse of a year, is the fact? Mr. Howland has issued over a million dollars in Exchequer Bills, but he has not reduced the debt. He has only put off the day of liquidation; he has postponed payments which could have been made when the credit was good, and will have to meet these very items when our credit is down—brought down by his mismanagement; and, in addition, I have reliable authority for stating that the actual deficiency will come to near \$3,000,000. His calculations have been based upon wrong data, he has refused to be advised by his predecessor, and he has become Finance Minister, and being, as all his countrymen are known to be, a born financier, he went on his own hook, and with little or no chance of being relieved in his miserable position, and what of it? He has been a good deal for the public to laugh at, but would serve for the merry making of the crowd. You can rely upon what I tell you, except in one branch, the falling off in the revenue has been very great. He authorized the month-piece of the Administration to state, at the close of last session, that the extravagance was such, and want of proper application of the funds so extensive, that the correction of these abuses would enable him to meet the demands of the country. He was not yet fully behind the curtain. When he got there he found that he had been speaking upon "fancy sketches" and that every farthing was applied that could be applied, and that no affair was more money by which to get out of the difficulty he had been brought into. Had he possessed the observation or penetration of a school-boy of 15 years, he would have known that when Mr. Langton refused to take office who knew the exact position of affairs at Mr. Howland who knew nothing about the public accounts or affairs, and being less able, less perseverence, less aptitude, and less inclination to do what was right, was not the right man in the right place. The task is now his to show why he has assumed the duty, and why he has not succeeded according to promise. All these fully admitted facts are known, why the public accounts are not brought down, and notwithstanding the promise made by the Attorney General that the accounts would be ready for distribution on the Tuesday after the Parliament adjourned, I feel well assured that the members will not be troubled during the holidays with a consideration of the public accounts, nor have their digestive organs impaired by poring over the miserable adjustment of figures. I will endeavor in a few days to let you know what additional facts have come to my knowledge touching this interesting document.

Without putting exact faith in the above figures, we have no doubt that in substance it is a fact that Mr. Howland will have to deal with a large deficit, and that his hopes of retrieving the inextricable confusion into which the finances of the country were brought by the late Ministry, have not been borne out so fully as he expected. No doubt when he got behind the curtain, he found things far worse than he had expected; but we cannot see how this justifies the statement that he went too far in adopting the views of such journals as our own, which for three or four years previous to the breakdown of the late government, from an utter failure in their finance, had been constantly warning the public that such a collapse was impending. It is certainly odd that a writer who affirms that Mr. Langton knew so well the rotten state of the Exchequer who prevented from that very circumstance from taking the post of Finance Minister, should not also see that the discredit of this state of things does not attach to the man who tried to retrieve the country, when Mr. Langton despaired of it; but to the men whose management had brought about the situation, in which the despondency was the deepest in those who were best informed. Mr. Howland may not have entirely effected what Mr. Langton is said to have regarded as impossible; but Mr. Howland is not responsible for any of those criminal extravagances, which have created the impossibility. Every one knows at least so much, that he and his colleagues have incurred no expense beyond the ordinary requirements of the government, except it be for the Militia, for which some persons affect to think they have not spent money enough. There was but one of two courses; to attempt to fill the gulch which the late Ministry had created, one would really only have made it larger—that is to say by digging out a lot more of debentures. The other was by imposing more taxes in some shape or another. We do not think that it is injurious to the reputation of any finance Minister to say he has hesitated to do either the one or the other of these two things. Probably Mr. Howland will have, however, to do the latter, and we shall then see whether those persons who now abuse him, because he has not got rid in a year of a deficit which has been accumulating for ten years, will help him or not.—Herald.

Fire.

A large barn and sheds, belonging to D. Airth, Renfrew, were destroyed by fire on Monday, the 30th March, 1863, at five o'clock in the afternoon, with a large quantity of seed grain, farming effects, &c., 12 old sheep and three young lambs. The loss is considered to be £250. The fire originated from the firing off of a gun from the inside of the barn at some cows.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

Our latest European news is by the "Canada" and is not important. The Confederation loan seemed to meet with great favor both in England and France; and it is said that in London, the bids have exceeded the amount required.

The aspirations for liberty in Poland are beginning to be felt in other European courts, but no definite action has been taken, and the insurrection assumes no new feature.

We understand that several persons in this village are in the habit of selling liquor without license. If the report be true they should be brought up and punished. Such deeds for drinking and gambling are usually a great crime in any place where they are allowed, and there should be no delicacy in dealing with them according to law.

The rage for bringing bills into parliament seems to have no end. In fact legislation appears to be attempted on almost every subject imaginable. Every mail brings piles of printed parliamentary matter composed of bills many of which will never become law, and are not worth the paper on which they are printed.

The assembled wisdom of Canada will meet again in Quebec on the ninth instant, when the battle of parties will recommence, with renewed vigor after the cessation caused by the Easter holidays.

The war news, this week, is not of much interest, if we except a report that came by telegraph to the effect that Charleston was taken. It may be true, but is considered doubtful. It is also reported that Pensacola has been evacuated and burned. The Federals are making no progress at Vicksburg, but on the contrary, are said to have abandoned their works opposite the city. The usual quantity of telegraphic reports are received, but they are, as usual, vague and contradictory.

We are very sorry to observe a disposition amongst some of the volunteers, to wear the clothing, supplied by the government, while engaged in their ordinary occupations, in direct opposition to the orders they have received and the instructions from the Militia department. It is no uncommon thing to see teamsters from different parts of the country wearing the over coats specially supplied them for the purpose of drill. Our own company does not furnish an exception, as it is only a few days since the captain had the trouble of going some miles to the woods and divesting two of the men of their coats, which they had taken to a chopping bee. If the coats are allowed to be used for chopping, teaming, fishing and every purpose that may suit convenience, they will soon become "seedy" and unfit for making that decent appearance for which they are intended. We trust the good sense of the men will not require any further allusion to this matter, but that they will take a pride in keeping their clothing, guns and accoutrements in proper trim.

An inquest has been held on four more of the women killed in the crowd in London during the illumination. Verdict accidentally killed. Sir G. Grey has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, stating the Queen desires that her sincere sympathies with the families of the sufferers should be made known, and that it is her Majesty's wish that an inquiry should be made into their circumstances.

IMPUDENCE.—The following notice appears in the columns of that sickly sheet, known as the "Albion Express." If its publication was duly authorized, it affords a specimen of the most consummate impudence:—

"THE undersigned begs to notify the public that he has no further connection with the 'Carleton Place Herald,' from this date. JNO. MORRIS. 'Albion,' 24th March, 1863.

And we "beg to notify the public" that the above named "Jno. Morris" never had any connection or partnership, or promise of partnership, or connection, whatever, with the proprietorship of the Carleton Place Herald; and that, during the time he worked in this office, he was hired, at the rate of \$7 per week, and received his weekly wages.

We suppose the next dissolution of partnership will be that of Donald Stewart, the piper, who, probably, fancies himself in "connection with the Herald" because he has been employed, during his usual working days, for some weeks past, in piling stove-wood in the rear of our office.

"Punch" and Purity.

(From the Canada Observer.)

SCOTCHING THE SNAKE.

"We learn from the Scotsman that a newspaper proprietor has been denied a deacon's office in the Carle Place Free Church on account of his having published a scathing and quick advertisement against the Free Church paper. This decision being come to at a meeting of the elders, the proprietor 'craved extracts' (whatever they may mean), and gave notice of an appeal to the Presbytery of Auchtermuchty. In the interest of Christianity as well as those of common sense, Mr. Punch sincerely trusts that the appeal will be no go, (he would use the proper law phrase, if he only knew it); Scottish friends in reading this will please supply the break-jaw words.] It is mainly by advertisements that quacks exist and thrive, and every newspaper admitting these uncleanly puff and lies about the filthy trickseries by which sham doctors live. Mr. Punch regrets to say that there are certain English journals deluded in the same way, and he would vastly like to see all their proprietors tabooed not merely from all decent society, but from all decent dwellings so long as they permit the publication of quack puffery, such as in no decent dwelling ought to be found. Punch thanks his Scotch friends for having scotched the snake, and he will rejoice to hear that, so far as concerns Carle, the Auchtermuchty Presbytery do their best to kill it.—Punch.

If Mr. Punch would only come over to Canada and examine the columns of most of our journals, we can fancy that his indignation would make him so much 'in earnest' that he would write more vigorously and more wittily for a twelvemonth thereafter. Indeed the state of matters with our newspapers as far as such advertisements are concerned is just about as bad as it is possible to imagine. We are sometimes assured that it is worse in the States. If so we don't wonder that things are all in confusion in that unhappy land. The amount of moral rottenness of which such advertisements are symptomatic is very dreadful to think of, and the amount of heartless readiness to print anything that will pay, on the part of editors and proprietors, is evidently hideously gigantic. If the social ostracism proposed by Punch were to be carried out in this 'Canada of ours' what a 'slaying of the innocents' there would be! And yet why shouldn't it? Why should decent fathers of families take newspapers into their houses, one page of which would be an insult and a pollution for their children to read? Do they say, we must do it, else we must needs go out of the world, or at least the local world altogether. Perhaps so, but if you can only stay in the local world by making your children, week after week, feed on garbage the sooner you are out of it the better. And why should decent folks take by the hand and admit into their families persons, who for money will turn their newspapers into brothels, if not something worse? We cannot see any reason, and cannot but wonder that it is done so frequently. We may, however, express a hope that the church in Canada as well as in Scotland, will speedily free itself from all complicity in the abomination, by putting all who are so engaged in such work on the outside of her pale. All honour to the Carle Free Church office-bearers, and may their example be universally followed. The moral atmosphere would be all the better for this change, and newspapers with their owners, all the more respectable.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, April 3.

The Royal mail steamship Canada, Captain Grace, from Liverpool on Saturday, 21st March, at 10 A. M., via Queenstown on the 22nd, arrived here at 3.30 P. M. to-day. She has 43 passengers for Halifax and 20 for Boston; also \$10,000 in specie. The steamship Jura, from Portland, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 19th. The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Queenstown, and the Borussia, from New York, at Southampton, early on the morning of the 20th.

The steamship Dam, from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The departure of the Great Eastern is postponed till the 15th of April.

The ship Washington, from Calao for Antwerp, arrived at Southampton on the 20th, having been captured by the pirate Alabama, February 20th, and released on a bond for \$500,000. She brought the crews of the ships Golden Eagle, Oliver, Jane and Palmetto, burnt by the Alabama. In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard, in reply to an inquiry, said that since the capture of the ship, the crew had been taken out of the war in America, and communications between the British Government and that of the United States, in reference to the Island of San Juan, had been suspended.

On the 20th, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald gave notice that he would on the 23rd, ask whether the Government had accepted or intended to accept a proposal of President Lincoln as to the communication between England and the United States, and enquire into any just complaints of the violation of neutral rights.

The Confederate loan would close on the 21st, the bids having greatly exceeded the amounts needed, particularly in London. Report says that the applications in Liverpool were not very heavy, and there was considerable diversity of opinion there as to the merits of the scheme. Paris telegrams says the loan was quite the rage there.

The Patrie of the 10th says:—"To-day, the conclusion of the lecture delivered by Prof. Girardin, a large number of the students set out for the Palace of the Senate, with the object of making a manifestation in favor of Poland. On arriving at the Place Odéon they were dispersed by the police, also the Rue de Valenciennes, in order to prevent the people from collecting together. Some arrests were made in consequence of the above demonstration.

Mr. Clerk, secretary to the harbor commission of Montreal, has resigned. The vacant post is worth \$2,000 a year.

reports and despatches have proved almost invariably to be correct. Much of this accuracy is doubtless due to the fact that the operations of the Union armies and fleets are in the heart of the enemy's country, while the Union depots are hundreds of miles distant from the scene of conflict. But this fact alone does not account for the utter worthlessness of the Union reports. What makes the matter worse is that they come to us under government endorsement, as not a word is allowed to pass over the wires without the sanction of a military censor."

Heavy Loss.

We regret to have to record the heavy loss sustained by Roderick McDowell, Esq., of Upper Litchfield, opposite the Calumet Island. On Saturday night, the 28th ult., his out-buildings, consisting of two large frame barns and sheds, together with 15 tons of hay, 150 bushels each of wheat and oats, 63 excellent sheep, 2 cows, and various other articles, were totally destroyed by fire. It occurred between the hours of 10 and 11, and was first noticed by parties at a distance, Mr. McDowell and family having retired to bed, and before any one reached the spot, the flames had so spread that scarcely anything could be saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the hands of an incendiary, and suspicion points directly to a certain individual as having been the perpetrator of the foul deed. Steps, we understand, are being taken to make out a case against the villain, and it is to be hoped that merited justice will soon overtake him.

The "New York Times", in an article on the recent marriage in England and referring to the British people expresses the following opinion and says:—"Their royalty is descended to them associated with the vicissitudes of a thousand years of illustrious history; they have the staidest throne, the most comfortable church, the most popular nobility, the richest people, the noblest literature, and the greatest empire that any nation, ancient or modern, can boast; and in the marriage of the 'Prince of Wales to a royal and acceptable lady, The English realise the permanency of their power and their Government.'"

As was anticipated, the Hon. Receiver-General Ferguson Blair, was elected, on Saturday, by acclamation. He was proposed by Jas. Ross, Esq., late member of Parliament for North Wellington, and seconded by Abraham Ely, of Berlin.

Major A. Campbell, of the 8th Battalion, Active Volunteer Force, has tendered his resignation to his Excellency, in consequence of the finding of the Court of Enquiry into the causes of the late *enroute* at the Riding School, Quebec.

The polling in the county of Lapraire has resulted in Mr. Pinsonault, the Conservative, beating Mr. St. Marie, the Rouge.

We are happy to be able to inform our friends that, notwithstanding the general hardness of the times, the circulation of the Herald is steadily increasing.

We understand that Mr. Richard Rahilly, who was carried home insensible, a few days ago, from injuries received by a knock on the head with a stick, is likely to recover. His case should be a warning to young men to keep good company and shun low drinking and gambling houses. It appears that Richard was figuring at a drunken frolic, in what is known as the Southern house, kept by Mr. Brady, when he received the blow.

The matter came up for investigation before the magistrates on Friday last and resulted in the committal of Mr. John Giles, a usually quiet and industrious citizen, to gaol, to stand his trial.

THE BRITISH INTERFERENCE TO PREVENT AFRICAN SLAVE HUNTS.

We find the following interesting items in the last number of the "American Missionary." The following letter is from the Mission at Sherbro, lying between Sierra Leone and Liberia:—

Jan. 16th, 1863.—Last Sabbath morning, a war party came to a town about a mile from here and took the place, with a considerable quantity of plunder, and many prisoners. Not only all the people were captured to be held as slaves, but strangers and refugees from the Kittiun who were staying on the island were also taken; some of them from the mission property, and some property on which they could lay their hands was spared. We were unable to afford protection to any one, and all was excitement and alarm among the native people, though we had no apprehension of danger to ourselves or property. The captives, including women and children, were tied with ropes round their necks, and divided among the captors, and some of them were carried away in their canoes. About 3 p.m., two armed English boats came over from Beudo, and intercepted and captured three canoes heavily laden with prisoners and plunder; the war party having then been driven back to the island by the mission property, and some property on which they could lay their hands was spared. We were unable to afford protection to any one, and all was excitement and alarm among the native people, though we had no apprehension of danger to ourselves or property. The captives, including women and children, were tied with ropes round their necks, and divided among the captors, and some of them were carried away in their canoes. About 3 p.m., two armed English boats came over from Beudo, and intercepted and captured three canoes heavily laden with prisoners and plunder; the war party having then been driven back to the island by the mission property, and some property on which they could lay their hands was spared. 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