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No. 29

The Question of Colonial Defence—Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle.

Downing Street, Dec. 20, 1862.

My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch of the 30th of October, forwarding a report of your Executive Council upon my despatch of August 21st, accompanied by observations of your own upon that report, and especially upon the plan which it contains for the future organization of the Canadian Militia.

I greatly regret to find that that plan, while effecting some improvements in the present system, will yet, as regards the systematic organization of the Force of the Colony for defensive purposes, prove, as you observe, "completely illusory."

You also lay before me heads of another plan for the formation of a Militia Force of 50,000 men, which I concur with you in regarding as a measure of a more substantial character, and more worthy of the great Province of Canada than that proposed by your Executive Council.

I shall not attempt to discuss the details of either of these schemes. I will only express an earnest hope that the patriotic spirit which animates the Volunteers of Canada may be turned to the best account for the defence of the country—an object which I conceive would be most effectually obtained by forcing them into battalions of the Active Militia Force, within defined divisions of the Province, not indeed to the exclusion of other volunteer associations, but with an eye in the first place to the completion of that territorial organization, which is as you justly term it, "the cardinal necessity of the time."

I turn for a moment to the comments made by the Executive Council in their report upon my despatch of the 21st of August last, one or two of which call for some observation from me.

The report asserts that, "in the opinion of our advisers, no Government could exist that would attempt to carry out my suggestions for the raising of a force at least 50,000 'partially trained' Militia."

A sufficient answer to such an opinion is contained in the document with which you have furnished me, showing how the number mentioned could be provided at a cost which if spread over five years, would scarcely exceed in any one year, the small amount voted for Militia purposes in the last session. Nor can I believe that the Canadian people, a people who have shown themselves so ready to provide for the defence of their country, if the necessary expense should exceed the sum of £50,000 per annum.

The report expresses great surprise at a suggestion made by me, that the chance for the Militia or for a fixed portion of it should be voted for a period of three or five years. Such a measure they say "will never, and ought never to be entertained by a people inheriting the freedom granted by British institutions." If there are any reasons in its favor, they think that they are "in every sense as applicable in England as in Canada," and they conclude with a declaration that "popular liberties are safe against military despotism wielded by a corrupt Government, only when they (the people) have in their hands the means of controlling the supplies required for the maintenance of a military organization."

I beg you will point out to your Ministers, in reply to these observations, the material circumstances which have led me to make the suggestion. The terms of my despatch show that I was well aware that the course in question if not adopted by the Legislature, would be, to a certain degree, a surrender of the strict constitutional right of the Representatives of the people. It would probably, however, occur to them that popular liberties would be in little danger from a body of citizen soldiers while there remained within the Province, without exciting any such fears, but with the hearty approval of its people and Government, a force of regular troops, whose number would be fixed at the discretion of the Imperial Parliament, and whose cost would be defrayed by the Imperial Government, gain if the number of Imperial troops were made to depend, by agreement with the Canadian Government, upon the number of Militia maintained by the Province, there would be nothing unreasonable in such an arrangement, and the Home Government might fairly require that the funds for that purpose should be somewhat more permanently secured than by annual vote.

It is far from my wish (as seems to be suggested by the report) to diminish the control of the Canadian Parliament over their own affairs; but on the other hand, the amount of exertion which England could make with any advantage must depend very much upon the manner in which that control is exercised—that is to say, on the disposition to protect the colony which is shown by the Provincial Government and people of Canada.

It is difficult to see how, when my despatch contemplates legislation on the subject of the Militia by the Canadian, and not the Imperial Parliament, the Executive Council could justify such grave apprehension of an invasion of their liberties.

The considerations which show that the general doctrines referred to by the report have little application to the present peculiar case of Canada, and little force against the suggestion of my despatch, which, however, I have no desire to press upon the attention of your Government, upon whom and the Parliament of Canada must rest the responsibility of providing adequate means for meeting the efforts of the Mother Country to secure the safety of the Province.

The report dwells at length upon the fact that the policy of the Empire in all its relation with foreign powers, upon which peace and war depend, is regulated by the Imperial Government and Imperial Parliament, over which Canada has no control. I agree with the Executive Council in regarding this circumstance as one of primary importance, as lying indeed at the very root of the relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies with respect to her military and naval defenses. They cannot fail, however, that Canada, though little as she repeatedly points out, is involved in Imperial wars in which she may have no immediate interest, under all circumstances, to maintain the power of the Empire of which she forms so important a part, and with which the maintenance of her own independence and of her commanding position in the world is so essentially connected.

The main security against aggression which Canada enjoys as a portion of the British Empire is the fact known to all the world, that war with Canada means war

with England; not in Canada only, but upon every sea and upon the shores, wherever situated of the aggressive power itself. It does not therefore follow that this country can consent or afford to maintain an unlimited number of troops in Canada at her own cost, even in the time of war, much less in time of peace, and it remains true that the defence of Canadian territory must depend mainly upon the Canadian people itself.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Aylward Case.

Toronto, 23rd October, 1862.

SIR, I have the honor to enquire, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a report of the evidence, verdict and sentence in the case of the Queen against Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, charged with the murder of

the jury accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy. They offered no reason for the recommendation, and I cannot pretend to explain upon what ground their recommendation was founded.

The prisoners are both ordered for execution on Monday the 8th December next. I shall be glad to hear that this report to cheer you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) Wm. H. DRAPER.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

THE QUEEN VS. RICHARD AYWARD

AND MARY AYWARD.—Indictment for the Murder of William Munro, at the Township of Montpelier, on the 16th May 1862.

1st. Alexander Munro, sworn—I live on the town-line between Montpelier and Wicklow, and have lived there since the 16th May 1862. The prisoners came two months later to live on the opposite side of the road. We were on good terms with the prisoners when they first came, there were after a while a few little differences between us. I never heard the prisoners complain of our fowls before the 16th of May last.

On that day, about 4 p.m., I and deceased heard a shot, apparently fired on prisoners' lot. We went home, and mother said one of our hens was missing. Deceased and I went over. Prisoner Richard told deceased to go away. Deceased said he would not till he got the hen. Prisoner Richard was standing inside at his own door, he said he did not shoot the hen but he wished he had. Deceased said perhaps they're on now; and prisoner Richard took a gun, and we all three went into his field. We went west. Prisoner's house fronts to the south; on the west is a public road. The field was a stubble, and the prisoners' house was on the west side of the road. Prisoner Richard turned, with the gun toward deceased, and deceased caught hold of it. They were close together, the muzzle of the gun towards deceased. Prisoner Richard took a pistol out of his pocket with his right hand. Deceased knocked it out of his hand and told me to get the hen. I asked where it was. Deceased said it was behind me. I went for it, found it, and rose with it in my hand. It was 11 or 12 yards from where deceased struck it from prisoner Richard's hand. When I rose, prisoner Richard was standing near me with the gun to his left shoulder, pointed towards me. I threw myself at his feet on my hands and knees, and he stepped back. I saw him in the back, gun was loaded with cut lead, 26 pieces were taken out of me. As we were going to the field, deceased said to prisoner Richard, he did not mind his shooting his hens, if in his wheat, if he did not take it away with him. When I rose with the pistol, I saw the prisoner Mary about 11 or 12 yards away, at the place where I left prisoner Richard and deceased scuffling for the gun. I did not then see deceased, nor did I see her until I turned, having picked up the pistol, I could not say whether she had anything in her hand; I was frightened. After I got to the house, deceased came in; he was out on the left side of the head in the same, he was bleeding much; the cut was on the left elbow. He had no coat on in his shirt-sleeves. Deceased never went out of the house again, and he died in 11 or 12 days.

Cross-examined.—This place of prisoners' is not on the Hastings Road. It is on a road that crosses the Hastings Road. They had a clearing and some wheat sown at the place where I left prisoner Richard and deceased scuffling for the gun. Our two houses are about 24 acres apart. Our house is west of theirs. Our hens were over in prisoners' wheat. Deceased and I went to prisoners' house. Deceased was angry at prisoner Richard for shooting at his hens more than I was. I saw prisoner Mary in the house, and her children—two boys and a girl. Deceased and I went in. We did not enter the house. Deceased did not ask me to go with him; I went of my own accord. I followed a little after deceased. Not directly with him. The first I heard was prisoner Richard saying to deceased, "Go away," and deceased replied, "Not till he could get the hen, or know what had been done with it." Prisoner Richard denied shooting the hen, but said he wished he had. Deceased said, "perhaps they're on now." Then prisoner Richard took the gun. I did not see him put anything in it. We then walked abreast to wheat field. Prisoner Richard was on deceased's right hand, and he had the gun in his own right hand. We went about 14 or 2 acres. I saw prisoner turn with the gun. I did not see deceased first try to get hold of it. Prisoner had the gun up to his shoulder. I did not see him try to pull the trigger. Then deceased seized the gun. They tussled and wrestled. Deceased was the oldest and strongest. I think I did not see either of them fall. I did not see deceased seize hold of prisoner Richard, but tried to take the gun from him. I did not interfere. I was 8 or 10 feet from them. I don't know whether the gun was cocked. I believe deceased's life was in danger. Prisoner Richard got the gun at last. Prisoner Richard was drawing back, and deceased kept hold of the gun following him. I never said to anybody that deceased had threatened prisoners. Prisoner Richard took a pistol from his pocket with his right hand holding on to the gun with his left. Deceased kicked the pistol out of prisoner Richard's hand. It was in his right trower pocket. A double barrel rifle pistol the barrel 4 or 5 inches long. I ran for the pistol and picked it up; and as I rose, prisoner Richard was about 2 feet from me, right before me. I had turned round with the pistol in my hand. Prisoner Richard then stepped back. I threw myself at his feet before he stepped back; I did not catch hold of him, nor try to. When I threw myself on my knees I stooped a little

forward. I was not looking at him. When he fired he had the gun right on my back, resting on my back—and he fired. I had no vest on; I was in my shirt-sleeves. When deceased came in, I did not tell him I was shot. The doctor came some days after deceased was wounded. I never heard deceased say it was his own fault—that these people ought not to be persecuted. The coroner came a few days after my father's death. I cannot exactly say how many days after; deceased had not long been buried. Prisoners were in their own house when deceased died. They did not leave the country. My mother is living; not here. I had not been on very good terms with the prisoners. We passed one another without speaking. I never played tricks with them, nor with a spring that was near. I did not speak to them when I and deceased went over to prisoners. I carried the pistol home, it was not cocked then. I never pointed it at prisoner Richard. I never fired it. I never loaded it. There was something in it; it was capped.

2nd. MARY ANN MARCO, sworn—I live just a lot from the prisoners, in another township. I remember deceased being injured. The prisoners were at my house the week before that with a sythe. They were grinding it. One of my children asked prisoner Richard whether he was going back. He replied, yes, he was going haying. There was no grass then. There was a little snow still left. Prisoner Mary did not speak. She turned the grindstone, and he ground. I think they said it was Munro's sythe. I did not see the sythe again until the inquest. Prisoners came to our house the day deceased was hurt. She had the gun and loaded it at the end of our stable. He had the sythe. She said she had cut the head of the old man, and that Richard had shot Alice. I told her, "Surely that wasn't the truth." She said it was and showed me the sythe. She held the edge up to me, and showed me the blood on the edge. The edge of the sythe was turned to him, and took the gun and put a cap on it, and then my boy came in and told her to go out of the house, and they went away. The sythe was, I think the one they had ground, it had a piece off the point. I went to Munro's about 4 o'clock. I found him lying on the floor, faint; blood all over the floor, and part half full of blood and water. He had a cut across the top of the head from which blood was flowing, and his arm was cut. He did not speak. He spoke the third day after that, when I went there. Two days after that, he said to me he did not think he would live he felt so weak. He died on the tenth or twelfth day after he was hurt. I saw no relation of the way he died. He was hurt on the 16th and died on the 28th. From the second conversation he always told me he would not live, from that time he always expressed his expectation of dying; always spoke of himself as a man going to die, but he did not give any account how he was injured. I saw Margaret Munro the same day the transaction took place.

Cross-examined.—We came out this last winter from Lower Canada. I have been upwards of 22 years in this country. The prisoners came to our house after dinner. Our houses are a quarter of a mile apart. They continued on their place after deceased died. I never had any difference with prisoners. I never said I would wait in town and see these people hanged, or any thing like it.

3rd. ISABELLA MACRAE, sworn—I am a daughter of the last witness, and live with her. I know prisoners. I knew deceased, and remember the day he was hurt. I was in prisoners' house one evening long before this. I heard prisoner Mary say, in her husband's presence, she would tempt deceased over their fence, and she would draw back till she got to the door and she would take a gun or pistol and shoot him, and leave him dead at the door. And then she would go for the man to see how far he had followed her into the court yard; and her husband could be a witness for her, but she could not be for him. I told her to take care of herself or something to that effect.

Cross-examined.—We were on good terms with the prisoners. I was not in her house after this conversation before the trial. I do not appear to be in the house after that. I spoke to her on the road. I did not think much of this at this time. She would talk in this boasting style of what she would do.

4th. WILLIAM JOHNSON, sworn—I live about 100 rods from Munro's, in the same township, since the 27th March last. I remember deceased being injured. I saw the prisoners that day about 4 in the afternoon. They were coming along the road from their place. She had a gun and he was trailing a sythe. She said, "William; Munro's dead. I lifted up the sythe and struck him on the head, and that would not do him any harm." I lifted up the sythe and struck him on the head. I did not mean to hit him on the neck and cut his head off. She made a gesture with the gun at my neck to show me what she meant, I said it was too bad. She said she could not help doing it. Then they went on. I followed, and saw them both at James Macrae's. Prisoner Richard had the gun and the sythe was on the table. James Macrae came in. Prisoner Mary asked him about deceased, and he told her deceased was pretty badly hurt, and they did not think he would get over it. She replied, "God Almighty increase his pain!" She spoke mostly on these two occasions. He said little; he was standing close by her.

Cross-examined.—I am a relative of Mary Ann Macrae; she is my aunt. Prisoner Mary did not appear to be excited. I was about 4 p.m., about three quarters of a mile from their place. I was sitting on a log by the road-side when she spoke to me. I was in their house when she was arrested on the Saturday week after deceased got hurt. He was hurt on a Friday. I have not been in the house since. I was the Saturday after deceased died that she was arrested. I stop at my uncle's. I have no house of my own. I never had the slightest trouble with the prisoner Mary. I heard that she got a warrant for me, but I never saw it.

5th. MARGARET GLEN.—I live near prisoners, 1½ miles off in Montpelier. I remember deceased being injured. I met prisoner Mary on the road after deceased was hurt, and before his death. She was just outside her door. She took hold of my arm and told me to come and see where the light was to come and see the cut in Munro's hat. I walked a short distance and saw the hat, and would go further. I said it would give her a great deal of trouble. She said

it would give her no trouble, that, if it was to do her any harm, it was her own fault. Her husband was not present.

Cross-examined.—This was a few days after the fight.

6th. THOMAS PHILIPS, sworn—I live on the branch road, 1½ miles from deceased. After deceased was hurt, I went to prisoners' house—the morning the inquest was held, I think on the morning before. I saw prisoner Mary. She said she was glad "Old Baldie" was dead; that if he was alive she would cut the head off him again, or any one who would do any thing to her.

7th. GEORGE SEAR, sworn—I live 4 or 5 miles from prisoners. I heard of deceased's death. I was at prisoners' house the Sunday after deceased was buried. Prisoner Mary told me deceased was in the habit of coming to the house, abusing her, and calling her improper names, and that she had shot him now, and I never first saw him dead.

8th. DR. AUGUSTUS A. YEOMANS, sworn—I was practicing at Madoc (70 miles from deceased's place), 100 miles from here. We started from Madoc on Saturday 31st May and reached the neighborhood of deceased about 10 o'clock on the Monday morning. An inquest was held. I found a large incised wound on the left side of deceased head, 3½ inches long. It penetrated into his brain, through the skull and membranes. The blow must have been given with great force, or it could not have gone through the skull in a part where it is so thick. Inside, I found a large abscess in the brain. There was also a wound above the elbow joint. I took the gun half way through the wound, and fractured the bone at joint. The wound was inflicted by a sharp and thin instrument. A sythe would inflict such a wound. The injury on the head must, I think, certainly have occasioned death.

9th. WILLIAM E. D. EDDES, sworn—I arrested both prisoners on Monday of the week following the funeral of deceased. The weapon had gone half way through the head, and the last witness arrested them on Monday morning, before inquest was taken. Prisoner Mary had been arrested the preceding Saturday. I enquired for the sythe. One of the prisoners got it. I then enquired for the gun and got it; a man who was sitting at the door had the gun. I took the sythe and somebody carried it off. I don't know who—as I was stopping at a tavern on my way to Belleville; I have not been able to recover it.

DEFENCE.

JOHN ROUS, sworn—I live on a lot joining the Hartings Road. I knew deceased, and saw him after he was injured, on the 16th, and remember the day he was hurt. I had a conversation with him. He said he felt very bad, and he did not expect to live. I advised him to have prisoners arrested. I proposed fetching a doctor. He said, "No; it was no use." He said he had no business interfering with prisoners; this was in answer to my advising him to have them arrested.

Cross-examined.—He was lying in his own shanty, on the West side, on a bed. His son Alexander was in the house, and deceased's wife. I did not ask deceased how he got hurt. I had heard from neighbors what had happened; that deceased had a bit of a quarrel with prisoner Richard, and deceased got hurt. Deceased did not say he had interfered with prisoners, and did not tell me what had happened. He was pretty bad.

REPLY.

ALEXANDER MUNRO, recalled—I was present when the conversation took place between John Rous and deceased. Deceased asked him to go for the Indian Doctor, and Rous said he would go the next morning. I did not hear Rous propose that deceased should have prisoners arrested, nor did deceased make any such answer. The shanty is 18 by 20 feet.

Cross-examined.—Rous was there an hour or more. I was not able to stir out of bed. I was only 9 or 10 feet from deceased's bed.

I declined to receive evidence of what deceased had said respecting the prisoners, or either of them, not being said in the presence—unless it could be shown that the prisoners were aware of it before the struggle took place, since whatever it might be, it could not have influenced the prisoners' conduct if they were in ignorance of it.

Verdict—"Guilty," strongly recommended to mercy.

Sentence.—To be executed on Monday the 8th December, 1862.
(Signed) Wm. H. DRAPER, C.J.C.P.

The Great Easterns in accordance with previous arrangements, was on Friday, at the top of the tide, floated the barge of the Prisoner's countrymen having determined to be united in wedding on the same day with the boat to the British throne.

The Roman Observer, in a telegraphic despatch quoting Lord Palmerston's declaration that the Pope had taken the initiative by asking Mr. Odo Russell whether he might reckon on the hospitality of England. The Roman Observer adds: "The Pope of the English 'Primo Minister' does not merit the honor of a contradiction."

Some thousands of weddings were too late place in Great Britain on Tuesday many of the Prisoner's countrymen having determined to be united in wedding on the same day with the boat to the British throne.

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Premiums to be offered for competition by the County of Renfrew Agricultural Society for the year 1863.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ACT VICTORIA CHAP. II. MAY 14th 1863.

STANDING CROPS AND FENCING.

Best field Fall Wheat not less than 4 acres, old land. 3 00
2d. 2 50
3d. 2 00
4th. 1 50
5th. 1 00
6th. 75
Best field Fall Wheat not less than 1 acre, old land. 2 00
2d. 1 50
3d. 1 00
4th. 75
5th. 50

Best field Fall Wheat not less than 4 acres, new land. 3 00
2d. 2 50
3d. 2 00
4th. 1 50
5th. 1 00
6th. 75
Best field Spring Wheat not less than 4 acres, old land. 3 00
2d. 2 50
3d. 2 00
4th. 1 50
5th. 1 00
6th. 75

Best field Spring Wheat not less than 1 acre, old land. 2 00
2d. 1 50
3d. 1 00
4th. 75
5th. 50
6th. 25
Best field Spring Wheat not less than 4 acres, new land. 3 00
2d. 2 50
3d. 2 00
4th. 1 50
5th. 1 00
6th. 75

Best field Spring Wheat not less than 1 acre, new land. 2 00
2d. 1 50
3d. 1 00
4th. 75
5th. 50
6th. 25
Best field Spring Wheat not less than 4 acres, new land. 3 00
2d. 2 50
3d. 2 00
4th. 1 50
5th. 1 00
6th. 75

Best field Oats not less than 4 acres old land. 2 00
2d. 1 50
3d. 1 00
4th. 75
5th. 50
6th. 25
Best field Oats not less than 1 acre old land. 1 50
2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best field Oats not less than 1 acre new land. 1 50
2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10
Best field Oats not less than 4 acres new land. 2 00
2d. 1 50
3d. 1 00
4th. 75
5th. 50
6th. 25

Best field Oats not less than 1 acre new land. 1 50
2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10
Best field Oats not less than 4 acres new land. 2 00
2d. 1 50
3d. 1 00
4th. 75
5th. 50
6th. 25

Best field Pease not less than one acre. 1 50
2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10
Best field Indian Corn not less than 1 acre. 1 50
2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best field Potatoes, by the bush, not less than 1 acre, old land. 1 50
2d. 1 00
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6th. 10
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Best field Potatoes, by the bush, not less than 1 acre, new land. 1 50
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4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10
Best field Potatoes, by the bush, not less than 1 acre, new land. 1 50
2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best 1 yr. old Bull.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best Bull Calf.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best Milch Cow.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best yoke of Oxen.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best yoke 3 yr. old Steers.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best yoke 2 yr. old Steers.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best fattest Ox.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best Ram, of any age.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best Ram Lamb.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best two Ewes for Stock.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best fattest Sheep.

2d. 1 00
3d. 75
4th. 50
5th. 25
6th. 10

Best Boar 1 yr. old or more.

claim payment of Premiums till after fourteen days from the date of awarding thereof.

21st. That the Secretary will announce the names of the successful competitors, from the front of the Town Hall, as soon as possible after the awards are made, upon the afternoon of the day of Exhibition.

22nd. That no Premium shall be given for any stock or article, which have not been bred, raised, grown or made within the County, except, Entire Horses, Brood Mares, Bulls, Rams, Boars and Implements. Stock shall require to have been in the possession of the competitor, six months previous to the Exhibition; except, Entire Horses, Brood Mares, Bulls, Rams, and Boars, which shall be eligible for competition by being two months in the possession of the competitor.

23rd. That Home-made and Imported Implements, shall have been in the possession of the competitor at least two months before exhibition.

24th. That in all departments, except in that of stock and crops, the competitor will only be allowed to make one entry.

25th. That Agricultural Implements, taking first Premiums, will be excluded from competition for three years thereafter. The same to apply to all Machines.

26th. That Woolen, Cotton and Flax goods taking first Premiums will be excluded from competition thereafter.

27th. That Draught and Saddle Horses taking first Premiums, shall be eligible for competition for three years thereafter. The same to apply to working Oxen and fasted Cattle.

28th. That no person shall receive a Premium, from the Society, for any Animal or Article, which in the opinion of the Judges is not deserving of it.

29th. That the Secretary supply each Member of the Society with a copy of the Premium List and By-laws.

30th. That the Directors, shall arbitrate, and settle all differences which may arise among the Members, and their decision shall be final.

31st. That the amount of Premiums drawn by competitors shall be in proportion to their subscriptions: that is to say, for every dollar paid as subscription (on or before the 15th day of June) the competitor shall be entitled to draw six times the amount in Premiums, should he win.

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33rd. That the Society shall hold a Ploughing Match in the month of October next. Time, Place, amount of Premiums, and all other requisite information shall be made public by printed circulars, in due time previous.

ROBERT McLAREN,
Secy. & Treasurer
Robert McLaren, Treasurer, in
Acct. with the Co. Renfrew
Agricultural Society for
the year 1862.

1862.	DE.	\$	cts.
To cash bal. from former Treas.		95	22
McNab B. A. Society deposit		103	50
" Horton do		43	00
" Ross & Bromley do		40	00
" Westmeath do		40	00
" Members' subscriptions		122	00
" Crop entries 7 1/2 each		6	75
" Donations from E. McGillivray Esq. Ottawa do		20	00
" Government Grant		720	00
" from J. MacE. Esq., part payment of borrowed money		20	00
		\$1210	59 1/2
Aug. 1862	CE.	\$	cts.
By paid crop Judges for services		36	00
" J. McLean for putting up fence		2	00
" Premiums for standing crops & fencing		87	25
" A. Stewart Esq. as delegate to Provincial Exhibition		25	00
" McNab branch Society grant and deposit		300	00
" Morton do		125	00
" Ross & Bromley do		116	30
" Westmeath do		116	30
" Premiums awarded at Fall Exhibition		163	90
" W. Roberts, J. Roberts & Geo. Collins for services		3	00
" Donald Watt for services at the Exhibition 1861		1	00
" Premiums for ploughing match		34	00
" Flag Ropes, boards, nails, etc. for Exhibition		2	75
" Storage on Plough at B. Point 50 cts., carriage from B. Point \$2		2	50
" Printing Premium Lists &c		25	00
" Postage and Stationery		12	50
" Secy. & Treas. Salary for 1862 60 00		60	00
" By bal. on hand		87	19 1/2
		\$1210	59 1/2
Liabilities, none.			
Assets, Bal. in Treasury		\$87	19 1/2
Due from J. MacE		83	20
		\$170	39 1/2

List of the Office-bearers of the Co. Renfrew Agricultural Society for the year 1863, with their Post Office address:—

President, John Gibbons, Esq., Renfrew P. O.; Vice Presidents, William Jamieson and James Thomson, Esqrs., Renfrew Post Office.

Directors, Messrs. John McNab, Renfrew Post Office; Henry Aird, Jr., Renfrew Post Office; Alexander Stewart, White Lake Post Office; John Campbell, Adamton Post Office; Andrew J. McIntyre, Arnprior Post Office; John McDougall, Renfrew Post Office; and William Glenister, Ross Post Office.

Secretary and Treasurer, Robert McLaren, Renfrew Post Office.

N. B. Parties to whom it may not be convenient to call upon the Secy. may leave their subscriptions with Mr. James Aird at his shop opposite the Post Office, Main street, Renfrew, who is authorized to receive and acknowledge subscriptions for the Society.

All parties interested are respectfully requested to take heed to the foregoing rules and regulations as they will be strictly adhered to.

All orders sent to the Secy. by mail will be punctually attended to. Persons giving in their Entries by mail will be careful as to their proper classification.

ROBERT McLAREN,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Co. Renfrew Agri. Society,
Renfrew, 16th March 1863.

Thomas Nichol, of Elms, was killed on Thursday by a log which rolled off a slight descent. He leaves a wife and two children. He was a farmer, and much respected.

The herb doctors think that to be healthy and vigorous, a man, like a tree, must shed his skin.

A lady is speaking of lawyers to dedicate some money to the poor, and she supposed they had gone to the ground where they must shortly lie.

A Sermon on the Word 'Malt.'
PREACHED BY THE REV. MR. DODD IN A
HOLLOW TREE.

The following was preached more than thirty years ago, and as we believe such sentiments should have a resurrection, at least once in thirty years, we now give it publicity again for the benefit of those who cannot be reached by more formal preaching.

The Rev. Mr. Dodd, a very worthy minister who lived a few miles from Cambridge, had rendered himself obnoxious to many of the cantabs by frequently preaching against drunkenness, several of whom meeting him on a journey, they determined to make him preach in a hollow tree, which was near the roadside. Accordingly addressing him with apparent politeness, they asked him if he had not lately preached much against drunkenness. On his replying in the affirmative, they insisted that he should now preach from a tree of his own kind. In vain did he remonstrate on the unreasonableness of expecting him to give them a discourse without study, and in such a place; but they were determined to take no denial, and the word "Malt" was given him by way of text; on which he immediately delivered himself up as follows:

"Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man, come at a short warning, to preach a short sermon from a small subject in an unworthy pulpit, to a slender congregation. Beloved, my text is 'Malt'; I cannot divide it into words, it being but one; nor into syllables, it being but one, I must therefore, as M. malt, divide it into letters, which I find to be these four, M-a-l-t. M, my beloved, is moral, A, is allegorical, L, literal, T, theological. The moral is set forth to teach you drunkards good manners; then M, masters, A, all of you, L, listen, T, to my words. The allegorical is, when one thing is spoken and another thing is meant. The thing spoken is malt; the thing meant is the juice of malt; which you cantabs make, M, your master, A, your apparel, L, your liberty, T, your trust. The literal is according to the letter, M, much, A, ale, L, little, T, trust. The theological is according to the effects that it works; and these I find of two kinds; first in this world, secondly, in the world to come. The effects that it works in this world are, in some, M, murder, in others, A, adultery, in all, L, looseness of life, and in some, T, treason. The effects that it works in the world to come, are M, misery, A, anguish, L, lamentation, and T, torment. And so much for this time and text. I shall improve this first, by way of exhortation, M, masters, A, all of you, L, leave off, T, tipping; or, secondly, by way of excommunication, M, masters, A, all of you, L, look for, T, torment; and finally, by way of caution, take this: a drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the spoil of civility, the destruction of reason, the brewer's agent, the ale house benefactor, his wife's sorrow, his children's trouble, his own shame, his neighbors' scoff, a walking sin-bowl, the picture of a beast, and a monster of a man."

He then, in the usual form, and the young men, pleased with his ingenuity, and only sincerely thanked him, but absolutely profited more by this short and whimsical sermon, than by any serious discourse they ever heard.

The Lifetime of Man.

When the world was created, and all creatures assembled to have their lifetime appointed, the man first advanced and asked how long he would have to live?

"Thirty years," replied Nature, "will that be agreed to?"

"Alas!" answered the man, "it is a long while. Remember what a wearisome existence will be mine; from morning until night I shall have to bear heavy burdens, dragging coarseness to the mill, that others may eat bread, while I shall have no encouragement, nor be refreshed by anything but blows and kicks. Give me but a portion of that time, I pray!"

Nature was moved with compassion, and presented but eighteen years. The man went away comforted, and the dog came forward.

"How long dost thou require to live?" asked Nature. "Thirty years," replied the dog, "but wilt thou be contented with them?"

"Is it thy will that I should?" replied the dog. "Think how much I shall have to run about; my feet will not last for so long a time, and when I shall have lost my voice for barking, and my teeth for biting, what else shall I be fit for but lie in the corner and growl?"

Nature thought he was right, and gave twelve years.

The ape then appeared.

"Thou wilt doubtless willingly live the thirty years," said Nature; "thou wilt not have to labor as the man and dog. Life will be pleasant to thee."

"Ah, no!" cried he; "so it may seem to others, but it will not be! Should puddings ever rain down, I shall excite laughter by my grimaces, and then be rewarded by a sour apple. How often sorrow lies concealed behind a jest! I shall not be able to endure for thirty years."

Nature was gracious, and he received but ten.

At last came man, healthy and strong, and asked the measure of his days.

"Will thirty years content thee?"

"How short a time!" exclaimed man. "When I shall have built my house, and kindled a fire upon my own hearth—when the trees I shall have planted are about to bloom and bear fruit—when life shall seem to me most desirable, I shall die. Oh, Nature, grant me a longer period."

"Then shalt thou have the eighteen years of the ass besides."

"That is not enough," replied the man. "Take likewise the twelve years of the dog."

"It is not yet sufficient," reiterated the man; "give me more."

"I will give thee, then, the ten years of the ape; and in so we will then claim more."

Man departed unsatisfied.

Thus man lives seventy years. The first thirty are his human years, and pass swiftly by. He is then healthy and happy. He labors carefully, and rejoices in his existence.

At eighteen of the ass come next; burden upon burden is heaped upon him—the carries the corn that is to feed others; blows and kicks are the reward of his faithful service. The twelve years of the dog follow, and he loses his teeth, and lies down in the corner and growls. When these are gone, the ape's ten years form a conclusion. Then man, weak and silly, becomes the sport of children.—Translated from the German.

Walking, the other day, in the streets, I saw a little fellow fall on his face on the pavement, on which he roared most lustily. Raising to pick him up, we wisely applied ourselves to cheer him with the comfortable consideration that he would be well to-morrow. "Poh, poh, my dear little man, don't cry, you'll not mind it to-morrow."

On which the young sufferer, surely unconscious of the wit and strength of his reply, said with a tear in his eye, and the cry of pain hardly repressed, "Then I won't cry to-morrow." A discourse of an hour long could not better elucidate the subject.

Life is a lottery; but he who draws many cards need not be weary.

Couldn't See it.

They have a telegraph office in the town of B. In front of said office stands a telegraph pole; and when an important dispatch is received, the operator climbs it off, heads it "By Telegraph," and tucks it in a mail-pole.

Now it came to pass that a veridical chap, from the "rural districts," who, though he had heard the telegraph, had never before seen it, happened along that way. He was attired in a coat, which, judging from the "enormity" of the collar and tail, was certainly "erected" before the advent of his pants; and the shortness of his trousers led him to infer that they were "built" since the advance. Noticing the dispatch on the pole, he stopped to read it. After its perusal, he was observed to glance from the wire to the telegraph, standing thus for half an hour. After awhile, he asked a passer-by with a curious expression, "See here, mister, I'd like to know how this ere darn thing got off that wire onto this pole? I've been watchin' here a good spell for another to come along, but it hasn't come. When d'ye expect another, mister? I'd like to see the tarnation thing slide down onto this pole!"

As the dispatch was headed "by telegraph," the chap was sure it came off the wire down the pole. Fact!

The Pyramids.

The object for which the pyramids of Egypt were erected was given rise to great and many conjectures. Mahomet Bey, astronomer to the Viceroy of Egypt, now explains the matter in rather a novel manner. In his opinion founded on personal observation, the pyramids were devoted to a divinity having Sirius or the dog star for emblem; and the ancient Egyptians the stars were the souls of innumerable divinities emanating from Ammon Ra, the Supreme being. Sirius represented the dog of the heavens, Sothis, who judged the dead, so that it was perfectly rational to devote the pyramids considered as tombs, to the star Sirius. The inclination of the pyramids the stars were the souls of innumerable divinities emanating from Ammon Ra, the Supreme being. Sirius represented the dog of the heavens, Sothis, who judged the dead, so that it was perfectly rational to devote the pyramids considered as tombs, to the star Sirius. 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TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 18th April next for the finishing of the

ALMONTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information given, on application to William Wilson, at Almonte.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. Two sufficient retories will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

JAMES H. WYLLIE,
TREASURER.
Almonte, 23rd March, 1863. 29

To Debtors.
ALL persons indebted to this office

much obliged by paying their notes
and accounts without delay.
Carleton Place, March 18th, 1863.

BANK RETURNS of Emoluments of
Division Court Clerks, for sale at this
Office, March, 1863.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

JUST ARRIVED from England, per
s.s. *Comer Jura*, Fresh **GARDEN**
LEED SEEDS, of reliable qualities and
true to name.

CATALOGUES will be ready in a few

and will be mailed free to any address.
 Timothy & Clover Seeds for sale at the
 10th Seed Store.

JOHN HART.

Perth, March 17, 1863. 29.

Lecture.

LECTURE will be delivered in the
 A. School House, in this village, on Fri-
 day evening, the 27th inst., at 7½ P. M.,
 Mr. P. W. Cram, Subject—"The pre-
 crisis of the disunited States."

Shingles. Shingles, Shingles.

FOR SALE.

5000 SOUND, CLEAR, No. 1

Pine, free of sapwood and
perfections, at \$2.20 per thousand. Time
when if satisfactory. Who would use in-
or shingles when the above can be got at
low prices.

N. B. Twenty-four Merriekville ploughs,
with new hard Points, expected next week.
Prices will be easy. The ploughs are well
known.

W. TENNANT & CO.
Almonte Island Store,
March 20th, 1863.

Over 100 M of above quality of shingles
to be had at the new Shingle Mills of Mr.
James, Middleville, Lanark.

W. T. & Co.

st of Constables appointed at the General Quarter Sessions held at Perth in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew March 10 1863.

PERTH.	Thomas Graham
William Gill, High Constable	John McKen
Isaac McKerracher	George McGrath
A. Smitherman	John Gibbally
George Graham	William Ringer
James Bond	George Williams.
RAMSAY.	
Robert Stone	Samuel Baizer
Robert Balderson	William Gilmore
John Riddell	Norman Shipman
James Corry	Denial Colin

nes Dick Daniel Drummond.
nes Trace DARLING.
DRUMMOND. Peter Duncan
Code, jr. John Camelon.
McLaren, 8th con. John Morrison DALHOUSIE.
Thomas Harrax Peter Cumming
Joseph McCaffry Robert Pardon Sen.
Hard Sharp William Wilson
nes Robinson Thomas Dunlop.
in Hollinger NORTH SHERRERCKE.
erick Murphy. George Wilson.
BATHURST. WILBERFORCE.
nes McKinnon Steadman Moore
William Buffam John Martin
Bothwell Jacob Griffith

Thomas Churchill
hard Lee
eph Avery
Patrick Malone
William Radcliff
in Menzies
chal Kehoe.
BURGESSES, NORTH.
x. Abercrombie
omas Byrne
bert Wilson, jr.
WILMSTED, NORTH.
r. Walter Horne
omas O'Harra
rley Carwell
SMITH'S FALLS.
Ramon Faber

Patrick Maloney
Mathew Sibbey.
ADMASTON.
John Bernard
Robert Timmings
John Doyle Sen.
PENBROKE VILLAGE.
George Patterson
John Dewar
John Ryan
George Barry.
ROSS.
Thomas Lisle
Charles Little
Archibald Campbell
William Blair
William MacPherson

as Brown
 bert Lewis
 William Edgar
 nuel Barwer
 ALICE.
 William White
 William Coburn
 on Hamilton.
 WESTMEATH.
 Jarvis.
 Alexander Condie
 nes Bromley
 ertick Sawless
 Alexander Stewart
 nes Gill.

ROBKE TOWNSHIP	HORTON.
James Lee	James Roberts
James Jordan	William Philip
James Darrell	David Price Sen
JOSEPH ALDERFIELD	William Cameron
John A. Mottram	William Costello.
John Duggan.	LANARK VILLAGE.
JOHN NEWRY VILLAGE.	Alexander Hunter
John McTavish	Jacob Gallagher
Alexander Jamieson	Francis Turner
John Smith	Noble Bennett.
JOHN ABERBROCKE.	LANARK TOWNSHIP.
John Hannah	James Rankin.
John Buchanan	Alexander McCulloch
John Dowdle	Archibald Campbell
William Morrow	Thomas Deichman
James Steller	Henry Howard.

PAKENHAM.
an Elliott
bert Clark.
WHITE LAKE.
George MacDonald
an McNab.
BURNSTOWN.
lin McGregor
bert Stewart
William Rochester.
SAND POINT.
sams Graham.
ANAPRIOR.
an Butler
Joseph Scofield
his Harry.

BECKWITH.
A. Campbell, Ashton
Patrick Drummond
James McGregor.
FRANKTOWN.
John Morris
John McKarcher.
CARLETON PLACE.
George McPherson
Nathaniel McNeely
A. McCaffrey
Joseph Bond.
RALPH & PETTIWAY
James McKinlay
Martin Barclay.
BROUGHAM.

STAFFORD
Joseph Sparling
Daniel Nick
Andrew Young
MONTAGUE
Charles Rose
Henry Moffat
Approved and appointed 12th of March
1863.
(Signed) **JOHN G. MALLOCK**,
Chairman.
Certified by **W. R. P. BARRETT**,
Clerk of the Peace, Leicester and
Leicestershire.
Witnessed and attested at Leicester
this 12th day of March, 1863.

1970

