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The Carleton Place Herald
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AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, notices, &c.,
should be addressed.
Only One Dollar a Year.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:—
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines first insertion, \$1.00, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be ascertained by the space which it occupies in a column. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until ordered and charged accordingly.

DRAUGHT OF THE SEINE.

Young ladies are said to be like cold weather, because it brings the chaps to their lips.

When does a farmer act with great rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls it out.

Poor paymasters should learn wisdom from the mosquito, who settles his bill the moment he finds you.

If an empty purse could speak, what a lovely speech it would make—"You'll find no change in me."

Dogs are said to speak with their tails.—Would it be proper to call a short-tailed dog a stump orator?

Did you ever know a woman that would not think you intelligent, if you said her children were pretty?

An Irish lover remarks that it is a great pleasure to be alone, especially when your "sweetheart is wide by."

It would be hard to convince the magnetic needle that a loadstone is not the best diverting thing in the world.

You should be ashamed, husband, to snore so. "O, it is entirely unintentional—I never do with my eyes open."

The mother of Achilles showed her maternal regard for him by taking him at a very early age and applying the myx to him.

When heaven chastises us we should kiss the rod. When a beautiful female eye looks reproachfully at us, we should kiss the lash.

"Do make yourself at home, ladies," said a lady one day to her visitors. "I'm at home myself, and I wished you all were!"

One reason why the world is not reformed is because every man is bent on reforming others and never thinks of reforming himself.

Somebody says that "snoring is the spontaneous escape of those malignant feelings which the sleeper has no time to vent when awake."

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over her head.

A New Line.—A fellow down in Kentucky with a railway imagination, wants to know how long it will be before they open the railroad line.

What is that which, supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches, length nine inches and depth three inches, contains a solid foot? A shoe.

The proprietor of a bone-mill advertises that those sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

Courting is an irregular, active, transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with all the girls—don't it?

A couple of Indiana farmers are engaged in a vastous law-suit about shutting up each other's cows. They are re-enacting the battle of the Cowpens.

"I think I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith?" "O, yes, I'm Owen Smith, and you're Jones, and you're Brown, and you're everybody."

A bachelor observed that he would marry, if certain of a wife perfectly good. A bystander begged him to bespeak one, as none such were ready made.

Instead of retaliating upon the man who calls you a villain, a liar, or a thief, coolly inform him that you have not sufficient confidence in his veracity to believe him.

Milton when blind, married a slave.—"The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. 'I am no judge of colors,' replied Milton, 'but I dare say you are right, for I feel the thorns daily.'"

Spare moments are the gold dust of time. Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptation finds the easiest access to the soul.

It is reported that a somewhat juvenile dandy said to a partner at a ball: "Miss, don't you think my moustaches are becoming?" To which Miss replied: "Well sir, they may be coming, but they haven't yet arrived."

"I wish you would give me that gold ring on your finger," said a village dandy to a country girl, "for it resembles the duration of my love for you, it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," she said, "I chose to keep it, for it is likewise emblematical of my love for you, it has no beginning."

"Pray, poltroon," said a saucy jade from the Emerald Isle, "why do you wear that white thing round one of your wrists?" "To show that I am on duty," was the reply.

"Oh be the powers, I thought it was because you didn't know your right hand from your left," said the sly mix.

Barrymore happening to come late to the theatre, and having to dress for a part was driven to the last moment, when to lighten his perplexity, the key of his drawer was missing.—"It!" he said, "I must have swallowed it." "Never mind," said Jack Bannister, only, "if you have, it will serve to open your chest."

The wife of a well-known literary gentleman, while reading one of his articles for the press, corrected it as she went along, and the errors were so numerous, that he exclaimed, "Why, husband, do you know, you don't know the first rules of grammar, or else you are very negligent!" "Well, well, my love," he exclaimed, looking up from his work, "what's the matter now?" "Why in three cases you speak of our sex in the plural, and wrote it in the singular number." "I can't help it," was the retort, "woman is a singular being."

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

The Spectator says that the bridge which crosses the Hamilton and Toronto Railway, at Burlington Heights, was destroyed about 11 o'clock on Friday night last, by the fall of a large mass of the cemented gravel which composes the sides of the cutting at that spot. The gravel struck the west pier of the bridge, and broke down the whole of that half of the structure. The broken mass was so heavy that it took four hours to get it away, and the train passed without any obstruction. The temporary bridge will be erected within the next five or six days, and, in the meantime the crossing with teams will have to be made about two miles further west.

On Sunday forenoon, a fire broke out in the soap and candle manufactory of Mr. Michael Morin, on Mount Pleasant Street, London. The building was consumed. The fire was caused by a defect in one of the furnaces, causing the flames to ignite with the siding of the building. Loss about \$400.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Benjamin Snyder who resides near Bloomington, while at work in his saw mill, slipped and fell through the floor a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. Medical assistance was obtained, but his injuries were so severe that he expired about three o'clock on the following morning.

On Tuesday last, the fatal took place in Quebec between James Kennedy and Patrick Delaney. In the course of the affray Kennedy fractured Delaney's skull by a blow of a pickaxe. Kennedy was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail.

Mr. John Cosens, of Trowbridge, committed suicide by hanging himself on the 12th inst. Pecuniary difficulties are said to have been the cause of the act.

Roger A. Pryor, Virginia, a fire eater and rebel, while in Fort Sumpter, before the evacuation, saw in the surgeon's room a decanter which he supposed contained brandy, and from which he chivalrously imbibed. The decanter contained iodine of Potash, and the surgeon was obliged to give Mr. Pryor a counter-irritant to save his valuable life.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

On Thursday last two Indians forced themselves into the house of a person named Myers, living about a mile from the town. While he and his wife were at Brookville, and the house left in charge of the children, the eldest being a girl of seven or eight years of age. The savages compelled the girl to swallow a quantity of whiskey, and one of them then entered her from the house into the woods, the other following soon after.

The bridegroom stood in a manner we will not attempt to describe. Myers, on searching for his child found the girl lying insensible between the Indians. For some time the poor girl's life was despaired of. The two savages were brought before Mr. Dunham, and have been committed for trial at the present assizes. *Brookville Record.*

THE HONEY BEE.

APRIL.—Bees will ordinarily begin to gather nectar pollen in this month, and some considerable honey. As brood is now very rapidly maturing, there is a largely increased demand for honey, and great care should be taken to prevent the bees from suffering from want of food. If the supplies are at all deficient, breeding will be checked, even if much of the brood does not perish, or the whole colony die of starvation. If the weather is propitious, feeding to promote a more rapid increase of young may now be commenced. Feeble colonies must now be strengthened, and should the weather continue cold for several days at a time, the loss ought to be supplied with water in their lives. In April, if not before, the larvae of the bee-moth will begin to make their appearance, and should be carefully destroyed.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF THE STING OF THE HONEY-BEE.

APRIL.—About two years ago the farm-servant of Mr. Waldron, of Tipperary, in Berkshire, while working in his master's garden, was stung by a bee in the back of the head. The sting was immediately followed by all the symptoms attendant on snake poison; the pulsation of the heart nearly ceased, and the man's life was only saved by the copious administration of brandy. In August last, two years after this occurrence, the man received his master's orders to dig some potatoes in the same garden, adjacent to the spot where the insect came and to his fellow-servants he expressed his fears that he should be stung again. In obedience to his orders, however, he commenced the appointed task; but ere he had finished the labour, a bee again stung him on the back of the head. The result was similar; the system immediately, and even to a greater degree, succumbed to the insect poison, and in less than twenty minutes the man was dead. My friend, Mr. Hillier, who is the medical practitioner, in that vicinity, afforded me the above information, and the death of the patient was so immediate, that, though sent for to attend him, he was unable to reach the spot in time. —GRANTLEY P. BERKELEY, in The Field.

RAISING EARLY TOMATOES, &c.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following method for raising early plants:—

Start the seeds in a box of moist earth, and when the plants are about two inches high, transplant them into the open ground, and fill with fine, rich mold. Set them out in your hotbed, and when the spring frosts are past, remove them to the garden. This is better than making a basket for the roots, as sometimes recommended, as the turnip decays and nourishes the plant. Tomatoes are benefited by an early transplanting, which causes them to throw out more roots and grow "stocky." Do not pinch out the center shoot unless you wish a succession of lateral suckers all the season. If you start the seeds in a hotbed, the plants should still be moved, if only an inch or two, in the bed. Of cucumbers, melons, Lima beans, and other tender plants that suffer from transplanting, seeds may be planted in the turnip. Sink the turnips in the soil, or they will dry up; or you can keep them in the house in a shallow box, surrounded with earth.

The cheap moldings commonly termed "gilt," and which are employed in interior architectural decorations, railway cars, and for common mirror and picture frames, are not covered with gold leaf. Metallic leaf is used instead, and lacquered over in imitation of gilt. These frames can be made at small cost.

On all the French and German railroad roads they are employed on the driving wheels of locomotives. All these are manufactured by Krupp, of Prussia. They endure so much longer than iron tires that, although dearer at first, they are cheaper in the end.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.

A blockade is a high act of sovereign authority. Every belligerent has a right to blockade the port of the enemy; but, in order to render neutral vessels liable to the penalty which attaches to a breach of the blockade, there must be:

First, An actual blockade imposed by competent authority.

Second, Notice thereof.

A mere proclamation that a particular port is invested is insufficient to constitute a legal blockade. For that purpose it is necessary that the place be invested by a competent naval force. A blockade commences from the time of competent force is stationed to prevent communication.

There are two kinds of blockade; one by the simple fact only; the other by notification accompanied by the fact. In the former case, when the fact comes (otherwise than by accident or dereliction of the vessel).

But when the fact is accompanied by a public notification from the government of a belligerent country to neutral governments, a prima facie the blockade must be supposed to exist till it has been publicly repealed.

A blockade must be existing in point of fact, and to constitute that existence there must be power present to enforce it. The famous Berlin and Milan decrees and the British orders in council were held illegal, because they assumed, in contravention of the clearest principles of public law, to impose the penalties of a breach of blockade where no actual blockade existed; in other words to create a blockade by proclamation.

The United States government has uniformly insisted that a blockade should be made effective by the presence of a competent force, and have also protested against the application of the rights of seizure and confiscation to intellectual or fictitious blockades.

A blockade having been established, the capture and seizure of vessels are acts treated as breaches of it, for the destruction of the enemy's commerce is the very object of the blockade. It is intended to suspend the entire commerce of the place, and neutral is no more at liberty to assist the traffic of exportation than of importation.

That can be allowed to a neutral ship, that having taken in cargo before the blockade begins, may be at liberty to require with it.

The sanctity of the law of blockade are the seizure and condemnation of the offending ship and cargo, either or both.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON I.

THEIR TRANSFER TO THE INVALIDES. The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of April 3: "The remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were transferred, at two o'clock yesterday, from the Chapel of St. Jerome, in the Church of the Invalides, where they had been deposited for the last twenty years, to the tomb placed under the dome."

"This solemn ceremony was performed in presence of the Emperor, the Empress, Prince Napoleon, the Princes Lucien and Josephine Murat, and the other members of the Imperial family, the Ministers, the Members of the Privy Council, the Marshals, Admirals, the Governor of the Invalides and his entire staff."

"There were clergy at the door of the chapel who offered holy water to the Emperor when he arrived there at two o'clock."

His Majesty then placed himself at the left of the Emperor. The Emperor was received on his arrival at the entrance of the Invalides by the governor and by Prince Murat and his son. A double line was formed by the old soldiers, through which the Emperor walked. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Grand Almoner, recited the vesper in the chapel of St. Jerome. After the prayers the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were carried by twenty-four Cent-Guards and lowered into the crypt. The Count de Cambaceres, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, conducted the Cortege. The banners were carried by Marshals Magnan, Vaillant and Randon."

"At the conclusion of the ceremony the Emperor reviewed the old soldiers and distributed crosses."

THE GOSPEL FOR THE MASSES.

The Christians of Britain are making great efforts to carry the Gospel to the people. Whilst their accommodation is not sufficient for one-half of the population, it is more than sufficient for all those who are in the habit of attending. With a view to meet the spiritual necessities of millions of neglecters of the way of salvation, various schemes have been devised by the churches in their denominational capacity, or by Christians of various sections of the Church unitedly. City Missions, Christian Instruction, the tract distribution, colportage, Bible reading, preaching in theatres and public halls, and special meetings for cabmen and omnibus men, and for abandoned females, are among the efforts made. Another society was formed a few years ago, having for its speciality the preaching of the Gospel in the open air, by ministers or laymen. Through the instrumentality of this Society, thousands now hear the Gospel in the streets, parks and squares of the metropolis, or in the fields or by the wayside in the suburbs. At a meeting of this Society recently held, at Gladstone's London Christian Instruction, a gentleman relating to Mr. Radcliffe's preaching at a theatre, to show the measure of Divine blessing upon preaching by a layman:—

"After Mr. Radcliffe had preached at the City of London Theatre for seven weeks, he received an anonymous letter, telling him he was wasting his time by preaching there, as there were no results from it. So he determined to find out, if he could, whether such was the fact. The next Sabbath evening he requested that if there were any persons present who had been benefited savingly by means of his services on the previous seven Sabbaths, that they would come out into another room. Above fifty people did so, all professing benefit through his services; and though this was not open-air preaching, but in a theatre, it was preaching by a layman."

A CALIFORNIA paper says that a large number of men are in a disabled condition at and around the Esmeralda quicksilver mine, in Santa Clara county, who have been solvated to a terrible extent in working the mine.

Some of them are reported to be unable to lift a bowl of tea or raise a hand to their mouths. This is the result, it is said, of carelessness by ignorant laborers.

The plunder of the British and French armies in China amounted to about \$30,000,000. Gold watches, and gems of great value were thrown at one another by the soldiers in the soldiers in the emperor's palace. Several of the soldiers got 20 lbs. of gold and pearls and precious stones of unknown value.

MINERAL WALTH.

I noticed in the *Observer* a few days ago that the Ramsey Lead mine had changed hands and this reminded me of several mining speculations about the Lake of Geneva.

First, a lot had been bought for about two miles from the lake, the purpose of working copper, which there are abundant traces; and the same parties intended to resume work at once on a mica bed, from which they exported a large quantity last fall. Another Company has leased a lot near City Lake, three miles from here, for the purpose of working phosphate of lime, of which there is a large deposit, so that the minerals of Lanark, thanks to the B. O. Railway are at last beginning to attract some attention.

Near the Village of Lancy, there is a Lead vein which crops out of the side of the hill and which to my eyes appears larger than any other in the neighbourhood.

At this point, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurried tribute tants at the Northern Black Republicans, as they termed them. This continued for several minutes; when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards almost every window in it was broken to pieces, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance, hurling paving stones. Those persons, not in uniform, who were standing on the platform, jumped off to avoid the shower of stones. The car was treated in the same manner; the ninth car apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, escaped with only one stone. The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that no Black Republican should pass through Maryland. A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track.

After the first train had passed, one was observed on Pratt street bridge, when anchors were dragged on the track at the corner of Gay street, and a part of the track was broken up. Observing this the cars were turned back to the President street depot, and the men disembarked and prepared to march through the city. Mayor Brown, with a number of police, appeared at their head, and led the way. They came along at a brisk pace, and when they reached Center market space, an immense concourse of people closed in behind them, and commenced stoning them. When they reached Gay street, where the cars had been taken up, a large reinforcement of men, armed with paving stones, showered them on their heads with such force that several of them were knocked down in the ranks. After lying a few minutes they were carried into stores on Pratt street.

At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants, and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen, wounded, were seized and fired upon the ranks, with fatal effect in two or three instances. After they reached Calvert street, they succeeded in checking their pursuers, by a rapid fire, which brought down two or three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard street, where another large crowd was assembled. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded, and they passed on through the dense crowd down Howard street towards the depot. The scene on Pratt street was of the most startling character. The wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully and carried to places of safety by the citizens along the street.

At Camden station, where the trains leave for Washington was assembled a large detachment of police, under the direction of Marshal Kane. It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the track near the main depot building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company came up at a rapid rate, filled with the soldiers. The car was fired upon by about twenty men, all of whom were also occupied by the military. As soon as the train arrived, some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers, whereupon the captain of one of the companies gave the word and declared he would protect his men.

In a few minutes after the train left, a discharge of firearms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, where a body of infantry from one of the Northern states, about a hundred in number, were engaged in a rapid march. At least 20 shots were fired, but as far as we could learn, no persons were injured. There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed along pell mell. While they were entering the cars, a crowd of young men gave them several volleys of bricks and stones, some of which demolished the windows of the cars, whereupon three or four pointed their muskets through the car windows and fired. They aimed deliberately at the crowd, but no one was injured. While this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, they got into a collision with the crowd and firing took place.

A crowd broke into a warehouse on Long Dock, and took therefrom some four hundred rifles and swords. Squads are parading the streets fully armed, on the lookout for the militia from the North.

There was a meeting in Monument square in the evening. An immense crowd was assembled. The state flag was hoisted. Governor Hicks was sent for. He said he was opposed to secession, but the right of revolution could not be disputed. It was folly to attempt to subjugate the South, and he hoped the North and the administration would see the impolicy of doing so. He was devoted to the Union, and he hoped to see a reconstruction of it. (Shouts of "No-secession.") The Governor replied that he should bow to the decision of the people of Maryland.

A VALUABLE THOUGHT FOR YOUNG MEN.

More may be learned by devoting a few moments daily to reading, than in commonly supposed. Five pages may be read in fifteen minutes, at which rate one may peruse twenty-six volumes 2,000 pages each, in a year.

Always have a volume near you, which you may catch up at such odd minutes as you own.

It is incredible, until trial has been made, how much real knowledge may be acquired.

THE BALTIMORE RIOTS.

At the President street depot of the Philadelphia Railroad a large crowd assembled, in anticipation of the arrival of a large body of troops from New York and Massachusetts.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the train from Philadelphia, comprising 29 cars, arrived at the depot without disembarking the soldiers from the train. The several cars had horses attached, and about nine were drawn along Pratt street to Camden station, the first without creating any marked objection. For some reason the horses attached to the seventh car became restive and were taken out from the car at Pratt street bridge, and the car moved without their aid to within a short distance of Gay street. Between Gay and Frederick streets a number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street, and just at the moment when the car reached Fifty street were engaged in removing cobble stones from the principal portion of the street.

At this point, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurried tribute tants at the Northern Black Republicans, as they termed them. This continued for several minutes; when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards almost every window in it was broken to pieces, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance, hurling paving stones. Those persons, not in uniform, who were standing on the platform, jumped off to avoid the shower of stones. The car was treated in the same manner; the ninth car apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, escaped with only one stone. The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that no Black Republican should pass through Maryland. A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track.

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WAR NEWS.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

By the returns made and published in the army register of 1859, it appears that the total number of all the enrolled militia of the several States was 2,727,486, of which number 1,629,000 are enrolled on the free States, and 1,098,000 in the slave States. The number enrolled in the seven seceded States was 350,000.

We have 19,000,000 of inhabitant in the free States. The seceded States have about 2,700,000 whites, and 2,350,000 slaves. The slave States combined have a little more than 8,000,000 whites, and about 4,000,000 slaves—the latter being an element of weakness.

The seceded States have no navy, and can have none. They are not a maritime people, and can neither build nor sail ships. The few vessels they have stolen are entirely worthless.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Baltimore is in intense excitement. The whole city resembles a military camp. A rumor prevails that Fort McHenry is shelling the city.

Ten thousand troops are at Harrisburg. At Wilmington, Delaware, it was generally believed the fort was shelling Baltimore, and that the mob had burned the cathedral. The Arch Bishop had displayed the Union Flag.

Colonel Fremont arrived in New York with a quarter of a million of muskets. Senator Wilson has enlisted as a private, and Senator Baker will be Colonel of a California regiment.

W. B. Astor gives the government \$4,000,000 and offers to loan it \$10,000,000. Good. A message has been received to the effect that prominent men of the Border States, have asked for a cessation of hostilities with a view to a plan of compromise.

A large amount of arms and munitions of war have been seized in New York and Philadelphia.

Preparations for the defence of Washington are going on vigorously. Cannon have been placed on the neighboring heights and twenty thousand men are by this time within the Capital or a few hours march off it.

The Baltimore mob is bringing up destruction upon the city. Prominent Philadelphians are driven out and several narrowly escaped with their lives. A Baltimore mob in the country and the result will be that if not speedily quelled, the city will be destroyed by their hands.

In Baltimore nothing but secession flags were flying, and no man dare proclaim himself in favor of the Union. At Havre de Grace armed men are stationed there to prevent rebuilding Railroad bridges.

Ex-President Pierce is out strongly for the Union.

Advices from Washington state that the government have planted cannon on the heights overlooking the city. There are now 10,000 men there under arms.

It is reported that 1,500 Massachusetts troops have arrived at Fort McHenry. A private letter received in New York from Pittsburg, Pa., says under date of 10th inst.:

"The war excitement is intense. Our city will tender 5000 men. We could raise 10,000 in the city and county, if required. Two companies, of 110 men each, leave for Washington to-day; three or four will go to-morrow if accepted. We have but one traitor here—his name is hiding. Having expressed obnoxious opinions, he does not appear in the streets."

The city of Harrisburg, Pa., resembles a military camp. Troops are pouring in from all quarters. It will be the grand rendezvous for the men from the middle and eastern States. The Ohio boys are pouring in, as from all quarters of Pennsylvania men are responding.

Southern stocks are declining rapidly, much to the chagrin of the rebels. Virginia stocks are fifty per cent below par, while New York is above par.

The excitement in relation to the war was steadily increasing. The sentiment in determination to preserve the government, is becoming more and more defined. Rivers of blood and millions of treasure will be expended in defence of the American flag.

The telegraph says it is believed that no Northerner's life in Baltimore is worth an hour's purchase as soon as the next gun is fired in the war.

The 5th, 12th and 71st regiments of New York, comprising 3000 men, fully equipped, took their departure for Washington last evening. The scene on Broadway was perfectly unparalleled, the crowd was estimated at nearly a million of people. All left last morning, and the roaring of cannon, bells ringing, steam whistles, and the cheering of thousands.

A private despatch to Messrs. Sprague & Co., from Philadelphia, state that the Government has not only received the 12th and 71st regiments of New York, but also the 5th, 12th and 71st regiments of New York, in consequence of Maryland having guaranteed the safe transit of 5000 troops through Baltimore daily.

A special uniform for a Major General in a case, bound south, was seized yesterday.

Caleb Cushing arrived here yesterday.

He left Washington on Sunday. He says that Gen. Lee, with 5000 Virginia troops, was covering Arlington heights.

Lieut. Jennifer is reported as having deserted from the Carlisle barracks. He had a full knowledge of the means of the government to arrest his arrest have been sent in every direction.

Caleb Cushing narrowly escaped injury from the people of Carlisle and Chambersburg. He stated that he was on his way to Massachusetts to join a regiment for the defence of the Union. He left last evening.

The great United States meeting in Boston continued from ten Sunday morning till nearly night. It was a remarkable expression of public opinion. Leading merchants and leading roughs alike participated with great unanimity of sentiment. The enthusiasm was so intense that there are no words to convey its extent. The demonstration is unparalleled in the history of New England.

The national crisis was the theme in nearly every Boston pulpit and

ANOTHER LEAD MINE.—We mentioned, a few weeks ago that the Ramsey Lead Mining Company had sold out their claim, to another company of more extensive means and that it was probable the works would soon be in operation again. We are now happy to inform our readers that the statement was correct, and means are being taken to secure the investment of some English Capital in the concern. It is also intended to add new machinery of greater power and to push on the works more vigorously.

We have also to mention that Mr. John McRostie, whilst plowing in one of his fields on his farm adjoining the seventh line, discovered a new mine apparently as rich as the old one. We saw him going home in the evening with about 20 pounds of lead in a bag, the whole of which he had picked out with his hands. We have since spent about an hour in the mine with a pick and shovel, and are perfectly satisfied, that it is a vein of considerable width, and promises well. So far as we could judge it seems to lie parallel with the old mine and at a distance from it of three or four acres. Truly, our country may be said to be rich in mineral wealth.

The news from the South is so highly exciting that we hasten to place the latest telegraphic reports in the hands of our readers. Baltimore has gone into the hands of the secessionists. All the sympathies with the South seem to have been aroused by the passage of the Northern troops and the secession of Virginia, aided doubtless by the machinations of Southern agents, and has driven Baltimore into the Gulf of secession. The North, however, is just beginning to feel its strength, and is coming forward, vigorously, with supplies both of men and money.

THE APPROACHING COMET.—A communication from Harvard Observatory announces that the comet is growing brighter, and is already visible to the naked eye, near the tail of Draco. It will pass across the Greater Bear, and will be near the Bowl and the Dipper in eight or nine days. But the most remarkable fact about the comet is, that it will on the 12th of May be almost exactly where the earth was on the 19th of April, so that if its perihelion passage were twenty three days earlier, the earth would pass through the body of the comet.

THE HOGAN MURDER.—The prisoners—Jane Ward, James Brown and John Sherlock—were put on their trial in Toronto on Monday last, and severally pleaded "not guilty."

The "Advertiser" says that "telegraphic have been received in Montreal from the Governor of Massachusetts and others directing the purchase of large quantities of arms for the Northern States. Applications have also been made from the same quarter for the loan of the Minie Rifles belonging to our 'Volunteer Forces.'"

Really, Brother Jonathan is getting humble! Why would he have thought, a few months ago when he made such a fuss about the "runcin enlistments and refused a passage through his territory by way of Portland, to some of our riflemen, that he would now be asking us for a loan of our gun!

A correspondent of the "Recorder," referring to the late Mr. Hogan, says—he was a native of Ireland but spent a considerable portion of his life time in Canada. He was for some time connected with the "Colonist" newspaper in Toronto. At the exhibition at Paris, he received a prize for an Essay; and his writings found a place in Blackwood in the shape of several political articles on Canada. It may justly be supposed from this, that his talents were considerable, as old Mac has always first class articles. It has been asserted that Mr. Hogan's real name was John, and that he assumed the name of "Sheridan" on coming to Canada; whether this is true or not, I am unable to state.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—The vote has at last been taken on what may be called the question of the session, Representation based on Population. The debate closed at one o'clock, this morning, and although Lower Canada, aided by a few renegades from the other section of the Province, succeeded in defeating Mr. Ferguson's Bill; yet, upon the whole it is gratifying to find that the principle is gaining ground, and that a considerable number of Upper Canada members who generally support the ministry, were, in this case, with the liberal party. It is the general opinion of parties who understand the feeling in Upper Canada, that but few of those members who voted for Cauchon's amendment, will be allowed again to take their seats in the House.

Notwithstanding the strong expression of feeling, throughout the province, against any further aid being given to the Grand Trunk Railway, you will perceive, by a return just sent down to the House, that in February last, \$120,000 was advanced, and called "a loan." The surplus weekly earnings of the road were to be paid over to the Government in payment of "the loan." Now what is the result? At the end of about seven weeks, we find that \$1000, or one hundred and twentieth part of "the loan" is returned. This "loan," it is to be feared, will be engulphed with the sixteen millions, and the cry will still be, "give, give."

You have no doubt seen a great many remarks about Mr. McKillop, the member for Welland, giving the most unequalled support to a government he was elected to oppose. Some light may be thrown on the subject by a fact which has just come to the knowledge of the public. In the Public Accounts for 1860, there is an item of \$2,200 paid G. McKillop, for alleged services "for

or six years ago. I leave you to draw your own conclusions.

In the Public Accounts there are a great many curious items, which I may refer to again. Among others you will find about \$600 for steel pens used, or alleged to have been used in the public office, for the year!

I mentioned, I think, that the government had been so magnanimous as to place the name of Mr. Brown on the Public Accounts Committee, this session, well knowing that he could not be present to take part in the proceedings; but they are playing a deeper game. On the organization of the committee at the beginning of the session, Mr. Cayley was appointed chairman. He immediately left the city, and up till this date, I believe, the committee has never been able to hold a meeting, or to proceed to business, so that the Public Accounts for the past year have never been looked at or inquired into. Can such a state of things be submitted to?

The Election Committee in the Haldimand contested election case, which has been sitting for three sessions, brought its labors to a close, a few days ago, by confirming Mr. Harcourt in his seat, much to the disgust of the ministerial party both in the House and out of it. Mr. Scott, who was chairman of this committee, and had, of course, the casting vote, is entitled to great credit, for the manly and independent course he has taken, in the course of the contest.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

I will now take leave of the readers of the Herald for a time. In my flight over the interesting County of Renfrew, I have no doubt glanced but cursorily at many notable points, and perhaps noticed some rankling sores here and there, but in my limited notes written from memory, have for a short period attracted the attention of Renfrew readers of the Herald of whom there is a respectable number—and afforded them any amusement, they will have fulfilled their mission.

A large and interesting field for observation will shortly be opened here, in the approaching general election, and I will then embrace the opportunity of drawing a few pictures of the Renfrew mode of carrying on electioneering matters; it may have a wholesome effect of checking the exuberant conceit of some persons who fancy shouting in a village debating club, a new description of Demosthenian eloquence, and conducting the paltry financial affairs of a village corporation, a difficulty that would tax the highest abilities of a Gladstone. But in passing I may observe, that during a long residence in the County of Renfrew, and an intimate acquaintance with the leading politicians and their tools, I am reluctantly forced to the admission, that in this County there is no political party to be depended on, and so confident were the citizens of Ottawa of this, that during the canvass preceding the election of the Hon. Mr. Cayley, droves of hungry limbs of the law, croakers, shonkers, bakers, and last, though not least, an enormous puncheon-shaped, beer-inhabiting bullock, to wind up the catalogue of tipping canvassers, came up to secure Mr. Cayley's return. It has obtained the name of a mercenary County—a refuge for the rejected candidates of other places. That Mr. Cayley spent \$1800 during the last election, is too well known to hundreds to be disputed, and that the money was disbursed by the Government officers of the County, is another fact that will probably be remembered at the proper time, when it arrives.

Properly speaking there are no political parties in the County; the success of a candidate depends principally on his influence with the Bank, and his friendship with the Roman Catholic priesthood—a body which possesses the power of deciding an electioneering contest in Renfrew, although numerically in the minority, as they make it a point of waiting, unpledged, in order to obey the motions of the head fagman of the diocese, and then they vote in a body. Such is the system which has been pursued since the County obtained a representative, but if the people of Renfrew follow the course suggested by the Pembroke Observer, and bestow their political support on an obscure individual like Dr. Judge, it will at once have the effect of forming two sectarian parties, in which game the Roman Catholic party would be defeated with a large odds, as such a course as that suggested by the Observer, would have the effect of binding together the different Protestant parties. Is the Pembroke organ joking on the subject; it surely would never seriously propose to bring forward so purely a domestic, modest, unobtrusive person as the Doctor to enter the turbulent arena of politics—is the Editor of that paper poking fun at the Doctor. There are also mentioned in the same connection, Mr. Supple, the ex-member, Mr. Harris, the land agent, residing near the village of Renfrew, and my quondam friend of Opeongo celebrity, Mr. French. There are none of them birds of the right plumage; of the group, Mr. Harris undoubtedly possesses the most ability for the duties of representative, and had that ability been accompanied with the cool and patient temper of the true politician, he would fill the office of representative with tact, if not with talent. At an early age he was associated with Mr. Ogilvie R. Gowan, in the publication of a paper at Brockville, and subsequently mingled in political life in Ottawa, sailing under different colours, but his irritability kept him continually in hot water, and from this I predict that the popular voice will never wait him into a representative position. Mr. Supple's day is past—he strutted his brief time on the political stage, and failed to elicit the country with his performance of the role assigned him in the Provincial drama. Mr. French, now a member of the County Council,

is only known as the author of a romantic pamphlet of circumscribed dimensions, but tremendous ideas, in the Gulliver style, on the capabilities of the Opeongo settlement, and is looked on by a portion of his admiring countrymen as a kind of modern Spectator. Patrick, with a dash of Brian Boru's pervading his saintship; to him, with all due deference to his political aspirations, I will say Vale. Another batch must be brought on the board to catch the gale of popular favour. A non-resident, unless he possesses an intimate acquaintance with bank stock, and an enlarged and copious mind to employ it, need not attempt to come forward for Renfrew, although I must admit in justice to Mr. Cayley, that he has paid more attention to the interests of his constituents than any of his predecessors. Daniel McLachlan Esq., of Arnprior, has been mentioned as the "coming man," but the general belief is, in this vicinity that he will not come forward; if he does so he will carry the lumbering interest.

FALCON.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 17th inst., there was a notice of the accident that occurred to my brother James on the 9th, and, having many friends, who, no doubt, will be desirous to hear something additional regarding him, I send you the following particulars.

Dr. Sweetland was sent for immediately after the accident, and was at the house in about an hour from the time it happened.

He discovered at once that amputation was necessary. The patient was put under the influence of chloroform; and the hand taken off at the wrist joint—not with a saw, but—by dissection. The time occupied in the operation was from fifteen to twenty minutes, and after it was completed, my brother said that he had felt no pain; neither had he any consciousness of what had been doing.

He is now doing well; better, indeed, than any of his friends could have expected. He is able to be about; and some days to walk out.

Yours &c. YOUNG SCOTT.

Pakenham, April 29th, 1861.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1861.

Commenced here on the 10th and closed on the 19th instant. The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns presiding; John Deacon, Esq., acting as Crown Counsel. In the afternoon, we gave the names of the Grand Jury, and promised a report of the cases disposed of. Below is a summary of the cases, both civil and criminal.

CIVIL.

Bank of Montreal vs. Walsh. An Action of Assumpsit on a Promissory Note. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$418.54. Deacon, J., pro Piff; Wm. M. Matheson, Jr., pro Deft.

Steel vs. Coleman. An Action of Assumpsit on a Promissory Note and an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$100 75 5d. Deacon, J., pro Piff; D. Fraser, Jr., pro Deft.

Bank of Montreal vs. Box et al. An Action of Assumpsit on a Promissory Note. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$213 14 4d. Deacon, J., pro Piff; D. Fraser, Jr., pro Deft.

Bank of Montreal vs. Forbes et al. An Action of Assumpsit on a Promissory Note. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$102 6 0d. Deacon, J., pro Piff; D. Fraser, Jr., pro Deft.

McNab vs. Burwash. This was an Action of Dower brought by the widow, Tenant, late Chief McNab, to recover her dower in certain lands and Mills, situated in the Village of Arnprior, and in the Township of McNab. The defence was that Burwash, having at the time he purchased from Daniel McLaughlin given back to McLaughlin a Mortgage in fee of all the Land, was not at the time this action was brought, Tenant of the Freehold, and therefore could not assign the widow her dower. The Learned Judge directed a verdict for Demandant and reserved leave to defendant to move at Toronto, on objections taken at the trial. Henry C.R. Bocher Q.C. for Demandant. J.B. Lewis for Tenant.

Shipman vs. Henderson. An Action of Assumpsit on a Bond. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$24 8s 9d. D. MacMartin for Piff; Defendant in person.

Thomson et al. vs. Griffin. An Action of Assumpsit on six Promissory Notes and account for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$2197 9s 1d. J.S. MacDonell, Atty. on Record for Piff; J. Deacon, Esq., Counsel, M.C. Cameron, Atty. on Record for Deft. Wm. M. Shaw, Counsel.

Chamberlain vs. Smith. An Action of Trespass to Lands by cutting timber. Verdict for Plaintiff and damages \$25 0s 0d. D. MacMartin for Piff; R. Lees for Deft.

Harris vs. Malloch. An Interpleader issue to try the right to certain goods seized by Deft. to whom they had been mortgaged, the goods in dispute were mortgaged to both the Plaintiff and the defendant on the same day, by one Carleton Cathcart, but the Deft. Mortgage was registered 1 1/2 hours before that of the Piff, it was also proved on the trial that the intention of Cathcart when mortgaging the goods to give the Defendant the priority. The Learned Judge directed a Verdict for the Piff subject to the costs of the Court at Toronto. D.T. Crooks, Atty. on record for Piff. D. Fraser, Counsel. John Malloch, Atty. on Record for Deft. J. Deacon, Jr., Counsel.

Gault vs. French. This was an Action brought by the Piff against the Defendant as Administrator of the late John Strachan French the Piff having previously sued this Defendant as administrator &c. She pleaded that she had fully administered the goods which were of J.S. French at the time of his death; but failing to prove her plea an Execution was issued, which the Sheriff afterwards returned "Nulla Bona," upon which the Piff brought the 2nd action alleging that Deft. eluded, misapplied, wasted and converted and disposed of the said goods to her own use. Verdict for Piff for \$291 15s 10d. J. Deacon, Jr., pro Piff; R. Lyon for Deft.

McKillop vs. McKillop et al. This was an Assumpsit on Damages in an action of Dower. Judgment Roll, to the effect that she was entitled to and claimed the yearly value of the property recovered, from the death of her husband until the commencement of the action—a period of about one year and nine months. Verdict for Piff for \$12. D. MacMartin for Demandant. Tenant did not appear.

Robt vs. Dickson. An Action of Trespass to Land, by cutting timber. The defence was that a License to cut the timber on the land in question had been granted by the Government, before the Piff purchased the Crown. Evidence was given that Deft. had shown down a parcel or two of Piff's fence while removing the timber, upon which the Jury gave a Verdict for Piff for \$15. Deacon, Jr., pro Piff; J. Deacon, Jr., pro Deft.

CRIMINAL.

The Queen vs. Robert Fitzsimmons. Deft. was indicted for negligently allowing a Prisoner to escape out of his custody. Verdict, Not Guilty. J. Deacon, Jr., pro Regina; Wm. M. Shaw for Deft.

The Queen vs. Michael Hays. The Prisoner was indicted for Arson, in setting fire to the Lock Up in the Village of Pakenham, in which he was confined. Verdict Guilty. J. Deacon, Jr., pro Regina; Prisoner undefended.

The Queen vs. John Stewart. The Prisoner was indicted for a Rape on one Margaret Smith. The Bill of Indictment had been found at the last Autumn Assizes, but owing to the absence of the witnesses, witnesses, Bona a found proceeded with, and the prisoner had lain in goal since then. Verdict not Guilty. J. Deacon, Jr., pro Regina; Wm. M. Shaw for Prisoner.

The Queen vs. Joseph Shirley. The Deft. being a Trustee and Secretary-Treasurer of a School Corporation, was indicted for obtaining, under false pretences, an Order for payment of money, with intent to defraud. It appeared in evidence that two of the Trustees, who could not write their own names, had given the Teacher in their Section an order for \$185, on the Defendant as Treasurer. When the Teacher presented this order for payment, the order was refused, and he went and put it into his pocket and kept it, and never returned it. For this he was indicted. Verdict, Not Guilty. J. Deacon, Jr., pro Regina; Wm. M. Shaw for Deft.

The Grand Jury reported on the state of the Gaol, and they found it well kept and clean, and the prisoners well cared for. This report was rather lengthy for publication just now.—*Courier.*

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

Father Point, April 23rd.

BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on the 10th, Baine's motion extending suffrage in Boroughs £10 to £5 occupiers, was debated and rejected by 245 to 153, amid great cheering from the conservatives.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that the National Guard is to be reconstituted on a grand scale, and organized in Companies in Chief. The Pays gives a rumor that England intends sending an expeditionary corps to Syria, and will occupy a point of territory between upper Syria and Egypt.

The Bourne on the 10th opened flat but closed firmer.

Cavour in reply to a question, denied the rumors of the intended concession of the Island of Sardinia to the Austrians.

Arrests continued to be made at Naples. Parties have been implicated in the recently discovered conspiracy. A searching investigation was progressing.

Reactionary attempts were suppressed at numerous places.

Portugal acknowledged the new Italian kingdom. The health of the Pope was unsatisfactory. There were rumors of an intended Italian loan of eight millions sterling.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Diet had unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the Emperor for the new law relating to protestants. The other law published, grants to women the right of voting at elections for members of the diet.

A well known correspondent of the Times points out the temptation to Austria to wait until the Italian kingdom is consolidated. A bold attack with 200,000 men would soon bring the Austrians to Milan, and the Turin protest must be found oppressive. The French would again cross the Alps. It is the pretext Austrian agents all over Lombardy are bringing up against the Italians, the price being about £12 each. Once a sufficient number of these conges are bought up a corresponding number of men can be easily put in red shirts and be made to attack. Then Austria will have a right to retaliate, and the Austrian army will enter Italy.

POLAND.

A journal at St. Petersburg gives the following version of the renewed disturbances at Warsaw: Great crowds of people having assembled before the castle, were dispersed by force; conflict renewed several times; ten persons killed and as many wounded; five soldiers killed; 45 persons arrested.

Renewal of disturbances expected. The number of troops at Warsaw was 33,000.

SPAIN.

Warlike preparations on the largest scale are spoken of, and an expenditure of twenty millions sterling is rumored.

Thorn, April 12.

The number of persons who fell at Warsaw amounts to at least 30. There were several hundreds wounded. The corpses of the victims were carried to the citadel and buried within the fortifications. The individuals who have been arrested are to pass their term of imprisonment within the kingdom. Last night numerous arrests were made.

Prague, Friday.—The Bohemian Diet held its 10th session on the 10th inst., at which time it was decided to support the king of Prussia for the purpose of being crowned King of Bohemia.

Vienna, Thursday.—The conflict in Herzegovina still continues. Several places have proclaimed for the Prince of Montenegro. Business was slowly improving at Japan. Advice confirm the murder of Mr. Has kins, secretary of the American Embassy.

At Yeddo trans was interrupted. The French and Spaniards in Cochinchina captured five forts on the 24th Feb., after an obstinate resistance. Immense damage. There had been loss of life in Java by floods.

Melbourne, Feb. 23.—The gold shipments since the last mail were about 125,000 ounces.

New Zealand advices say the Maoris had boldly attacked the British troops twice, but were defeated.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, April 25.

The steamship Asia has arrived. The Europa arrived out on the 13th. Consols 9 1/2 to 9 1/4 for money, 2 to 2 1/4 for gold.

The Asia brings £200,000 in specie. Bullion in the Bank increased £20,000. Bank rate reduced to 5.

Warlike rumors increasing. Forster gave notice in the Commons that he would move that the House does not desire to express any opinion upon the subject of the new American Confederation and Government; will not recognize such Confederation without security for the suppression of the slave trade.

Lord John Russell said that France, Sweden, Russia and England were agreed on the Holstein question, and hoped for a peaceable solution.

Lord Elgin had arrived in England.

Lord Clyde has arrived in Paris, reported on an official mission.

Very warlike rumors continued to prevail in Paris. Among others, it was stated that

60,000 troops had been suddenly ordered to Marseilles, and that France was about to notify her intention indefinitely of prolonging the Syrian occupation.

It is said sharp notes are exchanged almost daily with England relative to the Syrian question. These rumors all lack confirmation, but they have caused great uneasiness. Paris letters say war is regarded by many as inevitable.

Bourse heavy and lower at 67.55. Garibaldi's health is improving.

The Pope's health causes uneasiness.

The Bohemian Diet invited the Emperor of Austria to Prague to be crowned. Warsaw tranquil but threatening.

DENMARK.

The Cabinet Council on the 8th resolved that the whole of the infantry force should be doubled. It is said the whole army is to be placed on a war footing.

CHINA, &c.

The Indian, China, and Australia mails were telegraphed from Malta.

The Calcutta mail had arrived with dates to march 9, and telegrams to the 18th. News unimportant.

Shanghai, Feb. 21.—The expedition to the Yangtze Kiang River had started.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Wool received despatches from the government last evening, one of which says Capt. Nugent has ordered 10,000 muskets and a large amount of ammunition to Washington.

Twenty-three Southern cadets left West Point, in consequence of the refusal to swear the oath of allegiance to the U. S.

Direct advices from Annapolis by letters and travelers to four yesterday afternoon, state that the 7th and Massachusetts 8th regiments were then there. A large force of secessionists lay between there and Washington. Communication is perfect to Annapolis.

The Constitution is managed by a company of Massachusetts troops, and can level Annapolis with her guns.

It is stated that all the arms at Harper's Ferry were safely removed before the confiscation.

Fifty uniforms for the South were seized from Brooklyn last night by the police at Fort Mifflin. They were being made to order for New York firms.

Mr. Simonton, the Washington correspondent of the Times, arrived this morning. He left Washington yesterday morning. He says a rumor having reached Virginia that Lieut. Gen. Scott was about to resign his commission as General in Chief of the United States Army, Judge Robinson, an old personal friend and classmate of his, came to Washington on Sunday from Richmond, to offer him a commission as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Confederate States.

On learning the purpose of Judge Robinson's errand, Gen. Scott interrupted him with a declaration that if he went any farther in making such a proposition to him, Judge Robinson would not be permitted to get back to Richmond, adding that having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, he realized all the honorable obligations of that oath, and should, of course, observe them.

Gen. Beauregard is reported to have arrived at Richmond.

Utica, 24.

This has been a sad day in Utica. The Utica citizens, McQuade, nearly 300 strong, the pet military company of this city, left to go for Albany. No less than 10,000 to 15,000 persons were assembled at the depot to see them off.

The most intense excitement was displayed at the cars and along the route. About \$12,000 have been subscribed by the citizens for the families of volunteers. A revolver was presented to each man.

As soon as the safety of Washington has been placed beyond a controversy, vicious measures will be inaugurated against the traitors. The road will be opened through Maryland if Baltimore was to be leveled to the ground, to do it. This war must be an offensive one on the part of those who mean to put down treason. No soft words for traitors and no mild measures for those who have raised the arm of rebellion against the government. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the coercive act that united all patriotic citizens on a common platform. There must be no finishing now. War till the traitors are made to flee from the country they have sought to destroy.—*Daily Journal.*

THE WAR FEELING.

Never perhaps was the war feeling so strongly aroused as at the present time in the United States. Union men have become doubly imbued with the feeling which formerly animated them; and secessionists were compelled to speak in more guarded terms in order to save their necks. On Saturday last New York would seem to have been on the streets at the great Union meeting held in that city. The conversion of Mayor Wood is perhaps the most remarkable of the day. Hear him speak:—

As Mayor of this city, so far as he had the power to speak, he pledged the Corporation for the sum. (Cheers.) His oath of office was to support the Constitutions of the United States and New York, and he inferred from that it was his duty, as it was consistent with his principles and his line of right, to support not only the Constitution but the Union, the Government, the laws, and the flag, and in the discharge of that duty he cared not what past political associations might be served. (Cheers.) He was willing to give up all sympathies, and if they pleased all errors of judgment upon all national questions. (Applause.) I am willing to say here that I throw myself entirely into this contest with all my power and might, in so far as he acts within the law, represented the popular will, and that will must be sustained at all hazards and under all circumstances. It has been said here to day that our flag has been insulted; and a Secretary of war assuming to represent the Confederate States, had said that the Confederate flag would fly over Faneuil Hall at Boston. If it did it must be over a dead body of every citizen of New York. (Great cheering.) In behalf of New York he was prepared to say that, and through the press to the friends in the South if the confederate flag should ever float over the national capital, every man, woman, and child would rise for the war. (Cheers.) He knew no points now. He called up in every man, whatever had been his sympathies, to make one grand phalanx in this controversy to proceed in the Language of Senator Baker, to conquer a peace. (Cheers.)

New York, April 27.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, was mobbed at Lynchburg on Sunday, on his way from Washington to Tennessee. He denied sending a message stating that Tennessee would furnish her quota of men.

The States and Union of Washington, has suspended the people having threatened to demolish the office if it continued to advocate Southern Confederacy.

A despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says there are 40,000 Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry, and 8,000 at Norfolk.

Advices from Frederic, Washington and Alleghany counties, are strongly for the Union.

The State of the State seceded from the Union. There are said to be 2,000 secessionists at Farmington, Del. though there are three Volunteer companies there.

Governor Letcher of Virginia has issued a

proclamation prohibiting the exportation of flour to northern cities.

A number of gentlemen arrived from the South state that the people are arming everywhere.

A man was hung in North Carolina and another imprisoned for union sentiments. Rogers and Devie, the two officers left at Norfolk, are in prison.

A detachment of twenty Indians has arrived to tender 3000 warriors of the Sioux & Chipewa tribes to the President.

It is reported from Havre de Grace that an attack is threatened on Fort McHenry before Saturday night. It is said, if it is done, the city will be bombarded.

A large number of cannon are stationed at Perryville to fire upon Havre de Grace should the Maryland troops make their appearance to-day, as apprehended.

MINUTES OF PAKENHAM COUNCIL.

Monday, February 25th 1861.

The Council met at ten o'clock A.M. The Reeve and Councillors all present.

The Minutes of the last sitting were read, approved, and were signed.

The Petitions from the Innkeepers hereinafter named, each signed by over thirty Ratepayers, were received and read, viz:—

The Petition from James Cowan, " " Sylvester Perry, " " William Dickson, " " Dennis Shanahan, and " " Johnstone Craig.

The Petition of the School Trustees of School Section No. 5 was received and read. The Petition of Patrick Ahern received and read.

The Petition of William H Burleigh, received and read. Mr. Hilliard moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson.—That in answer to the prayer of the Petitions presented by the several Innkeepers, praying for Tavern Licences,—

Resolved.—That the Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to grant the Licences to the respective parties, upon the production of the certificate of the inspectors of Shop and Tavern Licences and paying the required amount therefor. Carried.

Mr. Dickson moved, seconded by Mr. Burrows.—That the Clerk of this Council do reply to the Petition of Patrick Ahern, and refer him to the Consolidated statutes of Upper Canada, Page 740, Section 45.—Carried.

Mr. Hilliard moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson.—That the Petition of W. H. Burleigh cannot be entertained. Carried.—

Mr. Burrows moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson.—That the Clerk be instructed to endeavour to make out a list of the special Taxes levied on the Lands of Non-residents in the several School Sections respectively for the years 1854, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 1859, and report to this Council at its next meeting. Carried.

The Council now adjourned until Saturday the 30th of March next, at the hour of ten of the clock A. M.

Saturday, March 30th 1861.

The Council met at ten o'clock.—Present the Reeve and Mr. Forsythe.

At 11.30 of the clock, the Reeve adjourned the Council for want of a quorum, until two o'clock.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met, and there were present the Reeve and Messrs. Forsythe and Burrows.

The Minutes of the last sitting were read, approved and signed.

The Petition of James Russell and others, on behalf of Mrs. Moore, was read.

Mr. Forsythe gave notice that he would introduce a By-law at the present sitting, for the purpose of appointing the Statute Labour in the current year.—read.

Report of the Clerk with respect of Special taxes on the Lands of non-residents was read.

The Council then took up the apportionment of the Statute Labour, which was all apportioned. Mr. Forsythe moved, seconded by Mr. Burrows.—That the By-law appointing the Statute Labour for the current year, be now brought up and receive its first reading, and it was read the first time.

Mr. Burrows moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe.—That the By-law now read, be read a second time in order.—and it was read the second time.

Mr. Burrows moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe.—That the By-law now read, be read a third time and passed.—and it was read the third time and was passed.

Mr. Burrows moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe.—That the Petitions of James Russell and others; and that of Mrs. Moore be referred to next meeting of Council.—Carried.—

The Council was now adjourned by the Reeve, *Sine die* Saturday April 6th 1861.

The Council met at ten o'clock, A. M. by special call of the Reeve.—

There were present the Reeve, and Messrs. Dickson and Forsythe.

The Minutes of last sitting were read, approved and were signed.

Mr. Forsythe moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson.—Resolved.—That the Memorial to the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled, be adopted by this Council; and that the Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to transcribe the same forthwith.

And the Memorial was transcribed, signed and sealed, and transmitted to the Warden.

The Council now adjourned until two o'clock. Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met, and there were present as above.

Mr. Forsythe moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson.—Ordered.—That the Township Treasurer do pay to Young Scots, £24. 8s. being the sum paid by him for Legal advice, on behalf of this Council. Carried.

Mr. Dickson moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe.—That the Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to write a petition in name of this Council to His Excellency, the Governor in Council, in favour of Mrs. Moore. Carried.

The Council was now adjourned, *Sine die*. JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, April 29.

Mr. Harriet of Beverly, 8th regiment, wounded accidentally in the foot, which must be amputated.

Mr. Ritcher of Richmond, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday. As understood, he goes to Europe to purchase arms. Dis. Atty. Smith has been notified and will probably arrest him.

Wilmington, N. C., April 29.

The Journal States that the Branch Mint at Charlotte was taken possession of on Saturday, under orders from Gov. Ellis.

The arsenal at Fayetteville surrendered to the State authorities on the 2nd, with a large number of arms, and Gov. Ellis called for 30,000 volunteers additional to the regular militia.

Washington, April 29.

The foreign ministers will insist, that the stipulations shall be respected and observed, otherwise naval forces will be despatched to enforce as a means of foreign protection.

Boston, April 29th.

Two thousand five hundred men were at work all Sunday at the Navy Yard.

Albany, April 29th.

There was a desperate row at the Adams House, one of the depots of foot volunteers, at 13 o'clock to-day. The men had been complaining of the food furnished there, and to-day an officer of one company knocked down a waiter, and a general row followed. Pistols were drawn and knives used.

Many of the farmers in the neighborhood of Caledonia, county Kilkenny, are ploughing their land in which wheat had been sown last winter—the grain, on examination, being found rotten in the ground, thus causing much disappointment and loss. We fear the

