

Minutes of Admaston Council.

Admaston, 19 Oct. 1863.
Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of the Township of Admaston, assembled on the above date.

Present Messrs. Gorman, Brown and Carlin, Councillors, and the Reeve in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting of Council were read and signed by the Reeve.

The following original communications were received and read.

A petition from Martin Mulvehill and others praying that the line of road leading from the village of Renfrow to the Town of Douglas which it passes through the east halves of Lots numbers twenty four and twenty five, in the eighth concession of this Township would be shut up and the course thereof changed to pass along the black concession line between the seventh and eighth concessions, and a Bond from Elias Moor binding himself in the penal sum of fifty pounds, currency, to make the said new course of road as good for the public travel as the present one.

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Troubles in India.

The Times of this date says: The present India mail has brought a copy of the Colombo Observer of the 4th of September, containing a special telegram transmitted from Bombay on the 2nd, to the effect that the Punjab had been invaded by 7,000 men who had crossed the Indus to British territory; that they were thought to be the vanguard of the larger force, and that the First Punjab Infantry and Mountain train had been sent against them. They are supposed to be headed by one or more sons of Dost Mahomed.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says: We have sent a detachment of the Punjab irregular force and H. M. 101st Regiment to the Judo Frontier at Ulu, on the Indus, as a precautionary measure. A great camp of exercise consisting of 12,000 men will be formed at Lahore in the cold season. A large escort, also with a branch camp will accompany the Viceroy to Peshawar. Altogether it is well that next season our chief political and military personages will be in the Punjab. The same correspondent states that the official Report on the Bengal field has now been sanctioned by the Government of India. It will be the duty of the official translator to send in a report every week of the social and political contents of the native papers.

The management of the Hudson River Company have determined upon an extra dividend of 10 per cent out of the surplus profits of the road for the fiscal year just ended, to be paid in the script of the company bearing 6 per cent interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the management, the money being applied to building a third track as far as Yonkers.

The Peruvian of the Canadian line of steamers is expected to be completed by February next. Another vessel for the same line, the Moravian, is to be finished by August 25th.

Mr. D. Whyborn, of Mexico, picked raspberries from his garden on the 27th October inst.—*Oswego Palladium*.

Ottawa is going to have a fine open-air skating ring. The first men of that city have identified themselves with the movement.

Coal in Pennsylvania is 2 dollars dearer than it was last year. It is estimated that this increase of price will add over \$15,000,000 to the wealth of that state.

The principal hotels of New York have struck for \$2.50 a day in Greenbacks, or \$2.50 in gold. This advance is forced upon by the enormous rise in the price of provisions, &c.

Mr. John Prince, of Albion, in this county, lately counted the product of a single kernel of corn, which amounted to nine hundred and ten kernels.—*Oswego Palladium*.

New Brunswick papers state that a great number of Gipsies have come into that Province, and that they are about a thousand near a Aroostook County.

The friends and admirers of the Hon. T. D. McEwen are about to mark their appreciation of that gentleman's talent and consistency, and erecting him a suitable mansion and apartments at Montreal.

The newly elected Governor of Kentucky executed himself from attending the Democratic Committee of New York, on the 24th, by telegraphing that his state was again in a state of anarchy, and that he was unable to leave his residence.

A regular line of sailing vessels between Cleveland (Ohio) and Liverpool has been established. It is intended also, by persons in Liverpool, to establish a line of steamers to sail from that port to Cleveland and Chicago direct. The steamers will be of as large capacity for cargo as the well-known and reliable line of the Wells, Fargo and Company.

More Deserters.—We regret to learn that desertions from the garrison are becoming of frequent occurrence and within the last few weeks a number of soldiers stationed here have succeeded in making their escape, and on Thursday night the strength of the 4th was further diminished by the desertion of two of its members. There is no doubt that there are American agents at work among the soldiers here, and it is to be regretted that they have so long remained undiscovered.—*Kingston News*.

FIRE IN HAMILTON.—We learn from Hamilton that the large stone round house belonging to the Great Western Railway Company was on Friday afternoon destroyed by fire. The locomotives were got out with but slight injury except a stationary one which was burnt. The fire originated in the oil room. Loss about \$2,500.

We learn from Capt. Bookwith, of the 1st Regt. Badger State, that the schooner Ayr, a large Canadian vessel, bound up with salt, was dismantled by the gale of Saturday, 12 miles south-west from the South Manitou lighthouse. The Badger State towed the disabled vessel into the Manitou.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Mr. Disraeli is in a state of health that gives his friends much anxiety. Without being dangerously ill, he has lately shown symptoms of falling vigor, that, in a man who has scarcely ever known a day's illness, are indications not to be disregarded.

Since Mr. Jordan introduced the famous Kentucky breed of horses into the country, there has been a great demand for them from all parts of the country. A short time ago he sent two hogs to Massachusetts, and last week he received an order from Iowa for two more.—*Bellefonte Intelligence*.

Lord Lyndhurst's death causes a vacancy in the high stewardship of Cambridge University. Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Powis are mentioned as the probable candidates for the office.

We extract the following from a Paris paper:—The Viscount and Viscountess Victor Hugo have just affianced their daughter to Mr. Albert Penon, an English officer who distinguished himself in the Crimean war.

Mr. W. Underwood, that immediately after the marriage the bride and bridegroom will take their departure for Nova Scotia, where Mr. Penon's regiment is stationed.

The works for the battery now in course of construction by the Imperial Government at Red Head, near St. John, are said to be more important and extensive than is generally known. A broad solid foundation of the connecting wall, and of four small magazines, are also laid. A large magazine is to be built at either end, and we believe there is to be also a bombproof for the protection of those who man this fort. The walls are now in some places several feet high, and ready to receive solid granite. The whole work is of a massive and substantial character.

About 200 reams of straw paper are manufactured at Niagara Falls, for the New York Tribune. The company are building a large storehouse for straw, just below the bridge, in the "midst of the waters." The Lockport Journal says the modus operandi is somewhat changed since the production of straw as an ingredient. The straw is cut in a stone cutter made for the purpose, and is then put into large rotary rollers holding 2,200 pounds of dry straw each. A preparation of alkali is added. The rotary is then set in motion, under the influence of steam heat, and is thus moved until the straw is made into a thick dark pulp. This passes through the several processes of bleaching, till it is white and fit for use. It is then mixed with rag pulp, and passes on toward paper. The paper thus made is one-half straw and half cotton.

The Social Science Society, at their Edinburgh meeting, supposed on an evening of the week with 250 or 300 artisans on South street, in London, at a price being retained at 3d. to 3d. per pound. The supper party pronounced the junk beef excellent.

New York, November 3.—The Express says if the vote in the city be an indication of the vote in the State, the State has gone Republican by an emphatic majority.

The Deficient Crops in the United States.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has published an estimate of the crops of 1863 in the loyal States, as compared with the previous year as follows:—

Wheat, bus. 199,935,500 191,068,236
Corn, " 596,704,474 449,163,894
Buckwheat, " 17,822,995 16,193,894
Rye, " 21,254,956 20,758,287
Barley, " 17,781,464 16,760,597
Oats, " 17,820,987 16,758,101
Potatoes, " 113,533,118 97,870,053

Bushels 1,119,611,904 966,712,452
The total deficiency of grain and potatoes is 152,899,000 bushels, of which 137,540,000 is corn. The crop of wheat is estimated at about a million bushels more than the previous year, which is not borne out by the amount coming forward to market. But admitting this to be true, the export of wheat and of flour reduced to wheat of the crop of 1862 was only a little over forty millions of bushels, and the export of corn eleven and a half millions of bushels. Allowing this amount to be taken for home consumption this year, and there is still a deficiency of a hundred millions of bushels.

The actual deficiency is, however, much greater. The estimate of the Agricultural Department at Washington is based on the census returns of 1860, no allowance having been made for the diminution of production consequent on the abstraction of men from agricultural pursuits and in the case of Missouri and Kentucky, only a fourth of the crop of 1860 being deemed the probable crop of 1863 on account of the war, although it is notorious that the product of the former State is not a third that it was before the war, and that of the latter less than half.

The same authority estimates the hay crop as deficient 1,623,000 tons.

The Irish Exodus.

The past few weeks have witnessed probably the climax of the emigration from this country through Queenstown. No fewer than five ocean steamers left this port between Monday morning and Saturday evening for the United States and Canada, conveying about 1500 souls and these almost exclusively belonging to the working classes. Females are more numerous than ever, and children are present in great numbers.

Water pretty strong at each embarkation, and in most cases accompanied by Peter. Indeed, the reunion of Irish families [that have for years been separated by the ocean] in the United States appears to have been taking place most extensively, while there are as many adventurous agriculturists flocking to Nova America, as their parents.

Some El Dorado but recently became known to these countries. The counties in Ireland which contribute the largest quota to the stream are still Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry. The emigration from Cork has almost ceased, and the number going from Kerry has somewhat decreased during the past few weeks, but the exodus from the other counties have named, still continues unabated.—*Cork Herald*.

The War in New Zealand.

We have New Zealand advices to the following effect: On the 18th of August, 1863, Wellington, 13th, Lyttelton, 15th, and Invercargill, 15th of August.

On the 15th of July General Cameron crossed the Waikato frontier, the enemy retreating before him to a position called Kohiroa, which they had previously abandoned and covered with rifle pits. Here on the 17th the first fight took place. One portion of the troops was detached to outflank the Maories and intercept their retreat, while the rest headed by the General, stormed the pits under a fire, by which they had killed and wounded. The enemy was pursued for six miles, and are stated to have suffered a considerable loss, including some chiefs of distinction. Pushing forward, another attempt was made, a fortnight later, to bring the Maories to an engagement on the banks of the Parapara, where he had a settlement fronted by swamps and a river where it is supposed he would stand his ground. The river was bridged over by the Sappers, and the village was at once rushed at, but found empty. The Maories retreating down some jungle, into which the soldiers followed in single file. Here they beat about in the thick underwood, amid the yells of an antagonist whom they could not even once see. The Maories were so cautious in keeping at a distance, that notwithstanding their constant fire, they only hit one of our men; but when the troops were withdrawn to the open, they issued forth in considerable numbers, out of range of our rifles.

On the evening of the 21st of July the schooner Tuaranga arrived at Auckland from Tuaranga, with thirty-two European and seven native passengers, information having been given them by William Thompson, "clear out" in four and twenty hours, and their lives were in danger, and that he was collecting the natives along the coast with the intention of prosecuting the war. So immediate and urgent was the danger considered by the Auckland Government, and the old established residents of Tuaranga lost no time in obeying Thompson's warning. The schooner Maupere was to follow the Tuaranga, and the impression was that every settler on the coast would be compelled to arm.

Some of the murders by natives between an atrocious description of warfare. For instance, on July 24th, they attacked Captain Calvert's house, on the high ground near the Maori position, on Pukekewi, and in the Waikato district, they fired into the house. Captain and Mrs. Calvert fled into the bedroom; and Sylvester Calvert, aged 18 years, son of Captain Calvert, was shot while endeavoring to get into a place of hiding. Captain Calvert defended himself bravely with his rifle as long as he could, firing seven shots, when finding he had no more left, he took his sword, and charged by the death of his son, rushed out sword in hand, and attacked the whole body. The Maories after firing a volley made off. The same day a party of Maories fired at Mr. George Cooper, settler, Wairoa, and killed him. They then looted his clothes and roasted the body. One of the last outrages committed in the Auckland district was an attack upon an escort party. The natives who were supposed to belong to friendly tribes were armed with fire arms, and the casualties of the British being five killed, eleven wounded and three missing.

The authorities have sent requisitions to the Australian colonies, and Tasmania for troops, and had despatched Major Pitt and Captain Harrison—the one to Melbourne and the other to Sydney—to enlist volunteers.

Serious loss of life had been occasioned at the Lakes in New Zealand, by the floods and the fall of an avalanche of snow. Thirty-five miners were drowned in the Shotover River and its tributaries, a landslide having taken them and their tents into the flood. Forty more were smothered at the Danstan, by a great fall of snow from the mountain which covered their tents. They had not been dug out when the accounts left.

McNab Council.

Pursuant to notice the council met this day in the Town Hall. The councillors were all present—the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting of council were read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

On motion the Council went into committee of the whole to dispose of all documents which were presented and read.

On the council again resuming the following report was presented and read:

REPORT OF COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ARRIPIR.

With regard to the communication from the Clerk of the Municipality of Arripir, we recommend that this Council do object to the demand made, and that the matter be settled by arbitration, according to the wish of the Arripir Municipality.

Settled by Mr. Lindsay and others for a grant of money to build a bridge across a gully in the 7th concession at lot 26, we recommend that the sum of \$7 10s be granted; and that Peter Anderson and John Lind say be a commission to expend the same.

That the gully be filled up with logs and covered with earth and a sufficient sewer be left in the bottom. The sewer to be built with cedar and stone.

Petition of John McLaughlin and others for a grant of money to open up the 4th concession, we recommend that \$10 be granted; and that John McLaughlin and Daniel Ferguson be commissioners to expend the same.

On the report of the commissioners of the Liffy gully, we recommend that \$30 be granted; and that Wm. Storie and James Henderson be a commission to expend the same.

Petition of Alex. Wilson and others, laid over from a previous meeting we recommend that \$10 be granted; and that Daniel McIntyre and Alex. Stewart be a commission to expend the same.

Petition of George E. Aird's Agent, relative to Taxes paid to the County Treasurer on the E half of lot No. 4 in the 11th con. the said being previously paid to the local Collector, we recommend that the Clerk do notify the petitioner to get a certificate from the County Treasurer showing when said Taxes fell due.

Petition of Isabella McNab relative to Taxes as above, do lay over.

Petition of Neil Robertson for commutation money collected in Path division No. 22, in the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, amounting to \$77, we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted; and that the amount be expended by the pathmaster of said division No. 22.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Fisher, that the report now read be adopted. On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would during the present sitting of Council move for leave to appoint a committee to draft a memorial to the Provisional Council, relative to the passing of a By-law to aid in the building of the County Buildings, but to leave the same to a vote of the Ratepayers in the County.

Mr. Fisher gave notice that he would at the next meeting, move for leave to introduce a By-law to define the School Sections in the Township of this township to settle the said Board of Trustees to appear at said meeting to give such information as may be required of them.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the school tax of the following year be charged on them in the year 1862, be referred to the Committee on Education.

McLaren, James Robertson, Mrs. P. Robertson, and James Young, for the west half of lot No. 9 in the 11th con., also Marshal Henderson. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that all moneys granted at its present meeting of Council for roads and bridges, to be paid when funds are available in the Treasury from Taxes of 1863. Carried.

The Committee appointed to draft a memorial to the Provisional Council, presented their report.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Fisher, that the report now presented and read be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, and resolved that this Council do appoint Daniel Galbraith, Esq., to be arbitrator in behalf of this township to settle the boundaries of the said School Section within this Municipality. Carried.

JOHN D. MCNAB, Town Clerk.

Obituary.

In the usual place will be found an announcement of the death of Mr. Thomas McDonald, one of the oldest inhabitants of Ottawa, at the ripe age of 78. Mr. McDonald was descended from high in the estimation of the people of this city. He was amiable, friendly and honorable, in his intercourse with society, it follows that none could fail to entertain respect and esteem for the good old man. He has gone to his rest after a long life of usefulness.—*Ottawa Union*.

MAN MISSING.—Several weeks ago a man named Robert Morgan mysteriously disappeared from Windsor where he resided, and has not since been heard of. His friends are apprehensive that he has met with foul play.—*Record*.

A man named Visselard found a nugget of gold weighing two pounds, on Saturday, and has since been heard of. He is on his claim near the Gilbert River, Beauce, and is said to be a Frenchman.

Speed the Great Quality of the Alabama.

The New York Tribune says that a great fleet almost large enough to blockade Great Britain, is vainly cruising on the ocean in search of the Alabama. It is believed that many American war-ships have sighted her on the horizon, but Captain Semmes has as good glasses as the Federals have, and also what is of more importance, more speed. The Alabama was built with special regard to speed, hence her elucubrations against recently built ships. She is only a small screw steamer of nine hundred tons burden. She has only five guns in all, and these are far less formidable than most of the guns on board her pursuers. She carries few men, and her hull is reputed to be so weak that it is not believed she could stand a regular engagement even with an inferior vessel. Yet she has destroyed many millions of property, has become the terror of the American merchants and merchant vessels, and can roam anywhere on the ocean, totally regardless of the many vessels in search of her. All these she owes to her speed. The Confederate Secretary of the Navy ordered the Alabama from her English builders in the following terms: "What I wish is speed! make a box that will float and fill it with dynamite from top to bottom, make it so worthy and you shall get whatever it is worth." Several vessels had been built by the Northern Government specially to match the Alabama, but they have all been failed, it is said because their speed was impaired by their being loaded down with heavy batteries. The Fort Jackson was expected to go seventeen or eighteen miles an hour, but is unable to make more than ten.

Discharge of a Cannon in Tropical Climate.

One evening when a ship was lying at anchor in Horseshoe Bay we tried a sort of simple experiment on the effects of sound in the dead silence of night in that tropical climate. One of our guns was loaded and fired. The result astonished us beyond measure, by the striking phenomenon presented both to eye and ear. The flash, for a moment, lighted up the whole scene with an effulgence that displayed every object clearly and distinctly, as if it had been evoked from the mystery of some magician's wand. The dark darkness almost instantly dissolved, revealing in its place a scene of surpassing interest. The report was terrific—an overwhelming volume of sound, arising at once upon the ear, and almost deafening as it was, with the roar of a thousand cannons discharged at the same signal. The echo was decidedly the grandest of any we had ever listened to, having something of the imposing magnificence of the thunder-clap bursting from the black-charged cloud above our heads. It seemed to roll from side to side of the bay in mighty reverberations. Fourteen times we distinctly heard it, diminishing in volume each time, as it was endeavoring to escape by the narrow entrance to the bay, and at last dying away in what sounded almost like a grand husky murmur. It was also in this locality that on looking over the side of the ship, we witnessed, for the first time, a phenomenon of similar nature, such as has been mentioned in tropical climates. I refer to the magnificent illumination of the coral banks, on which we gazed while looking over the side of the ship, and which, it is no exaggeration to say, transcended in lustre and beauty all I had ever seen described in the most alluring of fairy tales. It was a sight of brilliant surpassing anything the most active and gifted imagination could conceive, and which an ordinary pen therefore must inevitably fail to describe in anything like terms adequately expressed.—*Adventurer among the Andaman Islanders*.

Inquest.

An Inquest was held on Saturday morning, before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, on the body of James Dunn, which was found on Friday night, lying within a few inches of the iron rail of the track of the Great Western Railway, as it crosses Wentworth street. When discovered, the body was frightfully mangled, and the brains were scattered some three or four yards around. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, some few weeks since, came from Boston, U. S., where he had left a wife and family, that he worked at the Pork Factory as a laborer, and that at times he would be very desponding. The dress of the deceased would apparently go to show that he had seen few weeks, but he had no friends other than those of a few weeks acquaintance. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by being accidentally run over by a locomotive. We might mention that he was a man about 36 years of age, with sandy whiskers, black broadcloth coat, and that he had a mild playful countenance. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by being accidentally run over by a locomotive. We might mention that he was a man about 36 years of age, with sandy whiskers, black broadcloth coat, and that he had a mild playful countenance. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by being accidentally run over by a locomotive. We might mention that he was a man about 36 years of age, with sandy whiskers, black broadcloth coat, and that he had a mild playful countenance. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by being accidentally run over by a locomotive. We might mention that he was a man about 36 years of age, with sandy whiskers, black broadcloth coat, and that he had a mild playful countenance. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by being accidentally run over by a locomotive. We might mention that he was a man about 36 years of age, with sandy whiskers, black broadcloth coat, and that he had a mild

