

YELLOW FEVER IN BERMUUDA.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.)

Bermuda, Sept. 7, 1864.
Sir.—As you evince an interest in these matters, I have the honor to inform you that the purpose of doing this is to meet to resist that dread disease, 'Yellow Fever,' which has appeared amongst the troops at Bermuda, a few notes in connection with the events connected therewith, will doubtless interest you and your readers.

It is beyond dispute that prevention is better than medicine in an epidemic, and in Yellow Fever the latter is very unsuccessful, but certain well-known sanitary regulations produce definite and salutary results. Of course, removed to higher latitudes, with a temperature below a certain point, the disease, but this may be inappreciable; as regards, and encampment on the highest ground, however, lead to results almost as satisfactory.

The medical officers, aware of the importance of these measures, being immediately carried out, recommended their adoption in the strongest manner, as also the disease of the Military Hospital, the very walls of which were impregnated with concentrated Yellow Fever, poison, and which was built for only twelve or thirteen men.

But, the gentlemen invested with the brief authority of Commander of the troops, perhaps, chafing at the thought of advice from scientific officers, scolding their recommendations, ordered the men to be encamped on low ground, close to the shore, and that the hospital should still be used. The result may be anticipated. The disease increased. The hospital was stuffed with sick men, who could but die in a tainted atmosphere, for the beds were so closely packed that there was no room to close between them, and the poison, which was more and more virulent, not only sick men, but the noble men who volunteered as attendants, and medical officers fell one after another, until five surgeons met their death.

Look at another case, the Bay of St. Lawrence, a well supplied, large island, received a number of Yellow Fever patients, but there a fair proportion recovered, and the seven naval surgeons could do their duty without more than the ordinary risks. The consequence was, none died.

At this time, the disease continues, and the troops still remain in the same objectionable situation. It requires but a slight effort to draw a just conclusion from these facts, and as the many widows and fatherless children look long and wistfully for the return of their 'fathers,' they will never forget the name of Colonel Graydon, Royal Artillery, who commanded the troops at Bermuda, during the epidemic of Yellow Fever in the summer of 1864.

Believe me Sir,
Truly yours,
FROM BERMUUDA.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT BERMUUDA.—DR. MILROY'S DEATH.

The last mail here brought us the sad news that two out of the fifteen medical men, taken, with an exception of two, from the different regiments serving in Canada, and sent to Bermuda to contend with the ravages of yellow fever that had broken out, and was most fatal amongst the troops there, had died, and also that Dr. Milroy of the 20th regiment now stationed here had been attacked. On Saturday official intelligence arrived, stating that he had died. This melancholy news was announced by the Rev. Dr. Bancroft at the close of the sermon yesterday, in connection with the sudden death of a young man of the congregation of Trinity Church. On the evening before Dr. Milroy's departure, he informed his pastor (Rev. Dr. Bancroft), that he felt confident of a speedy recovery. On the day of that occasion, stated that individuals leaving this climate for that of Bermuda, were most open to the assault of the disease there raging. His apprehensions were doubtless to be fulfilled, to the regret of many here who held him as a gentleman of a most kind disposition and unassuming manners. He was a general favorite with the soldiers, and his good offices in the exercise of his profession will long be remembered by civilians. He was on the eve of promotion, and was greatly regretted by the members of the regiment to which he was attached.—*Montreal Witness.*

In Montreal they are labouring under the apprehension of a wood famine, and a public meeting has been called upon a requisition to consider the matter. This year the Grand Trunk railway and the suspension of the Lake Champlain line have discontinued the carrying of cord wood on account of its unprofitableness and the inconvenience of having their fuel ground in Montreal littered with split wood. This stoppage of the supply has led to some outcry which a full consideration of the case, however, kind argues that the dearth of wood is simply due to the exhaustion of the supply. The supply of hard wood on the line of railway is so short that the Grand Trunk company are being forced to resort to the use of coal, of which they are now using about ten thousand tons a year between Quebec and Brockville alone. It is asserted to be impossible to buy one hundred cords of hardwood along the line of railway between Lancaster and Aston. On the other hand, the supply of probably nearly two hundred thousand cords a year in the city of Montreal, by railway, did not reach nine thousand cords, and because this quantity cannot be brought in by railway this year the wood dealers attempt to account for the high price of fuel. "But," says the Gazette, "the truth had better be looked in the face at once. The supply of wood within a reasonable distance of Montreal is rapidly falling, and the history of all late years in this respect is simply now being repeated here. Coal will have to be used in future in greater, and wood in smaller quantities. No railway company with a large traffic has ever been able to supply the cities on its line with cordwood for fuel. It could only do so by an enormous addition to its rolling stock to bring wood from great distances, and this could only be done by changing such rates for its carriage as would make its retail price in Montreal far higher than it is at present."

The growing scarceness of wood in all the settled districts of Canada is a fact which stares us in the face with a terrible meaning. The supplies of wood becoming exhausted, we shall be dependent upon a supply of coal which we must obtain from other countries, as we do not possess any coal mines ourselves. We shall have to encourage the Nova Scotia coal trade, for if we cut our trade in the Pennsylvania coal mines, we may at any moment be subjected to inconvenience. There is, in such an alternative, the basis of a very profitable trade between the two colonies. Nova Scotia coals could be profitably sent to Nova Scotia, by inaugurating a coal supply trade from Nova Scotia to Canada. Perhaps the scarcity of wood as well as the desire to promote colonization may be instrumental in causing a railway to be built through the Ottawa and Canadian Bay territory.—*News.*

Sir B. Selwyn Lytton to visit the West.

Sir B. Selwyn Lytton is said to have made at least from £50,000 to £100,000 by his writings.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.

The military forces are returning from before Mobile. All has been done which the small force which could be spared for the purpose of threatening Mobile could accomplish, and even more has been done than could be hoped for at first. As much as two thousand and five hundred of the troops have already come back, and the residue, leaving garrisons at the forts and points easily protected by the fleet, will be back in a few days.

As I have heretofore advised you, it would take an immense army, not less than that investing Petersburg, to make any impression on Mobile. The chief object of the late and very successful expedition was to relieve the navy, and effectually break up Mobile as an important city. The only military end hoped for was the drawing off of a considerable force from Hood to its defence, and this has failed. I may mention, for the purpose of the military arm, that the most efficient aid in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, it was for the benefit of naval and military operations. General Canby and Granger have the good sense to see that their usefulness in that quarter is at an end, and the courage to abandon a useless pursuit. Pardon me for saying, of the management on your end of "the line," that is more than General Grant has.

Thirty thousand men are now at Morganza, about two hundred miles up the river, and at least 10,000 of the Texas troops have been put on this side of the Mississippi, and are on their way to join Wheeler. More are said to be arming in the same direction, and as they cross in squads, as opportunity offers, will probably leave but a small force to defend Western Louisiana.

I should not, however, be at all surprised to see all this abandoned and another Red River Expedition start across the Atchafalaya, as at least 10,000 of the Texas troops have been put on this side of the Mississippi, and are on their way to join Wheeler. More are said to be arming in the same direction, and as they cross in squads, as opportunity offers, will probably leave but a small force to defend Western Louisiana.

Admiral Litchfield died at his residence in London, on Friday last, in his seventy-eighth year. The venerable admiral entered the navy in May, 1800.

The New Orleans Times says that "thirty thousand poor in New Orleans are fed at the expense of the Government."

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1864.

The Hon. Louis Renard has been elected by acclamation for the Salisbury Division, and some of the members of the Government attended and made speeches foreshadowing the result of their future policy in reference to the proposed constitutional changes in our governmental affairs.

Mr. McGee stated, and it was afterwards confirmed by Mr. Caschob, that the scheme of Federation, after being agreed upon in Parliament, would be submitted to the vote of the people, who would, thus, have it in their power either to approve or condemn the arrangement. The Montreal "Witness" commenting upon their speeches, considers this avowed policy a very democratic measure for a Conservative Government, and says—

This resort to a popular vote is by no means a matter of necessity, but one of free choice. Our Canadian Legislature is fully empowered by an act of the Imperial Parliament to effect themselves, and by a simple majority, such changes in the representation as they may desire. Neither at the time of the union of the two Provinces, nor since, have the people been asked directly to sanction or to reject a constitution, nor is there a British precedent for so doing, although such a measure is common among our republican neighbors. If, however, it is part of the policy of the Government to submit the new scheme to the popular vote, the Legislature will, undoubtedly, agree to have it so, for the Government has now full control of the House. But it will be well understood, both in Canada and outside of the Province, that this is only a way of shirking responsibility, adopted by our political rulers for their own safety.

A popular vote on the Constitution we shall then in all probability have. But how will it be taken? There are various ways which suggest themselves, and it is extremely desirable that the right one adopted, or the democratic appeals of the people may turn to be a mere sham. We have good cause to suspect that French members of the Government imply by the popular ratification a mere re-election, to which the members of the Lower House would submit themselves, and by which the sense of the country would be ascertained. We must protest that this would be a most fallacious way of ascertaining the voice of the majority of the population on the contemplated change,—and this for more reasons than one. The majority of a county may not fully endorse the vote of their member on the new constitution, and yet from personal regard, or other influences, be unwilling to lose his services. They would re-elect him, and his re-election will by no means show the true opinion of the majority of his constituents, as to his vote on the particular point. Then the suffrage of a small borough would be reckoned as equal to that of the largest, and the voice of three hundred thousand of the population of Upper Canada would be virtually suppressed. Such an election would by no means indicate the sense of the majority of the people of the Province, and the falsehood, if officially proclaimed, would never be believed, nor would it be.

respected, nor adhered to, by the defeated party. It could only prove the source of new agitation. Even the Emperor of the French, when he altered the constitution of France, and appealed to the popular suffrage, disregarded electoral circumlocutions, and polled the individual votes of the nation, submitting to the majority of the whole adoption or rejection of his scheme,—and nowhere is the popular vote on a constitution taken differently.

This being conceded, will the question of Confederation be submitted at one and the same time, to the whole Provinces considered as one nation, and the majority of the whole decide? This could not be done, for the taking of such a vote would presuppose a unity of people amongst the Provinces, which is not yet effected, and is the very thing aimed at. Each Province will have to decide for itself, and the will of the majority of its citizens will be conclusive as to that Province joining the Confederacy or not.

The suffrage being taken separately by each Province in what shape will Canada vote? As one or two Provinces? Shall we have a Lower Canada vote reckoned separately from Upper Canada? This would be unconstitutional. We are only one Province. Before we can vote as two, the Union must first be repealed. For, evidently, if Canada West was allowed to accept the Confederation and Canada East to reject it, there would be an end of the Union. Our legislators cannot, therefore, do otherwise, if they order a popular ratification, than take the vote of the whole of Canada as one people, and let the absolute majority of all the individual votes prevail. But as this would concede for once to Upper Canada, on account of its having more votes than the Lower Province, the greater share of influence claimed, it seems very doubtful whether the only correct principle will be admitted. Efforts will certainly be made to modify it, so as to secure undue advantage to the French minority.

One of the shifts, for instance, which might be attempted, would consist in setting that a two-third majority of the whole people will be necessary to introduce any constitutional change in the present state of things. But were the Legislature to order a ballot to be taken under such a rule, it would show a want of sincerity, for their object would evidently be to defeat the scheme they enacted; while it would be placing the country at the mercy of any stubborn minority.

If the Government and their supporters intend honestly and fairly to appeal to the people, and have them decide by a majority vote about our constitutional changes, they will not only place before the voters the alternative of Confederation, but also that of representation by population, pure and simple. And we should not at all be surprised if the latter was preferred to any other by a decided majority of all the people of the whole of Canada. But if the people of Canada have no chance to vote the last alternative, and are confined to a choice between Confederation or nothing, the appeal to the popular suffrage will be, indeed, nothing but a delusion, an unworthy trick of politicians not calculated to satisfy a deceived nation, who, while invited to deal freely upon its own fate, would not be permitted to vote the acceptance or the rejection of that constitutional form, which for many years past has been uppermost in their minds.

We have copied a letter from the Montreal "Herald" containing a shocking story of the causes which have rendered the yellow fever, in Bermuda, so very destructive to human life. It appears that not only were the steps which every well informed person understands to be usual and efficient for preventing or mitigating such calamities omitted; but also that the advice of scientific men, professionally tendered, was disregarded. The use of the open air lodgings on high and dry ground, in an atmosphere fresh from contamination, is thoroughly understood by every civilian, though it rarely falls to his lot to have to make practical use of his knowledge. He, however, has read of the frequent instances in which bodies of troops attacked by pestilence of one kind or another have ceased to lose a man from the moment they were marched out of barracks to bivouac on the turf and live out of doors, free from the death dealing miasmas of their close and infected quarters. Yet it would appear from the information furnished by our correspondent that this well known method of saving the lives of soldiers, did not suggest itself, and when suggested by others, was rejected by an officer sufficiently experienced and high in rank to have command over the station. Of course, we have the fullest possible assurance that the facts occurred as they are narrated to us and our readers by the friend who has communicated this letter; but for the sake of an old officer like Colonel Graydon, and of the service of which he belongs, we must express a sincere hope that there were some circumstances not known to the gentleman who has written to us, and we may add difficult to imagine, which may serve to palliate an act or a neglect to which, at present, seems to have been dictated only by a stubborn obstinacy. It is certainly a terrible thing to have such a record of the loss of valuable lives, without any proof that the simplest and most obvious efforts were made to save them on the part of them to whom the safety of those lives was for the moment entrusted. We may add to the facts mentioned elsewhere, that we learn from private letters which accompany the one intended for publication, that the fever was conveyed to Bermuda, where it is a very unprofitable visitor, by the blockade runners. They have also taken it to New

York, where it is raging almost as badly as at Bermuda. The crews of these vessels have also themselves suffered very severely from the disease, and some of them are left without officers or crew, except, perhaps, a solitary negro cook or seaman.

CAPTURES OF AMERICAN STEAMERS ON THE SEAS.

We learn from the telegraph, in news from the West, that a gang, apparently of Southern refugees in Canada, have seized an American vessel in a Canadian port, proceeded to sea on the Lake, captured another vessel, and having sunk her, returned to Sandwich. There, it appears, the captured ship, and we suppose, her captors have been arrested by the Customs authorities. If the facts are as related, a most improper use has been made of the asylum which has been obtained in Canada, and we trust that the Government will, as the late Government did, take every step to prevent such a kind, which, if permitted, will soon or later bring us into a state of war with our neighbors. There can be no doubt of the tendency of such acts, and if the guilty party have been arrested, we hope that they will be brought to trial and punishment. The neutrality of the Lakes is a most important and valuable convention, especially for the weaker party as we are; but it will be plain, if Canadian ports are used as a cover for persons seeking to assail American commerce.

If the returns of the State election in Maine, as furnished by the New York World are reliable, they have a most important significance as indicative of a falling of in the Republican ranks. With the exception of Connecticut, it may be said that the New England States are thoroughly Republican, so that a triumph over the Democrats was to be looked for in Vermont and Maine. But in Maine it is claimed that the Democratic vote is relatively much heavier at this election than at the last, showing a marked gain, which may be expected to repeat itself at the Presidential election in November. The Democrats are still very sanguine of electing General McClellan as President. He stands all the better they say in the public estimation since the publication of his letter of acceptance, in which he pronounced for the maintenance of the Union at all hazards, even by a prolongation of the war to the utmost effort. The "boiling" of the peace wing is said to have left him in a stronger position to secure the votes of dissatisfied Republicans.

In the election of General McClellan it is expected to gain large majorities in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. These six States are the homes of the greatest population, and if the majority in them is in any way decided, it is thought it will be sufficient to counterpoise the Republican majorities gained in the other loyal States.

The "Ottawa Union" says that on the Show Fair day, at Metcalf village, a severe affray took place which is said to have resulted in the death of a man named Keogh, a resident of Osgoode Front. From what we can learn the origin of the fight was in the first place excited by intoxication, and secondly a chance expression of a partisan character leading to blows. Four or five hundred persons became mixed up in the row, most of them in efforts to quell it; sticks and stones were used freely. Keogh was struck it is said with a billet of firewood, and his skull broken. Dr. Allan was in immediate attendance but the unfortunate man expired about 11 o'clock in the evening.

An exceeding verdant correspondent of the "Globe," has written a lengthy letter in that paper, going to show that Canada ought to undertake the task of making peace between the belligerents in the United States. We think he must be some "cute Yankee" who, afraid to defend his own hearthstone, has taken up a temporary refuge in Canada, and perhaps is getting tired of his exile. Certainly, no Canadian could give birth to such a glorious idea!

CRICKET.—The second match was played between the Richmond and Ashton Clubs, and resulted in Richmond beating Ashton in one innings and twenty-six runs to spare. This is, certainly, a bad beating for the Ashton Eleven, considering that they were the victors in the former match. The conquering game is to be played in Richmond on Friday next.

The election of the Hildeau Division came off at Bell's Corners, on the 20th instant, and resulted in the election of the Hon. James Stead, by acclamation.

Hon. Mr. Galt, at a supper given to the Canadian Delegates to the Intercolonial Convention, at Halifax, stated that there was a probability that this year the Provincial Revenue would exceed the Expenditure. This happy result has been obtained without imposing any onerous burdens on the people, and we hope it begins a new era in Canadian finance, an era in which the Legislature will assist Ministers not to devise new means of taxation and a larger measure of expenditure, but to diminish both by a vigorous system of economy in the departments, and by cutting off all those grants from the public chest which ought to be furnished from municipal instead of provincial funds.

Colonel McFarlane announced his approaching retirement from the office of Inspector General of Volunteers. He does so in consequence of the rule limiting the tenure of staff appointments to five years, and under this regulation such of the Assistant Inspectors who are retiring, having attained the age of an ancient Roman Saturnus, and advanced body of years, are "willing to take the contract," has been challenged to fight by a Confederate Colonel, John B. Hart, who suggests that the men dismount, use field rifle, bayonet fixed, and two army or navy pistols to each other. Colonel McFarlane has declined the challenge, stating, however, that he prefers to fight sword with sword and revolver.

Much excitement and interest were occasioned in Liverpool on Tuesday last by the announcement in one of the local papers describing the discovery of an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus and contained body of a woman. The editor was heated. Three hundred people visited Emerson on Tuesday, and were so much interested that they

Correspondence.

Intemperance.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. Mr. Editor.—Will you allow me a little room in a column of your paper, to speak a few words on the extent and evil of intemperance. It has long been the crying sin of our land. It is a demon of destruction, it very breath welters every bloom of temporal happiness, and destroys the last lingering hope of bliss beyond the grave. When with bloated face, and haggard eyes, and pestilential breath it passes over our land, though all before it may be as far as the Garden of Eden, the blank of moral destruction will be spread over all in its train. Like a tide of liquid fire it has passed over our land, and every excellence has drooped, faded, and Intemperance has staggered into the workshops of industry, its touch has paralyzed every effort of the mechanic to become useful and respectable citizen. It has approached the bed of distress, and with trembling nerves and more than half-diminished intellect, it has attempted to do the healing balm to those whom sickness had brought to the borders of the grave. It has stood at the bar pretending to plead the cause of innocent, suffering virtue, and it has sat on that bench where stern unyielding justice should always sit, and pronounced sentence against those very crimes which are the legitimate offspring of intemperance. It has entered the sanctuaries of the farmer's happiness, and all pure, unaffected, substantial pleasures have fled before it. It has found its way into our legislative halls, and there with a ridiculously affected solemnity and gravity, it has attempted to deliberate on the affairs of state. It has seen in the halls of our legislatures, preying upon the very vitals of that innocuous, good sense, kindness and affection which alone can throw an irresistible charm around those whose evil lot it is to divide the sorrows, and double the joys of human life. It has extended its evil still further than this,—Judas-like it has appeared among the disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ, and has wept the crocodile tear, while the friends of the Redeemer have agonized in prayer for the salvation of sinners, and has even entered the sacred desk, and there, in the name of the great Jehovah, preached the solemn truth that the "drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Thus we see that this monster has begun to suck the life blood of our nation, to throw the cold blank of moral darkness over the kind and generous feelings of the heart, to freeze up the fountain of kindness in the soul, to make the heart colder than a mountain of ice and harder than a rock of adamant, to put an extinguisher on vital piety, and to spread an impeneable gloom over all beyond the reach of the horrid stricken conscience of those who have madly, and voluntarily fallen victims to it must render this gloom doubly dismal. Since intemperance, when held up to view in its naked deformity, is evidently such a destructive monster, where is the man that would not use all his influence to banish it from his neighborhood? Since it is such a sea of liquid fire rolling over our land where is the true Canadian that will not put forth some effort to stay its progress, that will not strive to plant before it a barrier which it cannot pass and which shall remain unmoved as a diamond pyramid in the waste of time while rolling years are passing by? Who that does not hate his fellow creatures with perfect hatred will refuse to assist in staying the ravages of such a monster as intemperance? Who that has the least particle of good feeling for man will not strive to banish it from our land and triumph over its downfall?

Ab! drinking! drinking! base of life, Spring of taint—source of strife; Ould we but half thy curses tell, The world would wish thee save in hell.

May the day be not far distant when intemperance will be totally eradicated from our land; when its scathing influence will be felt no more by any of Adam's race, and when the places in which it now reigns predominant will become the possession of our Lord Jesus Christ, and when religion, temperance, and total abstinence will cover the earth as the waters do the mighty deep.

ANTI-INTEMPERANCE.

Stafford, September 19th, 1864.

To the Rev. Thomas Taylor, A. M., of the United Church of England and Ireland, Incumbent of Ashton, Diocese of Ontario: REV. AND DEAR SIR.—On behalf of a few friends we beg you will accept the accompanying Petition, as a small token of respect and esteem for you, and our prayer is that God may bless you and yours.

C. B. PETTIT,
JOHN SUMNER,
JAS. FLEMING, } C.W.
Ashton, Sept. 16th, 1864.

To the Rev. C. B. Pettit, A. M., Col. Sumner, Mr. James Fleming, and Mr. Henry Sykes, Churchwardens, and other friends: My dear friends,—On the present occasion it is utterly impossible for me to express in adequate terms the feeling of my heart in return for your over-kind, unmerited address, accompanying purse, and prayer for me and my family. I must confess that, in reading the various and manifold kindnesses of God, which are at your hands during the period of my sojourn amongst you, it has taken me by surprise. It shall be henceforth my prayer to the throne of grace, that the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ may pour into your hearts that constraining love of Christ without which whoever breath is counted dead before God. I again for my inmost heart thank you not only for the present token of esteem, but also for the unvarying kindness and courtesy I have so richly experienced, not only from those composing my congregation but from other denominations, while I assure you that the language of the Apostle does not more than adequately express my hearty desire and prayer to God that the Israel of this place may be saved, and now unto thee, thou Great Shepherd of the sheep, who has graciously protected the none of thy people shall print, unto Thee, O King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, do I humbly commit every one of you.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

We learn from the Charlotte papers that harvesting is now in active progress throughout Prince Edward Island, and that the weather is most propitious for the purpose. It is reported that the oat crop is a most abundant one, the yield exceeding that of any former year. Wheat slightly affected by weevil, but average yield. Barley and other cereals are good. There is no sign of blight in the potatoes, which promise to be an abundant crop. Turnips also look well. The vintner thinks the agricultural prospects of the country were never more promising.

Colonel James P. Brown, commanding the 1st Regiment (F.C.) Essex Cavalry, having stated that he could whip twice any man anywhere, and was "willing to take the contract," has been challenged to fight by a Confederate Colonel, John B. Hart, who suggests that the men dismount, use field rifle, bayonet fixed, and two army or navy pistols to each other. Colonel Brown has declined the challenge, stating, however, that he prefers to fight sword with sword and revolver.

Quarter Sessions and County Courts.

(From the Perth Courier.)

These Courts opened on Tuesday of last week before His Honor, Judge Malloch. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

PETER CUMMINGS, Foreman.
David Airth, Alex. Lawson,
William Aikin, Thos. Mackenzie,
James Black, Robt. McIntyre,
David Barr, Duncan McLaren,
Richard Dickson, Colin McNeil,
Charles Frosell, Michael Neven,
James Noonan, William Spedden,
Matthew Wilson, George Wilson,
T. R. Ward, Archd. Henderson,
The following are the Cases disposed of:—

Canwith vs. McWilliams.—Trove.—Action brought to recover the value of a lumber wagon. Plaintiff had purchased from Defendant a lumber wagon, and gave two promissory notes in payment. He used the wagon last summer, and in the fall, having removed to another part of the country he left the wagon in defendant's shed, to keep it out of the weather till he could take it away in the spring. When he called for the wagon defendant refused to give it to him, unless he would pay the full amount of both notes. The defence was that the wagon was to remain the property of defendant until the notes were paid. Verdict for defendant. J. W. Beynon for plaintiff; D. McMartin for defendant.

Stuart vs. McLean.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$335.17. W. M. Shaw for plaintiff; J. W. Beynon for defendant.

Drafin vs. Henderson.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for £31 Gs. D. Fraser for plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

Thompson vs. Woods.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover the amount of a promissory note, and the Sheriff on an Execution against M. Anderson. Verdict for plaintiff for \$182.92. W. M. Shaw for plaintiff; D. Fraser for defendant.

McGillivray vs. Cavanagh.—Trove.—Action brought to recover the value of 3,000 hop poles. It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant had contracted with several parties for the delivery of a quantity of hop poles during last winter, at the Frankton Station of B. & O. Railway, and the plaintiff claimed that in the spring defendant took two piles of the poles belonging to him. The defence was that the hop poles were delivered for defendant under contract with the parties who got them out. When the case had got half through, the parties agreed upon a settlement, and the jury were discharged. J. Deacon, Jr., for plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for defendant.

Cawell et al. vs. Jackson et al.—Trespass.—Action brought to recover the value of a certain quantity of timber alleged to have been taken by defendants off plaintiffs' land. The defence was that the land did not belong to plaintiffs. When the case had proceeded a certain length, the parties agreed on a settlement, and the jury was discharged. J. Deacon, Jr., for plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for defendant.

Avery vs. Mills.—Action brought to recover damages for the alleged unlawful detention of plaintiffs' horses by defendant, who was appointed as a constable in the township of Bathurst. Settled by the parties. D. Fraser for plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

Shaw vs. McEae.—Covenant.—Action brought to recover from defendant as surety for the late George McEae, certain moneys collected by Mr. Ross as Clerk of the Sixth Division Court, for plaintiff, and not paid over by him. Made a Remand by consent. J. Deacon, Jr., for plaintiff; D. Fraser for defendant.

Shaw vs. McEae et al.—Covenant.—Action same as above. Made a Remand by consent. J. Deacon, Jr., for plaintiff; J. W. Beynon for defendant. McEae, and J. McDonald for defendant. Gravalle.

The Queen vs. William McGuire.—The prisoner was indicted for felonious assault with intent to kill, on the night of the 28th of August last, during a severe storm, the prisoner, who is a married man with a family, called at a house in the Township of Bromley and tried to get in through the window. The woman of the house was alone, her husband being absent, he knowing the prisoner as a neighbor residing some distance, she admitted him, and gave him shelter and lodging from the storm. During the night he attempted to take improper liberties with her, and she had to defend herself with an axe. The attempt was made repeatedly, and the poor woman was kept in a state of terror until morning. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in Common Jail at hard labor. D. Fraser for Crown; D. McMartin for Prisoner.

The Queen vs. Elliott Johnston.—Some few weeks ago the prisoner and Mr. Farrell had a dispute about a side-line fence, which the prisoner was trying to erect and Mr. Farrell was trying to prevent him. In the course of the quarrel, the prisoner threw a chopping axe at Farrell, the handle of which struck him on the chin, and the axe cut one of his hands. The prisoner was indicted for the assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment in Common Jail at hard labor. D. Fraser for Crown; D. Macmartin for Prisoner.

The Queen vs. David Burke and Elizabeth Burke.—The Prisoners, man and wife, reside in the Township of Pakenham. They professed to have some right to rent a quarry which had been sold by Sheriff's Sale. One of the railroad contractors purchased the stone from the owner of the lot, and when attempting to draw it off, he was assaulted by the prisoners and prevented—the woman having a bayonet and the man a gun. The woman was acquitted, and a Verdict of Guilty returned against her husband, David Burke. Sentenced to one month imprisonment in Common Jail at hard labor. D. Fraser for Crown; W. M. Shaw for Prisoners.

The Queen vs. Robert Gray.—The Defendant was indicted for maliciously procuring a Saw Mill at Carleton Place, and to facilitate the working of his mill, built a wing-dam from the old dam down stream to his mill. During the freshet last Spring the high water carried away a small bridge over a little bay on the opposite side of the river, and it was charged against Mr. Gray that his wing-dam by narrowing the channel and the fall of water over its side, caused the destruction of the bridge. The case involved some nice questions in hydraulics, in regard to which nobody in Great Britain is to be very well posted, and was keenly contested on both sides. Verdict, Not Guilty. D. Fraser for Crown; J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

The committee appointed to report on the value of brood-lodging, since decided unanimously in their favor, and a notice published of this week calls upon all manufacturers of small arms to send in suggestions on the conversion of the English rifle into brood-lodging.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

SPEULATION IN ENGLAND.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

NAPOLEON IN ILL-HEALTH.

Father Point, Sept. 19.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Liverpool 9th instant, passed here this evening on her way to Quebec. Her arrivals are two days later than those by the Sidon.

The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th. It is rumored that Austria is about to recognize the kingdom of Italy. Liverpool, Sept. 9.—Breadstuffs dull and all qualities slightly lower. Provisions inactive. Lard tends upwards.

London, Sept. 5.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £29,500. Consols for money closed at 87½ to 87½. 1½ Illinois reads 44 to 45 discount; Erie shares 45.

The steamship Hans, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst. The London Times, in an editorial, marks that the coincidence of circumstances are favourable to peace; that the hopeless deadlock of the armies in the field, happens to come with the period when the people are formally called upon to either inaugurate a new policy, or deliberately approve of the old one. They must put their decision on the other upon record, and the series of military failures consummated by the dreadful losses of the present year, renders it almost impossible for them to pronounce for war.

The Herald thinks there is considerable speculation in the estimate for France as to the probability of a speedy termination of the American war. A correspondent writing to the Times thinks that if Mr. Lincoln proposes an armistice, it will only be to influence the election, and will not lead to any permanent one thing is certain if Mr. Lincoln be re-elected, the threats of the Democratic party to resist will be found to be mere talk.

It was rumored that the Brazilian Government had rejected the propositions for a renewal of diplomatic relations with England, recommended by the Portuguese Government, and adopted by the British Cabinet.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says the general opinion prevailed that the Emperor's health was in a very satisfactory condition. The Board of the 7th opened heavy, but subsequently improved. Rentes closed at 66½ 70c.

(Latest via London.)—A glance at the Bank returns will show that there could no longer have been any limitation on raising the Bank rate at this time. An augmentation of reserve should be steadily taken place, in preparation for the payment of the October dividend, and instead of an increase there has been a diminution. The stock of bullion is likewise in improvement. If they think the terms for accommodation too high for the welfare of the country, they have the remedy in their own hands. Evidently for two years past the majority of our people have been under the impression that there was no restriction on sending money abroad, and that it was at home. They have established banks to supply capital at every important city to the world, and rival companies lend money to land-owners in India on mortgage, the islands of the Indian Seas, Australia, South America, Canada and the continent of Europe. Not content with the field thus spread before them in connection with home governments, some capitalists have thought that they could still spare a couple of millions sterling to prop up the Finance Minister of Spain. So long as this profusion prevails, any complaints of the dearth of money are worth only of ridicule. It is absurd to expect that we can part with our money to foreign applicants, and that the rates for its rise shall not rise in proportion. Exactly as the supply diminishes at home, the Bank discount will advance.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.—Wheat slow of sale and 2d lower. Flour 6d easier per barrel; sales of Western at 20s to 20s 2d. Indian corn in moderate demand at 23s per mixed.

By the "Hibernian."

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

REMARKABLE CONFESSION OF A SELF-ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.

(From the London Star, Sept. 8.)

George Augustus King, aged 5ft. 9in. or 10in. in height, with straight red whiskers, wiry frame, and of shabby appearance, calling himself a publisher, living at Row, was brought before Mr. Cuthbert Ellison, at the Worship-street Police-court, by Mr. Inspector Honey

No church, however perfect, is without a... What word will express meeting a physician... Naomi, the daughter of Noah, was 580 years old when she married. Courage ladies. An Amazon on West, in describing a runaway husband, says: "Richard may be known by a scar on the nose, where I scratched him."

Brookville & Ottawa Railway

TIMETABLE No. 7.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864.

MAIN LINE		
Stations	No. 1	No. 2
Brookville	7.00 a.m.	4.32 p.m.
G. F. Junction	7.07	4.32
Frankford	7.14	4.32
Clark's	7.21	4.32
Ball's	7.28	4.32
Ball's	7.35	4.32
Ball's	7.42	4.32
Ball's	7.49	4.32
Ball's	7.56	4.32
Ball's	8.03	4.32
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Ball's	8.17	4.32
Ball's	8.24	4.32
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Ball's	8.38	4.32
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