

COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, PERTH, Feb. 4, 1862. The Council was called to order this day at twelve o'clock, noon, and the following Reeves and Deputy Reeves filed their respective Certificates of qualification, viz: Messrs. William Brown, John Paris, Edward Byrne, Thomas M. Carwell, John McG. Chambers, Daniel Galbraith, Felix Devine, Robert Cummings, Archibald McDougall, Thomas P. French, John Haggart, Peter Guthrie, Peter Campbell, William Houston, John Rankin, William McAdam, William Burton, jun., Samuel G. Lynn, William Warrall, John Murray, James Noonan, Thomas Moore, Michael Mulligan, John Smith, James McGregor, Abraham Cook, Archibald McArthur, William Purdon, John Reynolds, John McLean, John Ryan, Jas. Shaw, Jan. Young Scott, James Shields, and Thomas Brady.

The Council is then called upon to elect one of their members as Warden for the ensuing year. Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. McArthur. Resolved.—That Daniel Galbraith be, and he is hereby elected Warden for the present year. The Warden submitted his Declaration, and took the Chair. The Minutes of proceedings of the last day of last Session were read, approved by the Council, and the Warden signed them. The following documents were then read: A petition (presented by Mr. Haggart) from John Haggart, W. M. Shaw and others in behalf of the Trustees of the county, in reference to the Railway tax. A petition from Richard White, and others, of the county of Renfrew, praying to have an assistant Inspector of weights and measures appointed. Mr. Byrne gave notice that he would, during the present session of Council, introduce a By-law providing for the payment of all sums of money granted or allowed at the present session. Mr. Byrne gave notice that he would, during the present session of Council, introduce a By-law appointing Local superintendents for the current year.

Mr. Code gave notice that he would, at the present session of Council, introduce a By-law for the appointment of Grammar School Trustees for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Mr. Code gave notice that he would, at the present session of Council, introduce a By-law appointing County Auditors for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, for the year 1862. Mr. Ryan gave notice that he would, during the present session of Council, introduce a By-law to confirm a By-law of the municipality of the township of Lanark, selling and conveying a certain road allowance in the municipality of the township of Lanark. The Warden, under the authority of the 38th Rule of Council, appointed Messrs. Lynn, Carwell, Byrne, Chambers, and Haggart, as a committee to appoint the regular committees for the session. The Council then adjourned till ten o'clock a. m., to-morrow.

Feb. 5.—10 o'clock, a. m. The Council met, the Roll was called, the Warden in the chair. The Minutes of yesterday were read, approved, and the Warden signed them. The following documents were read and referred to the respective Committees, viz: A letter from the Reeve of Smith's Falls, in reference to the appointment of Grammar School Trustees for the Grammar School of that village. Sundry documents from the County Treasurer. An account from James Johnston, in reference to Union Schools in McNab and Horton. Accounts from Charles Rice for County Printing, and printing for Board of Public Instruction. A petition from Severn Ferland and others, praying for the reduction of the amount charged for Auctioneers' License for Perth. Petition from Roderick Mathieson, jun., and many others praying to have Rev. Wm. Bain and John Murray, Esq., re-appointed Grammar School Trustees for Perth.

The By-law was read a first time. Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Houston.—That the Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the nomination of Township Officers. Carried. The Council in committee, Mr. Toshach in the chair. The committee recommended that the following officers be appointed for the current year and that their names be inserted in the By-law for the appointment of Township Officers: FENCE VIEWERS.—Wm. Robertson, Pat. Corkery, Robert McFarlane, John Patterson, and John Steel. TOWNSHIP CLERK.—Wm. Sturgeon, W. R. Sutherland, James Coulter, Alex. Sutherland, James Patterson, Joseph Houston, Wm. Barker, Isaac Mansell, J. K. Cole, George Colvine, Peter Drummond, Peter Syme, and Frank Lavalley. PATHMASTERS.—1st line, John Shepherd Thomas Coulter; 2nd line, James Clark, John Taylor, Alex. Sturgeon, John Bell, 3rd line, John Crampston, Wm. O'Neil, Jas. McArthur, John Coulter; 4th line, Wm. Allan, Dan. Lynch, Robert Giles, Robert McLellan; 5th line, Miron Sterns, Daniel Drummond, James Kirk, John McArthur; 6th line, James McLean, James Sutherland (Cooper), Wm. Patterson; 7th line, Francis Lavalley, Wm. Yall, Wm. Nairn, 8th line, James Greig, John Milligan, James Snodden; 9th line, Henry Young, James McFarlane, Wm. Metcalf, William Tosh, George Toshach; 10th line, Andrew Wilson, Peter McGrigor, Jr., David Aikenhead, Isaac Nantille, Almonte.—Alexander McLean, Duncan McGrigor; 11th line, Law. Pulmar, Wm. Simpson, Robert Houston, Patrick Grace; part 10, 11 and 12, Leason, Lalone, 12th, James Nelson, Dan. Drummond, Wm. Jessop; Perth Road, George Dunlop, George James; part 4 and 5 con., William McMunn.

Council resumed the Reeve in the chair. Mr. Menzies moved, seconded by Mr. Houston.—That the Reeve and committee as minutes be adopted. Carried. Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Houston.—That Licences be granted to John K. Cole, David Snodden and George Colvin, the latter not to get his licence until the Report of the Tavern Inspector be given to the Clerk of his having the necessary accommodation. Carried. Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Toshach.—That Licences be granted to the two houses of Public Entertainment at Clayton, as soon as the proprietors furnish the Clerk with the necessary documents, and also, a Licence be granted to W. C. Lewis as soon as he furnish the necessary documents. Carried. Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Houston.—That the Clerk and Treasurer be and are hereby authorized to purchase Commercial Bank of Canada stock to the amount of money in hands of Treasurer belonging to the Common School Fund, that the purchase be made as soon as possible. Carried. Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Houston.—That Mr. Toshach be, and he is hereby authorized to provide Cedars necessary to repair or rebuild the bridge crossing the gully on the 9th line near Wm. Tosh's. Carried. Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Toshach.—That the mover and Reeve be a committee to give out by contract the rebuilding of the bridge at the 9th line near Mr. Donohoe's. Carried. Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Toshach.—That the By-law appointing Township Officers with the names filed in, be read a second time short and passed. Carried. Moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Toshach.—That the sum of \$12 be allowed Peter McGrigor as further assistance for the support of an infirm old man, and that the Clerk grant an order on the Treasurer for the same. Carried. Adjourned till Wednesday, 9th April, at ten o'clock forenoon.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk. A few facts have come to light in connection with the execution of the slave Captain Gordon which shows the inhumanity, not to say barbarity, of certain New York officials. It appears the time at which Gordon was to be executed was between half-past two and three o'clock. During the night previous

to the execution, he smoked cigars steeped in strychnine which had been given him by his friends, and imbibed so much of the poison, that in the morning it seemed impossible he could live until the hour of execution. Stimulants of all kinds were given him, but still he sank rapidly, and it became apparent that there was no possibility of his living until the hour fixed for his execution. What did the officials of the law do? Let him die? Not at all. They altered the hour of execution to one o'clock, lifted him up on the scaffold whilst the noise was being placed around his neck, and thus extinguished the last lingering rays of life. In this day it is sickening to read of such atrocity.

THE SHELTER OF EVERGREENS. The advantages of Evergreens as a protection against cold winds, may be realized by observing their influence in the winter season. Where a close belt or border of spruce or hemlocks, or both combined, stands so as to break the force of northern blasts and at the same time allow the sun to shine full on the lee side, observe how poultry and all domestic animals enjoy themselves by resorting to such a place. There is no doubt that the evergreen actually modifies the temperature. The late Mon. John Lowell reported several years ago, some interesting experiments in relation to this subject. He placed a thermometer in a thicket of evergreens, and compared the temperature there indicated with that of the atmosphere, before sunrise, and the result of many observations was that the thermometer in the thicket was several degrees higher than that in the open air. Might not farmers avail themselves of this principle to a much greater extent than they do? We would not advise the planting of evergreens or other trees near buildings, as the very shade of the sun gives a sombre and gloomy cast to objects, renders the air less wholesome for animals, and by preventing the moisture from drying off, rots the boarding and timbers. But trees should be at such a distance, that while they form a barrier against the wind, they will admit the grateful sunlight about the buildings.

The common idea in regard to such trees, is, probably, that they are merely ornamental, or perhaps agreeable in summer on account of their shade. Their advantages to a strictly utilitarian view are much greater. Many a bleak pasture might be made to produce more and better food by belts of trees, which by their influence on the atmosphere, promote alike the growth of more nutritious vegetation, and conduce to the comfort and drift of the animals which feed on it. In Scotland, the results of that system of protection are very striking. It is but a few years, comparatively, since portions of that country which now present numerous examples of successful cultivation in connection with grazing, were little more than barren wastes—so severe were the winds that almost constantly swept over them. The happy change has been effected by planting belts of timber—larch, pine, spruce, &c.—and by drainage, in some instances it would be difficult to say to what of these the greatest improvement is to be attributed; the necessity of both, and their good results are apparent.

It requires but a narrow belt of evergreens in localities in this section, to form a complete barrier against the wind. Our hemlocks is a most admirable tree for this purpose, producing when in the open air, numerous branches, from its base up to the top densely filled with foliage. A breadth of ten feet set with these trees, or with the Norway spruce alternating, effectually shuts out the winds. In localities where winds have a wider sweep, broader belts are required, and where woods are not to be had, nothing is lost by planting a breadth of twenty or thirty feet, as the protection which the trees thus afford each other, insure a more rapid growth and greater size.

The Herald. CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, March 5, 1862. We published, last week, an account of a coal oil accident which happened at Cornwal. We have since obtained additional particulars from which it appears that, one of the domestics of the family was engaged in pouring some coal oil from a large can into a lamp-feeder, and Mrs. Patton held a lighted candle to assist her. An invisible but highly inflammable vapour, which had generated in the can, poured forth with the oil, and though unseen, bathed her person with its deadly influence. As soon as it came in contact with the flames of the candle it took fire. In an instant Mrs. Patton was in flames, and before relief could be obtained she suffered terrible injuries about the breast, arms, and head. Dr. Patton, in his efforts to extinguish the flames which surrounded his wife, had his hands severely burned. But the reverend gentleman's physical sufferings are the lightest which now afflict him. Mrs. Patton has since died of the injuries received, and the occurrence has cast a melancholy gloom over that neighborhood, and brought sorrow to many homes.

Coal oil was just beginning to come into general use, and the extraordinary wells in the west bid fair to reduce the article in price and render it a very cheap light; and it is much to be regretted, that any process in the preparation of the oil should render it so dangerous as to produce such dreadful accidents as the one we have described. If it do not deter many from using the oil, the warning will not be lost on those who do use it. Whether all kinds of it, under certain conditions, are dangerous or not we cannot say; it is evident that it is not so safe a material as has been commonly believed, and should not be exposed in the presence of flame. It is the opinion of many that good kinds are not explosive; that the dangerous kinds are composed of bad oil mixed with camphene or some other burning fluid of a dangerous nature. If this supposition be correct, merchants, who keep the article for sale should be extremely cautious in making a selection and should have some reliable mode of testing the quality of the oil they introduce for sale. The greatest care should also be exercised by those who use the oil for light. The lamps should be cleaned, trimmed, and filled during daylight; leaving nothing to be done but apply the match when artificial light is wanted.

Our exchanges, from almost every part of the Province contain reports of young men about to emigrate to the diggings, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Saskatchewan River, and the success of the British Columbian mines. The "News" in an article upon the route to that country says "It is a matter of importance that the means of communication between Europe and the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains should be as cheap, rapid, and safe as possible. The voyage round Cape Horn is long and tedious as well as dangerous; the journey via Panama is expensive; and we believe the cheapest, safest and most rapid route to the western diggings is to be found in the overland track through British territory. A Pacific Railway would be the one thing needful to supply the wants of the adventurous public. In British Columbia we have a second California, affording a rich market for the disposal of every variety of British manufactured goods and Canadian produce. A railway between Canada and the Pacific coast would enable this Province to share the riches of the auriferous West. Now is the time to reduce this Pacific railway scheme to practice. The gold discoveries in British Columbia are exciting much interest in Britain, and we shall not be surprised to learn that British capitalists are alive to the brilliant prospects which are just now dawning for a railway to the Pacific. The Americans have their attention occupied with the war; and it is scarcely likely they will do anything for years to come. Hence we begin to think that the race of enterprise will be to the British.

The news by telegraph from the seat of war, in the States, has never been of a reliable character, since hostilities commenced, the news of one day being contradicted the next, and the reports of battles either magnified or diminished to suit the particular notions of parties interested, and to please the Federal government. If these reports be more false and uncertain than usual, in the future, we need not be surprised. The whole telegraph lines of the United States have been taken possession of by the Federal government; all telegraph communications in regard to military matters are forbidden, unless expressly authorized by the War Department; all newspapers publishing military news obtained by mail or otherwise, unless previously sanctioned by official authority, are to be excluded from participation in the use of the telegraph, and the railways for receiving despatches; a military superintendent of telegraphs, and a military superintendent of telegraph lines and offices is appointed.

The weather has been very stormy for the last two weeks, and the snow drifts have reached such a height as almost to impede all kinds of travel and delay business of every kind. Railroadings has been peculiarly disagreeable and laborious, the conductors and staff of men having to work day and night, to keep the track in running order. Our road, although missing a couple of miles, kept time much better than we could have expected considering the extreme severity of the storm. The Grand Trunk was fairly snowed up, and unable to run for several days, consequently there is no regularity in the mail from the East and West. Toronto and Montreal papers have not arrived here until they were nearly a week old. This state of things, however, will not last long. We are now fairly in the month of March. The sun is getting strong, and Spring will soon thaw out the icy breath of Winter.

Many of our readers, who were formerly personally acquainted with the REV. LAURENCE TAYLOR, and others who have heard his fame through newspaper reports and other channels of information, will be highly gratified by the announcement we have the pleasure of making to-day, that he may be expected to preach in the Methodist Church in this place, on Sabbath next, the ninth instant, in the morning, and deliver lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings; for particulars of which, we direct the reader's attention to the advertisement. Mr. Taylor has travelled extensively in different parts of the Old World, and brought several curiosities from the Holy Land and Egypt, the exhibition of which, will render his lectures peculiarly attractive.

The report that Nashville has been evacuated by the southerners is confirmed. It is now in the hands of Gen. Beell. The Southern army has fallen back to Murfreesboro, a town some thirty miles distant from Nashville. The evacuation of this place is not to be wondered at. It was incapable of offering any effectual resistance on an attack by land and water; and Generals Johnston and Beauregard are too shrewd to decide the fate of Tennessee by making another stand at a point entirely unprepared for defence. Nashville is a city of some 20,000 inhabitants; its building are of a most costly description, and it is altogether one of the handsomest cities in the South.

The Montreal Advertiser complains of the irregularity of the mails in the lower section of the Province for many days past, but hopes that the snow embargo will be immediately broken through, as some directors are expected from Quebec in a special train, with all the available locomotive power of the section. As these gentlemen have only a sufficient supply of Champagne and other necessary provisions for an ordinary journey, super human efforts will be used to save them from the frightful suffering a detention would cause them. The gold fever is having a run at St. Catharines, Canada West. The Journal says that six or seven companies are organized to try their luck in Fraser region next spring.

Have the courage to carry a cheap number in, you will discover why when you lose it. GANANQUE REPORTER.—This paper, we are sorry to learn, will be published no longer. The last issue appeared on the 19th inst. At a training down east, after an order was given to "return ramrods" one of the soldiers broke from the line and was off at full split. "Hallo!" bawled the commanding officer, where are you going? "Down to Squire Muggins to return the ramrod I borrowed of him. You said, 'Return ramrods.'"

By the year two thousand (says one of our exchanges) it is probable that manual labor will have utterly ceased under the sun and the occupation of the adjective "hard-fisted" will have gone forever. They have now in New Hampshire a potato digging machine, which draws by two horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them up into the cart, while the farmer walks along whistling "Hail Columbia" with his hands in his pockets.

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS AT HOME.—"My dear boy," said a kind-hearted country schoolmistress to an unusually promising scholar, whose quarter was about up "you should tread the intricate and steep path of the professions, the strategy and narrow way of the ministry, or revel amid the flowery fields of literature." "No, mam, I'm going to set me to work in the tar patch."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Arthur Innes, of the township of Bathurst, was on Saturday last found lying dead on a load of shingle wood when employed drawing home-wards. Deceased had gone to the "bush" during the forenoon and was on his return home when he fell. The cause of death was not ascertained, but it is supposed that he died in a fit of apoplexy. Deceased was under forty years of age, and had left a wife and a small family. Standard.

WHO GET THE LETTERS?—Of 68,000 letters sent off by one Massachusetts regiment in Maryland, since its departure from home, 26,000 were addressed to "Miss," and 21,000 to "Mrs." So says a letter writer, and adds: "The figures show that the women receive much the largest share of attention, and this is just as it should be. It is rather significant of the material. If the 13th regiment that 'Miss' receives so large a share of the letter-writing patronage. All right!"

THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.—With regard to the late fatal explosion of a locomotive boiler in Toronto, the jury recently returned their verdict that Patrick Spillan came to his death accidentally from the bursting of the boiler of engine 153. They exonerated the Railway Company and engineer from all blame, and recommended the sufferers to the consideration of the Company. James O'Hara still lies in a dangerous state from the injuries received at the explosion, but the medical men in attendance are sanguine as to his recovery.

The truth is coming out by degrees. The first despatch, relative to the capture of Fort Donelson, informed us that Gen. Floyd, Pillow, Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners. Then followed a short despatch, which stated that Floyd had "stolen away." Now we have more further particulars. It appears that Gen. Johnston was not at the battle at all; and that General Pillow succeeded in capturing a successful retreat in company with Floyd. Johnston and Buckner, who fought out the battle to its bitter end, is the only General that was taken prisoner. The number of prisoners taken has already diminished from 15,000 to the "actual number" of 13,300, and perhaps a few days will reduce it still further.

RIDEAU DIVISION.—Plots and counter plots are the order of the day already in reference to the probable Rideau Division election. Conventions and negotiations are spoken of. A strong effort is being made to wrestle some of the troublesome ones off the track, and with this view several emissaries are said to have concealed their hawk for the time. We believe, nevertheless, that E. Griffin, Esq., who made way for Mr. Vankoughnet last election, will be a candidate, and he will prove a strong one. E. McMillivray, Esq., would doubtless offer in opposition to Mr. Griffin, but a third candidate, J. Skene, has said to us that he would be ready to step into the shoes of Mr. Skene, if he should see any change of tactics. It is probable, however, that Mr. Skene will not oppose Mr. McMillivray. Indeed, so far, nothing tangible has transpired. Should no resignation take place till after the session, there will be few months to work the leaves up.—Ottawa Union.

A MONSTER.—At the assizes at Bourq (Ain), France, a trial going on for a series of murders of an extraordinary character. A man named Damourad—an ugly villain, marked by a scar and a tumor on the upper lip—has been in the habit for seven years of murdering and robbing servant girls whom he lured into lonely places under the pretext of conducting them to good situations. Fifteen cases of murder or other attempted murder are made out against him, and it is suspected that he must have been guilty of many more. He was once handcuffed with clothing stolen from his victims. His wife, who picked out the marks of the linen brought home to her, is indicated as an accomplice. It was from her information that the police found out the spot in the woods near Belin where Damourad had hidden the women he had assassinated. Most extraordinary scenes took place while crowds of people from Lyons watched the Judge of Instruction and the Procureur Imperial as they went to seek for the dead bodies, and dig them up.

FEARFUL DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—We have this day the painful duty to perform of announcing a death that occurred in Woolwich on Monday last, from that most dreaded of all diseases, hydrophobia. It appears that some nine weeks ago, as a man of the name of James Cairn, a brewer, living on the farm of W. H. Bowman, near Elmira, Woolwich township, was approaching his house in the evening, a strange dog that during his absence had lain down on the doorstep, sprang at him and bit him in the cheek quite close to the mouth. Mr. Cairn immediately grasped the animal by the throat and held him until his wife struck him with a broomstick, when he took the dog to an inn and had him killed. The wound from the bite healed rapidly and all went well until Saturday last, when poor Cain felt a tingling sensation in the old wound. He immediately sent for medical advice, and on Saturday, Dr. Bowby of Berlin, visited the unfortunate man. On the Doctor's offering his patient a cup of tea, he sprang back in horror from the fluid, and the worst symptoms of hydrophobia rapidly developed themselves. In his paroxysms, the unfortunate man was very violent—half a dozen men being incapable of holding him while the fit was at its worst. At other times he was quiet; but the paroxysms became gradually more frequent and more violent, until Monday, when death mercifully relieved the unfortunate man from his sufferings. He died about noon on that day.—Wald Reporter.

Smith, Carwell, Haggart, Code, Paris, and the mover, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee on Railway matters, and that the 24th Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose. Lost. Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by Mr. Houston, and Resolved.—That the Corporation of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew have learned the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with feelings of profound sorrow; that they mourn in connection with the nation the loss of one whose public and private virtues, and whose faithful discharge of all the duties of his high station, cause his memory to be held in affectionate remembrance by all classes of the public; that they deeply sympathize with her Majesty and the members of the Royal family in the sudden and great bereavement which has befallen the Almighty God to send them; and that an address be prepared by this Council, for presentation to Her Majesty, expressing the attachment and loyalty of her subjects in these United Counties, and their sympathy with her sorrow. I therefore move, That a committee be named and appointed, for framing an address which would express, in as few words as possible, their deep sympathy; said committee to consist of the Warden, Messrs. French, Chambers, Haggart, McArthur, Lynn, and Shaw, and that the 24th Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose.

Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. McAdam, and Resolved.—That inasmuch as the Reeve of the village of Renfrew has presented the necessary certificate of his election, and has taken his seat accordingly, the Council cannot entertain the claim of any other who may imagine themselves entitled to the position; and that the Clerk be, and he is hereby directed to return Mr. Brady the documents handed in by him, together with a certified copy of this Resolution. The Council adjourned to ten o'clock, a. m., to-morrow.

February 6.—10 o'clock, a. m. The Council met this morning at ten o'clock, per adjournment. The Roll was called, a quorum present and the Warden in the chair. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved of, and the Warden signed them. The following documents were read and referred to the respective Committees, viz: A letter from the Reeve of Smith's Falls, in reference to the appointment of Grammar School Trustees for the Grammar School of that village. Sundry documents from the County Treasurer. An account from James Johnston, in reference to Union Schools in McNab and Horton. Accounts from Charles Rice for County Printing, and printing for Board of Public Instruction. A petition from Severn Ferland and others, praying for the reduction of the amount charged for Auctioneers' License for Perth. Petition from Roderick Mathieson, jun., and many others praying to have Rev. Wm. Bain and John Murray, Esq., re-appointed Grammar School Trustees for Perth.

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to the execution, he smoked cigars steeped in strychnine which had been given him by his friends, and imbibed so much of the poison, that in the morning it seemed impossible he could live until the hour of execution. Stimulants of all kinds were given him, but still he sank rapidly, and it became apparent that there was no possibility of his living until the hour fixed for his execution. What did the officials of the law do? Let him die? Not at all. They altered the hour of execution to one o'clock, lifted him up on the scaffold whilst the noise was being placed around his neck, and thus extinguished the last lingering rays of life. In this day it is sickening to read of such atrocity.

THE SHELTER OF EVERGREENS. The advantages of Evergreens as a protection against cold winds, may be realized by observing their influence in the winter season. Where a close belt or border of spruce or hemlocks, or both combined, stands so as to break the force of northern blasts and at the same time allow the sun to shine full on the lee side, observe how poultry and all domestic animals enjoy themselves by resorting to such a place. There is no doubt that the evergreen actually modifies the temperature. The late Mon. John Lowell reported several years ago, some interesting experiments in relation to this subject. He placed a thermometer in a thicket of evergreens, and compared the temperature there indicated with that of the atmosphere, before sunrise, and the result of many observations was that the thermometer in the thicket was several degrees higher than that in the open air. Might not farmers avail themselves of this principle to a much greater extent than they do? We would not advise the planting of evergreens or other trees near buildings, as the very shade of the sun gives a sombre and gloomy cast to objects, renders the air less wholesome for animals, and by preventing the moisture from drying off, rots the boarding and timbers. But trees should be at such a distance, that while they form a barrier against the wind, they will admit the grateful sunlight about the buildings.

The common idea in regard to such trees, is, probably, that they are merely ornamental, or perhaps agreeable in summer on account of their shade. Their advantages to a strictly utilitarian view are much greater. Many a bleak pasture might be made to produce more and better food by belts of trees, which by their influence on the atmosphere, promote alike the growth of more nutritious vegetation, and conduce to the comfort and drift of the animals which feed on it. In Scotland, the results of that system of protection are very striking. It is but a few years, comparatively, since portions of that country which now present numerous examples of successful cultivation in connection with grazing, were little more than barren wastes—so severe were the winds that almost constantly swept over them. The happy change has been effected by planting belts of timber—larch, pine, spruce, &c.—and by drainage, in some instances it would be difficult to say to what of these the greatest improvement is to be attributed; the necessity of both, and their good results are apparent.

It requires but a narrow belt of evergreens in localities in this section, to form a complete barrier against the wind. Our hemlocks is a most admirable tree for this purpose, producing when in the open air, numerous branches, from its base up to the top densely filled with foliage. A breadth of ten feet set with these trees, or with the Norway spruce alternating, effectually shuts out the winds. In localities where winds have a wider sweep, broader belts are required, and where woods are not to be had, nothing is lost by planting a breadth of twenty or thirty feet, as the protection which the trees thus afford each other, insure a more rapid growth and greater size.

The Herald. CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, March 5, 1862. We published, last week, an account of a coal oil accident which happened at Cornwal. We have since obtained additional particulars from which it appears that, one of the domestics of the family was engaged in pouring some coal oil from a large can into a lamp-feeder, and Mrs. Patton held a lighted candle to assist her. An invisible but highly inflammable vapour, which had generated in the can, poured forth with the oil, and though unseen, bathed her person with its deadly influence. As soon as it came in contact with the flames of the candle it took fire. In an instant Mrs. Patton was in flames, and before relief could be obtained she suffered terrible injuries about the breast, arms, and head. Dr. Patton, in his efforts to extinguish the flames which surrounded his wife, had his hands severely burned. But the reverend gentleman's physical sufferings are the lightest which now afflict him. Mrs. Patton has since died of the injuries received, and the occurrence has cast a melancholy gloom over that neighborhood, and brought sorrow to many homes.

Coal oil was just beginning to come into general use, and the extraordinary wells in the west bid fair to reduce the article in price and render it a very cheap light; and it is much to be regretted, that any process in the preparation of the oil should render it so dangerous as to produce such dreadful accidents as the one we have described. If it do not deter many from using the oil, the warning will not be lost on those who do use it. Whether all kinds of it, under certain conditions, are dangerous or not we cannot say; it is evident that it is not so safe a material as has been commonly believed, and should not be exposed in the presence of flame. It is the opinion of many that good kinds are not explosive; that the dangerous kinds are composed of bad oil mixed with camphene or some other burning fluid of a dangerous nature. If this supposition be correct, merchants, who keep the article for sale should be extremely cautious in making a selection and should have some reliable mode of testing the quality of the oil they introduce for sale. The greatest care should also be exercised by those who use the oil for light. The lamps should be cleaned, trimmed, and filled during daylight; leaving nothing to be done but apply the match when artificial light is wanted.

Our exchanges, from almost every part of the Province contain reports of young men about to emigrate to the diggings, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Saskatchewan River, and the success of the British Columbian mines. The "News" in an article upon the route to that country says "It is a matter of importance that the means of communication between Europe and the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains should be as cheap, rapid, and safe as possible. The voyage round Cape Horn is long and tedious as well as dangerous; the journey via Panama is expensive; and we believe the cheapest, safest and most rapid route to the western diggings is to be found in the overland track through British territory. A Pacific Railway would be the one thing needful to supply the wants of the adventurous public. In British Columbia we have a second California, affording a rich market for the disposal of every variety of British manufactured goods and Canadian produce. A railway between Canada and the Pacific coast would enable this Province to share the riches of the auriferous West. Now is the time to reduce this Pacific railway scheme to practice. The gold discoveries in British Columbia are exciting much interest in Britain, and we shall not be surprised to learn that British capitalists are alive to the brilliant prospects which are just now dawning for a railway to the Pacific. The Americans have their attention occupied with the war; and it is scarcely likely they will do anything for years to come. Hence we begin to think that the race of enterprise will be to the British.

The news by telegraph from the seat of war, in the States, has never been of a reliable character, since hostilities commenced, the news of one day being contradicted the next, and the reports of battles either magnified or diminished to suit the particular notions of parties interested, and to please the Federal government. If these reports be more false and uncertain than usual, in the future, we need not be surprised. The whole telegraph lines of the United States have been taken possession of by the Federal government; all telegraph communications in regard to military matters are forbidden, unless expressly authorized by the War Department; all newspapers publishing military news obtained by mail or otherwise, unless previously sanctioned by official authority, are to be excluded from participation in the use of the telegraph, and the railways for receiving despatches; a military superintendent of telegraphs, and a military superintendent of telegraph lines and offices is appointed.

The weather has been very stormy for the last two weeks, and the snow drifts have reached such a height as almost to impede all kinds of travel and delay business of every kind. Railroadings has been peculiarly disagreeable and laborious, the conductors and staff of men having to work day and night, to keep the track in running order. Our road, although missing a couple of miles, kept time much better than we could have expected considering the extreme severity of the storm. The Grand Trunk was fairly snowed up, and unable to run for several days, consequently there is no regularity in the mail from the East and West. Toronto and Montreal papers have not arrived here until they were nearly a week old. This state of things, however, will not last long. We are now fairly in the month of March. The sun is getting strong, and Spring will soon thaw out the icy breath of Winter.

Many of our readers, who were formerly personally acquainted with the REV. LAURENCE TAYLOR, and others who have heard his fame through newspaper reports and other channels of information, will be highly gratified by the announcement we have the pleasure of making to-day, that he may be expected to preach in the Methodist Church in this place, on Sabbath next, the ninth instant, in the morning, and deliver lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings; for particulars of which, we direct the reader's attention to the advertisement. Mr. Taylor has travelled extensively in different parts of the Old World, and brought several curiosities from the Holy Land and Egypt, the exhibition of which, will render his lectures peculiarly attractive.

The report that Nashville has been evacuated by the southerners is confirmed. It is now in the hands of Gen. Beell. The Southern army has fallen back to Murfreesboro, a town some thirty miles distant from Nashville. The evacuation of this place is not to be wondered at. It was incapable of offering any effectual resistance on an attack by land and water; and Generals Johnston and Beauregard are too shrewd to decide the fate of Tennessee by making another stand at a point entirely unprepared for defence. Nashville is a city of some 20,000 inhabitants; its building are of a most costly description, and it is altogether one of the handsomest cities in the South.

The Montreal Advertiser complains of the irregularity of the mails in the lower section of the Province for many days past, but hopes that the snow embargo will be immediately broken through, as some directors are expected from Quebec in a special train, with all the available locomotive power of the section. As these gentlemen have only a sufficient supply of Champagne and other necessary provisions for an ordinary journey, super human efforts will be used to save them from the frightful suffering a detention would cause them. The gold fever is having a run at St. Catharines, Canada West. The Journal says that six or seven companies are organized to try their luck in Fraser region next spring.

Have the courage to carry a cheap number in, you will discover why when you lose it. GANANQUE REPORTER.—This paper, we are sorry to learn, will be published no longer. The last issue appeared on the 19th inst. At a training down east, after an order was given to "return ramrods" one of the soldiers broke from the line and was off at full split. "Hallo!" bawled the commanding officer, where are you going? "Down to Squire Muggins to return the ramrod I borrowed of him. You said, 'Return ramrods.'"

By the year two thousand (says one of our exchanges) it is probable that manual labor will have utterly ceased under the sun and the occupation of the adjective "hard-fisted" will have gone forever. They have now in New Hampshire a potato digging machine, which draws by two horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them up into the cart, while the farmer walks along whistling "Hail Columbia" with his hands in his pockets.

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS AT HOME.—"My dear boy," said a kind-hearted country schoolmistress to an unusually promising scholar, whose quarter was about up "you should tread the intricate and steep path of the professions, the strategy and narrow way of the ministry, or revel amid the flowery fields of literature." "No, mam, I'm going to set me to work in the tar patch."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Arthur Innes, of the township of Bathurst, was on Saturday last found lying dead on a load of shingle wood when employed drawing home-wards. Deceased had gone to the "bush" during the forenoon and was on his return home when he fell. The cause of death was not ascertained, but it is supposed that he died in a fit of apoplexy. Deceased was under forty years of age, and had left a wife and a small family. Standard.

WHO GET THE LETTERS?—Of 68,000 letters sent off by one Massachusetts regiment in Maryland, since its departure from home, 26,000 were addressed to "Miss," and 21,000 to "Mrs." So says a letter writer, and adds: "The figures show that the women receive much the largest share of attention, and this is just as it should be. It is rather significant of the material. If the 13th regiment that 'Miss' receives so large a share of the letter-writing patronage. All right!"

THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.—With regard to the late fatal explosion of a locomotive boiler in Toronto, the jury recently returned their verdict that Patrick Spillan came to his death accidentally from the bursting of the boiler of engine 153. They exonerated the Railway Company and engineer from all blame, and recommended the sufferers to the consideration of the Company. James O'Hara still lies in a dangerous state from the injuries received at the explosion, but the medical men in attendance are sanguine as to his recovery.

The truth is coming out by degrees. The first despatch, relative to the capture of Fort Donelson, informed us that Gen. Floyd,

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.
Boston, February 25.
The fire last night was among the most disastrous that ever occurred in Boston. It raged from ten o'clock at night till three o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing a furious gale from the northwest with a blinding snow and hail storm at the time. Two firemen were killed, and one badly wounded. The entire range of buildings on Sargeant's wharf, the buildings on the north side of Eastern Avenue from Commercial street to the water, including the East Boston old ferry slip and the large six-story building known as the Eastern Exchange Hotel, is among the property destroyed. The buildings on the wharf and the avenue were occupied by the Boston Lined Oil mills, D. Dyer's Rice Mills, and a sugar mill. A portion of the building was occupied for the storage of flour, grain and pork. Eight hundred bales of cotton were destroyed, being stored in Matthew's block. Five vessels at the wharf were towed out and saved. Among other occupants turned out were John Gore & Co., clothiers; Bryan, rigger; John Bowen, shipping office; G. T. Boyce, clothing; J. C. O'Connell, liquor store; Office of the Winemaster Ferry Company, and the Office of Nathan Matthews, owner of the buildings. The loss of Mr. Matthews is estimated at \$185,000. He was fully insured. The total loss is \$500,000; although some of the estimates are much higher than this.

During the night the larger tower of the Roman Catholic Church, East Boston, was blown down, demolishing the smaller tower in its fall. Several chimneys were also blown down during the gale.

SECOND DESPATCH.
Among the losses by the great fire last night were 2,900 bales of cotton and 80,000 bushels of corn and oats. E. T. Conroy, dealer in pickles and preserved fruits, lost \$25,000, insured for \$5,000 in Hartford. Mr. Matthews' loss on his buildings is now stated at \$125,000, which was insured for \$10,000. The total loss will reach \$750,000.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.
WATSON'S AFFRONTING ACCOUNT OF HIS MIRACULOUS ESCAPE AND THE DEATH OF HIS COMRADES.

Watson, one of the three pitmen who miraculously escaped in the shaft, describes the accident in the following words: The cage, containing an upper and lower shaft, was being drawn up when they were with in a few feet of the bank they heard a great crash, and felt a heavy substance strike the cage; the cage at once descended with great velocity. After a momentary perception that they were falling down the shaft, the cage caught the brattice, and was instantaneously crushed. The cage was broken, and the first blow was supposed to have been given by the fallen beam, and that shock knocked George Sharp, the younger, R. Robson, W. Brown, and W. Berwick, out of the cage, and they fell down the pit. As the cage hung on the brattice, the four men left on it began to perceive the reality of their situation. The head and body of Robinson were with him below them all was dark, but they heard the sound of weighty material falling. The first idea of the men in the cage was to obtain relief from the yard seen, and Watson, who was unpaired, volunteered to slide down the "ropes" to that place, both the Sharps being severely injured in the head and body, and Robinson being slightly hurt. Watson slid down accordingly, and soon found his progress stopped by obstructions that have since caused so much trouble. There he found the bruised and wounded bodies of the poor fellows who had fallen, and from whom the breath of life was fast ebbing. George Sharp, the younger, the son of the Society of Primitive Methodists, to which body Watson also belonged. The two joined in prayer, and while imploring His mercy upon their souls, Sharp, Berwick and Brown yielded up their breaths to the God who gave it. Watson now found his own situation to be one of difficulty and danger. It was impossible for him to descend to the suspended cage by means of the rope, and he therefore attempted to climb up by the pumps, but his efforts were unsuccessful. He engaged in prayer, as did also those in the cage above, and in this way the time passed until they were relieved. The first signs of assistance were the sounds of hammering below, the obstruction material. In response, Watson and his comrades shouted as loudly as they could, and they had the satisfaction of hearing faintly the sound of human voices in reply. At length a ray of light appeared in the obstacles above, and eventually a rope was lowered to the men in the cage. Sharp was the first put in the sling, but as he was being drawn up he fell out, and the next instant he was a mangled corpse, lying at the side of Watson, who only noticed him breathe twice after he fell. The other men were drawn up in safety, but Watson still remained among the dead men below. The rope was then lowered to him, and he began to ascend. But his dangers were not yet past. He had been exposed to a heavy fall of water, and while he stood pieces of the ruins fell at intervals around him, but happily not upon him. After he was drawn up two fathoms, another shower of stones fell around him, but happily missed him. He then reached the cage, and after getting through that, was safely drawn to the bank. While in their perilous position, the men were only able to make conjectures as to the cause of the accident, and these are somewhat interesting, as affording ground for believing that those immured in the seam would be likely to perish in the same manner as to the nature of the accident. Watson and his comrades believed that the main engine work must have fallen, but the thought of the beam having broken never occurred to them at all. They believed, also, that the pump shaft had fallen and that the shaft was closing in. They were, of course, aware of the dreadful position of the men in the workings of the pit, and must have been fearfully impressed with the terrible nature of the catastrophe, as they hung, as it were, between life and death.

RECOVERY OF THE BODIES OF THE SUFFERERS.
Mr. Foster and Mr. Coulson, having reported that the shaft was clear of gas, a large gang of colliers proceeded to the workings. As soon as the men got into the yard seam they encountered the first dead man, a fine-looking fellow who was sitting, apparently sleeping, only a few feet from the shaft. His name was John Galligan. His fannel trousers were doubled up, and he looked as if he was resting after a hard day's toil. Five or ten yards within the seam is a gallery five or six yards from the shaft. Here a large body of men and boys were lying in three rows on each side, all quiet and placid, as if sleeping off a heavy day's work. Boys were lying with their heads on the shoulders of their fathers; and one poor fellow had his arms clasped round the neck of his brother. One or two brothers were locked in each other's arms; but all lying as if dead had crept quietly upon them and were stealing their lives whilst they were dreaming of home and liberty. Beyond the company of sleepers a man lay propping open a door as if he had resisted the poison of the mine longer than any one else, and had arisen to open one of those doors which lead in by, to try to bring a little more fresh air in. Two men were lying on the ashes at the furnace. On a signal being given to the engine man, the bodies were brought to bank. Several of the men brought up had

some coin in their pockets, evidently a part of the division which they must have made from the horse bin in the stable. During daylight, with the exception of some one or two upon whom decomposition had rapidly set in, the aspect of the dead was far from repulsive; many had evidently crept quietly away. Of course many pitiful and distressing scenes were witnessed. The pit rows, in which the cottages of the pit folk are, are at no great distance from the mine. Upon the discovery of the bodies in the mine the "fountain of tears" had been nearly dried up. But each poor wife began to put her hands in order to receive some of the remains of her lost husband, or a mother her son, the scene of misery in this bereaved community cannot be described. And it is but right to say that while large crowds of persons were assembled round the pit all day, but few persons, led away by curiosity, obtained themselves upon the sorrows of those poor widows and fatherless children by wandering about the cottages.

The working parties succeeded in sending 199 corpses to bank by five o'clock on Sunday morning.

Arrival of the Hibernian.
Portland, Feb. 27.
The steamship Hibernian, Capt. Green, from Liverpool on the 13th, and London on the 14th, arrived here at two o'clock.

PRUSSIAN FEB. 13.—Important events approaching in Germany. Saxony having proposed the reconstruction of Germany more strictly as a confederacy. Prussia considered the German confederation as an international and not a federal part. Prussia hinted also that a reform of the federal constitution might be carried out in such a way that besides the German Union, comprising Austria a closer federal union might be formed between Prussia and such minor German States as might join her, there by establishing a kind of political Zollverein, although this was no formal proposal.

PARLIAMENT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.
In the House of Lords on the 10th Earl Carnarvon said he had received information that no less than three British subjects were confined in the prisons of the federal government, and had been denied a trial or release unless they took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He hoped government would take earnest steps in the cause and at once declare what was to be the position of British subjects in the Federal States.

Earl Russell said Lord Carnarvon could have had the papers which had been laid on the table, for if he had he would have seen that those cases had been brought under the notice of Government; neither had he made allowance for the peculiar state of affairs in the United States, which justified urgent measures. In Great Britain times have not given the Government in difficulty authority to arrest persons on suspicion, and it had been frequently done without their being brought to trial. Government had complained of the arbitrary manner in which these arrests had been made by the sole authority of the President without legislative sanction, and he was disposed to defend the act of the American Government. Congress had decided that the prerogative belonged to the President, and he believed that parties were engaged in treasonable conspiracies, as alleged, he did not see how her Majesty's Government could interfere with the practice which was absolutely necessary, although he was convinced that the American Government should be allowed to do as they pleased.

Earl Derby was ready to make every allowance for the difficulties of the federal States, but these cases naturally excited in him a feeling of indignation. Although the official authority mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will be excluded thereafter from receiving information by telegraph, or from transmitting their papers by railroad.

Fourth—Edward S. Sandford is made Military Supervisor of telegraphic messages throughout the United States. Anson Stagers is made Military Superintendent of all telegraphic lines and offices in the United States.

Fifth—This possession and control of the telegraphic lines is not intended to interfere in any respect with the ordinary affairs of the companies, or with private business. By order of the President.

EDWIN H. SPANON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.
Thaddeus, the youngest son of the President, is dangerously ill, and it is feared the disease will assume the type so fatal to his brother.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
The London Mining Journal, a paper of great weight and influence among English capitalists, in its issue on the 8th of Jan., thus speaks of the Intercolonial Railway:—
"The resources of Canada are each year becoming more fully developed, the natural consequences being that each year the necessity for improved means of communication between her more western cities and the mother country is more severely felt. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada connects the cities on the left bank of the St. Lawrence it is true, but this is not sufficient, for the eastern terminus of that line is still to the westward of the city of Quebec, the latter being the popular designation of the line of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal connecting North River with Currituck Sound. It appears the obstructions of this line were mostly the work of the enemy. The Light House at Cape Hatteras may now be a thing of the past.

The names of the men of war destroyed by our vessels since the fleet reached Hatteras Island are as follows:—The Sea Bird, brig steamer Curlew, and Panny, all steamers; and the schooner Black Warrior. The steamer Ellis was captured, new gunboats were captured, making six vessels in all. Each of the first six were remarkably well armed as gunboats. All excepting the Curlew were destroyed or captured in the attack on Elizabeth city, and it may be proper to mention that the whole of them, saving of course the one on the stocks, were by the projects of the enemy, and not by the course of the engagement on the 7th instant.

As our forces took undisturbed possession of Edenton, part of a flying artillery force, estimated from 1500 to 2000, fell without firing a shot. Many of the inhabitants also were captured. The mines of the North Carolina coast, which are now being worked, are at or near the water which approaches to Edenton.

Among the results of the expedition are the destruction of eight cannon, and one schooner on the stocks at Edenton. Two schooners were captured in the sound, one having 4,000 bushels of corn.

Commodore Goldsborough says that he remained two hours ahead of the town, and was visited by the authorities and others, many of whom professed sentiments of loyalty to the old Union.

A proclamation dated the 18th, and signed jointly by Commodore Goldsborough, and the Hon. James M. Smith, Governor of North Carolina, is to the effect that the joint expedition is not to invade any right, but to assert the authority of the United States to close desolatory war brought upon the States by comparatively a few men in their midst.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.
The Old Point boat arrived, but brings no news of importance.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.
General's Buckner and Tilgham passed here this morning en route to Fort Warren under the charge of Col. Coates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.
The actual number of prisoners taken at Roanoke Island is estimated at 1,180. The number of prisoners taken at Fort Donelson is about 7,000. The number killed was 500, and wounded 1,500.

COMMERCIAL.
Morning Writers Office.
Friday, Noon Feb. 21, 1862.

The weather has been variable for several days, and considerable snow has fallen; there was a drifting storm during the night before last, which has blocked up the roads, and made travelling very difficult in some places, stopping it altogether. The railroads are greatly obstructed, and mail trains are long behind time. We understand the foreign mail by the "Bohemian" left Portland yesterday, shortly after 1 p. m., but the train had not proceeded far when it came to a stand still in a heavy snow bank. The mail matter may, perhaps, arrive here this afternoon, but it is doubtful. In the meantime, the departure of the Java has been postponed for a day, and letters going to Europe in the mail by that ship, will be in time if mailed at the Post Office here to-morrow (Saturday), before 6 p. m. at 7 a. m., 30 24; there, at same hour, 12 above zero; at noon, 24 above; barom. 30.26.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange.—Notice is given by the Commissioner Department that tenders will be received for the purchase of Bank of England notes to the extent of £50,000 Sterling, until noon of the 26th inst. Our notice of the week's transactions in exchange is deferred until to-morrow.

Stocks.—The Herald remarks.—Most descriptions of Stocks and Shares show a further decline in value. Some considerable sales of Bank Stock are reported; Montreal at 114 per cent. City, 102; Commercial, 100; and Molson's at 113 per cent. Bank of Ontario is asked for at 103 per cent. Toronto scarce at 101 per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Bigland, Athyn & Co. in a circular of the 19th inst. remark:—The market for Flour is very quiet during the week, with scarcely any quotable change in the value of any article. Provisions: There is only a small demand for Beef, and prices have a downward tendency. Pork is pressed at a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cwt., without leading to business. Butter of the quality of the market is at all prices, but a further decline is necessary to sell inferior descriptions.

COLONIAL SECURITIES.—The London Times of Feb. 1 says:—Yesterday, Great Western of Canada improved to 121 to 2, and Grand Trunk 225 to 22, Buffalo and Lake Erie shares also higher. Nova Scotia Debentures are rather better. Victoria Debentures left off at 106 1/2, ditto New, 103 1/2, Canada Five per Cent, 98 1/2 to 3.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BRITAIN.—We estimate that from October 1, 1861, to Feb. 1862, there were exported into New York in the course of British ports, chiefly Liverpool, 7,548,527 lbs of cotton, valued in the invoices at \$1,550,192. This is at the average rate of about 20 1/2 cents per lb.

GLASGOW MARKETS.—McCall & Co., in a circular of 31st inst. remark.—The imports from America and Canada since 17 Jan. comprised 19,365 quarters wheat, 17,557 lbs of flour, and 429,999 bushels of oats, valued at 1,180,000. Wheat came to hand to the Baltic, and a cargo of wheat and one of Barley from Egypt. The continued heavy supply during the past month have made a considerable accession to the stocks in granary. At present there are only four vessels known to be on passage to the Clyde from America. The same dullness and inactivity which has characterized the trade in early part of the month continued throughout the week, and the little former tone noted about five days since, soon subsided under the influence of such heavy supplies and open mild weather. In the absence of any general demand prices of Wheat, Flour and Corn became weaker, although there has not been much pressure. To-day the same quiet feeling prevailed.—Milwaukee and Canada Red Spring Wheat may be quoted nominally 28s. per boll. Extra States and Canada Superior Flour, 30s. to 30s. 6d. New York Flour, 42s. 6d. and a Canadian Price 22s. per 280 lbs.

We extract the following from the Boston Journal of Feb. 18th:—**GREAT SPECULATION IN PHILADELPHIA.**—A Cincinnati despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Saturday afternoon, says:—Yesterday the whole stock of Pork here worth over six millions of dollars—was taken out of market and an advance of a dollar and a half per barrel, or eleven dollars, freely offered but refused. Orders have been telegraphed to the commission merchants to purchase at any price. The cause of this momentary speculation is no doubt the prospect of opening of the Southern market to Western provisions.

Another French gunboat arrived here last night.
There are now four vessels of that nationality in the roads.

The schooner Exertion, with ammunition sailed for Hatteras yesterday.

The steamboat Metastorm of New York arrived here this afternoon. She is going to Washington.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Goldsboro, dated the 20th instant. He has received the official accounts of the visit of our vessels to Edenton and to the Currituck Canal, the latter being the popular designation of the line of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal connecting North River with Currituck Sound. It appears the obstructions of this line were mostly the work of the enemy.

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A proclamation dated the 18th, and signed jointly by Commodore Goldsborough, and the Hon. James M. Smith, Governor of North Carolina, is to the effect that the joint expedition is not to invade any right, but to assert the authority of the United States to close desolatory war brought upon the States by comparatively a few men in their midst.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Feb. 24, by G. T. Railway.—Ashes, 33 bbls; Flour, 1,947 bbls; Wheat, 2,127 bush; Lead, 2 rolls; Dressed Hogs, 231; Butter, 172 lbs; Lard, 40 bbls; Tallow, 9 bbls; Oats, 992 bush; Hams, 21 hhd.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The Corn market was wholly without animation yesterday. There was, however, an average attendance of buyers, and wheat was in fair demand for consumption, at barely former rates. A limited trade was done in flour, but sellers generally declined to submit to any reduction. Indian Corn moved off slowly, at 3d to 6d per quarter less money than this day week. The imports of wheat and flour during the week have been very moderate, and we have had no supplies at all of Indian corn.

GLASGOW MARKETS.—D. Banerman & Co. in a circular of the 19th inst. remark:—The market for Flour is very quiet during the week, with scarcely any quotable change in the value of any article. Provisions: There is only a small demand for Beef, and prices have a downward tendency. Pork is pressed at a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cwt., without leading to business. Butter of the quality of the market is at all prices, but a further decline is necessary to sell inferior descriptions.

COLONIAL SECURITIES.—The London Times of Feb. 1 says:—Yesterday, Great Western of Canada improved to 121 to 2, and Grand Trunk 225 to 22, Buffalo and Lake Erie shares also higher. Nova Scotia Debentures are rather better. Victoria Debentures left off at 106 1/2, ditto New, 103 1/2, Canada Five per Cent, 98 1/2 to 3.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BRITAIN.—We estimate that from October 1, 1861, to Feb. 1862, there were exported into New York in the course of British ports, chiefly Liverpool, 7,548,527 lbs of cotton, valued in the invoices at \$1,550,192. This is at the average rate of about 20 1/2 cents per lb.

GLASGOW MARKETS.—McCall & Co., in a circular of 31st inst. remark.—The imports from America and Canada since 17 Jan. comprised 19,365 quarters wheat, 17,557 lbs of flour, and 429,999 bushels of oats, valued at 1,180,000. Wheat came to hand to the Baltic, and a cargo of wheat and one of Barley from Egypt. The continued heavy supply during the past month have made a considerable accession to the stocks in granary. At present there are only four vessels known to be on passage to the Clyde from America. The same dullness and inactivity which has characterized the trade in early part of the month continued throughout the week, and the little former tone noted about five days since, soon subsided under the influence of such heavy supplies and open mild weather. In the absence of any general demand prices of Wheat, Flour and Corn became weaker, although there has not been much pressure. To-day the same quiet feeling prevailed.—Milwaukee and Canada Red Spring Wheat may be quoted nominally 28s. per boll. Extra States and Canada Superior Flour, 30s. to 30s. 6d. New York Flour, 42s. 6d. and a Canadian Price 22s. per 280 lbs.

We extract the following from the Boston Journal of Feb. 18th:—**GREAT SPECULATION IN PHILADELPHIA.**—A Cincinnati despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Saturday afternoon, says:—Yesterday the whole stock of Pork here worth over six millions of dollars—was taken out of market and an advance of a dollar and a half per barrel, or eleven dollars, freely offered but refused. Orders have been telegraphed to the commission merchants to purchase at any price. The cause of this momentary speculation is no doubt the prospect of opening of the Southern market to Western provisions.

CHICAGO PORK MARKET.—The Tribune of 20th says the fate of Fort Donelson has caused a corresponding rise in pork. On Thursday last dressed hogs were sold in this market at a range of \$2.70 to \$3.00, while yesterday they were at \$2.50 to \$3.00. An advance of 60c to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Mess Pork during the same period advanced 1.25 to 1.50 per 100 lbs., and all other kinds of produce in the same proportion. The prospect of an early opening of the Mississippi has stimulated the markets all over the country.

CANADA CURRENCY.—The Buffalo Express of the 17th says:—Our commission merchants, who are receivers of Canadian produce, are paying 3 per cent premium for Canada currency to send into Canada to purchase grain. Our neighbors across the line demand their own currency or gold in exchange for their produce, and are not disposed to make a premium of three per cent in New York for currency, which will account for Canada currency being at a premium.

BIRTH.
In Rockwell on the 24th instant the wife of Mr. Thomas Cavers of a son.

MARRIED.
By the Rev. George Bayton, on the 25th inst. Mr. John Wesley Alcock, of Prospect, to Miss Lydia, daughter of James Shelling-ton, Esq., of Guilford.

DIED.
At Pakenham, on the 2nd inst. of Malig-nant Scarlat Fever, Andrew H. Dickson, aged 81 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HOLY LAND, Syria and Sinai!
THE REV. LAGHLIN TAYLOR intends to deliver TWO LECTURES on those Ancient and Interesting Lands, on MONDAY & TUESDAY Evenings, the 10th and 11th March, 1862.

FARMERS' FRIEND.
THE ROTARY TOOTH FOR HARROWS AND CULTIVATORS. PATENTED 15th JULY, 1861.

TESTIMONIALS.
We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in recommending a new Harrow and Cultivator Tooth, lately patented by Mr. Henry Fryatt, of Aurora. Having tested, and found it to be all the Patenters represent it to be, and believe that it will be found to be one of the most useful inventions of the age.

For Sale.
LOT No. 7 on the 6th con. of Pakenham, containing 50 acres wood land. There is on it a good Saw mill. For further particulars apply to JAMES SKEDDEN, Bennie's Corner, Feb. 24, 1862. 26-u

Farm to Let.
FOR one or more years subject to certain conditions, the farm commonly known as the Globe Farm, situated within half a mile of the Village of Frankton, with a small Stone Dwelling House, Barn, Sheds &c. Apply to Messrs. MAY & EDWARDS, Chesham Gardens.

Cooking Stoves.
TWO Frost & Wood Cooking stoves, new and well trimmed. Also one Fuller cooking stove, large size. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. December 24th 1861.

Don't Forget.
THE LECTURE'S ON Monday & Tuesday evenings next. See Advertisement.

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