

Carleton Place

VOL. XIV.

CARLETON PLACE C. W., MARCH 16, 1864.

No. 27.

Outside the Church

I stand not here in the porch,
I hear the bell's melodious din,
I hear the organ's peal within,
I hear the prayer with words that sooth,
Like sparks from an inverted torch,
I hear the sermon upon us,
With threatenings of the last account.
And all translated in the air,
Reach me but as our dear Lord's prayer,
And as the Sermon on the Mount.
Must it be Calvin and not Christ?
Must it be Athanasian creeds,
Or holy water, beads and rosary,
Must struggling souls remain content
With councils and decrees of Trent?
And can it be enough for these
The Christian Church the year embalm
With evergreens and boughs of palms,
And fill the air with incense?
I know that yonder Pharisee
Thanks God that he is not like me;
In my humiliation dressed,
I only stand and beat my breast,
And pray for human charity.
Not to one church alone, but seven,
The voice prophetic spoke from heaven;
And unto each the promise came,
Discreetly, but still the same,
For him that overcometh are
The new names written on the stone,
The raiment white, the crown, the throne,
And I will give him Morning Star!
Ah! to how many faith has been
No evidence of things unseen,
But a dim shadow that reassures
The creed of the Phantasiasts
For whom no Man of Sorrows died,
For whom the Tragedy Divine
Was but a symbol and a sign,
And Christ a Phantom credited!
For Christ a diviner creed,
Living in the life they lead,
The passing of their beautiful feet
Blossoms the pavement of the street,
Oud Fuller's locks and words repeat
Aid all their sayings, wise and sweet,
Not as a vulture, but a dove,
The Holy Ghost came from above.
—Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Passing Counterfeit Money.

Yesterday afternoon was received at the Central Police Station, from the Grand Fork, Bonaventure street, that an individual, giving his name as John Ashley Bayne, farmer, was passing, or attempting to pass, counterfeit American bank bills, and a police sergeant was immediately sent down to take him finally into custody. It is stated that \$200 were found in his possession, good money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper, along with about \$30 in counterfeit paper money. Also he had changed some \$500 of bad money, all of it being in ten dollar bills of the Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Massachusetts. The same person also paid a visit yesterday to the office of Messrs. Letrop and Bancroft, Exchange Brokers, St. Francis Xavier street. Mr. Letrop was out at the moment, but when he came in he found the prisoner there, wanting to sell about three hundred dollars of American bank bills. Mr. Letrop examined the bills with the best of eyes, and the result was the conclusion that it was a good one. The prisoner said he knew the bills were good, because he had got them from a respectable firm in Massachusetts, and he then handed 31 other similar \$10 bills, for which he the prisoner, received \$196 in Canadian Bank bills and 90 cents in silver. Directly after he left the office, however, Mr. Letrop discovered that all the bills received from the prisoner were counterfeit. The case is now under investigation in the office of the Police Magistrate.—Mont. Witness.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Finance Minister yesterday laid the Public Accounts for 1863, on the table of the House of Assembly. Elsewhere will be found some of the facts which show Exclusive of the redemption of public debt on the one hand, and the receipts from the sale of duties and sinking fund on the other, the transactions of the year show an income of \$10,742,807 41. This latter includes \$481,116 17 for militia purposes—a sum much larger than that expended in former years. It also includes an extra expenditure of about \$200,000 for legislation—an expense which was due to the holding of two sessions of Parliament in the year 1863, and to the general election of last summer. These two additional expenses alone would cover more than half of Mr. Holton's deficiency. The increased militia expenditure is one to which the ultra-loyalists are especially pointed out, but which, while the increase in the expenses under the head of legislation is due to the very great anxiety of those gentlemen to get into office. In a good many items of expenditure, Mr. Holton is able to show a reduction—so that he not only overcomes the increased expenditure in the militia, but also shows an aggregate decrease of \$223,873 47. At the end of the present year, if he is allowed to remain in office, he will doubtless be able to report a good many further reductions. The anticipation that next year there will be no deficit, we think, pretty well warranted.

A good feature in the statement which we publish, is the fact that it puts the deficit below one million dollars, without any special pleading about "ordinary" or "extraordinary" expenditures. Except only the payments for the redemption of the public debt, the total expenditure for all services for the year is \$10,742,807 41, and it is from that sum that the deficit is reckoned. That is the plain and straightforward way of stating the case. If the Finance Minister had chosen to argue as Mr. Galt used to do, he might have counted a portion of the expenses for the year as "extraordinary," and so have increased the deficit, as well as the outlay for Secular Rights redemption, and for the public buildings at Ottawa, along with one or two items that might be hunted up as extraordinary. By such means we might have ephered away nearly or quite the whole of his deficiency, the preferable one.

We are satisfied that the exhibit of the past year's finances, which Mr. Holton is able to make, will increase public confidence in him as Minister of Finance. The comparisons which will inevitably be made between his statement and those which used to come from Mr. Galt, cannot be too much favorable to the present Finance Minister.—Globe.

Colt's Armory.

The loss of machinery by the burning of Colt's Armory is estimated at \$900,000. There were six miles of steam pipe in the building and the same presented by the rains as they remain resembles the ancient cities unearthed by modern explorations; there are nothing except crumbling fragments where a splendid building so recently existed. The question is now asked—who fired the Armory? That the supposition of an ordinary coming from the rebels is the building is not supported, is shown by the fact that not long ago a workman did come there with the pistols story that he was a deserter from the rebels, and he was employed. But when the fire broke out—it was during the only half-hour in the 24 when a watchman was not present; there being at intervals of half an hour in the morning between the going-away of the night watchman for that floor and the one below it, and the coming of the day watchman. It could not have been fired in the night, because then the watchmen were all about, and no one could have got into the building. It was kindled in the wing connecting the two main buildings, so that it was likely to take both and destroy the rifle as well as the pistol shops. It started where the patterns and much choice dry wood were stored, which would readily kindle. It is a great mystery how it could have caught fire itself, and no one but a rebel sympathizer could have incited its destruction.—Scientific American.

The Observer says that a couple of weeks ago a young farmer was drinking in a bar-room in Prince Albert, and foolishly pulled out a roll of bills amounting to \$600. Late one night he went on a road home, when two men seized and dragged him to the wood; they then ransacked his pockets, but only found fifty cents. A friend of the young man had persuaded him to hand over the money for safe keeping, and he left the tavern.

The numbers now in the Queen's College, Ont., are:—Roman Catholics, 110; Roman Catholics, 100; Protestants, 12; Wesleyans, 12; the total number being 242. These figures show that since last year the Roman Catholics, who were 100, have increased to 110, and the Protestants, who were 12, to 12.

Quebec, March 7th.

The House only sat three hours to-day, and did a considerable amount of business, in passing addresses for returns of various kinds, and appointing a number of special committees.

Sheriff Fortino has been removed from the Sheriffship of New Brunswick, and Durham, on account of gross irregularities in the business of his office.

Mr. Robert Needham Waddell, of Port Hope, has been appointed to the vacant office.

The Administration is deserving of the utmost credit for the prompt manner in which they insist that all public officers shall discharge the duties of their offices faithfully and efficiently.

Samuel Keefer, Esq., has been removed from the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. We hear that this step has been rendered necessary by irregularities in his manner of discharging the important duties of his office, and by the fact that the Government was led into in connection with the Ottawa Buildings and other matters.

The weather is very unpleasant. This is the third day of high wind and occasional showers. The streets are in a frightful state of slush.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the gunpowder explosion was continued to-day. Corporal Brayshaw testified that he was discharging condensed fuses outside the building at the time of the accident, but that it is impossible to say whether the explosion could have been caused by an ignited fuse passing through the window, as had been surmised.

Mr. Laframboise laid on the table, this afternoon, his report as Commissioner of Public Works for 1863. It is a carefully prepared document, and gives a great deal of valuable information. The gross outlay upon all the public works for construction, and for repairs and management, during the past year, amounts to the sum of only \$821,073, which is less than it has been any year since 1851, the average of the annual expenditure during the thirty years—having been \$1,210,000. The question of the best means of securing for our public works a fair share of the Western trade is fully discussed. The Commissioner considers that the only means by which this can be effected is by an enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to a uniform draught and carrying capacity for vessels of at least 800 or 850 tons burden. The advantages of a canal uniting the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, of dimensions equal to this enlarged scale of navigation, are also set forth. After comparing the movements of produce by the Canadian and by the New York canal, the Commissioner says:—"It is believed that the period has arrived when it is still more imperative upon the Province to adopt a policy calculated to demonstrate the real superiority of the St. Lawrence route by completing our canal system, and by enlarging it to such dimensions as will place it beyond the reach of successful competition, in the cheap transport of imported goods for the Western Market, or in the speedy export of the vast and overflowing vegetable products which we find their way through other channels to the Eastern States and to Europe."

The following were married:—
"H. Himes, B.A.—single.
"J. Fin, B.A.—single.
"J. Lewis, B.A.—married.
"R. Thompson, B.A.—married.
"B. Baxter, B.A.—single.
"J. Barr, B.A.—single.

Latest per City of New York.

It is asserted that Denmark is about to announce the blockade of the Schlegel-Holstein ports.

The London Times strongly opposed English interference in the Schleswig-Holstein ports.

The conference of the minor German States adopted strong resolutions in opposition to the Austro-Prussian policy.

A suspicious British steamer, with arms was seized at Malaga. Destination unknown.

The Confederate loan has declined to 52 to 54.

The rate of Discount of the Bank of England was reduced to 6 percent.

Affairs in Schleswig unchanged.

It is confirmed that Austria and Prussia agree to a conference in London, but not to discontinue hostilities.

The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech delivered at the Diet at Copenhagen, Feb. 23.—The Danish attitude in Schleswig will be the Danish Government's efforts for terminating by means of negotiation the conflict with Germany.

The Times think it probable that the spring will bring a revolution in Germany.

Understand, Feb. 23.—The Danish outposts are stationed opposite the Prussian guards at Jutland. Unimportant skirmishes are continually taking place.

The Danish troops occupying Fredericia numbers 6,000, many of whom are said to be Schleswigers.

Feb. 23.—Government has published the following official communication:—
"Vessels have been ordered to the Mediterranean and the English Channel to cruise in search of Danish ships.

The Secretaries of the Danish Legislation at Berlin and Vienna have been recalled.

The Secretaries of the Austrian Legislation at Copenhagen has already left.

The authorities at Hamburg have seized the money in the Danish post offices in that city.

The War in Denmark.

There is an abundance of very incomplete information from Europe, respecting Danish affairs.

The Government of Prussia, it seems, has stopped the advance of its troops into Jutland; but it is stated they are still to hold Kolding, a town within the province, on the border of Schleswig.

The minor German States in Congress have passed resolutions strongly hostile to the course pursued by Austria and Prussia, thus adding more fuel to the fire already burning.

It is probable they will make the more angry by the partial withdrawal from Jutland. Nothing short of the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein to the Confederacy will satisfy them.

England has again proposed a congress upon a new basis. What that basis is, is not stated. Austria, Prussia, France and Russia are invited to attend, and a seat is offered in the congress to a representative of the Diet. With such discordant elements to work with, it is difficult to see how any hope of a peaceful settlement can be entertained until the sword has done further work.

If we interpret the speech of the Danish Minister aright, it would appear that Denmark has decided to withdraw its troops from the congress until the status quo is restored. Austria and Prussia having declined to grant an armistice during negotiations, Earl Russell's scheme can hardly be carried out.

To judge by the remarks made in the telegraph on the discussion which took place in the House, upon the conduct of the Government towards the Danes, it would appear the war fever is on the increase. The Times urges that England should keep out of the quarrel, and prophesies a revolution in Germany in the spring. If there be good hope of any such event taking place, an additional reason is furnished why England should keep out of the quarrel.

The allies have been repulsed in their attack on the Danes at Ehrenbreitstein. Duppel. They endeavor to conceal the extent of their loss, but it can scarcely be otherwise than severe. At this point the Danish line is not so widely extended as at the Danewerk, so that they are able to bring the whole or the greater part of their force to bear upon any menacing point. It is some measure compensating for the great disadvantage under which they labour in having so small an army in comparison with that of the invaders. The Germans will have a good deal of trouble before they take Duppel.

The Quebec Explosion.

The explosion of the laboratory at Quebec was used by the Grenadier regiment, little short of insanity. The party inside were engaged in filling fuses, while a man outside destroyed a defective one by burning out the powder. Instead of discharging forward it flashed backward and ignited powder near the door.

The following were killed:—
"Mr. Hawkins, foreman of the Ordnance Department—married.
"James Doolin, Ordnance laborer—married.
"Private F. Flanagan, 1st Battalion 17th Grenadier—single.
"H. Himes, B.A.—single.
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Being ill at eleven, a student presented a most sickening spectacle, which in its lossless horror can hardly be imagined. Death, in its ghastly reality, is at all times a thing of awe; but when in the shape of some fearful accident, it pounces upon its victims in the midst of life, and hurles them in one moment into the awful presence of their Maker, its terrors are increased a hundred fold. It was impossible in gazing on the mutilated remains of the dead to repress the deep sense of the nothingness of poor weak humanity. Sorrowfully, but steadily the work of taking the bodies out of the ruins went on. In two or three hours they had been literally torn into fragments. A shriveled member—a minute before the hand of a strong man—was picked up in St. John street. A burnt shapless mass—a short time before had contained an active intelligent brain—was discovered beyond the wall in the direction of Glais street. The bodies were found far from the bodies to which they had once belonged. A few warm trunks were dug out of the ruins. It was a sickening smell of charred flesh and broiled entrails. A few short minutes elapsed since the man stood full of life and health which his creator had bestowed upon him, to decide to resign his body to the flames from the blood and flesh and stomach of the ground was once a being like themselves. The remains of the gunners Barr and Finn had suffered most mutilation of the whole. The fragments were gathered up in a powder barrel, but in some instances it was impossible to decide to which body they belonged. The bodies were laid on the floor of the room, in the building on the opposite side of the Park. Even the least disfigured were frightful to behold. But we will not prolong the catalogue of horrors. It is to be long dwelt upon.

The wounded are Captain Mahon, B.A.; Corporal Bradshaw, and Gunner Morant, B.A.

The sufferers were among the best men in this arm of the service.

Many citizens also received injuries of a trifling nature. The damage to property in the neighborhood is considerable, 500 houses being more or less injured.

Many persons in Nashville having failed to comply with the order requiring all citizens to be vaccinated, in order to stay the spread of small-pox, Gen. Granger has just directed the Provost Marshal to "seize any persons who are not vaccinated, at the seat of the work from the side of the order, and convey them outside of the plunk lines at that post."

An elderly man named J. H. Carrigan, residing in Amherst street, Montreal, had been arrested on a charge of setting a soldier of the Royal Artillery to dance. The artilleryman's uniform was found in the prisoner's house.

The Pays is polite enough to describe the British Government as "the Russian Police," having no other aim than to play them to each his hand, and to keep the Emperor's peace.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH ON THE INVASION OF JUTLAND.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 19, Mr. Newdegate asked Lord Palmerston whether, in the event of the Austrian and Prussian forces entering or proposing to enter Jutland, Her Majesty's Government would not consider such action or intention as inconsistent with the plea upon which the German forces have entered Schleswig and Schleswig, and therefore requiring more energetic and decisive action, diplomatically or otherwise, on the part of Her Majesty's Government in the sense of the Treaty of 1852?

Lord Palmerston said: We have no authentic accounts of the intention of the Austrian and Prussian troops to enter Jutland, although I have seen a statement in Newspapers to that effect. No doubt an entrance by those troops into Jutland would be an aggravation of that violent outrage on a speech delivered at the Diet at Copenhagen, Feb. 23.—The Danish attitude in Schleswig will be the Danish Government's efforts for terminating by means of negotiation the conflict with Germany.

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Miscellaneous.

One Confederate regiment has re-enlisted for thirty years or during the war.

His Holiness the Pope has expelled the American spiritualist, Mr. Home, from "the Eternal City."

The Lindsay Advocate states that a young man named White, a resident of Verulam, was killed by a log rolling upon him.

On Sunday last the dwelling house of Mr. Broadner, Athelstane, was entered and over \$13 stolen.

On Tuesday last a span of horses belonging to Mr. Theobald of Huntingdon, C. B., was run away. One of them fell and fractured his skull.

Monday night four second-rate way-laid and ill-treated Mr. John Neil, constable of Theobald station, as he was returning from Niagara.

On Sunday evening last some prominent individuals, with some sharp instruments, injured so serious a case the property of Mr. James Rankin, of Belleville, that the animal was killed at once by the owner.

The Kingston American states that the boot and shoe store of Mr. R. Alle, of Bath, was consumed by fire on the 4th inst. So also was a house opposite. There was no insurance.

We regret to learn that Mr. Bell, the Custom House Appraiser, died last evening at eight o'clock, of disease of the heart—having left his office in apparently good health.—Witness.

The French residents of Shanghai have sent to the Paris Zoological Society a flock of Chinese sheep, consisting of two rams and twenty-two ewes, remarkable for their fecundity. It is said that in China fifty per cent of them produce lambs twice yearly, and frequently three at a birth.

General Witowski, Mayor of Warsaw, recently issued six hundred invitations to "a ball of reconciliation. Only ninety accepted, including eleven Polish ladies, not one of whom knew how to dance; and, consequently, the Russian officers, for the want of better partners, were obliged to dance with each other.

A curious case of poisoning has occurred recently at Hudson, N. Y., resulting in the death of a young lady, on account of swallowing a mixture which the physician intended for a wash to be externally applied. Some obscure Doctor for gross carelessness, and some lay the blame on the patient for confusing the different prescriptions.

EXPORTING SPAIN.—A number of very fine specimens of the growth of Canadian forests are being exported to the United States, across the ice from Kingston to Cape Vincent, for spars for vessels being built at Clayton, N. York.—Kingston American.

THE PORK BUSINESS.—We learn from Quebec that Mr. Wilson Kennedy, of this city, has had an interview with the Minister of Finance, and presented to him the memorial of the pork dealers in reference to the stoppage of the exportation of live hogs from the United States. They had a lengthened conversation on the subject, and the Finance Minister promised to further the objects of the memorial as far as lay in his power. We trust he may be successful in his endeavors.—Hamilton Spectator.

A cunning Italian, representing himself as Garibaldi's brother, and sent by him on a secret mission to procure funds to aid the Capran hero's projected rising, has been reaping a rich harvest from the fertile fields of Spanish credulity. He has plucked deep into the pockets of all the Liberal leaders in Madrid, and has decamped with the proceeds.

A savage attempt at murder has been perpetrated by a publican at Leitrim. In a fit of jealousy he stabbed his wife whilst in bed most desperately in numerous places, kneeling on her body the more effectually to accomplish his purpose. The would-be murderer, when disturbed, ended his dreadful work by leaving the knife stuck in the forehead of his victim. He afterwards twice attempted suicide, but was prevented and safely lodged in goal.

The Ost-Deutsche Post states that a fall of snow, nearly black, took place a few days back at Pulkorf, in Austria. On being examined with a microscope it was found to be covered with exceedingly small insects, which had given to it the dark color.

THE VIKING.

The Viking, a small steamer, was captured by the British navy on the coast of Norway. The vessel was found to be carrying a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and was suspected of being engaged in the trade of supplying the rebels in the Crimea. The British navy has captured several other vessels of this kind, and has taken a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The British navy has also captured several other vessels of this kind, and has taken a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

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OTTAWA AND BROOKVILLE RAILWAY.

This line of road now offers to the travelling public on the Upper Ottawa a cheap and speedy route to Montreal, enabling those who have to leave in Montreal the same day they leave home. Parties who can leave any part of the Upper section in time to catch the train at Almonte, at 2:50 can reach Montreal a day sooner than by the Ottawa route, thereby saving both time and money. We are glad to learn that arrangements are progressing favorably for the extension of the road to Arnprior during the coming spring. Should its completion take place next summer, we are informed that the enterprising proprietor of the Ottawa route intends to build a steamer to connect with the line, making a through route from Pembroke to Montreal.—Witness.

FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 5.—Daval was gaoled today as Chief Justice, and Mr. Drummond as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada.

The Gazette announces that Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, in addition to his great Military District is appointed Brigade Major over the district hitherto under Brigade Major Montgomery, whose services are no longer required.

Norfolk and Brent are transferred from the District of Brigade Major Moffatt to that of Brigade Major Villiers.

CHOPPERS WANTED.

The laboring classes are warned against paying any attention to the contents of a hand-bill, which has been freely posted throughout the city, holding out inducements to able bodied men to go to the States to obtain employment as choppers or farm laborers. It is nothing more nor less than a recruiting movement (which has often before been pointed out) to decoy men into the States where they will be compelled to enlist or starve. This is the experience of large numbers of others who have been foolish enough to leave this city in hope of getting employment in the Northern States. It would be well if some means would be adopted by the Military authorities to put a stop to the practice of this villainous system of deception on the part of Yankee agents in Canada.—Toronto Leader.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

An important discovery has recently been made in Minnesota. It consists of an extensive bed of canal coal which has been found upon the Minnesota Valley on the Cottonwood river a little more than one hundred miles from St. Paul. The bed is eighty feet below the surface, where the shaft was sunk and six feet in thickness. It is probable that other shafts will find it nearer the surface. There are indications of immense coal beds in that locality a company has been organized to work the mines, and they expect to be bringing coal down the Minnesota river to St. Paul by the 1st July. The importance of this discovery is very great.

The manufacturing interests of Minnesota, which have been kept in the background for want of this material, will now be rapidly developed.

ONE DAY LAST WEEK.

One day last week a party of four negroes, belonging to one of the colored regiments in Florida, committed a rape on a white woman. Three of them were taken on Wednesday and tried by a justice's court martial. They were convicted, sentenced to be hung, and an hour afterwards, two of them were swinging at Camp Fireman. The other was brought into Jacksonville, where at twenty minutes notice a scaffold was erected, the troops called out, the citizens assembled, and he shared the righteous fate of his fellows. The body was allowed to hang twenty-four hours before being cut down. Gen. Seymour characteristically sent up the proceedings of the Court for the approval of Gen. Gilmore, with an endorsement on the back that the sentence had been carried into effect.—N. F. Herald.

Quarter Sessions and County Court.

These courts opened on Thursday, 8th inst. before His Honor, Judge Malloch. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—
John Wright, Foreman.
T. M. Bruce, M. Gorman,
Jacob C. Bruce, H. Hammond,
Wesley Comery, A. Hamilton, Sen.,
Evan Cameron, Benj. James,
Alex. Gordon, James Leary,
D. McIntosh, L. Naimist,
J. Rowen, Benj. B. Smart,
M. Stanley.

The following business was disposed of:—
Hefpenny vs. Rippon et al.—Assessment Action brought to recover amount of an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$48 50.
D. Fraser for PIF.
Flood et al. vs. Bethwell—Assessment Action brought to recover amount of an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$132.12.
D. Fraser for Plaintiff.
O'Brien vs. French & Co.—Assessment Action brought to recover amount of a Promissory Note, made by Defendants as Co-partners. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$398.70.
D. Fraser for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for Defendant.
Perkins vs. Doyle—Assessment Action brought to recover amount of Promissory Note. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$356.
E. J. Hanson, Jr., for Plaintiff; D. McMartin for Defendant.
Wright vs. Swaney—Replevin—The Plaintiff had purchased from a man named Barber a quantity of sheep pelts, which were stored in his storehouse. When about to be sold, the defendant Barber a note of sale, by which the said pelts were to be sold to the plaintiff. The defendant Barber then sold the pelts to another man named Swaney, who was a stranger to the plaintiff. The plaintiff brought this action to recover the pelts. Verdict for Plaintiff for the value of the pelts.
The following business was disposed of:—
The Attorney General has the following to report: "We are requested to state on official authority, that there is no foundation for the rumor that the 47th Regiment is being disbanded at Montreal. There is no such intention on the part of the Government. The 47th Regiment will be re-enlisted in the fall of 1864, and will be sent to the front."—Witness.

endant had taken the property but that it was not his own, and decided in favor of the defendant. The case involved some nice points of law, which were ably argued on both sides. W. O. Buel, Attorney at Law, and D. Fraser, Esq., for Plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr., for Defendant.

The Queen vs Charles St. Jacques.—Larocay.—The prisoner was indicted for stealing a pair of boots from Mr. Swallow, in whose shop he was working in the town of Alton in February last. Mr. Swallow had left his boots in his sleigh at the shop, and a few days after missed them. He threatened to get out a search warrant to ascertain who took them, when the prisoner admitted that he had taken them and hid them in the snow, and in company with the Cook went and got them; stating, however, that he did not intend to steal them. The defence was that the prisoner took the boots merely to play a joke on Swallow.—Verdict—Guilty. D. Fraser for Crown; J. Deacon, Jr., for Prisoner.

The Queen vs Charles Kettle and George Phillips.—Larocay.—The prisoners were indicted for stealing a harness, horse-blanket and a pair of boots from Mr. Swallow, in whose shop he was working in the town of Alton in February last. Mr. Swallow had left his boots in his sleigh at the shop, and a few days after missed them. He threatened to get out a search warrant to ascertain who took them, when the prisoner admitted that he had taken them and hid them in the snow, and in company with the Cook went and got them; stating, however, that he did not intend to steal them. The defence was that the prisoner took the boots merely to play a joke on Swallow.—Verdict—Guilty. D. Fraser for Crown; J. Deacon, Jr., for Prisoner.

The Queen vs Charles Kettle and George Phillips.—Larocay.—The prisoners were indicted for stealing a harness, horse-blanket and a pair of boots from Mr. Swallow, in whose shop he was working in the town of Alton in February last. Mr. Swallow had left his boots in his sleigh at the shop, and a few days after missed them. He threatened to get out a search warrant to ascertain who took them, when the prisoner admitted that he had taken them and hid them in the snow, and in company with the Cook went and got them; stating, however, that he did not intend to steal them. The defence was that the prisoner took the boots merely to play a joke on Swallow.—Verdict—Guilty. D. Fraser for Crown; J. Deacon, Jr., for Prisoner.

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Monte Desermons.—Three nights last week did the grass fire from Fort Henry, intimating the absence of soldiers from the garrison. The only occasion on which the fire got off was that of Friday night, when four of the 47th regiment and an artilleryman departed. It is said that they were nearly captured by the military police and shot at. These unfortunate and perjured men evidently had had every assistance rendered them to escape, or in the present dangerous condition of the ice they could not have otherwise reached Cape Vincent in safety.

The City Council of Kingston offer four hundred dollars for the detection and apprehension of any one enticing soldiers to desert.

The barn of Mr. Robert howbray, of Sombra, was totally consumed by fire, on the 20th ult. Loss about \$600.

The delegation representing the colored entire freemen of Louisiana had been with evidence they ask to be permitted to vote. The President in reply said that he must finish the big job on his hands of the right of the Black man to vote before it was necessary to discuss the war, he would not hesitate. As it was, he would refer the question to the constitutional convention of Louisiana.

A new railroad is to be constructed from Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York, to the coal mines in McKean County Pennsylvania. The road will pass through Allegheny County, almost directly South, and when completed coal can be taken to Rochester, and to the lake shore for shipment to Canada, at a great reduction in freight charges.

The St. Catharines Mechanic's Institute has inaugurated a series of reunions. They take well.

It is one of the curious coincidences of the war that while the rebel General Morgan, who was confined in the Ohio Penitentiary as an offset to Col. Straight, escapes by tunnelling his way to the Union prison, and Morgan's tunnel Straight out of Libby also.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, March 16, 1864.

Messrs. Cartier and Cauchon have been lately sitting in Judgment upon some of their acts while in power; and a few days started the more honest thinking portion of the House by the announcement of a verdict in their own favor. These very modest gentlemen gave the House to understand that they had taken the matter into their most serious consideration, and that, in their opinion, the late Financial Commission had proved nothing to incriminate the members of the Cartier-Macdonald administration. If they were not interested in the decision, it is probable their opinion would have more weight, and would savour less of an act of extreme assurance on their part, and in the face of the very damaging revelations which the Commission had brought to light. The "Globe" very truly remarks that the "Financial Commission revealed something of the \$100,000 advance to the City of Montreal by Mr. Galt—something of the Zimmerman Bank business—something of Mr. Francis Jones' survey, and of the way he succeeded in getting his pay for it as soon as he had a vote in Parliament—something of Mr. Macbeth's land transactions in West Elgin—something of Mr. Cauchon's mode of hiring and fitting up public buildings—something of the way that Census Commissioners who had friends in Parliament collected exorbitant bills—something of the way that Mr. Foote used to get three and four prices for stationery and printing, by virtue of the initials of a Cabinet Minister—something, too, of the way that public money used to be advanced to party newspapers, not for work in progress, but for work to be done in the future—something, too, of the starting of the Colonist, on the promise of two Ministers of the Crown, that public money would be advanced to it, and Government advertisements stuffed into it—something, too, of the way a Minister of the Crown used to certify to the same accounts twice over—something of the Lower St. Lawrence tug business, as well as of many other very gross irregularities. There must be at least a score very venerable transactions on the part of ex-ministers, which are revealed by the labours of the Provincial Commission, yet Messrs. Cartier and Cauchon muster the courage to declare that nothing damaging has been proved by it. The truth is, that were it not that the Coalition had a very bad reputation before, the revelations of the Commission would have shocked and astonished the country."

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 11th March, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—Since the passage of the address, a week ago, the business before parliament has progressed in a more quiet and orderly manner than it did, during the first fortnight of the session. Any obstructions which have been thrown in the way, have not come from the opposition proper, so much as from individuals, who had personal ends to serve, and personal feelings to gratify.

The standing committee of the Legislative Assembly, where a large proportion of the legislation is prepared, have been organized this week, and they are all now fairly at work; a large number of Bills have been introduced and read a first time.

Positions almost innumerable continue to open in from all parts of both Upper and Lower Canada, in favor of what is known as the "Temperance Act of 1863," a bill introduced by Christopher Danks, the member for Broms. It will likely pass; and although it does not go so far, as totalitarians would wish, it will be a wide step towards the desired end, and it will undoubtedly do much towards the suppression of intemperance. In connection with this subject, I may tell you, what you probably suspect, that when M. P. P.'s are out of their places, it is not generally on account of the quantity

of cold water which they have swallowed. Opponents of the government may say what they please, about the hollow professions of ministers; but I can assure you that very many substantial reforms and improvements are being made, and carried out; and if no adverse circumstances arise to stop their progress, by this day twelve-month you will see the public affairs of the country, in a greatly improved condition.

The survey of the intercolonial Railway is commenced; but it is my opinion we will not be called on to pay the expense of building it, for some time to come. New Brunswick has taken the snails about it, because she could not have everything in the management her own way, and it is very likely negotiations will be broken off, till there is a change of government in that province.

The Military School for Lower Canada, designed for the drilling and training of officers for the militia, was opened here a few days ago, with the very respectable number of sixty pupils. They will be permitted to remain for three months; and at this rate, the two schools in the two sections of the Province, will turn out between four and five hundred officers each year.

The pupils in these schools are drilled for six hours a day, by officers of the British army; and they will only get their certificates, after they can show on a very rigid examination, that they are thoroughly qualified.

Our American neighbors, are about to do a very foolish thing, in abolishing the Bonding system, under which hundreds of thousands of tons of goods destined for Canada, have been entered at their ports, and carried over their Railways. For the purpose of annoying Canada and causing a temporary inconvenience, they will turn this trade into new channels. This, with their threatened repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, is to pay us for our sympathy with Great Britain, in the Trent case. Let them go ahead, and they will find that they will injure us less, and themselves more, than they imagine.

Yours, E.

The Commissioner of Public works has placed his departmental budget on the table of the House. He reports that, in pursuance of the ministerial purpose to keep down expenditure, the gross outlay upon public works, for construction, repairs, and management, during 1863, was confined to \$21,073, and being less than the expenditure in any year since 1851. During these thirteen years, the annual outlay, under the charge of the department has averaged \$1,219,362.

The sum paid on account of the Ottawa buildings within the year amounted to \$248,347; of which \$120,725 were paid to the contractor for the Parliament buildings, \$101,800 to the contractor for the departmental buildings, \$5,563 dollars for heating and ventilation, and the remainder for superintendence and contingencies. The progress made upon the works is represented to have been on the whole satisfactory.

The Report dwells at some length upon the report of the inland navigation of the province, with especial reference to the project of canal enlargement advertised to by His Excellency in opening the session. The failure of the provincial line of water communication to attract traffic notwithstanding the undeniable superiority of the route, receives a passing mention. More than four teen and a half millions of dollars have been expended by the province in this class of its public works, and the commissioner remarks that "some powerful cause must be in operation to produce a diversion of the trade from the channel which seems to have been marked out for it by nature, in "to lateral and artificial routes of much less capacity or speed, and greatly increased cost of transport." The cause of the anomaly and its cure are thus stated:

"The greatest drawback to the success of this route, as a competitor for European trade, is the high rates of ocean freight from Montreal and Quebec, when compared with those from New York. The latter city being the great commercial emporium of the Northern States, controls the bulk of import trade; consequently, freights rate lower at that port than any other on this part of the continent, because vessels arriving out with cargo can afford to carry produce to Europe cheaper than those trading to Quebec or Montreal, which in great part have to make the voyage here in ballast. Besides, as the staple exports of Canada are bulky, whilst the tonnage of her imports are comparatively small, it is evident that we cannot hope to compete for European freights, except by carrying so much cheaper on our line of inland communication, as to compensate for the disadvantage of the ocean voyage.

"Although the minimum capacity of our canals is nearly double that of our most formidable rival—the enlarged Erie Canal; and when taken in connection with speed, the season of navigation is nearly as long as upon the latter; it is evident from the existing state of affairs, that still further advantages must be afforded, ere we can obtain a fair share of the trade in question.

"It is believed that the only means by which this can be effected is by an enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to a uniform draught, and carrying capacity for at least 800 or 850 tons burthen.

"This would permit the majority of propellers and large schooners now engaged in the transport trade on Lake Erie, breaking bulk; and their tranship into steaming hulks—thus considerably reducing freights, and tending to bring about the desired effect.

Agony of the Report says: "The existing state of our connection, the ease of a vessel arriving at Montreal, loaded with grain for the Eastern States, and sent on to Lake Champlain, except such an increase in the cost of transport would nullify all the advantages of the St. Lawrence navigation, and give the Erie route a decided superiority in point of cheapness.

"But were the River St. Lawrence united to Lake Champlain by a Canal of dimensions equal to the enlarged canal of navigation now proposed, this serious drawback would then be removed; and the Province would then reap the full benefit of the unequalled advantages which it ought to derive from the position of the natural route."

The following address was presented to Judge Malloch, at the opening of the County Court, on the 8th instant. We also append his reply, and we cannot help remarking that it is as gratifying to the public, as it is creditable to all the parties,—after so many years practice,—to see such good feeling existing between the Judge and the members of the Bar. We most heartily congratulate the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, on having the administration of Justice in such worthy hands.

To His Honor, John G. Malloch, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

We the undersigned members of the Bar, residing in your Honorable Court, unwilling to allow your recent suspension union with a Lady, whose birth-place was the County Town of these Counties, and with whose excellent life and character (reflecting honor on herself and her relations) so many in these Counties are intimately acquainted, to pass without a friendly notice, avail ourselves of the opportunity to express to Mrs. Malloch and yourself our warmest and kindest congratulations, with the sincere desire that both may long be spared to enjoy health and happiness in the new and sacred relation in which you both now stand to each other and to society at large.

We are the more gratified to be able to present our regards, at this time, in view of the harmony prevailing in your Court, after so many years of presidency therein on your part and practice of the Law on ours—trusting that for the time that we may yet be spared, it shall, as heretofore, be the aim of all to assist in the administration of justice in an honorable and upright manner.

W. O. BUELL, JOHN DRACON, JR., W. M. SHAW, D. FRASER, C. C. A. JOHN W. BRYNOR. Court House, Perth, 3th March, 1864.

REPLY. GENTLEMEN.—I thank you most sincerely for your kind congratulations on the recent changes which in my domestic and social relations. It affords me the greatest pleasure to add your earnest and heartfelt wishes for our health and happiness to the long list of others which we have received from our friends and connections from different parts of the Province.

Mrs. MALLOCH, I am certain, will be extremely gratified to find that her return to her native Town is thus welcomed by you; and I am confident that her future sojourn amongst you will in no degree lessen the high esteem for her which you have been pleased to express.

It affords myself, personally, the highest gratification to find that, after a connection with the Bar of these Counties of thirty years, we can lay aside and forget any little differences which in so long a period may have arisen; and most heartily do I unite with you in the hope, that for the time it shall yet please Providence to continue our professional relationship, it shall be our constant aim and endeavor to discharge the most scrupulous duties devolving on each of us respectively, alike satisfactorily and honorably to ourselves, as well as profitably to those whose dearest interests are intrusted to our care.

Again on behalf of Mrs. MALLOCH and myself, permit me to convey our united thanks.

Mr. McGann, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb School, Toronto, writes to correct an error which appeared in our issue of the 24th ult., respecting the difficulties which have arisen between him and Dr. Morris, the result of which necessitating the opening of a School under the sole supervision of Mr. McGann. It appears from Mr. McGann's statement that the difficulties referred to, were between Dr. Morris and the Committee of the Society for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and not, as we have stated, between Mr. McGann and Dr. Morris. We are happy to learn that Legislative provision will, during the present session, be made for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind of the Province, and that the respected member of North Lanark has taken a deep and lively interest in the matter.—COM.

The Leader is obtaining an unenviable notoriety for getting up stories. Our last issue contained a most complete contradiction of one of its manufacturers. A new fabrication is now got up on the same authority, to the effect that there are unexpected difficulties among the Cabinet members, and that quarrels are breaking out which are likely to divide the ministry. It would be difficult to believe the Leader's story, knowing his natural propensity.

MUSICAL CONCERT.—A concert is to be held in the School House, in this village, on the night, (Wednesday) under the able management of Prof. Doberty. His Choir of singing men have had considerable practice, there is no doubt but that it will be a capital evening's entertainment in the musical line. Admission only 12 1/2 cents.

We understand that a new company, to be called the "North American Steam Ship Company," is being organized in Montreal, and is to run a new line of steamers across the Atlantic. The following gentlemen have joined the provisional board.—Hon. L. Bonard, M. L. C., David Torrance, Esq., Henry Thomas, Esq., Thomas Workman, Esq., A. Prevost, Esq., J. G. Ross, Esq., Quebec, A. Joseph, Esq., E. Samuel Gunn, Esq., Toronto. We are glad to learn that almost the whole amount of stock expected to be taken up in Canada has been received, and that the best feeling prevails as respects the success of the enterprise. The Hon. John Young proceeds to England in a few days on the business of the Company.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Robert McGregor of 10th cou. Beekwith, son of the late Mr. Peter McGregor of that place. His death was caused by inflammation of the bowels, and took place on Friday last after an illness of three or four days.—He was a stout, healthy young man, in the prime of life, and much respected by his many friends and acquaintances. Truly—"In the midst of life we are in death."

Dangers which thick through all the ground To push us to the tomb, And fierce dews wet around To hurry mortals home.

We have the best authority for stating that the last story got up by the "Leader" and industrially circulated by minor satellites of the same stripe, is entirely without foundation, being a whole cloth fabrication of that establishment. There is no truth whatever in the carnal of the Opposition papers about dissections in the Ministry, as to its financial scheme, or as to anything else. We believe that, with the enterprising journalists who made the announcement, the wish was father to the thought.

The latest reports from Europe are not favorable to the pacific solution of the difficulties which exist there. If it be true that Denmark declines to reply to Earl Russell's proposition for a conference until the German Allies evacuate Schleswig, all hope of present peace falls to the ground, for both Austria and Prussia refused to grant even an armistice. Very few papers of any influence in England, besides the London Times, appear to have thought Earl Russell's project at all feasible. The war, it is evident, must still go on. The probability that Great Britain will interfere in it is considerably lessened by the Danish refusal.

The Carleton Place Rifle Company will drill, as usual, on Thursday and Friday evenings, and it would be well for as many as can do so, to attend. There is good reason to expect that the volunteers will be paid this year, for the time spent in drill. The Hon. J. S. Macdonald stated in the House, a few days ago, that it was the intention of the government to introduce a measure during the present session for the payment of the volunteer force.

Mr. Samuel Keefer, assistant commissioner of Public Works has been removed from his office for some alleged irregularities, and is succeeded by Mr. Page. There are also several other changes made in that department, which will effect an annual saving of about three thousand dollars.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. DEAR SIR.—If the gentleman who wrote that choice morsel, which appeared the week before last in your paper, respecting our "hardcore party," and "promenade concert," would pay a little more attention to the study of his sermons, instead of circulating a few gratuitous fits, his hearers would be better pleased. And, if instead of indulging in tirades of hypocritical sanctity, he would write on great questions of power, Christianity, his people would be more edified than by ranting platitudes. Let this divine photographer and descendant of the Cromwellian school of nasal twanged paritans (whoever he may be) remember that in Holy Writ we find these words:—"TURN IN A TIME TO DANCE." Annapolis, 5th March, 1864.

The Timber Trade. MR. EDITOR.—The Renfrew correspondent of the Ottawa Union pretends to give a report of the Timber trade which is not out on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, which might be very useful if there were an approximation towards correctness; but the very reverse is the case, because a great injury might be done to the trade by such random statements as, "in consequence of the great depth of the snow in the woods, one third of the timber manufactured this winter will be left behind." In his figures he must have drawn liberally on his imagination, even on the Madam's, where he resides, not one of his figures are near correct. For instance, he estimates John Brown as having 210,000 feet, Jonathan Francis as having 110,000 feet, while the fact is neither has one stick of square timber on the side river. Then again, such men as Robert Conroy is not uncommon, although doing a very large business. I am credibly informed that the whole report is in keeping with the above views than blunders.

AN OLD LUMBERER. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. SIR.—In your issue of the 27th, I noticed an article signed "Truth," in which there are some very severe strictures on your correspondent of the 17th, over the signature of "Observer," bearing upon the illegal proceedings of the council of the township of Renfrew for 1863. The article contains a large amount of personal abuse against your correspondent, without an attempt of anything like argument. I should feel highly flattered with the beautiful, chaste, and choice language he makes use of in my behalf, as lying, falsehood, and misrepresentation, &c. &c. Editor, as I am a poor illiterate man, will you be so kind as to inform me if this is what is termed classical language. Has Mr. Truth been educated at the College of St. Giles, Five Points or Fish Alley, or is it for want of argument he necessarily makes use of such classical and flowery abuse upon him in the same manner.—I will not say that he is a misrepresenter and a falsehood disseminator; but, with all the politeness imaginable, I will endeavor to prove him such. His signature of "Truth" reminds me of the Highland piper who was summoned before the police court of the city of Edinburgh, to give evidence in some matter in

which they would rather cloak the truth. Highlander No. 1 having answered to the interrogatories of the magistrates, and being desirous that Highlander No. 2 would corroborate his statements, would turn to him as each question was asked and inquire, "Is na that true, Donald?" and Donald would answer in a stentorian voice, heard over the whole court, "I, as more." "True to the fact that all incorporated municipal bodies are appointed and empowered to act under a statute of the Provincial Parliament, and if the Municipal Council overstepped the powers invested in them by law, they are as liable to prosecution and punishment as the individual who has appropriated property without consent." "Truth" asserts that the Municipal Law, in connection with arbitrations, is not applicable to personal property, and therefore it was not necessary to appoint the arbitrators in Mr. Campbell's case, by-By-law. I have yet to learn that there are two rules laid down in the statute for the guidance of magistrates in this matter. I have already shown that the arbitration was illegal, and if the Reeve gave an order on the Treasurer for the money, he has rendered himself liable for the amount. But supposing, for argument sake, that the law does not embrace personal property, then the council had no power to appoint arbitrators in Mr. Campbell's case, nor in any case where a large amount of personal property may have been destroyed through the carelessness or neglect of the council. If they had no power in law to appoint an arbitration, then the Reeve had authority to grant an order for the payment of such award. And now, Mr. Truth, you are welcome to take hold of either horn of the dilemma; have you denied that there are no bonds signed by the parties in arbitration, or can you deny that the arbitrators were not sworn when they entered upon their duties, or that the whole matter was a piece of tomfoolery under the superintendence of the Reeve of this township. You inform me that the council had legal advice and that they were not responsible for Mr. Campbell's having thrown himself into the honor of the council, or that the limitation of the statute had expired previous to that advice being taken. You do not deny that a petition was ordered, with the greatest contempt, to be thrown under the table; and whose authority was this indignity cast upon the people of this township? I have you denied that such conduct was a breach of the constitution? Ah! but you say it was not a respectfully worded petition. Bring forward the petition, Sir, and let the public judge. Any common ruffian can cry falsehood and slander and misrepresentation, but you are aware that the law is not proof: have you convicted me of a single falsehood or misrepresentation? examine your own article and you will see that you have admitted all my premises, and now Sir, let sophistry evade, let falsehood assert, and impudence deny, but "facts are chert, that winna dingy as dinna be separated." You accuse us of personality, and that I deny; I wrote of the council collectively that I might not appear personal. There were men in that council whom I highly esteem and regard, but you are aware that Municipal councils are ruled by majorities; such majorities may be composed of the pompous, the dogged, the stubborn, and the ignorant part of the council, while men of integrity and intelligence are often left in the minority. You assert that my plotting and scheming propensities had brought me into contact with the council of 1863, and that was the reason you alleged for my writing against them. You say that by my assertion simply bearing false witness against your neighbor, I had nothing whatever to do with the council of 1863. I asked nothing from them nor did I ask any favour from the independent of the council, or any man in this Township. Your haste, Mr. Truth, has led you into many blunders, but I presume you thought it would be a breach of friendship to your employers to lose one moment in consulting your understanding. Touched with your generosity for your friendly feelings towards me, and the thankfulness into which it has led you, and far from resenting these terms of reproach, which considering you may be an advocate for decorum you have so liberally heaped upon me, and place them to the account of unreflexion on your part. You may avail yourself of all your ungrudging talents, and say that you are not like other men. But the laws of the country shall not be violated with impunity, even with all your zeal to suppress the champion of the council—is it your petty salary that would induce you to be the advocate of the council? or is it because you belong to the family council who would monopolize all the moaned offices within this township, or do you desire to make your advocacy a claim upon the council for an increase of salary, or are you like the puppet of the show, moved by the wires of some other power? I am not a member of the Council, and I will not be so far from my position as to assume the position assumed by the council in the one case was illegal, and in the other, overlooking, showing their contempt and ignorance of the constitution of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will thank you for your courtesy, for the privilege of occupying so much of your space, and I will not further reply to any remarks that may appear in your columns in connection with this matter, and beg leave to subscribe myself, AN OBSERVER. Ramsay, 8th March, 1864.

MR. CHASE'S WITHDRAWAL.—Mr. Chase's letter, noticed previously by the "Leader," gives his reason for declining the candidature for the next Presidency. He puts it that because the Legislature of his own State of Ohio has pronounced in favor of Mr. Lincoln in preference to himself, he considers it a duty, and he declines, as a privilege, to withdraw his name from connection with the contest. Mr. Chase, however, while continuing to enjoy the profits of his Secretaryship in the Cabinet, makes no appeal in behalf of Mr. Lincoln, and it may be presumed that his supporters, who have manifested such disaffection against Mr. Lincoln, will transfer their support to Gen. Fremont, who is in every way eligible to receive the countenance of radical Republicans.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY AND BONDING SYSTEM.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World, in his letter of Thursday, says the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives had, under consideration of the day the question of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, and the proposal to repeal the laws of 1845-46, allowing goods in bond to pass free of duty between the United States and the British Provinces. The Committee is seen to make its report on these matters.

The hotel-waiters of Chicago are on a strike. On Thursday last the proprietors of Tremont, Briggs, and other houses had to do the white work, and pass round beef, mutton and turkey to their guests.

A. T. Stevens, of New York, has given twenty thousand dollars for a new building for Yale College.

It is expected that half a million of dollars will be realized at the Bankers' Sale held in Brooklyn, New York.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, March 8.—The Herald's Army of the Potomac despatch states that the Richmond Sentinel of the 5th reports Col. Dalgren was not dead in a sharp encounter with the 9th Virginia regiment. Lieut. Col. Pollard, in King and Queen counties, and 70 or 80 of his men, were killed. The Sentinel claims the capture of 204 of Kilpatrick's men and 50 officers. They do not claim to have killed many.

The Herald's Washington despatch says: Rumor says Gen. Grant is to take Halleck's place immediately, while Mr. Hooker will command the army of the Potomac. The Tribune's Washington special says: Rumor assigns to Halleck the rank of acting Assistant Adjutant-General, which is practically a higher office than that which he is vacate.

One or two more ships of war are to go to the Pacific. The business of blockade running is resumed at Charleston. Hardly a week passes without a couple of vessels getting in. Over 10,000 negroes are assigned in the fortifications at Charleston. A joint stock company is organized at Charleston, for the purpose of blockade running, and two swift steamers are now employed between there and Nassau. Two successful trips are reported within a month.

The World's Washington special says: Our relations with France are in a very critical condition. A joint stock company is organized at Charleston, for the purpose of blockade running, and two swift steamers are now employed between there and Nassau. Two successful trips are reported within a month.

Baltimore, March 8.—A letter from Fort Monroe says the Army gunboat Ben Mater arrived there last night, from a cruise after the steam-tug Titan that was captured by the Rebels at Cherrystone. She reports chasing the Cherrystone into Piancetucke River. She was reported to be a gunship, and allowed to pass, and it is not known by our navy gunboats and will probably be recaptured. The letter says nothing further about Colonel Dalgren.

San Francisco, March 11.—Letters from J. Ross Brown state that Kit Carson had arrived at Santa Fe, after a very successful campaign against the warlike Indians. He brought 250 prisoners, less over 500 with Colonel Cauley, to be removed as soon as their families could be gathered. The Navajos are virtually subjected. Their principal chief is killed. Gov. Godman had temporarily established his headquarters near the confluence of the Salma and Rio Verde rivers, where he was engaged in organizing a civil government for Arizona.

Nearly every white man in the Territory was a candidate for Congress. Sixteen Mexicans were recently killed by the Apaches on the Allar road. The news from the gold fields is favorable. A large immigration from California is expected.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 8. The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock. The following bills were introduced and read a first time:— To amend the law respecting the indemnity of members of the Legislature, and to reduce the amount of the same indemnity. To explain Section 121 of the Assessment Law of Upper Canada. For the amendment of the Assessment Law of Upper Canada, so far as regards the assessment of personal property, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Holton, the House in committee of the whole resolved that a supply be granted to Her Majesty. The House then adjourned at ten minutes past four o'clock. The Legislative Council, after the transaction of routine business and the introduction of a few bills, adjourned at half-past 4 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 9. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. After the routine business, Hon. Mr. Sandborn introduced a

Best Woods
"Bury me in the sunshine."
Archbishop Hughes
Not in the dark dim shadow
Would I lie down to sleep;
Nor 'neath the sacred shroud
Where priests their vigils keep;

But where the early flowers
Shall bloom upon my grave,
And the air with rich sweet odors,
Like a zephyr o'er me wave;

Where gleams of sunshine linger,
From early morn till eve,
And gloomy clouds shall never
Their shadows o'er me weave;

There where the sunshine loathes
Over my grave to fall;
Where birds shall sing my requiem,
And snow drops form my pall—

Where the daisy snows of winter,
All glistening with light,
Wrap me as with a garment,
Through the long shadowy night—

There I shall sweetly slumber,
With Christian armor on;
Till the day all golden opens,
Where no shadow clouds the sun.

**BROOKVILLE & OTTAWA
RAILWAY.**
Lumber Division
GORDON & CO.
GORDON & CO.
GORDON & CO.

On and after MONDAY the 7th day of March, 1864, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
THROUGH TRAIN.
Leave Brookville.....6:45 A.M.
" G. T. Junction.....7:30
" Smith's Falls.....8:30
Arrive at Almonte.....10:00

PERTH ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Brookville.....2:30 P.M.
" G. T. Junction.....3:15
" Smith's Falls.....4:15
Arrive at Perth.....4:50

GOING SOUTH.
THROUGH TRAIN.
Leave Almonte.....2:50 P.M.
" Smith's Falls.....4:15
" G. T. Junction.....5:15
Arrive at Brookville.....6:50

PERTH ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Perth.....7:50 A.M.
" Smith's Falls.....8:30
" G. T. Junction.....10:10
Arrive at Brookville.....10:20

By this route a person leaving Montreal by the G. T. Express at 6:30 P.M. will (after a rest of nearly six hours in Brookville) arrive at Almonte by 10:00 A.M. next morning, from whence he can proceed either by stage or private conveyance to Pakenham, Arnprior, Burnstown, Renfrew, Douglas, Eggarville, Fortage-du-Fort, or even Pembroke, the same evening. Also parties requiring to go to Montreal from any part of the Upper Ottawa Country can, by driving to Almonte so as to take the train at 2:50 p.m., arrive in Montreal by G. T. Express the same night.

Division Courts, 1864.
UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK & RENFREW
J. JOHN G. MALCOLM, Judge of the County of Lanark & Renfrew, do hereby appoint the time and place for holding a Division Court in and for the said Counties, as follows:—
The First Division Court to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Perth, on the Sixth day of January, the First day of March, the Second day of May, the First day of July, the First day of September, and the Second day of November, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE HARNESSES CHEAP,
Go to Canton's Harness Shop, Pakenham.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his old customers for their patronage, hoping they will continue their favor. He also calls the attention of the Farmers and Lumber Merchants of this section of Canada to his large Stock of Ready Made Ware, consisting of Carriage and Gig Harness, Saddles and Saddles, also Collars, Shafted and Buck Saddles, Trunks and Valises, Carriage Trappings, done to order. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Canada.

Good Sleighting For good Times.
WANTED.
TO DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:
30 Chests and 2 Chests, Japan and Green Tea.
1 Doz. Bays and Caddies Tobacco, at the following low rates by the quantity, FOR CASH ONLY.

Best uncolored Japan, 5 lbs., for \$3.25
" colored " " " 3.00
Cheap Young Hyson " 2.25
" Good " " 4.25
5 lbs Good Tobacco " 1.25
5 lbs Best " " 1.50
5 lbs Currants " .50
5 " Raisins " .55

Other Groceries Cheap in proportion.
STOVE PIPES, 6 1/2 per length.
All other Tinware given away.
JUST RECEIVED
20 doz. Men's and Boys Caps.
An assortment of LADIES FURS, HATS, SHAWLS & MANTLES, REDUCED IN PRICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
3000 Bushels Oats, and \$2000 Cash on account.
D. WARD.

Smith's Falls Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP,
AND
Agricultural Works.
Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines,
Reaping Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Doz. Powers,
Plows,
Drag and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally. Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves, Circular Sawing Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), "Single Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and Job Work of all kinds. Smith's Falls, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from Montreal, (for the second time this Fall) where he has selected a stock which will sell at such prices—FOR CASH OR PRODUCE—as cannot fail to convince his numerous customers that they can buy their goods at such prices as was never before offered in this place. The Stock consists partly of DRESS GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, FISH OF ALL KINDS, MEDICINE, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, LADIES HATS, LADIES FURS, CAPES, BLANKETS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.

H. Ha Ha Ha
CASH MARKET AT HOME AT LAST
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Cash Wanted AT ARNPRIOR
BY
W. CARSS
FOR THE CHEAPEST LOT OF Dry Goods and Groceries Ever offered in this Section of Country.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now winding up his business and parties indebted to him, either in BOOK ACCOUNT or NOTES, MUST SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!
Intention to this will CERTAINLY involve defaulters in expenses.
JAMES W. DUNNETT,
Pakenham, January, 1864. 261f

Land Surveying.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and staking of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.
Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, for the present, the Store building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church, stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.
Liberal Credit given when required.
JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
Perth, March, 1862. P. L. C. 1131303

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Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, for the present, the Store building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church, stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.
Liberal Credit given when required.
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July, 1863. 441f

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July, 1863. 441f

Provincial Insurance Company
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CAPITAL.....\$500,000
APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and
a notice of losses promptly attended to,
by
RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.
December 13, 1861.

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