

# Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 1, 1863.

No. 30

## Auld Auntie Meg.

Let them brag o' their freons that's baith noble an' gran'.  
Wi' their high towerin' ha's an' their bonnie strath lan'.  
Wha has stunkies an' soddies aye at their coman'.  
Toots, sic pair silly goos maa a sumplishly stan'.  
As they gabble like geese roon' humanity's peg.  
Whaur wable the kind actions o' my auld Auntie Meg.  
My auld Auntie loved on the Kelvin's green lip.  
Whaur blackens the braunle and reddens the lip.  
Whaur the primrose an' daisy the early dew sip.  
Far up that dear glen, whaur the yodag lammer skip.  
Near a core whaur a smugger langsyne hid his leg.  
Stood the ben cooie biggan o' my auld Auntie Meg.  
Wi' her clean flannan toy, aye sae cookie and croove.  
Wi' her muckle Tam cat that strade guard through the hoose.  
Wi' her auld Haly Beuk that made a things look doose.  
For her heart brim'd wi' kindness, and when it brak loose,  
A' them whilk misfortune had driven forth to beg,  
Gat a kind word an' amous fra Auld Auntie Meg.  
She wou' roun' a' the bairns wi' her saft scothin' wiles,  
Tho' their pranks made her clout their hauff-blades whies,  
For pokin' her cats beird, ay, or breakin' her liles.  
Yet she pleased them wi' bannocks weel buttered wi' smiles.  
Loch, a shinty-cut cut she could buckle' fu' gles.  
Weel skill'd in a' ailments was my auld Auntie Meg.  
When a wife fell ill wi' a cholic or weel,  
Maggie waddled an' ran to the top o' her speed,  
She stopp'd nae to speer about their kintra or creed,  
Frowth, quo she, it's God's work to help folk in their need.  
She would riven the stockin' fra 'bout her trig leg,  
To sweet' roun' the sair place—that's my Auntie Meg.  
Then the wife tell't her a' her sufferin' an' pain,  
Hoo she wish'd she was dead, and then wish'd it again.  
That she might be spared to her pair feckless wean;  
"Maggie, what wad it die in this cauld world its lane"  
"Deed, that's true; he still noo, for God winks yeg.  
The gab o' the truthfu'" said my auld Auntie Meg.  
"Woman, he lo'es us a', as ye lo'e that dear bairn;  
For the worst e'er He made His kind heart manny aye yearn,  
Gin they age over their ill tricks an' better anes learn,  
And a blessin' for time and eternity ear;  
When he lays on the law, hooe it's auld"  
He's the best freon we hae," said my auld Auntie Meg.  
When gowans were shirkin' on brae face and lea,  
And birds were chirpin' fra whin bus, an' tree,  
Auld Maggie fell sick and she lay down too dee;  
There was peace in her heart, there was hope in her e'e,  
As she drapt to her rest like a sun-rip'n'd leg.  
For rich in gudc warks was my Auld Auntie Meg.  
On the day that she dec't bairnies blunket to schules,  
Nor wad they go back till she was laid in the moole;  
Hoo the Dominies band'd and rampaged like daft fules,  
Skail'd a' their ink, coupt their muckle desk stules,  
Synce gaed to the yin' and drank the last drag,  
That honor'd the draidge o' my auld Auntie Meg.  
In piece rest her ashes, the kind and the leal  
Wi' a' han' that aye gied, w'a' heart that could feel  
For nae sect or party, but the hale warl's weel;  
And her holiday toast—"May the black touzy deil  
Stang their coud hearts wi' the kye's sim-mer eleg.  
That's harsh to the needfu'"—quo' my auld Auntie Meg.  
Row safely, sweet Kelvin, wi' thy southeist wave,  
Weet the flow'rets that spring upon auld Maggie's grave,  
Gar thy wad dancing ripples croon a wawallin' stave,  
Mind, gin ye hae sae that's mair sweet than the lave,  
Pour it fourth wi' feelin' to the kind and the brave;  
Fre frae a waridly self, an' as callers an' eeg,  
To the heart's inmost core was my auld Auntie Meg.  
CALTON FEB. 1863. JAMES NORVAL

## Premiums to be offered for competition by the North Riding of Lanark County Agricultural Society for the year 1863.

STOCK CLASS 1st.	
Best Mare and foal for draught.	30 00
2d.	25 00
3d.	20 00
Best Mare and foal for general use.	30 00
2d.	25 00
3d.	20 00
Best Saddle Horse or Mare.	1 50
2d.	1 00
3d.	0 50
Best span draught Horses in Harness.	4 00
2d.	3 00
3d.	2 00
Best span Horses for general use in harness.	4 00
2d.	3 00
3d.	2 00
Best 3 yr. old altered Colt for general use.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best 3 yr. old Colt for general use.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best 2 yr. old altered Colt for general use.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best 2 yr. old Filly for general use.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best 1 yr. old Colt for general use.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 1 yr. old Filly for general use.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00

  

CLASS 2nd.	
Best Ayrshire Bull, pure blood.	10 00
2d.	8 00
3d.	6 00
Best Durham Bull, pure blood.	10 00
2d.	8 00
3d.	6 00
Best Galway Bull, pure blood.	10 00
2d.	8 00
3d.	6 00
Best Bull not less than 2 years old.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best Bull 1 year old.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best Bull Calv.	1 50
2d.	1 25
3d.	1 00
Best yoke of Oxen.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best fatted Ox (quality of beef).	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best pair 2 year old Steers.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best pair 2 year old Steers.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best fatted Cow (quality of beef).	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best Milch Cow.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best 2 year old Heifer.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 1 year old Heifer.	1 50
2d.	1 25
3d.	1 00
Best Heifer Calv.	1 50
2d.	1 25
3d.	1 00

  

CLASS 3rd.	
Best Leicester Ram, pure blood.	10 00
2d.	8 00
3d.	6 00
Best Cotswold Ram, pure blood.	10 00
2d.	8 00
3d.	6 00
Best Merino Ram, pure blood.	10 00
2d.	8 00
3d.	6 00
Best pair of any age.	2 00
2d.	1 00
3d.	0 75
Best pair Lambs.	1 00
2d.	0 75
3d.	0 50
Best 3 Ewes.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00
Best 3 Ewe Lambs.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00

  

CLASS 4th.	
Best pair not less than 1 year old.	2 00
2d.	1 75
3d.	1 50
Best pair not more than 8 months old.	2 00
2d.	1 75
3d.	1 50
Best pair not more than 8 months old.	1 75
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 25
Best pair Turkeys.	0 75
2d.	0 50
3d.	0 25
Best pair Geese.	0 75
2d.	0 50
3d.	0 25
Best pair Ducks.	0 50
2d.	0 25
3d.	0 10

  

CLASS 5th—IMPLEMENTS, &c.	
Best side hill Plough.	1 50
2d.	1 00
3d.	0 50
Best subsoil Plough.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00
Best Iron Plough.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best Wooden Plough.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best Lumber Wagon.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best pair Harrows.	1 75
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 25
Best horse Rake.	1 00
2d.	0 75
3d.	0 50
Best Turnip sowing Machine.	0 50
2d.	0 25
3d.	0 10
Best Double Buggy.	2 50

## CLASS 6th.

Best single Buggy.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best Cutter.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50

  

CLASS 7th—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.	
Best 3 acres Fall Wheat.	4 00
2d.	3 00
3d.	2 00
Best 3 acres Spring Wheat.	4 00
2d.	3 00
3d.	2 00
Best 3 acres Oats.	3 00
2d.	2 50
3d.	2 00
Best 1 acre Barley.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 1 acre two rowed.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 2 acres Peas.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00
Best 1 acre Indian Corn.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00
Best half acre Beans.	2 50
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 50
Best 1 acre Potatoes.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00
Best half acre Ruta Bagas.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00
Best half acre Mangie Wortzel.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 4 rods other beets.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 4 rods Carrots.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 4 rods Cabbage.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 2 rods Onions.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best cultivated farm not less than 40 acres.	4 00
2d.	3 00
3d.	2 00
Best Garden, 1/2 acre.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best Orchard.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00

  

CLASS 8th.	
Best 2 bushels Fall Wheat.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 2 bushels Spring Wheat.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 2 bushels Oats.	0 75
2d.	0 50
3d.	0 25
Best 2 bushels Pease.	1 50
2d.	1 00
3d.	0 50
Best 2 bushels Barley.	1 75
2d.	1 00
3d.	0 50
Best 1 bushel Beans.	1 50
2d.	1 00
3d.	0 50
Best bushel Timothy seed.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best bushel Flax seed.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 10 lbs Peas Baga Seed.	1 00
2d.	0 50
3d.	0 25
Best 4 lbs Onion Seed.	1 00
2d.	0 50
3d.	0 25

  

CLASS 9th.	
Best 6 Carrots.	0 50
2d.	0 25
3d.	0 10
Best bushel Onions.	0 75
2d.	0 50
3d.	0 25
Best bushel Potatoes.	0 75
2d.	0 50
3d.	0 25
Best 6 Ruta Bagas.	0 50
2d.	0 25
3d.	0 10
Best 6 blood Beets.	0 25
2d.	0 10
3d.	0 05
Best 6 head Cabbage.	0 50
2d.	0 25
3d.	0 10
Best 12 Tomatoes.	0 50
2d.	0 25
3d.	0 10
Best half bushel Apples.	0 75
2d.	0 50
3d.	0 25
Best sample Grapes.	0 50
2d.	0 25
3d.	0 10
Best 4 lbs Hops.	1 00
2d.	0 75
3d.	0 50

  

CLASS 10th—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SOGAR, &c.	
Best skirin Butter, for exportation.	4 00
2d.	3 00
3d.	2 00
Best best Butter for family use.	3 00
2d.	2 00
3d.	1 00
Best 20 lbs Cheese.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 20 lbs Maple Sugar (Cane).	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 20 lbs Soft Maple Sugar.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 20 lbs Honey.	2 00
2d.	1 50
3d.	1 00
Best 20 lbs Hard Soap.	1 00

## Proposed Impeachment of President Lincoln.

Washington March 15.  
I learn from a distinguished gentleman from New York that there is a movement on foot in that city looking toward the impeachment of the President at the opening of the next session of Congress, in the manner provided by the Constitution. The movement originated with the most eminent constitutional lawyers of the country, including two from the West, and is in the hands of men whose character for decision and firmness, as well as for courage, is a sufficient guarantee that they will carry it through. Every intelligent man is aware that the crimes committed by the executive and his utter inability to conduct the affairs of the nation even in the time of peace, have furnished ample grounds for his impeachment; and every true patriot will rejoice to learn that he is to be brought to punishment. The first draft of the articles of impeachment is already drawn up. It embraces charges which it is believed will certainly bring her to the untimely end of Charles I. The English people would not have endured the outrages on their rights which the American people have patiently submitted. No English King would have dared to violate the constitution as President Lincoln has violated the Constitution of the United States.  
No question has yet come before the supreme Court involving the constitutionality of various other acts of this corrupt Congress, among others the conscription bill and the bill abolishing the habeas corpus. But such questions will soon arise, and if they do not decide them by unconstitutional. Indeed, the bill authorizing the President to arrest whom he pleases, and abolishing the habeas corpus, was never regularly passed by Congress at all. It was declared passed by Mr. Pomeroy (who temporarily occupied the chair) at 5 o'clock after a session that had continued all through the night. But at that time Mr. Pomeroy was speaking against the bill had the floor. And although he was deprived of the floor by the abolition majority in violation of all parliamentary rules, still he had the floor by right and was only deprived of it by wrong. These facts will be discovered, the members of the supreme court would decide the act unconstitutional and void. Whichever, therefore, the President arrests any man under that act, or refuses to any man the habeas corpus under it, he does so at his peril. [Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

## Arrival of the "Europa."

Halifax, March 22.  
The Royal Mail Steamship "Europa," from Liverpool on the 7th at 10 a.m., and Queenstown on the 8th, arrived here at 11.30 this morning, en route for Boston. The "Europa" from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 5th, and the North American on the 7th. The "City of Manchester" left Liverpool for New York, shortly after the "Europa."  
The English news is not of great importance, and the most interesting is the entry of the Princess Alexandra into London on the 15th of September next. The preparations were on an unexampled scale, and a brilliant demonstration would take place.  
The Times asserts that during the whole history of London she has never seen such a day, and the cause of the demonstration is the pride entertained by the nation for the moral eminence of the royal family raised by the virtues of its head.  
The comments on American affairs in the journals are unimportant.  
A Washington letter in the London Herald asserts that a secret society has been discovered, the members of which are sworn to kill President Lincoln.  
In the House of Commons, on the 5th another debate took place. Mr. Cobden made a vigorous attack upon the general policy of the Admiralty in maintaining obsolete vessels after the valuable experience furnished by America in favor of iron-plated ships. He denounced the idea of obtaining seamen to man vessels utterly useless for warlike purposes.  
Lord C. Paget and Sir John Pakington defended their respective administration of Admiralty affairs, and finally all the remainder of the navy votes were agreed to.  
In the House of Lords, on the 6th, Earl Hardwicke asked that if in restoring to the Galway contract it was intended to make any alteration in the port of destination or departure.  
Lord Stanley, of Alderley, said there had been no proposal of the kind whatever.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Brantley Moore moved a resolution, regretting the disturbance of friendly relations with the Government, and that the Government will take all honorable means to restore amity; and he announced the proceedings of the British Minister at Brazil. A general debate followed in the course of which Mr. Layard indicated the diplomatic action of the Government. The resolution was finally withdrawn.  
The King of Belgium has accepted the arbitration between Brazil and England.  
Malta despatches say that the fever has entirely left Prince Alfred, and he is steadily improving. He would not be able to attend his brother's wedding.  
Bishop Colenso has declined the suggestion of his brother Bishops, that he should resign.  
It is stated that the English and French Governments are quite agreed as to the tenor of their notes to Russia regarding Poland. Regret is expressed for the various partitions of which Poland has been the victim, but they are regarded as things of the past, and to be remedied. Both Governments, however, speak as earnestly as diplomacy allows, of their hopes for the fulfillment of the solemn promises made the Poles by granting liberal institutions.

## Bad News from Oldom.

We learned yesterday by a person who visited Oil Springs on the 26th previous, that the Eroy and Purdy flowing wells, the only wells which have been yielding oil spontaneously for some time past, all gave out on Tuesday. The stoppage, we believe, was nearly spontaneous, the flow of oil, as in some other cases, being succeeded by a flow of salt water. This is bad news, for those engaged in the business generally, as it affords further evidence that the supply is by no means so inexhaustible as many have supposed. We had been led to understand that since the giving out of the first sixteen or eighteen flowing wells a good deal of oil was being obtained by working the original pumping wells, but we have reason to believe that this has not been the case to any material extent—the flowing wells first above alluded to having furnished the chief part of the supply of oil lately brought out. The quantity finding its way out to Young is now trifling. A week or two ago the number of teams employed in hauling oil was about forty, but now does not amount to probably half that amount.—Sarnia Observer.

## Minutes of Lanark Council.

Middleville School house, 14th March 1863.  
Pursuant to adjournment, the Municipal Council of the Township of Lanark met this day; present Messrs. Mathie, Affleck, and Yull. In the absence of the Honorable Chairman.  
Mr. Mathie was appointed last session of Council having been read, approved and signed by the Chairman, there were presented and read—  
A letter from the Co. Treasurer in answer to an inquiry, on the part of this Council, if the late Treasurer, Adam Craig had paid the Educational along with the other county taxes.  
The Council and Councillor Campbell, now entered and took their seats.  
A letter from the Secretary's office, acknowledging the receipt of \$10, as the contribution of this municipality towards the erection of a memorial to the late Francis Gosset.  
A letter from Daniel Galbraith, Esq., requesting that the Council of the Township should settle the amount of the Township contribution to the Municipalities of the Township of Lanark, which was adopted at a meeting of the Council.

## Minutes of Admaston Council.

Monday, January 19th, 1863.  
The newly elected Council met in the evening at 7 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Gorman.  
There were present, Messrs. William Harris, elected councillor for Rural Ward No. 1; Geo. Cardiff, for Rural Ward No. 2; Geo. Brown, Jr., for Rural Ward No. 3; Thomas Gorman for Rural Ward No. 4; and James Whelan for Rural Ward No. 5, who each filed with the clerk their declarations of qualification and office, and took their seats.  
They then proceeded to the election of a Reeve, the clerk in the chair.  
Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that Thomas Whelan, Esq., be Reeve of this municipality for the current year. Carried.  
Mr. Whelan having made and subscribed the declarations required by law took his seat as Reeve of this municipality.  
Mr. Gorman moved for leave to introduce a By-Law appointing John Gorman assessor of this municipality for the current year and James Gorman, appointed by the Reeve, and James Thompson, appointed by the Council as Auditors of the Public Accounts in this municipality. Granted.  
Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that this Council request their Reeve, that in the event of Robert R. Smith being nominated as warden for the municipal Council of these United Counties, or for the Provisional Council of this county, that he record his vote in favor of these officers, and that failing Mr. Smith, that he record his votes for Thomas Hickey, Esq., for the said offices. Carried.  
Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the clerk be instructed to ascertain from Mr. Poole, the publisher of the Carleton Place Herald, what he would charge, for publishing in his journal the minutes of proceedings of this Council, the copies of by-laws required to be published, a copy of the audited accounts, and notices of the meetings of council. Carried.  
Mr. Gorman moved for leave to introduce a by-law amending the by-law of this municipality, respecting the fees paid to the Inspector of taverns and the Revenue Inspector, for the issuing of Licenses in this municipality. Granted.  
Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the sum of seventeen shillings ten pence charged on James John O'Day in the collector's roll for 1862, be credited to him as part payment of nine days extra statute labor which he claims and that the collector be instructed to credit him with the said amount on his collector roll. Carried.  
Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the by-law appointing John Gorman assessor, and James Gorman and James Thompson Auditors of public accounts be now received and read a first time.  
The By-law was received and read a first time.  
Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the By-law now read be read a second time, short forthwith. The by-law was read a second time, short forthwith.  
And on motion of Mr. Gorman, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the by-law now read be read a third time and passed.  
The by-law was read a third time and passed.  
Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the by-law amending the by-laws of this municipality respecting the fees paid to the Inspector of Taverns and the Revenue Inspector for the issuing of licenses in this municipality be now received and read a first time.  
The by-law was received and read a first time.  
Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the by-law now read be read a second time, short forthwith. The by-law was read a second time, short forthwith.  
And on motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the by-law now read be read a third time and passed.  
The by-law was read a third time and passed.  
Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the Clerk be instructed to grant By-laws to the municipalities of Lanark, for ten shillings; to John Bernard, for ten shillings; to John Bernard, for ten shillings, being payment of their services as Returning officers for the election of councillors for the current year in rural wards No. 1, 3, 4, and 5 in this township, and that the Reeve grant an order on the said Treasurer to Geo. Brown, clerk of the law services for the election of a councillor in rural ward No. 2, in this township, Carleton Place.  
Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that this Council do now adjourn to meet again in this place, on Monday the second day of March next, at 10 o'clock a.m. GEO. BROWN, TOWN CLERK.

## Proposed Impeachment of President Lincoln.

The Chicago Times says that Lake freights will open much lower than last year, and will probably rule low during the season. A large number of vessels intended going into the Lake Superior carrying grain, if grain freights do not afford a satisfactory compensation.  
The rumor is again gaining ground that the Federal Government will call out five hundred thousand men in a few days under the Conscription Act.  
Gen. Burford had his pocket picked of \$1,900 in Washington, on Wednesday, in an oyster saloon, to which he had just crossed from the Treasury Department, after drawing the money.  
The religious folks is a mere matter of ornament, like the stone gods which rich men set up in their gardens.  
A petition from Thomas Tennant Esq., praying for the application of 20 days statute labor on the 12th concession line opposite lot No. 15.  
A petition from Thomas Kelso, senior, complaining of injustice exercised against him in a prosecution before the Reeve, on a charge of neglecting to perform a statutory duty for the year 1862, and praying to be heard by justification.  
A petition from Michael O'Connor praying the authority of the Council to recover for him, a minute book, furnished by him at his own cost for the use of the late School section No. 2, and unjustly withheld from him.  
A petition from Wm. Middleton, and others, praying for the application of the statute labor for the 4th division of the 8th concession line, to opening the said line from the 20th to the 22nd lot.  
Mr. Mathie gave notice that he will, at this session, move for an investigation into the claims of the Township and Village of Lanark, of the interest upon the County debentures.  
Mr. Affleck gave notice that he will, at this session, move for the members of this Council, and the clerk thereof, do a collector proper for the Lanark sufferers, re- Mr. Gorman.  
Mr. Mathie gave notice that he will, at this session, move for the reading of any answer from the Trustees of Middleton Library, on the subject of the sale of the buildings owned by that institution, to this municipality to serve as a Town Hall.  
Mr. Affleck gave notice that he will move at this session for the appointment of a deputation from this Council, to confer with the council of the Village of Lanark for the purpose of adjusting the several amounts to be paid by each municipality, of the county and said taxes, and the interest upon county debentures.  
Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Yull, that the By-law providing for the appointment of Path Masters, Pound keepers and Fence viewers be now read a first time. Carried.  
The By-law was, accordingly, read a first time.  
On the motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yull for the second reading, and seconded by Mr. Yull for the third reading, filling the blanks in the rein with the names underwritten, and the passing thereof, and carried; the By-law was read a second and third time and passed.

## Arrival of the "Europa."

Halifax, March 22.  
The Royal Mail Steamship "Europa," from Liverpool on the 7th at 10 a.m., and Queenstown on the 8th, arrived here at 11.30 this morning, en route for Boston. The "Europa" from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 5th, and the North American on the 7th. The "City of Manchester" left Liverpool for New York, shortly after the "Europa."  
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Lord Stanley, of Alderley, said there had been no proposal of the kind whatever.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Brantley Moore moved a resolution, regretting the disturbance of friendly relations with the Government, and that the Government will take all honorable means to restore amity; and he announced the proceedings of

subscribers to the erection of said building.

Middleville 12th March, 1863. Moved by William Scott, seconded by Peter Reid, that considering the improbability of the said building being finished by the subscribers thereto, it will be advisable to offer the building for sale at a price considerably under its present value; and that if it be offered to the Municipality for twenty pounds. Carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law enacting that all horns of cattle not owned by the ratepayers in this municipality shall not be free commoners within the bounds of this township and shall not be allowed to run at large therein, be now received and read a first time. The By-law was received and read a first time.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law now read be read a second time, short.

And on the motion of Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Gorman, the By-law now read be read a third time and passed. The By-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the clerk shall receive the sum of four dollars for copying the audited accounts of last year for publication.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the accounts of Messrs. Hart, Rowland, and the Reeve, presented as this session of Council be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the Reeve and the clerk be and they are hereby appointed a deputation to confer with the council of the village of Lanark, for the purpose of determining the amounts to be paid by that municipality, and of the county taxes, and interest of county debentures respectively. Carried.

Adjourned until the 21st March. WILLIAM SCOTT, TOWN CLERK. Lanark, 23rd March.

Minutes of Admaston Council.

Monday, the 2nd March, 1863. The Council assembled as per adjournment, present a full meeting of Council and the Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read, approved and signed by the Reeve. Mr. Harris moved for leave to introduce a By-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of Taverns in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office, and defining the duties and fees of the said inspector of taverns. Carried.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the Clerk grant an order on the Treasurer to Archibald Miller for two pounds, ex, as payment of the salary due him as inspector of taverns in this municipality. Carried.

Morris McMahon and Charles Hudson present memorials signed by thirty ratepayers in this municipality praying for a certificate to obtain tavern licenses which was read by the clerk and approved by the council provided, the inspector of taverns find that they had the accommodations of the public prescribed by law and by the laws of this municipality.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law annulling the appointment of Archibald Miller as inspector of tavern in this municipality and appointing a qualified person to the said office and defining the duties and fees that shall be paid him for the proper discharge of his duties be now received and read a first time. The By-law was received and read a first time.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the blanks in the By-law now read be filled up with the name of James Dunne, as inspector of taverns and the By-law read a second time.

Mr. Harris moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, the said blank in the By-law now read be filled up with the name of John Stewart.

The Reeve voting for the original motion of the blank in the By-law, was filled up with the name of James Dunne and read a second time.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law now read be read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the clerk be instructed to notify James Dunne of his appointment as inspector of taverns and to require him to enter into bonds the proper discharge of the duties of the said office, and in the event of the same not being perfected within a reasonable time that the clerk call a special meeting of this council for that and other purposes; and that the clerk furnish the said inspector with copies of the laws relating to his duties, and that he be required to examine the premises of Morris McMahon and Charles Hudson who have produced the proper requisition to this council praying for a certificate to obtain a tavern license, and if upon examination, he shall find that the said applicants have the accommodations required by law he shall grant them a certificate to the Revenue Inspector for this council for the said purpose. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that Patrick Gorman, John Howard and Mr. Alexander McDougall, shall receive a certificate from the inspector of taverns to state upon the number of taverns, and handing in their proper requisition required by law and if upon inspection by the said inspector of taverns, he shall find that they have the accommodations for the travelling public required by law.

transmitted to such members of parliament for presentation as they shall think proper.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, that the clerk do write to the collector of this municipality requiring him forthwith to collect all the taxes on his roll for 1862 as the liabilities of this municipality are pressing and must be liquidated forthwith.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law enacting that all horns of cattle not owned by the ratepayers in this municipality shall not be free commoners within the bounds of this township and shall not be allowed to run at large therein, be now received and read a first time. The By-law was received and read a first time.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the By-law now read be read a second time, short.

And on the motion of Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Gorman, the By-law now read be read a third time and passed. The By-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the clerk shall receive the sum of four dollars for copying the audited accounts of last year for publication.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Harris, that the accounts of Messrs. Hart, Rowland, and the Reeve, presented as this session of Council be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the Reeve and the clerk be and they are hereby appointed a deputation to confer with the council of the village of Lanark, for the purpose of determining the amounts to be paid by that municipality, and of the county taxes, and interest of county debentures respectively. Carried.

Adjourned until the 21st March. WILLIAM SCOTT, TOWN CLERK. Lanark, 23rd March.

Minutes of McNab Council.

Feb. 23rd, 1863. Pursuant to adjournment, the council met this day at the Town Hall. The councillors were all present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read, corrected, and signed by the Reeve, when the following communications, petitions, acts, and reports were presented and read, viz:

Petition from the several Innkeepers for licenses for the current year, viz: John Anglin, Henry Buffam, David Leckie, and James Millie.

Petition from Trustees S.S. No. 11, praying that their surplus tax be refunded. Petition of Duncan Campbell and Peter McMillan praying that the council do cause the road allowance between lots 25 and 26, in the 5th con. closed by Archibald Hart to be opened and a new survey made thereon.

Petition of S.S. No. 11, praying for payment of non-resident tax. Petition of James Robertson and others praying that the council do form path division No. 4, into two separate divisions.

Communication of Wm. McGunnagle to the County Treasurer. Communication from A. H. Dowsell, regarding stationary received by him when town clerk of this municipality.

Report of commissioners, Robert McGregor, Duncan Dewar, and Donald McLaren.

Acct. of James Mills for attendance on Town Hall amounting to \$12.50. Tender of Allan Stewart for \$10 to furnish wood and attend to the Town Hall. Tender of John Douglas for \$7.00 for the same.

Mr. Fisher gave notice that he would at the present meeting of council move for leave to introduce a By-law to appoint a fit and proper person to the office of Revenue Inspector for the current year.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that this council do now resolve themselves into a committee of the whole to take up all petitions, communications and other papers now before them, and report thereon.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that Messrs. Fisher, McCreary and the Reeve be a committee to draft a memorial to the three branches of the legislature for the purpose of separating this township from the county of Henlaw and annexing it to the county of Lanark, and report the same to this council at its present sitting. Carried.

With regard to the petition of Wm. Hough, John McManagle, Henry Buffam, David Leckie and James Mills, we recommend the prayer of the several petitions be granted. Petition of Trustees S.S. No. 11, we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

branches of the legislature, brought up by the committee be now read. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that this council do now adjourn to meet again to-morrow, at the hour of 8 o'clock, a.m.

Feb. 24th: Pursuant to adjournment the council met present Messrs. McLaren, Fisher, and the Reeve in the chair, Messrs. Robertson and McCreary being absent on business to Arran prior connected with this day's meeting of council.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the By-law appointing Pathmasters, poundkeepers and other Township officers, be read a first time. Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the By-law appointing Pathmasters, and other township officers be read a second time, and that it do then pass. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the memorials now read be adopted and signed by the Reeve and certified by the clerk and sent to the proper quarter. Carried.

The commissioners appointed to superintend the building of a pier above Balmer's bridge, submitted their report, stating that pier was built according to contract.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the report now read be adopted and that the contractor, Mr. Allan Stewart do get an order on the Treasurer for the amount of contract being \$80.00. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the clerk be instructed and he be hereby instructed to demand of the Secretary of the township committee a detailed statement of all the costs incurred by said committee in moving to quash the By-law to raise by way of loan, the sum of \$2,000. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the Reeve do grant an order for the sum of \$19 in favor of the chairman of said committee, as the share of costs of this municipality in said suit.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the Revenue Inspector is hereby authorized to grant Mr. James Young, innkeeper, a certificate for his license, when he furnishes the necessary petitions required of him by law. Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that the Reeve be and he is hereby authorized to grant orders on the Treasurer for the several amounts passed by this council. Carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that this council do now adjourn to meet again on the 10th Monday in April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., as a Court of revision, and afterwards as a council, to distribute the statute labor and to transact any other business that may come before them. Carried.

JOHN D. McNAB, TOWN CLERK.

The Herald. CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, April 1, 1863. Culture of Flax.

We have already published several articles on the cultivation of Flax in Canada, and intend, so far as we can be the means of doing it, to keep the matter before the people until its culture become general.

We lately saw an estimate, in an agricultural paper, of the average produce of one acre of Flax; and we know many farmers, in our small circle of acquaintance, whose land does not yield them so much profit, on every acre they till. The average produce was set down as follows:

Three tons of straw worth \$8.00.....\$24  
20 bus. of seed for feeding..... 20  
Total.....\$44

We felt much interested in reading a late article in the "Globe" on the subject, and as we fear the matter is not well understood by the farmers generally, we cannot do better than transfer it to our columns:—

The cultivation of flax in Canada is on an increase but not with the rapidity we would like to see. A most favorable opportunity now offers itself to Canadian farmers to add another staple product to those already yielded by the country, and in so doing not only to enlarge the trade of the Province, but to add greatly to their own wealth.

production. Some lately sent to Scotland by Messrs. Halkie and Alexander of Fernon, brought \$262 10s. sterling per ton, and is now worth \$200. All that Canada will send will not reduce the price one cent the hundred-weight. Its cultivation is being promoted in India and Australia, and our shrewd cousins northward are not losing sight of the advantages it promises them.

But to the country that first gains the attention and confidence of the manufacturer, the main profit must accrue. It is true that in the course the people who can produce it most cheaply will get the largest number of customers; but it takes a long time to turn the course of trade when the current has fully set in, in another direction. There is, however, no reason why Canada should not produce flax as cheaply as any other country in existence. A good beginning once made, and future progress will be easy.

As an example which we would like to see followed throughout the Province, we may mention that furnished by the Messrs. Perrine of Waterloo. In 1856 they erected a scutching mill near Berlin, and managed to persuade a dozen farmers to plant among them about forty acres of flax. The crop proved a profitable one. The next year a larger followed, with like success, and last year there were fifteen hundred acres of flax in cultivation.

The principal obstacle, perhaps, in the way of further cultivation, is the want of scutching mills. An inexpensive machine has lately been invented, specimens of which are in the possession of several agricultural societies in Upper Canada. They do their work well, and can readily be obtained. If a few farmers would join together to purchase one, and grow flax on their own land to keep it employed, we are of opinion that they would soon find that they never entered on a more profitable speculation. It needs but an example to be set, and imitators will soon follow.

The manufacture of oil-cake from the seed is a great trade. Twenty thousand bushels were last season sent to Montreal from Upper Canada. There is no reason why all that can be grown should not be worked here and made into cake, except the absence of some one practically to deal with the matter. In time, too, linen manufacturers, night, and certainly would, spring up, were a sufficient quantity produced, for the advantages attendant upon working up the raw material in a country like Canada, possessed of illimitable water power, would not long be lost sight of by capitalists. Proper management and attention being given to it, the trade in flax would, in a few years become a most important commercial interest.

The prospects of peace in the neighboring States are not as bright as was at one time hoped. A few weeks ago the Northern people gave symptoms of backing down a little. New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, had elected Democratic State Officers; Mr. Seymour, Governor of N. York, it was believed, would place everything in his power in the way of the President in carrying on the war; the Democratic press was pouring out most virulent abuse on the President and his Cabinet, and the Emancipation Proclamation; and it was even said that propositions for peace had been despatched to the Southern leaders.

Everything betokened a rapid decline of the war fever, and the speedy conclusion of hostilities. A few short weeks have produced a decided change among our versatile neighbors. No obstacles have been placed in the President's way; the propositions of peace, if they were ever made, have been rejected; the Democratic press, as a rule, has moderated its tone, and a meeting has just been held in N. York, at which Messrs. Brady, Daly, and Van Buren, and other Democratic leaders, strongly advocated the prosecution of the war and the strengthening of the hands of Lincoln's government.

The truth is that the Democratic leaders found the people altogether unwilling to make peace on the terms which they proposed, and that they are now industriously seeking to return to their old position as advocates of the prosecution of the war. The violence of the language used by the American journals is very apt to mislead strangers. There were probably few men in England who did not believe, a few weeks ago, that the war was coming to an end in consequence of the unwillingness of the Northern people to carry it on longer.

Judging from present appearances, the combatants will fight like the Kilkenney cats until both parties are exhausted, and a natural peace will follow.

The demonstrations which took place in Canada on the 10th ultimo, in honor of the royal wedding in England, were well timed, as that happy event took place according to appointment. The London newspapers are filled with enthusiastic descriptions of every incident having any connection with this auspicious event.

A most gratifying feature in the marriage is the general feeling of pleasure which it has imparted to the nation. It is said to have elicited an expression of hearty public feeling such as has never been surpassed in England. It has afforded sights such as have never been witnessed by men of the time, and the edict which has surrounded the marriage must be hailed as a good augury for the future happiness of the two, who, in all human probability, are destined to wield the most important influence over the British empire, which they will be called upon, sooner or later, to rule.

An English paper states that 13,000,000 lbs. of gunpowder had been shipped, directly or indirectly, from Great Britain to the South in three months.

Punch's cartoons are famous all the world over; but anything more beautiful than his large double page picture in celebration of the Prince's marriage, we have never had the pleasure of seeing. It is entitled "At Home and Abroad." The principal part consists of a representation of the wedding procession. First comes the faithful old dog Toby, profusely decorated with rosettes—after him is a triumphal car, containing the Prince and his bride, drawn by the lion and the unicorn, bestraddled the former by cupid and the latter by Mr. Punch, bearing a lighted flambeau, and wearing on his countenance a smile of benignant happiness. On one side of the car rides Britannia with helmet and trident, and on the other old Denmark bearing a lofty standard, while before and around maidens are strutting robes in the path.

The "Abroad" part of the picture consists of a series of small scenes representing the state of affairs in the different countries of Europe. First we have the vaned throne of Greece being sold by auction amidst a crowd of long nosed Athenians. Then America, North and South, with drawn bow-knives, engaged in deadly strife. Next the Russian Bear beating down poor Poland, who raises her mangled hands in vain. The next scene represents Frederick William surrounded by a crowd of threatening subjects, and casting an uneasy glance at a block and axe to which the shade of Charles Stuart points with dread significance. Below Italy is represented as groaning under the burthen of old Pio Nono, who with a malicious grin squats upon her prostrate form. Lastly we see the Emperor of the French standing with his foot on the breast of Liberty, who lies almost lifeless at his feet.

Little idea, however, of the meaning of the picture can be conveyed by any description. Like a novelist heroine, to be understood, it must be seen.

The expectations of the friends of Polish Independence seem to be crushed in the dust. England is not much disposed to render any assistance, and so far as yet appears, the nations of Western Europe are standing aloof. Yet the insurrection is progressing, and some new cry mail brings accounts of almost every mail brings accounts of some fresh dishonor to the Russian arms. The latest news seem to indicate that the Poles think themselves strong enough to organize some form of civil and military government; but it appears more than probable, that their efforts will end as so many have ended before, in defeat and bloodshed. The Czar has spoken, He calls for unconditional submission, and the master of so many legions is probably demanding nothing more than he can enforce when he declines to make any conditions. There seems to be but one rational prospect of success yet left to the Poles. It is indeed, in that event which it appears they calculated upon before they determined on a rising—another rising in the heart of Russia herself. No doubt, despair was the leading impulse; but as far as that feeling was controlled or directed by calculation, it was the hope of a Russian insurrection co-operating with their own which operated on the leaders of the revolt. To persons at a distance, such an expectation may not doubt appear chimerical; but their is a truer saying than that one which teaches that his story repeats itself—it is that history is full of surprises, and, however improbable, it may still be that the brave despair which has prompted this last blow of the Czar, may be crowned with success.

After all the trouble that has been experienced in the attempt to lay a telegraph cable across the Atlantic, there is some prospect of its completion at an early day. The New York Herald discards the idea of a failure and almost places the matter beyond a doubt by saying the amount of fresh capital required (\$600,000) upwards of \$220,000 has already been subscribed in London, and of the proportion of stock allotted to America, (\$50,000), about two thirds has been taken in New York. In view of the immense advantages which the undertaking offers to both countries, there will be very little difficulty in raising the remainder of the estimated amount. But even supposing that this is not obtained, it will not prevent the laying of the cable. The subscriptions already received are sufficient to insure the completion of the enterprise, so far as that it is concerned; but the limitation of the capital to the sum already raised, would have the effect of preventing the company from laying a line as strong and durable as that which their original estimate contemplated. Under any circumstances the cable cannot be laid until next summer, as it will take until then to manufacture it. In the meanwhile, it is a satisfaction to know that nothing can now interfere to prevent the realization of the undertaking, and that by next fall we may be in hourly communication with Europe.

The Quebec Daily News concludes an article demanding more attention on the part of the government to the promotion of immigration and settlement in Lower Canada with the following paragraph:—"The great proportion of the people of Lower Canada, see that if our agricultural products are not increased, bankruptcy and famine will ensue. Lower Canada needs about four millions of dollars annually to the western section of the Province for breadstuffs. It is not an exchange of products. We send hard cash. If this is to continue for any length of time it must result in ruin. There is no way to help ourselves but by inventing a foreign emigration, throwing upon our lands, and furnishing employment by the construction of substantial roads."

Money Orders.

The Quebec Mercury semi-officially announces that the Postmaster General has acceded to the recommendations of the Post Office Inspectors and principally Post-officers, and will direct that on and after the 1st of April a diminution of one-quarter per cent on the commission payable on Local Money Orders take place. This change it adds, "is simply a return to the rates which had existed up to September, 1858, when the late Postmaster General, in view of the spirit of wild speculation which seemed to animate all classes of the community in Canada West, deemed it prudent to put a drag upon the system by means of an additional one-quarter per cent." The charge for money orders is to be uniformly half per cent and the tariff will then be as follows:—

For orders up to \$10 . . . . 5 cents  
Do. from \$10 to \$20 . . . . 10 "  
" 20 " 40 . . . . 20 "  
" 40 " 60 . . . . 30 "  
" 60 " 80 . . . . 40 "  
" 80 " 100 . . . . 50 "

Arrival of the Bohemian.

Portland, March 27. The Bohemian arrived at 9 a.m., with 311 passengers. She experienced strong north west and south westerly winds, passing icebergs in longitude 49. On March 13th signalled the Nova Scotia, bound to London, bound west, latitude 21:35; longitude 21:30; and on the 20th a steamer supposed to be the Hibernian, bound east, latitude 47, longitude 37; 22.1, a steamer supposed the St. Andrew, latitude 44, longitude 47, and on the 24th a steamer supposed to be the Anglo Saxon, bound east, latitude 43, longitude 56.

In the House of Commons, the bill substituting affirmation for oaths was rejected, and one introducing whipping as a punishment for garrotes was carried to its second reading in spite of government opposition. The crowds in the streets of London on the night of the illumination were so dense that seven women were killed by suffocation and a hundred persons had limbs broken or otherwise seriously injured. In some parts strong men were completely exhausted, and vehicles are jammed together for four or five hours.

At Cork during the illumination there was some rioting by an organized mob, and the streets were several times cleared at the point of the bayonet. The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain at Osborne about a fortnight, after which they will give two grand evening parties, at St. James, by command of the Queen.

Sir James Outram, of Indian fame, died at Paris on the 21th, aged 60. POLAND.—A proclamation by General Langiewicz, dated 10th March, has produced prodigious effect. Langiewicz had been proclaimed dictator. ITALY.—The bill for the new loan had passed the Senate with only five dissentient votes. It was reported that the contract for the loan had been signed by the Rothschilds. American securities continued to fall.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, March 28. The Asia arrived at 12 o'clock. The steamer Tascara, was at Madeira on the 5th of March, to sail on the 7th for Cadiz. The Alabama was spoken on the 23rd of February, lat. 30 north, long. 44 West. She reported that she had destroyed 34 Federal vessels during her recent cruise. The steamer Edwin Hawkins had arrived at Liverpool from Matamoros with 1800 bales of cotton and 600,000 dollars in specie. The barque Fanny Lewis arrived at Queenstown from Wilmington, with cotton and turpentine. Diplomatic correspondence relative to the American war is published. Mr. Adams' letters refer principally to the affairs of the Alabama. He complains of the English course in the latter.

Mason's letters appeal for recognition and he is greatly dissatisfied at the refusal of his applications. The Times says that the irritation displayed on both sides is a proof that England has not unduly inclined to either side. It reiterates its argument against England being responsible for the doings of the Alabama. The Confederate loan of £3,000,000 was expected to be introduced at Paris the week after the Asia's departure. The Pillsbury Brothers, American merchants London and Liverpool had suspended; liabilities £40,000.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Storey sought to prevent the Admiralty constructing any more wooden vessels with iron plating. The resolution was rejected. It was reported that considerable irritation had sprung up among the Lancashire Operatives. Accounts of the Polish insurrection continue vague. The insurgents are not computed at 50,000. Collision with varying results are reported but nothing decisive.

Miss Slidell was thrown from a horse in Paris at her skull fractured, but she was out of danger. The house was flat, 59f 85c. A royal decree officially promulgated a new Italian loan. The rate of emission is 71. The contract is for 700,000,000 livres, but only 500,000,000 will be raised, part of it by national subscription.

The Union and Emancipation Society having sent a protest to Earl Russell against fitting out vessels for the Southerners in England, Earl Russell replies by pointing out that the Act of Parliament requires evidence on oath to enable proceedings to be taken against parties suspected of contravening the law.

Liverpool, Saturday evening.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat firm and active. Corn dull, but with a declining tendency. Provisions quiet and steady. London, Saturday evening.—Consols closed at 92½ for money.

Fire. We are informed that a fire occurred about three o'clock on Monday morning, the 16th instant in the township of Low. Some property of Mr. Caleb Brooks, a well known innkeeper on Gattineau highway was destroyed by fire. The barn, the stable, and all three buildings contained, including seven heads of cattle were consumed, four pork, and a quantity of hay. The loss of Mr. Brooks cannot fall short of \$1,900, and we regret to say, there was no insurance. It is more than suspected that this fire is the result of malicious incendiarism, which, for the character of the township, is to be sincerely regretted. There is every reason to believe that the parties may be discovered. We trust these efforts will be successful, and that justice may speedily overtake the miscreants whoever they may be. It appears also that a large wooden building in process of erection, belonging to Mr. Angus Cameron, a son-in-law of Mr. Brooks was set on fire the evening previous, but the attempt to fire the building failed.

Every effort should be made to ferret out the perpetrators of these outrages.—Glasgow Times.

A Woman Burned to Death.

On Saturday evening last, the 21st inst. at about half-past eight o'clock the alarm bell was rung, and the fire company, manning their engines, at once proceeded to the east end of the town, where the fire was said to be. On reaching the spot, however, it was ascertained that their services were hardly needed, loss of life but not of property having taken place. The wife of Mr. John Crozier, Division Court Bailiff, was found to be burned to death in her own house. She had gone to her bed-room and had lain down upon the bed, as it is supposed, without undressing, about half-past seven o'clock, as nearly as could be ascertained. The alarm of fire was given about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, and when the room was entered she was found lying on the floor dreadfully burned, especially about the upper part of the body. She was quite dead, and had probably been suffocated before the flames had seized upon her, as the bed clothes and straw had smouldered rather than blazed, otherwise the house itself would probably have been destroyed. It would appear as if she had taken a hot brick rolled up in a cloth for the purpose of warming her feet, which may have ignited her clothes. Dr. Arlidge held an inquest, and the jury, after some hours' investigation, gave their verdict that deceased came to her death by being burned under the circumstances above stated.—Barrie Advance.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

The news from the seat of war received yesterday, affords a somewhat different aspect on the state of affairs in the neighborhood of Vicksburg. It now appears that the Federals are likely to gain the object of getting to the rear of the beleaguered city by a shorter route than that taken by Commodore Smith, via the Coldwater river. A series of channels have been discovered, which after some little canal making, enabled the Federal gunboats to pass from the Mississippi river into the Sunflower river, which communicates with the Yazoo, to the northeast of the heights of the city of Vicksburg. It is impossible with the aid only of ordinary maps to trace the course taken. In the dry season the channels, along which the gunboats have forced their way, seemed not to have sufficient depth of water to allow of the movement; but now, in consequence of the late floods, the country hereabouts can be penetrated in many directions.

It is supposed, if this second expedition gets safely into the Yazoo, to sail on that river, join Commodore Smith's fleet, and reduce the Confederate defences; then retracing their steps by passing down the river, to join Com. Porter in the grand assault upon Vicksburg.

The London Galway Line. "Her Majesty's Government have agreed to renew the subsidy for the line of Atlantic steamers from Galway, and the directors have consented to send their ships to such ports as the Government may determine. In consequence of this announcement, a number of gentlemen connected with, or interested in Canada are taking active measures to induce the Government to fix upon a Canadian port on the other side of the Atlantic in preference to New York or Boston, and will submit to the noble lord a very strong case in favor of this selection, mainly on the ground of the enormous competition which, supported by the Imperial subsidy, will be set up against lines of steamers established between England and Canada and the British North American Provinces."

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.—On Tuesday, Thomas G. Stewart, one of the masters of the Edinburgh Institution, was engaged in a small private laboratory preparing some chemical compounds, when he was carrying a large vessel of nitric acid across the room, he accidentally dropped and broke it. In endeavoring to save some portion of the liquid, he appears to have almost unconsciously inhaled some of the fumes. He left shortly after the occurrence, but he had no idea of the injury he had received, but in the course of the evening he began to feel severe pains in the chest. The aid of medical men was immediately summoned, but proved unavailing, for he sank rapidly, and died next morning. The janitor, whom he called in to his assistance in leaving the laboratory, had some cases, in the opinion of the most eminent physicians, almost, if not quite, without a parallel.—Scotsmen.

Mr. Joseph Howe has given notice of the following resolution in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly:—"Resolved, That the Provincial Government be empowered to accept the terms offered by Her Majesty's Government for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and to build forthwith that portion of the line which extends from Turro to Hall's Mill." The Halifax Colonist, an Opposition Journal, says that this motion is submitted for the purpose of ensuring the construction of ten "miles of railroad from Turro to Hall's Mill!" so that if its statement be true the motion has no significance whatever.

We are sorry to record the death of Dr. Chauncey Beadle, the well known and highly respected horticulturist of St. Catharines. Dr. Beadle was by birth an American, and practiced medicine for some years in St. Catharines, but his health failing he betook himself to horticulture, a pursuit in which he delighted and excelled. He has been the means, efficiently aided by his son, Mr. D. Beadle, of supplying the Province with the Province with a great variety of excellent fruit, and was universally respected for his integrity and kindness of heart.

The Hamilton Times says—"It is understood that to settle the dispute in reference to the amount to be paid for the postal service performed by the Grand Trunk, the Government will appoint one arbitrator, and an umpire will be chosen by five Presidents of the Boards of Trade of the principal cities of Canada. This Board of Arbitration shall adjudicate on the matter, and their decision will be final.

Buffalo harbor is said to be as full of ice now as it ever was at this season of the year. It is very solid and thick, and packed in for a considerable depth. The west winds in fact have prevailed of late have driven the ice down the lake. A gentleman from Detroit says the St. Clair River are covered with ice, some of it over a foot thick. A great deal of ice is reported to be in Lake Itasca. Ice has been making nearly the whole of this month, and the prospect of an early opening of navigation is not at present very flattering.

Parish of Carleton Place. The annual Easter Vestry meetings in this parish will take place as follows:—In St. James' Church, Carleton Place, on Easter morning, April 6th, at 11 o'clock, a.m. In St. John's Church, Carleton Place, on Wednesday, April 8th, at 1 o'clock, p.m. In St. George's Church, Carleton, on Thursday, April 9th, at 1 o'clock, p.m. In the Temperance Hall, Almonte, on Friday, April 10th, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Arrival of the S. S. "Etna."

New York, March 26. The S. S. "Etna," from Liverpool on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived this morning.

The Bavaria arrived on the 8th, and the Asia arrived at Queenstown on the 11th. Political news unimportant.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales and attendant rejoicings absorbed attention. The ceremony came off at Windsor on the 10th, according to programme with great pomp and brilliancy.

The Queen occupied a retired post of observation, but took no part. The royal party went to Osborne for the honeymoon. The day was a holiday throughout England, and public rejoicings, illuminations, &c., were on a great scale.

In the House of Lords, Earl Malmesbury responded to the motion relative to the arrest of the British officers of Brazil.

In the House of Commons Sir George Grey explained the circumstances under which two British officers were sent to Poland in August last. It was simply that they might instruct the Russian authorities at their desire, in the English police system.

The Russian estimates were debated and the principal vote agreed to.

The reduction of more than a million sterling is mainly in the vote for guns and stores.

It is rumored that France contemplates resuming negotiations with Mexico, after the capture of Puebla.

Mr. Peabody gave a banquet to 200 English residents of France, in honor of the Prince of Wales' wedding.

The Polish news is vague and very contradictory, many alleged engagements pronounced inventions.

It is rumored that Languein defeated the Russians near Tarricola.

Reports are current in Paris that the Czar has replied to France that he is unable to make concession to the Poles until the insurrection is subdued.

Austria will enter into no engagement with France or England, but will act according to circumstances.

Austria concentrates troops on the Polish frontier.

Menabio Garibaldi, son of the general, has gone to Poland.

A Woman Burns her Child to Death. The New York Times gives the following account of the singular manner in which a child fell a victim to the insanity and superstition of its mother.

Several medical students are leaving Paris in order to attend upon the wounded patriots in Poland. The brother of Languein has just left the French capital en route for Poland to England.

The passport system has been abolished in Spain, and as a consequence of the reciprocal principle which guides the Emperor Napoleon in the matter, all Spaniards may travel without passports in France.

On the third anniversary of the separation of Queensland from New South Wales, Brisbane papers state that the population which this new colony started in December 1859 was about 25,000 and at Michaelmas 1862 the number was 42,000 and in December was no less than 46,000. The population has thus nearly doubled itself in three years.

The King and Queen of Spain have subscribed the sum of 10,000 reals to the fund for erecting the statue of Christopher Columbus the total of the subscriptions is now 47,591 reals (2,500 fr.).

At Sunday School in New York, a bright looking little fellow was asked, "What was conscience?" He answered very properly, "An inward monitor." And, "What is monitor?" "Oh, one of these iron-clads."

Mr. Herzen and his colleagues in the management of the Kolokol, writes to a London contemporary that the numerous and small but secret societies which were scattered throughout Russia have now united into one association, which has organized itself under the direction of a central committee, and has adopted the name of "Land and Liberty," expressing the desperation of the Russian people—the right of everyone to land, and an elective and federal government.

The treaty between the United States and Liberia is officially promulgated. There is to be perpetual peace and friendship and reciprocal freedom of commerce between the contracting parties, and they bind themselves to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nations, including the full protection of persons and properties. Our government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by that of Liberia, with the aboriginal inhabitants and Liberia, in the territory and jurisdiction of that republic, and citizens of the United States residing therein are desired to abstain from all intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants as well tend to the violation of the law and disturbance of the peace of the country.

The "chivalry" must have been very indignant when they found themselves duped by a second. The "Yankee Doodle" had a flag flying at her bow with a skull and cross-bones, a caricature of the "Down-Easter" (on the wheelhouse) with a long-tailed coat, a pair of short pantaloons, and his fingers in his nose, assuming a "can't come it" expression.

On Friday evening a collision occurred on the new Underground or Metropolitan Railway between two passenger trains going in opposite directions, on the same rails, which inflicted severe injuries on about twenty people travelling on the line but fortunately caused no loss of life.

A tumulus was opened in Orkney the other day. Several compartments containing human skeletons and the skulls of dogs were opened. The bones of the human skeletons were extremely large. One skull measured three-eighths of an inch in thickness, another one-fourth of an inch. The features appeared to be of the Esquimaux type—stout and broad.

At Greenock the other day a child was found suffocated. The mother placed the child in bed during the afternoon, and on going to the bed in two hours afterwards found it dead. At the post mortem examination of the body, a feather was found in the throat of the deceased, which it must have sucked from the pillow on which it had been lying. She died shortly afterwards.

A steamer called the Banahoe, constructed on the steel plate principle, built from Liverpool a few days ago for Messrs. The ship will be re-erected at one of the Western Isles, and afterwards employed in the Confederate service.

News Items.

John B. Conner, miller, of Waltham, Eastern townships while engaged a few days ago in his grist mill, grinding buckwheat, accidentally fell upon the large spur wheel and was drawn into the gearing, and immediately crushed to death.

The Hamilton Spectator says that several flocks of pigeons passed over that city northward on Monday last, and our contemporary is informed that four beautiful swans and a number of ducks and geese were seen on the bay a few days previous.

The Times says an incident occurred at one of the first-class hotels in Hamilton a day or two since, which illustrates the great law of supply and demand. A skeddaddler from Philadelphia, having seen nothing but green backs and postage stamps for time immemorial vigorously set to work and appropriated all the silver spoons within a certain radius at the dinner table.

The Prototype says that on Sunday morning a flock of pigeons about a mile in length, stretching from the south-east to the north-west part of London, was seen at a considerable altitude travelling in a south easterly direction.

At a meeting of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, the directors report was adopted. It referred to the delay in the carrying out of the final arrangements with the provincial government, and consequently in the actual settlement of the company's lands. This has arisen from the change of Government which took place during the last session of the Canadian Parliament, but it is mentioned that the new ministry fully adopted the views of their predecessors regarding the value of this undertaking. The directors point out that the profits of land speculations, however assured cannot be looked for immediately.

The eighth census of the United States is rapidly approaching completion. The preliminary report which has been printed, will be followed by volumes of Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mortality, &c. They are nearly ready for the press.

The Federal loss in the late cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford was 59 killed and wounded and 21 taken prisoners.

It is rumored that the superintendent of the royal gun factories, rendered vacant by the resignation of Sir William Armstrong has been conferred upon Mr. Anderson the assistant superintendent, who is promoted to the chief grade, but without any increased emolument.

A paragraph in the Siecle states that Lord Palmerston generally finishes up even his busiest days with a game of billiards. The midnight meeting movement in the metropolis has yielded satisfactory results. Up to the present time over 1000 girls have been rescued.

A few days ago a gentleman well known in Liverpool, and who, after making his fortune in cotton, lost double the amount, threw himself from a window in London and was killed.

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Minutes of Pakenham Council.

Saturday, Feb. 29th 1863. The council met at ten o'clock. The councillors were all present, and the Reeve in the chair.

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

A circular from the Agent of Emigration was read.

An account from Henry Rowwell, Toronto, was read.

The petition of Sylvester Perry and thirty-one ratepayers, praying for a Tavern License to Sylvester Perry, was read.

The petition of Henry Rowwell, and thirty-one others, praying that Denis Shanahan may get a License, read.

The petition of William Dickson and thirty others, praying that a Tavern License be granted to William Dickson, read.

The petition of thirty-one ratepayers, praying that James Cowan might receive a Tavern License, was read.

An account of Robert Brown Esq., for cedar for sleepers for side walks, was read.

The council now adjourned until half-past two o'clock.

The petition of Thomas Woods and Robert Dickson, praying for funds to assist in repairing the Bridge on the Indian River, 8th line, was read.

William Burrows moved, seconded by James Hartney, That whereas the petitions handed in this day by James Cowan, William Dickson, Sylvester Perry, and Denis Shanahan, are in accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws, of this council—Resolved, That the Treasurer do pay the following accounts, viz., Henry Rowwell, Toronto, for blank forms \$2 87c, and John Elliott for firewood for Town Hall \$2 00—carried.

Daniel Hilliard moved, seconded by William Burrows, That the clerk do notify the parties interested in the By-Laws, that unless they fulfil their obligation to this council, of the 15th day of June 1871 in reference to fencing the said road, that the said road will be closed—carried.

Daniel Hilliard moved, seconded by James Hartney, Ordered, That the Treasurer do pay to James Quayle one pound seventeen shillings and five pence, for cedar sleepers per Robert Brown Esq. in 1860, for the village side walks—carried.

William Forsythe moved, seconded by William Burrows, That the sum of twenty dollars be allowed for repairing the Bridge on the Indian River, 8th line—carried.

Daniel Hilliard moved, seconded by William Burrows, That the petition of Thomas Andrews and others, in reference to granting a License to Hugh Dickson to enable him to sell spirituous liquors by wholesale; such petition being informal, cannot be complied with, as there is no License required for selling liquors wholesale—carried.

The council now adjourned until Saturday the 21st day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Saturday, March 21st 1863. The council met at ten o'clock. The Reeve in the chair.

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

The petition of Samuel Neesham and others, respecting the opening of the Town line between Fitzroy and Pakenham, and also the government allowance between the 10th and 11th lines, in the 12th concession, read.

Daniel Hilliard gave notice that he would at the present session introduce a By-Law to apportion the statute labor, in the current year, read.

William Forsythe moved, seconded by James Hartney, That the names of Patrick Aherne and John Collwell be inserted in the By-Laws appointing Township officers as Overseers of Highways, the former for the second concession line, the latter for Mooney's Road—carried.

Daniel Hilliard moved, seconded by William Burrows, That the petition of William Mooney and others, be now brought up for reconsideration—carried.

The council now adjourned for one hour, At two o'clock, the council met, all present.

The petition of certain indebted ratepayers, respecting the Bridge on the Indian River, 6th line, was read.

Daniel Hilliard moved, seconded by William Burrows, That the Treasurer do pay to Thomas Andrews, fourteen dollars and forty cents, being for cedar timber furnished and laid down by him at the Bridge on the 8th line—carried.

William Forsythe moved, seconded by William Burrows, That the several petitions presented, be brought up now, read and disposed of—carried.

Daniel Hilliard moved, seconded by William Burrows, That the petition of Samuel Neesham and others, cannot be complied with, do notice not being given to the parties interested—carried.

Daniel Hilliard moved, seconded by William Burrows, That the petition of Robert Dickson and others respecting the Bridge on the 6th line, be referred to the next meeting of council—carried.

The Chatham Planet says the parties engaged in the attack on the negroes at Oil Springs, were deserters from the Federal Army, of whom a large number are in the neighborhood, employed as wood choppers and teamsters.

According to the Essex Record, Mr. Alex. Cameron and Mr. James Dougal, Windsor, refused to sign a certificate that Mr. Rankin was duly qualified for Parliamentary honours, which the ousted member presented to them on his arrival from Quebec. The Journal affirms moreover, that Mr. R. has not now, and cannot possibly, at any rate at this time, raise a qualification.

The Brantford Courier says: Mr. James Brown who was a resident of this town some years ago, and who removed to Burford on a farm, within a couple of miles of the village of Burford, met with his death in the following melancholy manner—He was feeding his pigs on Friday morning, the 6th instant, and one of his pigs, a large sow, placed her feet on the top of the pen; the deceased struck at her with his left hand, to make her get down, when the side of his hand—the fleshy part—struck against her sharp tusks and cut it, and although the cut did not appear to be much at the time, yet it was the cause no doubt, of poisoning the arm and system, and he died on the following Friday.

The War Department has received the rolls of all the regiments comprising the army of the United States, with the number of absentees or deserters from the army, which shows that there are upwards of 125,000 of this class, most of whom, it is expected will be reached by the recent proclamation of the President.

The Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy—has just received the following communication from Lieut. Commander Breece, dated Blackhawk, March 19th: The Hartford is below Warrington. Admiral Farragut's Secretary came on board this morning en route to Admiral Port, it will take at least a week to communicate and get back. He says the Hartford passed the fort but that the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the Mississippi was the ship destroyed.

A. D. PENNOCK, Fleet Capt. Commanding. Cairo, March 24—7.50 p.m. The Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy—has just received the following communication from Lieut. Commander Breece, dated Blackhawk, March 19th: The Hartford is below Warrington. Admiral Farragut's Secretary came on board this morning en route to Admiral Port, it will take at least a week to communicate and get back. He says the Hartford passed the fort but that the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the Mississippi was the ship destroyed.

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MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly. Ottawa, March 27, 1863. Wheat—Spring, @ bush, \$1 00 \$1 05

Wheat—Fall, @ bush, 1 05 1 10 Flour—Extra, @ bush, 5 25 5 30

Superfine No. 1, @ bush, 4 50 4 55 No. 2, @ bush, 4 00 4 05

Oatmeal, @ bush, 6 00 6 25 Eye, @ bush, 5 00 5 50

Barley, @ bush, 4 80 4 85 Oats, @ bush, 4 40 4 50

Peas, @ bush, 6 00 6 25 Corn, @ bush, 2 00 2 20

Hay @ ton, 8 00 8 20 Straw @ ton, 4 00 4 50

Pork @ 100 lbs., 4 00 5 00 Beef @ 100 lbs., 4 00 5 00

Mutton per lb. by the car, 0 08 0 10 Ham, @ bush, 0 08 0 10

Wool, fleece washed, 0 25 0 33 pulled, 0 20 0 25

Apples per bush, 0 45 0 50 Butter—Fresh per lb., 0 12 0 15

Eggs per dozen, 0 12 0 10 Onions, per peck, 0 47 0 53

Brookville, March 25, 1863. Fall Flour @ 100 lbs., \$2 25 @ 2 30

Spring Flour, 2 25 @ 2 30 Buck Wheat, 0 85 @ 0 90

Indian Corn, @ 56 lbs., 0 45 @ 0 60 Fall Wheat, @ 48 lbs., 0 90 @ 1 00

Potatoes, @ bush, 0 30 @ 0 35 Rye, @ bush, 0 45 @ 0 55

Oatmeal, @ bush, 2 50 @ 3 00 Peas, @ bush, 0 45 @ 0 55

Hay, @ ton, 14 00 @ 16 00 Corn, @ bush, 4 00 @ 5 00

Pork, Prime Mess., 10 00 @ 11 00 Wool @ lb., 0 25 @ 0 32

Butter, Fresh per lb., 0 13 @ 0 15 Eggs, @ dozen, 0 12 @ 0 10

Turkeys, @ bush, 0 40 @ 0 50 Fowls @ pair, 0 20 @ 0 30

Sausages, @ bush, 0 07 @ 0 12 Dried apples per 22 lb., 0 00 @ 1 25

Buck Wheat Flour per 100 lb., 1 75 @ 2 00 Corn Meal per 100 lb., 1 25 @ 1 50

Lard, @ bush, 0 08 @ 0 10 Tallow, @ bush, 0 08 @ 0 10

Hay per ton, 15 00 @ 16 00 Straw @ bush, 0 50 @ 1 00

Pot. Ashes per cwt., \$5 00 @ 6 00 Pork, Prime Mess., 10 00 @ 11 00

Doe, Prime, 8 00 @ 9 00 Beef @ 100 lb.,

