

And growth of it. If with thy watch, ^{too,}
So down, then wind up both. Since
shall be,
Most surely indeed make thy need

"Norwegian" Lost.

IN A FOG ON ST. PAUL'S ISLAND
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 14.
Mails and Passengers Saved.

Aspen Bay, C.B., June 17.
Telegraph to Messrs. H. & A. Allan:
Yesterday blowing a heavy gale from
eastward, and heavy sea. Ship settled down
at St. Paul's Island, about one and a
quarter miles eastward of the North-East
Light. Had on board 58 cabin and 271
steerage passengers, all of whom, with the
crew and mails have been saved. A large
portion of the baggage has been landed.
The steamer, when I left for here, at one
o'clock this afternoon, was all but on her
beam ends. Part of her port side is upper-
most and well on the rocks.

Her forepeak and forward compartments
have several feet of water in them; but the
main and aft are quite dry.

Capt. McMaster was not sure whether
she could get off or not. He requests
that a steamer be sent down at once to the
wreck with every assistance. Passengers
are being conveyed to the Government House,
Mr. Cameron, Governor of the Island, is
immediately assisting in the rescue.

Immediate assistance is urgently re-
quested. I will return to-morrow for
further news.
JOHN WALLACE.
Purser.

THE WRONG MAN IN THE WRIGHT
PLACE.—A woman called at the Central
Station-house to inquire if her absent hus-
band was among the prisoners in the custody
of the police. She called through one of the
cell windows to the occupant, asking if her
husband was in there. The prisoner, whose
name was Daniel Holley, incarcerated for
lingering too long over the wine (cup),
responded that he was her "loving lord,"
and in "duress vile." Like a lightning bolt
and forgiving wife, she without a suspicion
thought, passed a pocket book containing
\$31.64 through the grating to the *quasi*
husband, to enable him to pay the penalty
of his indulgence. His time came, in the
order of events, for appearing before the
stern tribunal of the Recorder's Court. He
was condemned to pay \$1. On being asked
the pocket book the faithful woman in-
dented for so different a purpose, and was
about to pay him, when the woman came into
Court, declaring he was not her husband
at all, and that she had given him her pocket
book to pay the fine with. He made some
excuse about not knowing anything of the
woman, and that he supposed some friend
had given him the pocket book. On being
asked the pocket book from him, it was found
to contain about a dollar in silver. The
owner of the pocket book said it contained
about \$30 in bills besides. Holley declared
he knew nothing about it. He was, how-
ever, carefully and minutely searched by the
army, and some of the bills were found
knotted in the corner of his neckerchief.
He was committed for examination. The
husband of the poor woman was not in cus-
tody at all.—*Montreal Herald.*

It is generally believed, and with truth,
that large fortunes have been made out of
the war during the past eighteen months.
We have seen the list of the names of a
number of persons who have made one hun-
dred and fifty thousand to a million and a
half of dollars during that period—some by
contracts, some by stocks, some by shoddy,
some by selling bad vessels to the govern-
ment, some by crackers and cheese for the
army, and some by disposing of good offices.
These shoddy aristocrats have added about
two hundred brilliant new equippages to the
Ring at the Park, and will soon figure large-
ly at the watering places. Jay Cooke, the
banker, is said to have cleared three hun-
dred thousand dollars—minus eight or ten
thousand dollars for advertisements—by the
conversion of government bonds into cash.
So we go. Money is as plenty as dirt. It will
soon be time to spend this money at the
summer retreats, and the season will be a
splendid one.—*N. Y. paper.*

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.—The
earthquake early in the morning of the 23rd
of February in New Zealand was a very
one. The Hawke's Bay Times says:—"Houses
rocked to and fro like reeds in the wind, and
a tremor crept over the stoutest heart, many
who attempted to rise being thrown down to the
ground; of those left standing most will have to
be repaired. Several cracks are observable in the
road from the town to the Spit, more especially
on the portion newly made on the Shakespear
Flat. The shocks appear to have been more
severe in the south-western portion of the
province than in Napier. The residences of
Captain Newman (Arlington station) and
Mr. Harding (Mount Vernon) are said to be
much injured. Mr. Smith's inn (Abbotford)
was shaken to the blocks. Some of the
bridges are much damaged, and some large
cracks have been opened, and extend
some distance through the hills.

Mrs. Partington says she can't under-
stand these earthquake reports. She can
understand how cheese can be lively, and
pork can be active, and feathers drooping—
that is if it rains; but how whiskey can
be used, neither how land can be firm in
warm weather, nor iron unruined, nor po-
tatoes depressed; nor four rising—unless
there had been yeast in it—and sometimes
it would not rise then.

A letter from Port Royal, speaking of
the unhealthiness of the climate, says:—"A
large number of officers have been invalided
during the past three weeks, broken down
by service on these floating ovens and air-
tight coffins. Many others must be sent
home entirely used up by this terrible life.
The Monitors are fit to live in, in the
climate, and it will require a large corps
of officers than the navy now has to keep them
offered. They are expensive in a sanitary
point of view for service."

A young lady, if a visitor knows at the
front door, will sometimes send word "en-
gaged," though she never had an offer in
her life.

A Yankee doctor, has recently got up a
remedy for hard time. It consists of ten
hours' labor, well worked in.

The Weather and the Crops.

NORFOLK.—The Coburg Star
says:—"An agricultural correspondent in
Holland sends us the following account of
the crops in that territory:—"Fall
wheat has been to a certain extent killed
out, but the remainder, no considerable
amount, flourishes well, and is making
rapid growth under the cheering influence
of sun and rain. Peas and oats are spring-
ing up vigorously, and will no doubt repay
the farmer's care and labor. The meadows
are not what they should be. They have not
that luxuriant appearance which gladdens
the heart of both countryman and townsman;
but we are happy to say they are far more
verdant and healthy than those of last year. On
the whole we shall probably have a tolerable
harvest, though it will not do us to be
below the average. Since this was written
(June 1) copious showers have much im-
proved the meadows and the prospects of the
hay crop."

PETERBORO.—The Examiner says:—"The
fall wheat around this is superb; not a
solitary murmur have we heard—the uni-
versal answer to the query 'how is the fall
wheat?' is 'it never was better.' The only
drawback we hear of is the grub; in gardens
and in some fields the damage done by it is
great, nevertheless the general prospect of
an abundant crop is good."

OXFORD.—The Ingersoll Chronicle says:—"Up
to the present time the prospect for
good crops are very favorable. Indeed,
many of our farmers predict that this year's
crop of grain will be the best for many
years. But we have had for the last ten
years. How this may be we cannot say.
But we know that in our experience, we do
not recollect to have seen a more favorable
season for the growth of farm products.
The fall wheat and peas look well, and hay
fields to be cut are extraordinary. When
crops are abundant, business pros-
pers; so that all things considered, we think
that our merchants may safely calculate up-
on a brisk fall trade."

THE PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS.
As we have predicted, Upper Canada is
returning a large number of Ministerial
candidates. In many constituencies the ma-
jorities for these gentlemen have been over-
whelming, when an opposition candidate who
succeeds in obtaining a return is usually
elected by the narrowest possible excess of
numbers over his opponents. We do not
suppose, however, that the same run of luck
is to continue without interruption. The
Ottawa district will, we suppose, as a whole
go opposition, and will do something to de-
crease the large majority which the Minis-
try may expect from the rest of Upper Can-
ada. Lower Canada however is the real
difficulty. There was always reason to fear
and we never disguised it, that in this part
of the country the ministry would be weak.
Still they have gained one or two constitu-
encies, and have so far lost but one com-
pared with the last parliament. It seems
indeed as if the decided opposition from
Upper Canada was becoming more im-
minent every day. Or it may be that Mr.
Cartier's majority in Lower Canada will so
far outweigh the majority from Upper Can-
ada as to give that gentleman for the next
ten years. At present everything looks a very un-
settled aspect, and no one can safely conjecture
into what straits our political fortunes may
shortly fall.—*Montreal Herald.*

A Mysterious Affair.

The Richmond Hill Herald gives the
following particulars of the discovery of a
dead body of an unknown man, hanging
in a bush on the property of Mr. William
Keiffer, third concession of Vaughan, about
one hundred yards west of the Northern
Highway. The bush is an isolated plain and
no road through it save an old bridle path.
The Herald says:
"On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., Mr.
William Keiffer had to pass through the
bush in quest of a laborer to work on his
farm; he noticed nothing unusual going on,
but on coming back about 10 o'clock a.m., he
noticed a man standing, looking at the
ground, but not by any means fixed.
Thinking it was the man he had gone in
search of, he proceeded nearer, when his
suspicion was aroused by the unnatural im-
mobility of the person; looking more
closely he noticed that the body was hang-
ing, so without going quite up to it he went
and got his son and nephew, who were
two Indian boys, and returned to the spot,
when upon going close up to the man, he
found he was found to be hanging by his
coat to a splinter of wood. From one root
has sprung up two stems, both of which
are decaying as they stand. Between the
cracks thus formed the splinter is fixed in
a slanting position with one end on the
ground, but not by any means fixed. The
end pointing westward is about five feet
nine inches from the ground, but a weight
of any dimensions at all would easily over-
balance the wood, and unless there were
other fixtures, it is impossible any body
could be hanged, as its own weight would
draw the entire concern to the ground. The
deceased is a young man about 23 years of
age, black curly hair, no whiskers, a little
freckled, wore a pair of checked pants, no
vest, white shirt which appeared just new,
a linen coat which was torn and made up,
and by which he was hung. He had a
very large wound on his forehead, about
two inches wide, also a severe cut on his
left arm, from which he must have bled
very much as a large quantity of blood was
found about two feet from where he was
hanging. Nothing was found on his person
to lead to his identification. A map of the
states and two cent pieces were found in
his pockets.

It is supposed he has been hanging
there for days before he was discovered,
and this is not surprising, for around the
place a quantity of young brushwood is
growing which almost entirely shuts out
observation; but what is strange is, that he
should have been in the neighborhood with-
out one single individual remembering him.
In country places a stranger is looked upon
with inquisitive eyes, and little incidents un-
noticed in a city are observed and remem-
bered with as much distinctness as if they
had been duly registered. It is a matter of
consideration to our coroner to enquire how
it is that the people in the vicinity of the
tragedy are so dull on this occasion as to
have seen and recalled nothing whatever he
could scarcely have come there without
being seen by some one; if he had been
murdered and carried there then it must be
known and perhaps participated in by some
one within, at the most, a mile, which we
admit is a most mysterious affair; it is also
of the utmost importance it should be cleared
up and if it proper steps are taken we
have no doubt that the result will be sat-
isfactory."

When Sheridan, found drunk in a coal
hole, and questioned as to his name, replied
that it was "Wilberforce." He did a suffi-
ciently intelligent reply; but it wasn't some-
body else's name, who, being picked out of a
street ditch by a watchman, and told to give
his name, replied, in a guttural voice, "Don't
you see I'm a sewer?"

The Prince of Wales "went his pile" at
the Derby races, and lost twenty pounds.
But the Prince of Orange came out worse.
He lost fifteen thousand.

If the stars are the "lamps of Heaven,"
of course the meteors are the rush-lights.

English Tributes to the Memory of "Stonewall" Jackson.

The Confederate laurels won on the field
of Chancellorsville must be twined with the
cypress. Probably no disaster of the war
will have ever carried such grief to Southern
hearts as the death of General Jackson, who
had succumbed to the wounds received in
the great battle of the 3rd of May. Even
on this side of the ocean, the brave man
died will ever be heard of with pity and
sympathy. Not only as a brave man
fighting for his country's independence, but
as one of the most consummate generals that
this century has produced, "Stonewall"
Jackson will carry with him to his early
grave, the regrets of all who can admire
greatness and genius. From the earliest
days of the war has been conspicuous for the
most remarkable military qualities. The
mixture of the daring and judgment which
is the mark of "heaven born" generals, dis-
tinguished him beyond any man of his time.
Although the young Confederacy has been
illustrated by a number of eminent soldiers,
yet the applause and devotion of his coun-
trymen, confirmed by the judgment of Eu-
ropean nations, have given the first place to
General Jackson. The military feats he ac-
complished moved the minds of people with
astonishment which is only given to the
highest genius to produce. The blows he
struck at the enemy were as terrible and
decisive as those of Bonaparte himself. The
march by which he surprised the army of
Pope last year would be enough in itself
to give him a high place in military history.
But perhaps the crowning glory of his life
was the great battle in which he fell. When
the Federal commander, by crossing the
river twelve miles above his camp, and
pressing on, as he thought, to the rear
of the Confederates, and placed them
between two bodies of his army, he was so
confident of success as to boast that the
enemy was the property of the Army of the
Potomac; it was reserved to Jackson by a
swift and secret march to fall upon his right
wing, crush it, and by an attack unsurpassed
in fierceness and pertinacity, to drive
his very superior forces back into a position
from which he could not extricate himself
except by fighting across the river. In the
battle of the Sunday, Jackson received two
wounds, one in the left arm, and the other
in the right hand. Amputation of the arm
was necessary, and the Southern hero sank
under the effects of it, supported to the last
by its simple and noble character and strong
religious faith.—*London Times.*

DRUMMOND AND ARTHUR.—We
are happy to learn that that staunch and
able Lower Canadian Reformer, Mr. J. B.
E. Drummond, has had an easy victory in
Drummond and Arthur. There is
some hope for Lower Canada when so stern
an economist as Mr. Drummond secures his seat
almost without a contest.

VERCHER.—This county was formerly
represented by Mr. Carlier, but he aban-
doned it. Mr. Kierulff was elected, but
afterwards unseated on petition, and Mr.
Painchaud (Vercher) took his place. Now
Mr. Geoffroy, a thorough Liberal is elected
by 200 majority, a very decided proof of
Ministerial strength.

PETERBORO.—Mr. Conger has been elected
by acclamation for Peterboro'. This
gentleman was a Reformer ten years ago,
but joined the Coalition party, and was
beaten at last election by Colonel Haultain.
At the commencement of the present con-
test, Mr. Denistair was nominated by the
Conservatives, and Mr. Conger then ap-
peared in the field offering to give a fair support
to the present Government.

MSANTIC.—At the close of the first
days polling in this county Mr. Irvine, the
Opposition candidate, was 29 ahead of his
rival, Mr. Herbert.

BELLEVILLE.—The old member, M. Re-
millard, has been re-elected for this consti-
tuency.

LONDON.—Second Day, close of poll.
Carling 844; McBridge, 489. Majority for
Carling, 355.

KINGSTON.—The Hon. J. A. Macdonald
has been returned for Kingston by a ma-
jority of 312. This is the ninth time of his
election for that city.

NORTH LEEDS.—We regret to hear that
Mr. Jones has been elected for North Leeds
by a majority of 45 over Mr. Smith.

SHEPPARD.—Mr. Hunting, in Solicitor
General for Lower Canada, was considerably
ahead of M. Ewette on the first day's
polling.

LAVAL.—Brigade Major Bellefleur
has been elected for this county over M. Labelle.
The Montreal Gazette says it has reason to
believe he will vote non-confidence in the
Ministry.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.—At the nomination
in this county Mr. Dawson and Mr. Wright
were nominated. Mr. Wright had the show
of hands and a poll was demanded.

BERTHELME.—M. Paquet, the Ministerial
candidate has also been elected by a ma-
jority of 386 for Berthelme.

VAUDREUIL.—Harwood had a majority
of 98.

EAST DUNDAS.—Mr. Shuter Smith has
been re-elected.

NIAGARA.—Mr. Simpson was 56 ahead
of the first day.

PERL.—At the close of the poll on Fri-
day, Mr. Cameron was 116 ahead.

NORFOLK.—Mr. Walshe's majority the
first day was 160.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.—Biggar was
193 ahead the first day.

WEST YORK.—Mr. Howland had a ma-
jority of 364 the first day.

NORTH SIMCOE.—1st day, close of poll—
McConkey 116 ahead.

RUSSELL.—Mr. Bell has been elected
by 127 majority.

KAMOURASKA.—Mr. Chapais has once
more been returned for this county.

SOUTH LEEDS.—Richards elected by
135 of a majority.

ST. MAURICE.—Lajoie elected; majority
14.

SOREL.—Perrault elected by 24 majority.

SOUTH GREENVILLE.—Close of Poll.—Ed-
ward J. Sherry 328; Patrick 223.

Augusta.—Sherry 367; Patrick 286. Pres-
ent—Sherry 226; Patrick 82. Majority
for Sherry 330.

DUNDAS.—Ross elected by 274 majority.

L'ISLET.—2nd day—O on elected by a
majority of 33.

CHATEAUGUAY.—We learn that the
Hon. Mr. Holt has 127 ahead on the
first day's polling.

LENOX AND ADDINGTON.—Majority for
Cartwright—298.

RICHMOND.—We are happy to say that
the county of Richmond has been rescued
from the grasp of the Conservatives by
Mr. Pettit, representing the county in last
Parliament.

Some Perth circulars give the follow-
ing figures as the state of the poll at the
close of the first day in South Lanark:—

MORRIS. FRASER.	
Perth	134
Drummond	116
Montgomery	87
Elmhurst	140
Blackburn	137
Blackburn	216
Bathurst	132
Smith's Falls	61
S. Sherbrooke	27
Burgess	45
	1106
	540
Majority for Morris	566

Some curious stories are told about the
election of West Brant. It is said that Mr.
Wood spent a great deal of money; and
that the Railway interest was used in such
a manner that the employees voted for a
man for Wood. Complaint is also made that
Americans residing in Brantford compelled
the men employed in their establishments
to vote for Wood or be discharged. All sorts of
inferences are said to have been used in the
election.

Mend your Ways.

We have often thought, in travelling
through the country, that much more might
be done towards improving the roads, than
what has yet been accomplished. It may
be possible that we see and feel more of the
jolts than other people—being noted for go-
ing through the world at a 240 pace, or,
in other words, driving like John the son
of Nimah. Be that as it may, we think,
if the statute labor was expended to the
best advantage our roads would be in a much
better condition for travelling.

Who, that has driven a buggy or loaded
team, upon any of our roads, but has
noticed that after going a few hundred yards
at a smart pace he suddenly comes upon an
old log half imbedded in the hard clay, but
sufficiently prominent, to compel him to
haul up his team, break his buggy, or have
the life almost shaken out of him. Some-
times he will meet a succession of logs—
about three or four feet between each one—
lying at all angles to the direction in which
he is travelling, and requiring no small
amount of ingenuity to conduct his vehicle
safely over them. Where logs are not to be
found "hard heads" or limestone boulders
trouble their hard looking countenance,
and either knock a tire off the wheel—a wheel
off the buggy, or cause the teamster to look
around to see if none of his seats are empty.

A very few minutes work would take up
these old logs and stones—throw them aside
and make more improvement on the road
than anything else that could be done with
the same amount of labor.

There are also many parts of the Road
not yet chopped out to the proper width,
and some are so narrow that upon the track
the Sun never shines. These places are
muddy at almost all times during the sum-
mer months, and especially so after a shower
of rain. The first thing that should be done
with such places, is to cut them out to the
full width allowed by law, and let the light
shine upon them. Not only would this oc-
casion better travelling for the present but
the stumps and roots would be the sooner
rotten and in a position to be taken out of
the way to make room for turning up or
macadamizing.

We fear that the people, in many places,
when putting in their statute labor, are not
properly directed, as to what should be done
in order to make the roads permanently
good—that they feel as if they were working
more for the Queen than for themselves, and
that the less they do the better; when, in
fact they are working for themselves, and
will be amply repaid in the heavier loads
they will be enabled to drive to market and
saving of the "wear and tear" of their
vehicles.

There is another feature in roadmaking
to which we find fault. In muddy places,
where the earth is deep and the mud soft,
boulders and half broken stones are thrown
in, which renders the bottom uneven and
much more unpleasant and dangerous than
if it were all on a level. Patches of a few
rods in length, are also macadamized, here
and there, with large stones about half
broken, and not spread on, of sufficient
thickness, to prevent the wheels of loaded
waggons from cutting through into the
mud.

If road makers would commence and do a
small piece every year—do a little and do
that little well—their work would be seen,
and the roads would, some time or other, be
passable.

The Loss of the Norwegian.

The loss of the steamer "Norwegian" is
the most distressing misfortune we have to
record this week. We believe it makes the
seventh loss of the Canadian line of steam-
ers. It is most remarkable, how very un-
fortunate they have been.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., the "Nor-
wegian," during a fog, went ashore on St.
Paul's Island. Happily there has been no
loss of life, and there is some hope that the
vessel herself may be saved, though the
gale, mentioned by the pursuer in the last
despatch, must largely increase the danger
to which she is exposed. The island of St.
Paul lies between Cape Race and Cape
Breton, being about eight miles north-east
of the most northerly extremity of the lat-
ter place. It is right in the course of ves-
sel entering the Gulf.

The Master of the "Norwegian," Cap-
tain McMaster, is admiral of the company's
fleet, and is undoubtedly a first rate sea-
man. Nevertheless, the accident, following
especially so closely after the wreck of the
"Anglo Saxon," will do much to injure the
line, a fact which all Canadians will deeply
regret.

We are requested to mention that the
half-yearly examination of the Carleton
Place County Grammar School will take
place on Wednesday next, the 24th inst.,
beginning at 9 o'clock. The examination
of the Common School department will be
held on the following day, Thursday, 25th
inst. The public are respectfully invited to
be present.

RIFLE MATCH AT BROOKVILLE.—We
understand that the Rifle Association of
No. 2 District, Brookville, Upper Canada,
have issued a programme for a Rifle Match
to all Volunteers, on the 14th of July next,
in which prizes amounting to \$700 will be
distributed amongst the successful competi-
tors. There is also to be a presentation of
colors by the ladies of Brookville to one of
the Volunteer Corps of the District on the
occasion.

The Amos company of Infantry will
meet for drill on Monday, Tuesday and
Wednesday evenings, and the Carleton Place
Rifle company on Thursday, Friday and
Saturday evenings, in each week, at the
usual hour.

Members Elected.

Constituencies.		Ministerial.		Opposition.	
Carleton Place	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Kingston	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
North Leeds	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Sheppard	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Laval	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Berthelme	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Vaudreuil	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
East Dundas	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Niagara	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Perth	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Norfolk	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
East Northumberland	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
West York	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
North Simcoe	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Russell	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Kamouraska	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
South Leeds	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
St. Maurice	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Sorel	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
South Greenville	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Augusta	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Dundas	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
L'Islet	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Chateaugay	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Lenox and Addington	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald
Richmond	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. Macdonald

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
Sir.—In a late communication, we gave
you some account of the state of political
matters in this and the neighboring County
of Norfolk. Since we wrote, the nomina-
tions have taken place and the candidates
are fairly in the field. Last Monday, the
8th inst., the nomination took place for the
County of Brant; you have no doubt seen
the result in your exchanges, but you may
be interested in learning more particularly
how we manage such matters in this section
of the Province. The place appointed was
a beautiful grove about five miles from this
village, belonging to Colonel Perley, a man
of some note in this section, rich and influ-
ential, whose only fault appears to be that
he is a violent Tory and supporter of the
ex-Metropolitan clergyman, Ryerson. Col. P.
is a gentleman of considerable ability, and
it was principally through his influence that
Mr. Ryerson gained the election last year;
this year we are in hopes that he will fill in
his calculations. The Col. is a fine speci-
men of the gentleman farmer, has a large
farm, well stocked, which he superintends
himself, keeps a fine stud of horses, a beau-
tiful residence, with extensive grounds, and

speech, showing up the Carter-McDonald government in its true light, and explaining what his course had been and would be, if returned to Parliament, he sat down, amid the loud cheers of the crowd. The time was now taken up by the remainder of the ten men nominated, who having made their little speech, closed by resigning either in favor of Wood or Hyerson. Some of them were very good, short, rich and racy, and to the point, but, of course, it would not be possible to give them all or even to refer to them in the short compass of a single letter. One I must mention, however, that was a talented young methodist preacher, who made some cutting allusions to the Hon. Gen. A. C. McLean, as he expressed it, the colors of his church, to take part in the politics of the day. A short speech, made by J. B. Merritt, a Reformer, we considered the best of any of the short speeches. He spoke well, and with a degree of eloquence which was warmly appreciated from a further not much used to public speaking. We should not be at all surprised if some day the electors of Brant would give him an opportunity of displaying his talents before a larger audience than the present one. We have treasured, perhaps, too long already upon your time, so will cut this letter short. There was a show of hands taken, and Wood was found to have a large majority, and a poll was then demanded for Mr. Hyerson. The election was appointed for the 15th and 16th, so that before this reaches you the matter will have been decided. We are confident of success and hope to give Mr. Wood a handsome majority. Vive la Reforme.

Scotland, 13th July, 1863. SIGMA.
(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

Pakenham, June, 1863.
Sir.—It is with feelings of unmingled pleasure that I am able to congratulate you on the return to Parliament of our worthy friend Mr. Bell, who has long enjoyed our confidence, and long may he continue to do so, for a more straightforward, worthy man never represented a constituency in Canada, notwithstanding the vile insinuations and false charges brought against him by that political chameleon, W. M. Shaw, and some of his friends, who know no other way of exalting themselves than that of abusing those who stand higher in the scale of honor. Among civilized men, was never gained by such means, and if Mr. Shaw ever expects to secure either Parliamentary honors or a seat on the Bench he must seek them through some other channel than by crying down men whose integrity and honor, to the position to which they are entitled, which Mr. Bell so justly occupies.

As Mr. Shaw no doubt feels sadly disappointed at being failed in his attempt to pawn himself on the electors of North Lanark, I would recommend him to present himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, where he will stand a far better chance of being elected than he ever will again in the North Riding of Lanark. If he could only succeed in securing the Presidential chair it would not merely gratify his towering ambition but allow him ample scope for his two-faced policy. By riding to the aid of the disjoined Union he might legislate for these two conflicting elements, liberty and slavery, according to their respective states, thus reducing the nation from a state of anarchy and confusion to one of peace and prosperity, thereby, not only conferring a favor on the world at large, but proving the utter falsity of the assertion that a man cannot be a master at one time. What a glorious and for the moment, what a splendid opportunity for his "hall fellow well met" manner had won him a popularity in his country totally unmerited by his political course, yet, thanks to Mr. McFarlane and the staunch Reformers of Perth, he has met his deserts. Clarke, who has been driven from North Lanark, is a man of no account, and the men of North Lanark have given Hyerson leave to stay at home, and Richards has been elected for South Leeds. The fact is undoubted, that we shall have an overwhelming majority in Upper Canada. There is weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth in the camp of the corrupt politicians, but it is all in vain. The people—tired of their rogues and falsehoods, of their tricks, large and small—are literally kicking them out of almost every constituency where they present themselves. Out of 37 members elected, 34 are supporters of Upper Canada rights. Only three of those places where the corrupt forces of gain create the desire for the return of a corrupt Government to power, can we fail to achieve success.

In this position of affairs, our opponents turn with extreme anxiety to Lower Canada. They—the minority in this section—are as willing now as ever to combine with the French to rule us against our rights. We too long and weary years we were subject to their sway. They taxed us in defiance of our protests, and we were powerless to resist. They robbed us and we were unable to prevent them. They insulted us grossly and outrageously, and we were obliged to bear it all, for there ever stood ready sympathies and tools, with their purses open to their pockets, ready to vote us down. Many and many a time has the Upper Canadian, proud of his name and race, felt the iron enter his very soul, as he has seen Carter and his myrmidons trooping in from the smoking room, and with sneers and taunts refusing to take any notice of our rights. But still greater has been the indignation, the grief and the shame felt that men of our own blood should be accessories to their crimes. The time has now come when the electors of Upper Canada, if they be true to their own interests, true to their country, true to their children, true to the glorious future which assuredly awaits us, may punish the mean spirit of those who have so often betrayed our cause and take that position in the councils of the land which is their right, by virtue of their numbers their wealth and their intelligence. By all that is true to them as freemen, by the duty they owe to their Sovereign and to the Empire at large, so to govern this country that it may become the Britain of the Western world, we conjure them to lay hands upon the opportunity now present, and to cease not their efforts until victory complete and lasting is entirely theirs. Close.

As the evening train was going west last Friday evening, about four miles east of Chatham, it ran over a man, who it is supposed was drunk, lying upon the track, cutting him literally to pieces. The name of the unfortunate man was Goodall.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Washington, 16.

The following official telegram has been received from General Milroy:—"I am with the greater part of my command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about fifteen thousand Rebels and twenty pieces of artillery. They carried my outposts by storm at six o'clock on Sunday evening. I left with all my command, at one o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and waggon, but was intercepted by an overwhelming Rebel force with artillery four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road; and after a desperate fight of two hours I got through. We were opposed by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys. I think my loss will not exceed two thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

The general who commands at Martinsburg refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued. At a quarter past seven last night, the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and what occurred after that is unknown.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester yesterday, the result of which is unknown.

General Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, and said he could hold until reinforcements would arrive.

If unable to hold his position he would have to fall back to Romney, as the Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg roads are held by the enemy.

The estimates of the Rebel force in the Valley are so wide apart that they form no reliable data for conclusion.

No damage was done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad far as it is known. No cars or locomotives on the line were taken or captured. Orders were sent to exposed points yesterday, and no less than seventy locomotives and twelve hundred cars were brought to Baltimore in safety to-day.

As a precautionary measure, no trains will be run beyond Harper's Ferry for the present.

New York, 16. It is ascertained that General Hooker's headquarters left the station near Falmouth on the morning of the 14th, and proceeded towards Dumfries, where there was a rest for the night. Early on Monday morning they proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station, where they probably arrived on Monday night.

Previous to the departure of General Hooker, the 6th corps, which lays on both sides of the river, below Frederickburg, those on the south side having previously withdrawn under cover of the darkness and the confusion of the night, and conveyed to the rear proceeded north and reached the vicinity of Dumfries on Sunday night. Bell and Aquia Creek were evacuated, and all public property has been shipped or otherwise secured. The effects destroyed were such as were not worth removal. Up to Monday morning our army held the line of the Potomac from Bank's Ford to Kelly's Ford. The Rear being protected by sufficient troops to hold the enemy at bay, should they attempt to cross the river below, on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, canoeing was heard in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, thought to be an effort of the Rebels to cross in force.

New York, 16. A Baltimore Despatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer states that late arrivals from Harper's Ferry say that all is safe there, and Milroy had reached the Ferry. Harper's Ferry will be held.

Harrisburg, 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company received a despatch, stating that the Rebels were within nine miles of Carlisle on to-day. The public are awakening to a sense of the crisis.

New York, 16.—The Express prints the following as a letter from Washington. Gen. Hooker retreated from Falmouth to Warren station to intercept Lee, who was advancing on Washington. Lee passed down through Thoroughfare Gap, flanking Hooker, out of an entire corps, name not given, which is supposed to be captured. Lee is driving Hooker, the latter retreating to Alexandria, and Hooker burned a large portion of his tents, provisions, &c., at Falmouth.

It is stated that Milroy's division is captured, including the whole of his regiments at Perryville, with an entire battery. Milroy lost all his cannon, waggon, tents, &c. The remnant of his force reached Harper's Ferry in safety.

Albany, June 16.—The Governor has received urgent messages from the authorities of Pennsylvania, and is preparing to send a force of troops, and is doing everything possible to hurry them forward. Secretary Stanton telegraphs that the men will not be needed for more than 30 days, and probably not for that period. The arms will be supplied them at Harrisburg, and that they report to Gen. Couch.

San Francisco, June 16.—The brig Carleton brings Japanese dates to May 13. The Native Merchants in Kanagawa were selling their stocks of goods as fast as possible, and at low prices, being anxious to leave the place before the 28th of May, when they appear to believe that war would be commenced by France and England against Japan.

The Union residents are preparing to transport themselves, and their effects on ship board at the earliest symptoms of danger.

Albany, 16.—General McClellan is in Albany, for the purpose of aiding Governor Seymour in organizing and sending troops for the defense of Pennsylvania. About 14,000 men are already secured, and they are beginning to move forward.

At a meeting held yesterday, in N. York, Gen. Cameron pledged his whole property to the defense of Pennsylvania, and called upon the Governor to appoint Gen. McClellan or Gen. Franklin Commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania forces. At Pittsburgh all the factories have stopped work, and all hands are throwing up intrenchments.

Philadelphia, 16.—The Rebel advance this morning was five miles east of Chambersburg. Colonel Smith, commanding at Hagerstown, had a fight on Sunday and a half yesterday, when he was surrounded, and forced to surrender.

Washington, June 16.—It is officially known here that up to this hour the rebels have made no attack upon Harper's Ferry. The enemy is in considerable force at Charlestown, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

New York, June 17.—The Herald's Washington despatch says:—"From rebel sources the following is learned. I don't know what value may be attached to this. It is reported, however, with what sympathizers here have mysteriously whispered from time to time for a week past:—Lee's army, 96,000 men, has been divided into three parts. No. 1 started six days ago from Gordonsville for Parkersburg, Va. No. 2 left for Upper Court House, to proceed by way of Graham's Bluff and Winchester, with instructions after occupying the latter, to unite with No. 1, to proceed through Ohio Valley. No. 3 was to proceed by way of Windsor and Harper's Ferry into Maryland and Pennsylvania towards Harrisburg or Baltimore, or for Baltimore, with a view to a diversion to occupy the attention of the Federal army in the East. This last division of the rebel army is composed very largely of cavalry and mounted artillery. Richmond is for the present abandoned, with the exception that conscripts and new levies will be brought there in sufficient number to garrison the defenses. It is reported that a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 rebel sympathizers will be in readiness in Maryland to co-operate with the 3rd division.

It was also stated very generally believed here that Bragg had joined Lee, and that the Rebel Army moving in that direction amounted to 50,000 men.

To corroborate this, union officers were to S. W., that all the points in that part of the country have been fortified with the highest degree of art and to such an extent that there was nothing left to be done, and that instead of sending reinforcements to their garrisons in the West, the rebels had actually sent reinforcements from the Western armies to Lee, with offensive operations against the free States.

New York, June 17.—Headquarters army of the Potomac. A despatch of the 15th to the Herald states, this morning we started again, and on nightfall we took truth of the Occoquan is left to the enemy.

It is reported that the rebel cavalry is at Chambersburg, and that the enemy had appeared at Brooks Station, five miles from Aquia. The rebels undoubtedly followed us closely, and it is probable that with the pursuing enemy is not anticipated.

It would probably be improper to state where our next line of defense will be established, although the enemy will doubtless know before the publication of this letter, suffice it to say Gen. Hooker is hastening with his entire army to the defense of Washington, and will not be long in being adapted to defeat the plans of Lee, and which might have been the theatre of victories for us heretofore.

To-day all is quiet. Whether Lee will attack us or attempt another experiment in Maryland, remains to be determined.

In a few hours we shall be ready for him, and the fate of the rebel army of Northern Virginia may be decided in as many days. Lee undoubtedly has an immense force between Warren and Culpeper, and those left at Frederickburg numbering nearly 200,000, will probably be added to that army as soon as possible. We can only await the result of the battle, and the hour will not allow me to note the indications of coming events already transpiring, but the public may be prepared for either another grand struggle near Washington, or a gigantic flight.

New York, June 17.—Herald's Washington despatch says the march from Falmouth to the present position of the army was a severe one. Many of the soldiers fainted from effects of heat. A cavalry force was left behind to take care of and bring in those who were exhausted. The creeks and rivulets, and even the springs on the road were nearly dry, and afforded no relief. Quite a large number of army officers left the town to-day for the North, to aid in organizing and putting into the field the militia that has been called out.

A rumor is current that Col. Ferry mindful of Pennsylvania feeling, has counseled the restoration of Gen. McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac.

Persons living on elevated sites about the city, report the hearing of Connoquodding in the direction of Centerville at early dawn to-day.

It is useless to say more than that our army entirely covers Washington, whatever its exact locality may be, and the rebel force in the Virginia Valley will be singularly fortunate if it does not pay dearly for its raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It is stated that Gen. McClellan should be ordered to issue a proclamation, threatening to repel the invasion of the border free States all the soldiers recently mustered out of the service to a man would immediately respond to it, and a large army of veterans would thus be suddenly improvised. A Committee from Harrisburg waited on Gen. McClellan to-night to urge the adoption of this course.

New York, June 17. The 9th Regt., Col. Leffert, marched down Broadway, en route to Harrisburg at 11 o'clock. Other regiments leave this afternoon.

Philadelphia, June 17. The Enquirer has a special from Washington dated last night, with the following:—"The latest advices from the army show that Gen. Lee has pushed a very large force up the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Well's corps is in the advance, accompanied by Gen. Stuart's cavalry. Gen. Well's corps is close behind the Rebels, and the latter are in a state of great alarm. There no longer seems to be any doubt that Gen. Lee is throwing the whole of his force up towards Maryland and Pennsylvania. Our cavalry has been skirmishing with Lee's rear-guard for two days and all information tends to show that the rebels are now within the Leesburg and the field of Bull Run, or that vicinity. Our forces evacuated Frederick, Maryland, and that vicinity and fell back to the Relay House this morning. No enemy pursuing them, they returned to Frederick this morning, with strong reinforcements. Some reports appeared at Frederick yesterday evening, but without without doing any damage.

An extra train went to Harper's Ferry last night, and returned this morning soon after the train passed Point of Rocks, some of Gen. Hill's corps came in on a tour of observation.

It is said by some who watch military matters closely that the next battle will be fought in Maryland, and perhaps on the old field of Antietam. Gen. Lee is moving on a longer line than Gen. Hooker, but he has succeeded in outmarching him very far. Gen. Hooker was at Fairfax Court House this morning, but it is not known where he will be to-night.

It is not believed that the rebels have got into Pennsylvania in any great numbers, but what they may do in 24 hours more is hard to tell.

It is believed that Harper's Ferry can be held against any force the rebels may bring against it.

Philadelphia, June 17. The Enquirer has the following special letter:—"Ball Run, Va., June 15. The grand Army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle field. The 2nd Army Corps arrived at Manassas Junction on Monday morning. The first and eleventh Corps are at Centerville. The rest of the Army of the Potomac, the 2nd,

5th, 6th, and 12th Corps, will probably reach here to-night. Major-General Hooker and the retinue attending to the General's headquarters, are now on their way to this point, and by to-morrow, noon or night, the army will be together again. Our cavalry commands have been during the whole time on our flanks. They have done invaluable service as scouts, gaining information of the enemy's movements, and making reconnoissances, which impeded the enemy's progress.

Gen. Gregg with his division is and has been operating in the neighborhood of Warrenton, and White Sulphur Springs. Gen. Davies division, late Gen. Averell, is at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's Gap.

Gen. Burford with his regulars has completely blocked Thoroughfare Gap, thereby preventing the approach of the rebels in this neighborhood by that Channel.

Col. Taylor, of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, now temporarily in command of Gen. Wyndam's Brigade, has had the Orange and Alexandria Railroad under his special care.

Gen. Pleasant now in command of the Cavalry Corps, has his headquarters in the neighborhood of Warrenton.

Our cavalry has captured many prisoners and brought away numerous contrabands, from whom valuable information has been obtained. Among the prisoners captured is Captain Hutchins of Stuart's cavalry. He was with General Twigg in Texas, when Twigg surrendered his command and the Government property.

New York 17. The 6th Militia leaves this evening for Harrisburg.

Albany, June 17. The Militia regiments throughout the State are being rapidly organized, and there will be no necessity to resort to a draft to fill them. General McClellan will remain here, day or two longer. No further disturbances among the Railroad strikers has occurred.

By an arrival from Aquia Creek information is received that three deserters report the remaining rebel force left the vicinity of Frederickburg at sundown yesterday, with their battery. Five rebel scouts were seen in the evening, eight miles from the Creek.

Concord, N. H., June 17. The very large meeting held here to-day, was unusually attended. Probably not less than 20,000 persons being present. A procession composed of military and civil organizations and the citizens of the state gathered with numbers of men, and marched through the principal streets to state house square, where the meeting organized by choosing Ira Perley President. A series of resolutions was adopted pledging support to the Government in putting down the rebellion.

Portland, Me., 17. The bridge at Yarmouth on the G. T. R. was burned this p. m., also a smaller bridge near Bethel.

Baltimore, June 17. We learn from an undoubted source that our forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry, that the Rebels have taken possession of the place, and are strongly fortified, capable of standing a siege against a vastly superior number.

Cincinnati 17. At a public meeting in Montgomery Co., Ind., on Saturday, a resolution was passed, declaring that no enrollment of the militia should be allowed, and that a Committee be appointed, which would be the Commissioner and read him the resolution and notified him that an attempt to enroll would be at his peril.

Bayou 10th via Cairo 17. The news from the front represents our side works as being pushed close up to the rebel lines. At several places a conflict is considered imminent. The army is in better spirits than at any previous time.

Haines Bluff, June 12. No attack from Johnston is expected for some days.

Point Desoto, opposite Vicksburg, June 10th.—By a report of the ram Switzerland, Col. A. Elliot from the mouth of the Red River to-day, we have information of the destruction of Simpson on the Allegheny river on the 4th inst. A reconnaissance by the Switzerland on the 3rd, discovered a battery of 6 field pieces on shore, and the Switzerland engaged them.

At several places, one shot was fired, and the other was repaired. Capt. Wilke with the Lafayette and Pittsburgh silenced the battery and burned the town.

Head-Quarters, Walnut Hills, Vicksburg, June 12.—The best information received from the front is that the Rebels are at Jackson with 5000 rebels, Walker at Yazoo city with 6000, and Johnston at Canton with 15,000. They are massed to attack Grant's rear, but he holds all the fords.

Baltimore, June 17. Reliable information relative to the invasion is, that a small force of rebels not exceeding 2500, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on Sunday, evidently in pursuit of Gen. Kelly's Baggage Train, which arrived at Harrisburg last evening.

North Lanark. Mr. McNair Shaw has had the starch taken out of his collar at last. For some years back his eyes have rested fondly on the seat occupied by Mr. Bell. In his dreams he has stood in the halls of the country as the honorable representative of North Lanark. Honorably won, such a position would be a proud one, but not as McNair has tried to win it, by bounding and denouncing a time honoured public servant. This adds no laurel to McNair's name, and it is rather a sorrowful thing that his poor humanity should become so distorted as to yield another example of the "frog and the ox."

Mr. McNair's bubble has burst, and the air around Perth and North Lanark will require deodorising, ere Mr. Shaw's self-sufficiency can again walk forth in a purified atmosphere. We hope the green one is now satisfied that a sham "Reformer" brought out against a true Reformer by the worst kind of Tories, is not the man whom the people of North Lanark delight to honor.

Mr. Shaw has been defeated, and Mr. Robert Bell has again been entrusted with the suffrages of the people of that Riding—thanks to the good sense of the Riding electors whom Mr. Shaw sought to dupe.—Brookville Recorder.

The London Lancet says:—"M. M. Troussseau and Dumontpierre have been recently making some experiments with tincture of pyrazin, and found that it was capable of destroying the tubercle bacillus, and imparting a deep color to the fluid, and if the urine in jaundice be treated by some of the tincture, the green matter, termed biliverdine, is rendered very manifest."

County Court and Quarter Sessions.

These Courts opened on Thursday the 9th inst., before his honor, Judge Mallon. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:

Robert Affleck, James Miller, William Bateson, George Mick, John Cameron, James McKetterick, William Dickson, Duncan McKinlay, John Elliott, Thos. Mew, John Livingston, Jr., Jas. Nasmith, James Lister, John Preston, Jr., W. Tennant, Jas. Sheridan, D. Woods, John Taylor, John Yuill.

Beard vs McKay.—Assessment.—To recover amount of an account. No defence. Verdict for Plaintiff for £49 7s 0. W. M. Shaw Atty on Record, Thos. Deacon, Counsel for Plff.

Chaffey vs Haggart.—Assessment.—To recover amount of a Bill of Exchange. Verdict by consent for £219 7s. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Cunningham vs Tallon.—Assessment.—Action brought to recover amount of purchase money paid by Plff to Deft on a lot of land on which a good and valid Deed was to be given. Deft failed to give the Deed, and Plff sought to get the money back. Verdict by consent for Plff. £213.05. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plff; Thos. Deacon for Deft.

Lymn vs McLean.—Assessment.—To recover amount of two Promissory Notes. Verdict for Plaintiff by consent for £230.22. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plff; D. Fraser for Deft.

Ronayne vs Bones.—Assessment.—To recover amount of an account. No defence. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$80.00. D. Fraser for Plff; J. Deacon, Jr., for Deft.

Edwards vs Sealoch.—Assessment.—To recover amount of a Promissory Note. The plea recorded in defence was, that the Note had been obtained by fraud; but as the defendant did not appear in Court to prove his plea, the case went against him by default. Verdict for Plff. for £193.00. Thos. Deacon for Plff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Weir vs Macmillan.—Assessment.—To recover amount of an Account. Verdict for Plaintiff by consent for \$224.26. D. Fraser for Plff; D. McMartin for Deft.

Gayne vs O'Reilly.—Assessment.—To recover amount of an Account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$110.00. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plff; D. Macaraw for Deft.

Herbert vs John Jack Macdonald et al.—Assessment.—Action brought to recover from Defts the amount of two Promissory Notes and an account for renter allowed to be owing to the Plaintiff by James Jack, father of Defendants, as Executor of the Deft. Defendants, after their father's death, had made sale of his effects, and appropriated the proceeds to their own use, and were rendering themselves reliable as Executors of the Deft. One of the Defendants James Jack, pleaded the defence of disclaimer of executorship, and was therefore not liable as executor. A contra account was put in, and deducted from the Plaintiff's claim, and the Jury returned a Verdict against both defendants for the balance, \$100.74. D. Fraser for Plff; J. Deacon, Jr., for Deft.

Adams et al vs Watson.—Assessment.—Action brought to recover amount of an account. Verdict for Plaintiff for £50 1s 1d. W. O. Buell Attorney on Record, and Thos. Deacon Counsel, for Plff; D. McMartin for Deft.

McGair vs Armstrong.—Assessment.—Action brought to recover the amount of an unsettled account, against which the Defendant put in an offset to nearly an equal amount. The accounts being lengthy and complicated on both sides, the merits of the case were referred to arbitration. D. Fraser for Plff; J. Deacon, Jr., for Deft.

CRIMINAL DOCKET. The Queen vs John Wilson.—Perjury.—Parties bound over to appear at the Assizes.

The Queen vs Margaret Robinson.—Larceny.—Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in Common Jail at Hard labor. D. McMartin for Crown.

The Queen vs Charles Hudson.—Larceny.—The prisoner, a German, not long in this country, and who understood very little English, was indicted for stealing a watch and chain from the person of a woman, who was in the workshop of Horne. The man and his wife had left home early in the morning on business, leaving the premises in charge of the prisoner. On their return at night the prisoner was gone and the articles missed. The prisoner was apprehended at Annapolis and the stolen property found in his possession. The value of the prisoner was made by Thos. Deacon, Esq., who volunteered his services gratuitously; but notwithstanding, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in Common Jail at hard labor. D. McMartin for Crown; J. Deacon for Prisoner.

The Queen vs Andrew and John Steel.—Assault and battery. It appeared from the evidence that the Steels were in the employ of Messrs. Dodds getting out saw logs, on Fish Creek, on which a dam and slide had been erected by the Messrs. Dodds at a point where the Creek passed through their own lot. The Messrs. Steels were also bringing saw logs down the same stream. The latter had got their logs through and insisted on keeping the dam open to the benefit of the flood. The Steels insisted on keeping the dam closed till they got their logs down, when they were to be paid. A dispute arose when Andrew Stuart, John Scott a servant blow on the head with a club. Verdict, guilty. Sentence.—Andrew Steel to pay a fine of 10s, and John Steel 1s, and costs. D. MacMartin for Crown; J. Deacon for Defts.

William Pierce Appellant and James Burrows Respondent. This was an appeal case from the conviction of Henry Lake, a Magistrate at Smith's Falls. James Burrows claimed ownership by Deed of a certain lot of land in the Township of Beck with but had never taken any legal steps to get possession of it. William Pierce, had out and taken timber off this lot, and Mr. Burrows had him hauled up for the alleged trespass. Quite a number of witnesses proved that Pierce had been in possession and occupation of the lot for some thirteen years, and was therefore the legal owner until a better title was proven before the pro- per tribunal by some other person—consequently could not be guilty of trespassing on his own property. The Jury brought in a verdict quashing the Magistrate's conviction, subject to certain points of law to be argued in Term. J. Deacon, Jr. for Appellant; D. McMartin for Respondent.

Richard Pierce, Appellant, and James Burrows Respondent.—A new appeal case from the above, and decided by the same verdict. Some Counsel employed.

The gallant Poles are using wooden guns in their battles with the Russians. Solid blocks of wood are bored and made into guns, which are excellent for half a dozen shots. It is not perhaps surprising that Poles should take to the woods for their artillery.

A Murder Nipped in the Bud.

On Wednesday last a gentleman visited the detective Police office, New York, and requested to have a private conversation with Sergeant Young. The stranger in formed the Sergeant that for some time past he met a gentleman whom he had seen before, in Pennsylvania. This gentleman Z. Curtis, had on several occasions entered into conversation with Charles Hook, the visitor at Headquarters and made no secret of the fact, that he was a man of the world, looking out for a chance. At length Curtis asked Hook, if he was courageous enough to enter into a scheme by which 20,000 might be made. Hook hesitated, when Curtis said, "I mean would you be afraid to make a man suicide when the sum of \$10,000 was the balance?" Hook responded of course not.

At this point Curtis opened his plans to his accomplice. Said he there is a diamond broker named Plumb, at No. 513 Broadway, he is always in from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 to 3 in the afternoon; he deals in diamonds and camel's hair shawls. I have conversed with him in his habits, and I am sure we can make a good thing of him. My plan is to sell upon him in the morning and make arrangements to see him in the afternoon, when he can have a number of diamonds laid out for me to look at, and when I shall hit him on the head, and at a given signal you can jump in and fasten the door of the tailors shop that communicates with his room.

Serg. Young to be certain that there was no trick made an arrangement that he should report to him every night during the progress of the arrangements and to insure himself against imposition, he instructed Detectives to watch Hooks movements.

On Thursday morning, the Chief of Detectives every night and reported progress. At last it was resolved that the murder and robbery should be committed on Saturday last, but Curtis, concluded that as the following day was Sunday, the facilities for railroad travel would be less than any other day. The time was changed accordingly for Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

In order to meet another difficulty, Curtis told Hook that it would be dangerous to offer diamonds for sale immediately after the murder. Hook agreed to find money. Hook then proceeded to the house of Mr. Young, and told him the latest proposition. Mr. Young furnished him with \$18 in bogus bank bills, marking two of the bills which he instructed Hook to give to Curtis, at the last minute as they were going to Mr. Plumb's room.

Curtis and Hook met again on Monday night, detouring being close at their heels. That night it had been planned out that Curtis was to have a pound of snuff to throw into Plumb's eyes; Hook was to be outside with a yoke. He was to come in on the instant and strike down the blinded diamond broker with that instrument and silence him, after which the yoke was to be fixed on the door. They were to have a wide means of escape in case one or both should be arrested. For this purpose they were to purchase jewellers saws, which were to be concealed in the linings and between the soles of their boots.

At length came the fatal day. At an early hour Mr. Young called upon Mr. Plumb, and informed him of the dreadful programme which had been agreed, and asked him to enter into the plan for the detection of Curtis at the instant of danger. Hook could not call upon Mr. Young, nor fearing that Curtis might suspect foul play.

Curtis called according to the scheme, upon Mr. Plumb, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and told him a story about a long projected visit to some relatives in the country, and he desired to present them with some little mementoes, inasmuch as he had been making considerable money by Government Contracts. He told Mr. Plumb that he should call again in the afternoon and select the things he would purchase.

Mr. Plumb carried through his part of the game with as much coolness as Curtis. Curtis met Hook. Detectives Bennet and McDougall then followed them to a store where they purchased the saws; thence to Mr. Street, where the yoke was procured. A piece of wood three feet long, having a hole in the middle, to fit down behind the knob of the tailors shop door.

Curtis and Hook then went off together and fixed the saws in their boots. They then went to a drinking saloon where the detectives left them. The detectives went at once to Plumb's where they met Mr. Young. The three detective officers then concealed themselves inside a door.

Mr. Plumb had already armed himself with a dagger. At 2 o'clock Curtis entered the room. In an instant his eye lighted upon the dagger. He forgot the snuff arrangement, sprang for the dagger, and caught it, but Mr. Plumb who was watching, nervously, also sprang for the weapon, and succeeded in obtaining possession. For an instant Curtis looked in Mr. Plumb's face and then darted down the stairs.

The three detectives, who had witnessed all that transpired, sprang from their hiding place and secured Curtis before he reached the street. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he denied all knowledge of Hook or ever seeing him. The saws were found concealed between the soles of his boots, in his pipe case and in his pocket-book. The yoke was carried to Headquarters by Hook. The men who made the yoke identical both Curtis and Hook.

The parties being present when it was ordered.

New York, June 18. The Common Council this afternoon adopted a resolution respectfully and earnestly requesting the Administration to place Gen. McClellan at once in the place which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic.

New York, June 18. On the night of the 11th inst., a large English steamer attempted to run into Chatham via Lambford's Channel, but was fired into and sunk by our blockading vessels. The officers and crew set fire to the ship and escaped to Morris Island she was totally destroyed.

New York June 19. Herald's Washington Despatch. Yesterday at three o'clock our cavalry, consisting of one division, met Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade of cavalry and a battery of artillery about one mile beyond Aldie, towards Uniontown. Some of Gen. Lee's men, who had gone forward to have a talk with the information. Capt. Boston of the 5th Virginia rebel cavalry, and Capt. White, with a command of 30 men, were despatched to act as sharpshooters on the advance, and on the 3rd Va. rebel cavalry and a close encounter ensued, during which we took many prisoners. The order was then given for the rebels to right-about and fall back. Light artillery firing was kept up on both sides without material result. The rebel

force engaged was the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Va., cavalry, and some artillery. Our loss is not known but it is considerable. The rebel officers who have been taken this was the most desperately contested cavalry contest of the war. They say our men behaved gallantly. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade led Culpepper some few days since, and was acting as a flank squad of the rebel army. The rebels only partially succeeded in carrying off their killed and wounded. The fight lasted until dark last night, we holding the field at conclusion, and the rebels retiring to Aldie, in Loudon Co., 10 miles

Name of Prosecutor	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Charge.	Date of conviction	Name of convicting Justice.	Amount of penalty, fine or damages.	Time paid, or to be paid, for said Justice	To whom paid over by said Justice.	Remarks.
Charles Stewart.	John Pole.	assault	May 23	John Robertson.	\$1 00	twenty days.	Treasurer of Drummond	not yet paid
Henry Keen.	William Mooney	assault and battery	March 21	Thomas H. Johnson.	2 00	forthwith	" Pembroke vil.	paid
Samuel Costello.	James McIntyre	non-payment of wages	" 8	do	13 15	21 days	complainant.	paid [issued
Frederick Keith.	Jas. Ledgerwood	"	April 10	do	9 42	21 days	"	distress warrant
Ignacio Coughane.	A. Lobbora.	trespass	" 9	do	8 00	forthwith	"	30 days in look-up
Edward Gabel.	William Irvine.	"	" 13	do	" 05	"	"	"
Edward Bourke.	Martin Conroy.	"	" 23	do	8 00	five days.	Treas. Pembroke village	paid [issued
John B. Dowal.	Michael Lance.	non-payment of wages.	May 5	do	12 00	21 days	complainant.	distress warrant
George Eckford.	John Crawford.	assault and battery	" 8	do	8 00	10 days.	Treasurer of Westmeath	"
Mary A. Robertson	John Still.	"	" 25	do	20	8 days	Treas. Pembroke village	"
Mary A. Robertson	R. Still & E. Still	trespass	" 25	do	20	forthwith	do do	"
Michael Shesley.	Thomas Curran	assault and battery	June 2	do	2 50	20 days	do Bromley	"
A. M. Russell.	Wm. MacArthur.	leaving master's service	March 23	Archibald Thompson.	allowed paid.	"	"	"
Wm. Ioby.	Alex. Smith.	misusage to servant.	April 18	W Jamieson & do.	25	in 21 days.	distress warrant issued	"
John Howard.	John Howard.	sureties to keep the peace.	May 12	Archibald Thompson.	found the	sureties	"	"
Edward Portugee.	Wm. McKay, Jr.	nonpayment of wages	" 19	do	15 83	in 21 days.	to prosecutor	not yet paid
Richard Duffin.	Thomas Richey.	aggravated assault.	February 16	A. McDougall.	20 00	in 30 days	Treasurer Smith's Falls	"
Helea McAlindin.	Robert Sample.	"	March 30	do	2 00	in 30 days.	do Beckwith	offence on T. line
Elias Brown.	Peter Cole.	letting his pigs remain on str's	April 28	do	2 00	in 4 days.	do Smith's Falls	"
John St. James.	Henry Griffith.	assault	" 30	do	2 00	ten days.	do do	"
Ellen Doyle.	George Williams	"	May 12	do	2 00	four days.	"	not yet paid, to be
N. M. Shapere.	"	"	" 30	do	2 00	forthwith.	"	pd. on 6th July
Elias Brown.	John Deppo.	obstructing street.	June 8	do	1 00	ten days.	"	says he'll appear
Elliott Johnston.	John Kilroy	assault and battery	" 1	James Lindsay.	1 00	"	Treasurer of Horton.	"
A. W. Lenton.	Thos. D. Kearns	assaults and battery	April 8	A. Fraser.	50	not paid.	party imprisoned 1 mo.	"
Michael Darsay.	B. White.	trespass	" 26	do	10	immediately.	plaintiff	"
Thomas Boulton.	Joseph Campbell	assault	May 19	R. A. Knapp	50	in 8 days	Treasurer of Montague	"
Edward Gilroy.	Cornelius Marcy	drunkenness.	March 20	Henry Lake.	1 00	forthwith.	committed for not paying	"
George Riley.	T. B. Ward.	assault	" 21	do	1 00	"	Treasurer Smith's Falls	paid
George Rochester.	John Braslit.	damage to property	April 18	John Robertson.	5 00	"	George Rochester.	paid
"	William Braslit.	"	" 18	do	1 00	"	"	paid
D. McIntyre, Insp.	John Doyle.	selling without license.	May 30	A. Code & H McDonald	10 00	in 21 days.	Treasurer of Drummond	not yet paid
John Scott.	George Stillier.	assault	" 11	J. Deacon.	20	forthwith	do Bathurst	paid
Edward Poquette.	David Ennis.	trespass	March 20	J. Noonan & Wm. Lees	5 00	30 days	prosecutor	\$4.50 paid
George Corry.	Samuel Farmer.	drunk and disorderly	May 8	R Douglas & A. Meighen	20	15 days.	Treas. of Perth	not yet paid
R. Kellock, Insp'r.	M. Mulgan.	selling liquor without license	March 27	J Haggart, H Moore's	10 00	forthwith.	do do	"
G. Corry.	John Whiting.	drunk and disorderly.	" 12	John Haggart.	6 00	"	"	"
John Coffey.	M. Needham.	assault and battery.	" 25	do	2 00	"	"	"
John Coffey.	Peter Murphy.	"	" 25	do	1 00	"	"	"
W. Gile.	John Kilpatrick.	drunk and disorderly	April 4	do	2 00	"	"	"
Peter McGregor.	Jeremiah Kelly.	drunk and exposed.	" 24	do	"	ordered to pay	costs	"
R. McMaster.	Alex. Burke.	assault and battery	" 25	do	"	"	"	"
G. Corry.	John Campbell.	petit larceny	" 25	do	"	"	"	"
"	Robert O'Brien	"	" 25	do	"	5 dys in jail	"	"
"	John Connolly.	"	" 25	do	"	do	"	"
"	John Kerr.	"	" 25	do	"	do	"	"
"	Edward Connolly	"	" 25	do	"	do	"	"
R. Matheson, jr.	R. Shaw.	encumbering streets.	" 29	do	"	case dismissed	ed-ordered to	remove encumbrance
G. Corry.	Donis Kane.	"	" 29	do	"	ordered to pay	costs and	remove encumbrance
"	John Rutherford	"	" 29	do	"	do	do	do
"	John Thornton.	"	" 29	do	"	do	do	do
"	Jas. Hifferens.	"	" 29	do	"	do	do	do
"	Jas. Spalding.	"	" 29	do	"	do	do	do
"	W. McN. Shaw.	"	" 29	do	"	do	do	do
"	Charles Meighan	"	" 29	do	"	do	do	

W. R. F. BERFORD,
Clerk of the Peace.

if paid within Six Months,
and Two Dollars if not paid
after the expiration of Six
months.