

Carleton Place

VOL. XIII.

CARLETON PLACE, W., APRIL 29, 1863.

No. 34

SABBATH READING.

Up-Hill.

Does the road wind up-hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end;
Will the day's journey take the whole long
day?

From morn till night, my friend,
But is there for the night a resting-place?
A roof for when the slow dark hours begin,
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
Those who have gone before,
Then must I knock, or call when just in
sight?
They will not keep you standing at that
door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?
Of labor you shall find the sum,
Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yea beds for all who come.

"A Wish."

O would that life was but a dream,
A fleeting vision of the night;
That all our woes and griefs and cares
Might vanish at the morning light!
O would that Lethe's wave might cast
Oblivion darkness o'er the past—
That with each morning sun we view
We might begin our lives anew.

The Unknown Painter.

Murillo, the celebrated artist of Seville, often found upon the canvas of some one of his pupils sketches or specimens of drawing, imperfect and unfinished, but bearing the rich impress of genius. They were executed during the night, and he was utterly unable to conjecture the author. One morning the pupils had arrived at the studio before him, and were grouped before an easel, uttering exclamations of delighted surprise, when Murillo entered. His astonishment was quite equal to their own on finding an unfinished head of the Virgin, of exquisite outline, with many touches of surpassing beauty. He appealed first to one and then to another of the young gentlemen, to see if they could lay claim to the choice but mysterious production, but they returned a sorrowful negative. "He who has left this tracing will one day be master of us all," Sebastian said. "He is a youthful slave, stooping trembling before him," who occupies this studio at night!"

"No one but myself, senior."

"Well, take your station here to-night, and if you do not inform of the mysterious visitor to this room, thirty lashes shall be your reward on the morrow."

He bowed in quiet submission and retired. That night he lay in his chamber, before the easel, and slept soundly till the clock struck three. He then sprang from his couch, and exclaimed, "Three hours are my own, the rest are my master's!" He then seized a palette, and took his seat at the frame, to erase the work of the preceding night. With brush in hand to make the oblivious stroke he paused: "O those eyes," said he, "they pierce me through! that blood will run from those purple veins; I cannot, O, I cannot erase it! rather let me finish it."

He went to work; and soon the slave, the darkened brow, the chill and toil and suffering, are merged in a youthful spirit, rising from the impetus of his own destined energies into a sphere of liberty and bright beauty.

"A little colouring here, a touch there, a soft shade here," and thus three hours rolled unheeded by. O those beaming eyes! those lips, they speak and bless me! my beautiful! O my beautiful! a slight noise caused him to look up. Murillo with his pupils stood around, the sunshine was peering brightly through the casement, while yet the unextinguished taper burned. Again he was a slave, and the spirit's folded wing scarce seemed to flutter. His eyes fell beneath their eager gaze.

"Who is your master, Sebastian?"

"You, senior."

"Your drawing-master, I mean?"

"You, senior."

"I have never given you lessons."

"No; but you gave them to those young gentlemen, and I heard them."

"Yes, you have done better—you have profited by them. Does this boy deserve punishment or reward, my dear pupils?"

Those "Noisy Children."

Well, how do you like your stupid, quiet blockheads, that never make a noise only when some one pushes them out of their way?

"I cannot bear the noise of children,"

"Then go and shut yourself up in some quiet room, where the music of childhood is never heard. Shut yourself away from the world, and thus still the little music stirring in your heart. If you wish to crush the life and spirit from the souls of children, stay their noise, instruct them, but play carefully, avoiding all outbreaks of joy. We like the noise of children. Not that rude, wicked, wild noise that is heard in the streets of the profane and uncivilized; but the natural outburst of childhood's innocence and mirth."

As well as you command the spring brooklet, swelled by recent showers, to run over its rocky bed without making any noise, as to expect children, full of the springs of human life, to play and make no noise. Do not banish your children out of your hearing, that you may not be troubled with their noise. Let them feel that you love to see them happy and cheerful, and then they will not seek to avoid your presence to find enjoyment."

"Boasting in the Lord."

What a friend have I! a tried, kind, almighty, everlasting Friend; a Friend who loveth at all times, and has sworn that he will never leave me nor forsake me. "This is my Beloved, and this is my Friend, O ye daughters of Jerusalem!"

What a Shepherd have I! "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in soft pastures; he leadeth me by the still waters. Yes, though I walk in the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

What a God is mine! "The God of truth, the God of all grace, a God in covenant with me in Christ. This God is my God for ever and ever; he will be my guide even unto death."

What portion is mine! The Lord is the portion of my inheritance and of my cup; thou maintainest my lot. "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yes, I have a goodly heritage."

My soul shall make her boast in the Lord; the humble shall hear thereof, and be glad. Rev. William Jay.

The Christian's Business.

As Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost, his servants must do likewise. Their work, like their Master's is to save lost souls. They cannot save, like him by their own power of merit. But as instruments in his hands they may be the means of saving. Not the preacher only, but the humblest Christian, in his little sphere, is bound, in some way, and in some degree, to seek and to save that which is lost. With this commission we are all sent forth. We are not sent to a world which is merely in danger of being lost. It is lost. It is condemned already. The Gospel is not merely a method of prevention, but of cure. Christ came to seek that which was lost already, and to save it, in order that it might be saved; and we, as his instruments, are bound to seek the lost, that we may save them. We must not keep back the salvation of the Gospel till ourselves. We must not press it upon them. We must not only spread the feast, but bid men to it. It is our business to invite men to the Saviour. We must therefore learn the art of invitation. —J. Addison Alexander.

Divine Generosity.

O friends, if you are Christ, be generous. In your thinking, your actions, your giving, be generous. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. Give as the Son of God has given you. All in the Bible is generous! We give little to God, and we grudge the little that we give. We spend our money on dress, or luxuries or vanities, till we have none left for God. We love our apparel, our comforts, our meat, and our drink, better than we love our Lord! The drunkards of this land spend their millions on strong drink, the Christians only their thousands. The drunkard loves his glass better than the Christian loves his Lord! O shame, shame! Is this Christianity? Is this religion? Are these the followers of Him who, though he was rich, for our sakes became poor.—Christian Treasury.

"Lacked Ye Anything."

The Lord will always provide for his own people, who keep his company, do his will, and aim at his glory. If he sends us, though he chooses to carry the purse, our bread shall be given, and our water shall be sure. The disciples went out unfurnished, but then Jesus commanded them; they returned and confessed that they lacked nothing, the God of providence supplied them. If we are in the Lord's way, we may rest assured that we shall meet the Lord's messengers bringing our supply. They that lack the Lord shall not want any good thing. He notices our wants, remembers his promises, times his mercies, and provides himself a faithful God. Have you lacked anything? for body? for soul? He who has supplied the past will provide for the future. Jesus is full of grace; go and receive, that your joy may be full. Jesus is the God of providence; look to him, trust in him, plead with him, and you shall never be destitute. Believe his word, he cannot deny himself; believe in his faithfulness, and he will put honor upon thy faith, fulfilling his own word. "Thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water shall be sure."—Rev. James Smith.

To love and to labor is the sum of living; and yet how many think they live who neither labor nor love.

The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men not fit to be buried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival of the Jura.

Portland April 21.

The Jura, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Londonderry on the 10th, arrived at 11:20 this morning. Her dates are one day later than those of the City of Baltimore.

The political news is unimportant. Cotton had declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for American. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady, but corn which was tending down. Provisions flat.

The U. S. Consul at Dublin contradicts the rumors with respect to the enticement of Irishmen for the U. S. army. The representatives of the United States Government in Ireland, however, are said to be literally besieged by persons who are anxious to be sent out to join the Federal army. The Manchester Guardian has the following:

A short time since four men who were quarter-masters on board the Great Eastern, and who had been gunners in the British Navy, left the ship and joined the vessel known as the Jura, which was fitted out at Greenock for China and other eastern ports. More recently these quarter-masters came to Liverpool and shipped about 100 men, some of the men got intoxicated, and the rest having learned some secret from an indiscreet quarter-master, they paid a visit to Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, who told them to be down in soft pastures; he leadeth me by the still waters. Yes, though I walk in the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me.

What a God is mine! "The God of truth, the God of all grace, a God in covenant with me in Christ. This God is my God for ever and ever; he will be my guide even unto death."

What portion is mine! The Lord is the portion of my inheritance and of my cup; thou maintainest my lot. "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yes, I have a goodly heritage."

My soul shall make her boast in the Lord; the humble shall hear thereof, and be glad. Rev. William Jay.

The Christian's Business.

As Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost, his servants must do likewise. Their work, like their Master's is to save lost souls. They cannot save, like him by their own power of merit. But as instruments in his hands they may be the means of saving. Not the preacher only, but the humblest Christian, in his little sphere, is bound, in some way, and in some degree, to seek and to save that which is lost. With this commission we are all sent forth. We are not sent to a world which is merely in danger of being lost. It is lost. It is condemned already. The Gospel is not merely a method of prevention, but of cure. Christ came to seek that which was lost already, and to save it, in order that it might be saved; and we, as his instruments, are bound to seek the lost, that we may save them. We must not keep back the salvation of the Gospel till ourselves. We must not press it upon them. We must not only spread the feast, but bid men to it. It is our business to invite men to the Saviour. We must therefore learn the art of invitation. —J. Addison Alexander.

Divine Generosity.

O friends, if you are Christ, be generous. In your thinking, your actions, your giving, be generous. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. Give as the Son of God has given you. All in the Bible is generous! We give little to God, and we grudge the little that we give. We spend our money on dress, or luxuries or vanities, till we have none left for God. We love our apparel, our comforts, our meat, and our drink, better than we love our Lord! The drunkards of this land spend their millions on strong drink, the Christians only their thousands. The drunkard loves his glass better than the Christian loves his Lord! O shame, shame! Is this Christianity? Is this religion? Are these the followers of Him who, though he was rich, for our sakes became poor.—Christian Treasury.

"Lacked Ye Anything."

The Lord will always provide for his own people, who keep his company, do his will, and aim at his glory. If he sends us, though he chooses to carry the purse, our bread shall be given, and our water shall be sure. The disciples went out unfurnished, but then Jesus commanded them; they returned and confessed that they lacked nothing, the God of providence supplied them. If we are in the Lord's way, we may rest assured that we shall meet the Lord's messengers bringing our supply. They that lack the Lord shall not want any good thing. He notices our wants, remembers his promises, times his mercies, and provides himself a faithful God. Have you lacked anything? for body? for soul? He who has supplied the past will provide for the future. Jesus is full of grace; go and receive, that your joy may be full. Jesus is the God of providence; look to him, trust in him, plead with him, and you shall never be destitute. Believe his word, he cannot deny himself; believe in his faithfulness, and he will put honor upon thy faith, fulfilling his own word. "Thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water shall be sure."—Rev. James Smith.

To love and to labor is the sum of living; and yet how many think they live who neither labor nor love.

The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men not fit to be buried.

None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon tired of their own company, as those comestomies who are on the best terms with themselves.

A French bishop, in a sermon, recently administered a philippic to circulate wear. "Let women beware," said he, while putting on their profusely and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

Arrival of the Baltimore.

New York, April 21.

The steamer City of Baltimore which left Liverpool at noon on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived here at 8 this morning.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Inman line announce an extra service by their steamers leaving Liverpool every Friday beginning on the 1st of April.

The Great Eastern was not floated till about the 18th of April. Departure postponed till about a fortnight after that.

The new gunboat Albatross, built by Miller & Co., Liverpool recently launched, was seized in one of the Liverpool docks on Sunday the 5th, by the customs authorities on the suspicion of being intended for the Confederates. The matter will be fully investigated before any proceedings will be taken beyond the detention of the vessel.

The London Star contains the event an exceedingly good omen. It demands the consideration of the Government.

denon between the crews of the Peterhoff and the foreign office is published. Lord Russell says that an examination of the papers having satisfied the Government that there was no prima facie ground of capture and that the seizure was wholly unjustifiable, have instructed Lord Lyons to issue an immediate protest to the Washington government and if legal ground is not alleged, to press for the release of vessel and cargo and compensation without delay of a prize court, but if legal ground of capture is alleged, this case like all others, must follow the ordinary course.

It is reported that two well known American merchants had arrived at London, to discuss the proposed loan of the Confederate loan touched through 3 per cent, but rallied to 14.

The American Consul at Hamburg refused to attest his signature to a notarial document, because the name of Schroder & Co., who negotiated the Confederate loan, appeared on the document.

The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester had a meeting to protest against the building of war ships for the rebels, and adopted a memorial calling on the Government to vindicate the honor of England by stopping such proceedings.

Princess Louise of Hesse (Princess Alice of England) was safely delivered of a prince on London, April 9.—The Confederate loan advanced one half per cent yesterday on advice from Manchester and Liverpool.

The Times has an article to the effect that California risks with preparations for offensive and defensive war against England, probably under the inspiration of Mr. Sedgwick, the Secretary of the Treasury. It says the Federal Government is building three monitors for California use, and exporting thirty large quantities of shells and gunpowder.

The New Militia Bill.

From the Globe.

If the synopsis of the new Militia Bill published in the official organ of the Government be correct, the measure cannot be called a great one. There is nothing about it at all likely to excite the country either with admiration or with hate. It contains simply a few commonsense provisions, some of which are of very great moment in themselves, but which, though they may not satisfy the men who desire to see Canada possessed of a standing army, or of an enormous militia force, will go far to conduce to the more thorough efficiency of the system.

that now prevails. Mr. John A. Macdonald was very indignant in his first post-prandial speeches over the risk to which the country is deliberately exposed by the Ministry, but no amount of eloquence which he can bring to bear upon the subject will induce the people of this Province to burden themselves with an establishment of the kind which he proposed. He understands this well, and we may be perfectly assured that should he by any chance again occupy a seat upon the Treasury benches, the last thing he will do will be to repeat the blunder which in 1862 was the direct cause of his fall.

The press takes a sensible view of the question upon the whole. They are not driven into inciting the Province cannot bear, no matter how high the quarter from which the pressure may come, but they will go as far as the opinion of the people will permit.

One of the greatest difficulties which volunteer companies meet with, is the absence of drill rooms. Even in large towns like Montreal and Toronto, the buildings in which company drill is practised are in the open air, and are exceedingly limited in number. In one or two places, as in Toronto for instance, some of the volunteers have, with great spirit, but at considerable expense, provided themselves with drill rooms. The members of our active militia, however, are for the most part the reverse of wealthy men, and as the time they spend in the militia service, together with their own expenses, they are not generally expected to follow the exceptional examples which have been set. Still, it is desirable that drill rooms and armories should be provided in many places. Our climate is such that, for a great portion of the year, the militia cannot exercise out of doors, and consequently cannot attain that efficient discipline which is desirable. Furthermore, in case of disturbance, the volunteers would be exposed to great danger if they were ordered to turn out, and were under the necessity of forming in the streets. These difficulties have long been felt, and the Government have been petitioned to provide armories where the men may assemble in times of public disturbance or for drill. But they have hitherto, and wisely, as we think, refused to listen to the prayer. It is manifestly impossible for the power entrusted with the general management of the affairs of the Province to judge correctly in each case, especially when we consider over how vast a space of country the volunteer companies are spread. If the Government were to assume the duty, they would always be open to the invidious charge that they were favoring one company or one battalion at the expense of another. This being in each case, they have determined to leave the matter to the municipalities, to empower them to erect armories or to defray such portion of the expenses as may appear to them reasonable or necessary. We think the idea is a good one. If the active force in any given locality cannot persuade the municipal authorities that a drill room is necessary to the public weal, as well as to the efficiency of the volunteer corps, the conclusion will be, at last, that those who differ in opinion should be left to supply the want they feel, out of their own pockets.

By the new bill it is proposed that the volunteers be divided no longer, but that all shall be placed upon the same footing. One of the most bungling pieces of the legislation of the late Government with regard to the militia, was the division of the Active Force into two classes, A and B. The first class received a certain amount of pay, but its number was limited. The second was unlimited, and received no pay at all. It was also provided that the companies in class A might be filled up, as necessity required, from the ranks of class B. The consequence was that no sooner had a captain in the second class, at great expense and trouble to himself, got his men into a good state of discipline, than the best of them were apt to be taken from him, in order to bring the companies of class A up to the legal complement. The system was productive of the greatest heart-burnings, and led to the complete demoralization of class B. It is now, as we have said, proposed to remove this anomaly, to place all the volunteers on the same footing, and to allow as many men to enlist as think fit. The change is, in every respect, a good one.

Until the whole Bill is before us, we will not express an opinion on the provision that clothing will be issued to the volunteers upon the calculation that it will be available for five years. We think there must be some mistake. Experience proves that a suit of clothing will not serve a man for more than two years at the utmost. Perhaps, if the volunteers drilled only for a few months of time prescribed by law, it might last for a much longer period. But, as everyone knows, if their efficiency is an object, they must meet more often; and upon nearly every holiday which occurs, they turn out for the gratification of the people throughout the whole Province. We suspend further comment upon this clause.

These are the principal provisions of the Bill relating to the active force. The machinery for calling out the sedentary militia in time of war is simplified, perhaps improved. The matter of greatest importance to this branch of the service is that the officers should be compelled to drill, and we should be glad to see a clause introduced into the Bill, making it incumbent upon them to meet for that purpose a specified number of days in each year. They are generally men who are better able to spare the time than the privates of the active force, but as a rule they are far less energetic. If the officers of each battalion were compelled to drill, say for thirty days in each year, it would do them a great deal of good. Should they refuse, it will be easy to fill their places with others. We are aware that a start has been made; that under the law of 1862 drill associations have been organized in many places, and at first they gave great promise of success. We do not know what the reports made by the Ministry as to the Government may say, but this we know, that the reports we have received indicate that power to compel attendance is much needed. If the Ministry were to dismiss any of the delinquents now, they would lay themselves open to a charge of partiality and increase the political enmity of the disgraced. But if they were to reduce the question to one of law, they would avoid both these difficulties.

A Declaration in favor of Bel-ligerent Rights.

LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL.

Foreign Office, April 3, 1863.

Sir,—I am now directed by Earl Russell to ask you acquainted with the conclusion at which, having considered, in communication with the law officers of the crown, your letter of the 29th of March, requesting to be referred to the right of British vessels to trade with Matamoros, her Majesty's Government have arrived.

The government of the United States has clearly no right to seize vessels bona fide bound from this country, or from any other British possession, to the ports of Vera Cruz, Matamoros, or either of them, or to any other port, unless they are found to be carrying contraband of war, or to be engaged in the service of the Confederates; and in any admitted case of such unlawful capture, her Majesty's government would feel it their duty to demand immediate restitution of the ship and cargo, with full compensation, and without the delay of proceedings in a prize court.

Her Majesty's government, however, cannot, without violating the rules of international law, claim for British vessels navigating between Great Britain and these places any general exemption from the belligerent right of visitation by the cruisers of any general assumption that such vessels may not so act as to render their capture lawful and justifiable. Nothing is more common than for those who contemplate a breach of blockade, or the carriage of contraband, to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination, and by deceptive papers; and the situation of the ports on the coast of Mexico with reference to the Confederates is such as to make it not only possible, but in many cases probable, that an ostensible Mexican destination would really justify capture. It has already happened, in many cases, that British vessels have been seized while engaged in voyages apparently to the coast, and afterwards have been proved to be carrying contraband, or to be endeavoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederates.

It is right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably suspected of either of these transgressions of international law, and whenever any such case of capture is alleged, the case cannot be decided without the consideration of the prize court of the captor. After the case has undergone investigation, it is the duty of the prize court to restore any such prizes unlawfully made, with costs and damages, and the proper compensation for the interference of her Majesty's government is, in general, to be withdrawn from the prize courts have refused to redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable.

Her Majesty's government cannot, upon ex-parte statements, deny the belligerent in this war the exercise of those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has been concerned, she has claimed heretofore. I can only say, your most obedient servant, E. T. Courlay, Esq.

No. 3, Leadenhall street.

Flax Culture.

Our friend Mr. Wm. Bos, whose warm interest in the agricultural advancement of Lower Canada, and whose efforts in this behalf are well known, requests us to insert the following report upon a subject of extraordinary interest at present, as his answer to the numerous letters he is receiving about flax culture.

REPORT OF THE HEMP AND FLAX ENOUGH-AGREMENT SOCIETY.
(To the Editor of the Lower Canada Agriculturalist.)

I believe it is pretty generally known that the County of Jacques Cartier Agricultural Society was organized in the beginning of the year 1862 as a central society for the purpose of encouraging the culture of hemp and flax in the surrounding districts.

With a view to carry out the intentions of the society there was a sub-committee appointed of Joseph Robillard, Esq., St. Ann, and Uguis Valois, Esq., Point Claire, said Committee, I feel it now to be a duty incumbent upon me to lay before the farmers of Canada and all concerned a few practical facts and results which I have come to the knowledge of, since the organization of the society. I adopt this as the best method of answering the numerous enquiries coming to me from all quarters concerning the cultivation and preparation, and value of hemp and flax as a crop; our knowledge of these as yet must necessarily be very imperfect on account of the short time our attention has been turned to them.

A short time after the organization of the society we obtained from Government through the Board of Agriculture the sum of twenty-five pounds for the purpose of importing seed from Europe. We obtained through the agency of Messrs. Lymans and Clare a quantity of flax seed said to be Riga; this seed was not clean but mixed with seeds of a plant, resembling flax in its growth, bearing no fibre but a great number of small seeds, rendering the seed from the crop of much less value than it would have been had the seed been clean; but worst of all this seed cost one pound ten shillings per minute; this nearly upon our scheme altogether. What habitation would think of paying twelve dollars for seed to sow one arpent?

The society having bought seed resolved to distribute it at a greatly reduced price, and offering a number of prizes for the best managed fields of hemp and flax, not to be less than a quarter of an arpent, they prevailed on quite a number of French Canadians to make a trial. The results are quite satisfactory as far as I can judge. I would also refer to the report of the gentlemen who inspected the crops on the fields, published in the Ontario Farmer, and in the Lower Canada Agriculturalist for 1862.

The Board of Agriculture also presented the Society with one of Rowan's Patent Scotchmowing Machines, which was entrusted to my care. We have had it in operation for some time past; we think it a very efficient machine, being easily managed, requiring little power to properly set, yet performing a considerable amount of work. The power we have used is a pair of Canadian ponies, or the horse power of a common thrashing machine. I send you along with these three samples of fiber dressed by the machine—one of hemp and two of flax.

We run the machine against time on the hemp without breaking and bruising the stems in any manner, running them just the machine their whole length. It dressed the hemp at the rate of ten pounds of fibre per hour. The handful I send you is a fair sample of the work done. We also run it against time for two hours on a lot of dew rotted flax from the county of Two Mountains, a sample of which I send you marked number 1. The amount of the two hours' work was twenty-eight pounds ready for the heckle as you see it. This lot was the produce of sixty perches or six-tenths of an arpent, and produced, when all dressed 184 pounds of fibre, 91 pounds of flax in the heckle, the remainder as tow, and 9 minutes of seed.

The seed sown was Canadian. This was a good lot but badly managed; the seed was not taken until it was rotted, and then thrashed with a flail, which operation had broken the straw and matted the fibres to about one third of its length, which accounts for the large proportion of tow. The other sample of flax grew on my own farm from the imported seed. It was sown on the 1st of May and harvested in the first week of September; the seed was taken off by thrashing it into a large box; this method takes off the seed without bruising the straw or injuring the fibre. It was then bound into bundles of about 10 inches through, and steeped in a pond of clean soft water for five days when taken out of the water it was spread upon the grass until dry and then carried into the barn; this yielded a much less proportion of tow and more long fibre than the dew-rotted.

The hemp grew on the same field with flax. The seed was American, bought of Lymans and Clare and cost 14 shillings per minute; it was sown at the rate of two minutes per arpent, on the same day the flax was sown; harvested at the same time, steeped the same time in the same water, and treated in every respect the same as the flax, except that it required no weeding. In this respect it was taken care of itself if it be thick enough sown, and one gets its head above ground. I could almost recommend it as a weed exterminator if it does not leave its seed in the ground and turn out or weed itself. At the time it was harvested the male plants were in full blossom and shedding their pollen; the female plants were just coming in; the seed was cut out promiscuously. The sample is part of the produce.

I am not prepared at present to say what the value of these plants may be to the Canadian farmer; neither can I say which of the two would be most profitable. This will depend upon the proper management of them, and the price that can be got for them in the market. I will only state what I know to be facts and let the farmers think for themselves. I have already stated that the society offered prizes for the best managed fields of flax; there were eight prizes awarded. The first prize field had half a minute of seed, a portion of this field was pulled before it was ripe, and that of course yielded no seed. I have not the exact measurement of the land. The second prize field had half a minute of imported seed sown; the exact measurement of land was thirty-three perches or one third of an arpent, but one third of a perch. This field produced six minutes of seed; five and a half was first rate quality, and sold at 10 shillings per minute, the other half minute was worth half that price. It would cost

supply to much of our space to go into further detail, suffice it to say I saw all the fields that took prize when the seed was first sown, and from first to last I don't think there would be two minutes difference of produce seed per arpent. As to the yield of fibre, I say nothing positively further than I have stated above. I think yield may be between three and four pounds per arpent. We may be able to give you something more positively by and by. For my own part, I am convinced that the culture of both hemp and flax will prove beneficial to the Canadian farmer. There can be no doubt that the soil and climate is well adapted to the culture of either. There is no good reason why we should depend upon Lincoln's rebels for material to make our bags and sheets, and other articles of clothing when we can produce a much better article of our own. One bag made of Canadian hemp or flax will stand as much wear as two or three made of cotton. O, but cotton used to be so cheap, may be the reply; yes it has been cheap, severely cheap, cheapened by the unpaid labor of men and women stolen from Africa or bred in the border States and sold down South to raise cotton to feed good Queen Victoria's subjects; brood and sell their sheep and kine. I trust cotton is now blessedly dear, should it open the eyes of mankind to the great danger of depending upon any single article of either food or clothing, to matter how cheaply or easily it may be produced.

Three famines from this very year for food and one for clothing. When the wheat first devastated Lower Canada the farmers were depending almost entirely on the wheat crop. I don't think many of us died from starvation; but we had to pay famine prices to our American and Upper Canadian neighbors for Indian corn to keep our lives in. The potato failure in Ireland in which it is supposed one million of people died of starvation from the circumstance that they depended almost entirely on potatoes as a food. Let us then take warning from what we have seen and heard, and endeavor to prevent the occurrence of such calamities by cultivating a fair portion of all the different articles of food and clothing with which a beneficent Providence has supplied us, and for which our soil and climate is found to be adapted. Now, sir, should you condescend to give this paper a place in the columns of your journal, I would send you a number of the Provincial Agriculturalist, Depot, although of very little value in themselves, it will induce others who are much better informed than I am on the subject which it treats, to compare notes through the columns of the Agriculturalist. This would tend to the diffusion of knowledge, and render the Agriculturalist more interesting to your readers.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM BOS.

St. Laurent, County of Jacques Cartier.

Supposed Murder near Toronto—Two Years Ago.

About twelve years ago, a rumor was current in a little village of Hamlet, about eighteen miles from Toronto, on the Kingston road, and known as the Rouge, that a Jeweller named Peter had been murdered at a house in the village. The story was that the peddler had been seen to enter the house in question one night in midwinter, and was never afterwards seen, either dead or alive. Next morning a man, it is said was observed to leave the house with the peddler's horse and cutter, and a day or two afterwards it was reported he had sold the animal and vehicle to a stranger, and that the man who occupied the house where the supposed murder took place, had a large quantity of jewellery in his possession. But be that as it may, the whole almost passed from the memory of the villagers until Friday last, when the whole facts of the case were brought to their recollection. The house in question which belongs to Mr. C. G. Small, has been occupied for a considerable time and was falling into disrepair, but as there was some prospect of a tenant being procured, carpenter were set to work. On tearing off the shingles a quantity of bones were brought to light, secreted between the weather boundary and the shingles. The bones were thrown out into the yard, and in the afternoon were burned with a quantity of underbrush. The report of the discovery of the bones being found soon circulated through the village, and the rumor of the supposed murder twelve years ago was revived. County Constable Lamont happened to be at the village on business on Saturday morning, and proceeded to the spot and took possession of a quantity of the bones. They were very much calcined. He brought them to the city and placed them before Dr. Atkins. We believe there is some doubt whether they are human bones at all, but the matter will doubtless be thoroughly investigated by one of the county Magistrates.—Globe.

The Chase of the Peterhoff.

Secretary Seward, whom Mr. Everett, counsel for the captors, vainly attempted to persuade that the cargo of the Peterhoff was of such a character as to raise a second presumption, at least, that it was for the rebels, which the contents of the mail-bag on board might be expected to prove beyond question, still insists that the court shall keep the mouth of this witness shut by giving up the bag to the British Ministry. Peronara, the Secretary of War and the Treasury are believed to support Secretary Welles, to whose Department, if in that of any Cabinet Minister, they hold that the question belongs, in his positions that the mail, not being on board a regular mail packet, can properly be opened, and that it is for Judge B

Proceedings of Ramsay Council.

Ramsay, 17th April, 1863.

The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice, for distribution of Statute Labor. Present, Councilors Dickson, Marshall, Moffat and McLean.

The Deputy Reeve in Chair. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Deputy Reeve.

Communications received and read from Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, and County Treasurer respecting lands patented.

The Reeve entered and took his seat. Mr. Moffat presented the petition of James Kellogg and others on behalf of Widow Bailey, an aged indigent woman.

Mr. McLean presented the petition of John Patterson and others, praying for assistance to the widow of Daniel White.

Mr. Dickson presented the petition of Thomas Hillard and others, praying for assistance to cut down rocks on 3rd con. line.

Mr. Marshall, that the council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for distribution of Statute Labor, and disposal of such other matters as may come before it. Carried.

Council in committee, Mr. Marshall in the chair.

FIRST LINE.
1 to 12 Adam Turner, half of labor from 1 to 5, remainder 6 to 12.

13 to top, William Scott, disposal P. M.

SECOND LINE.
1 to 9, John Warren, do
10 to 15, John Taylor, do
16 to 21, Hugh Bowland, do
22 to top, Timothy Blair, do

THIRD LINE.
1 to 8, John McGee, do
9 to 16, John Wilson, do
17 to 21, Thomas Hillard, do
22 to top, George Gunn, do

FOURTH LINE.
1 to 7, Joseph McCready, 5 days at No. 7 con line, remainder disposal P. M.

8 to 13, Daniel Smith, disposal P. M.

14 to 18, William Giles, 5 days on hill at No. 15, remainder disposal P. M.

FIFTH LINE.
19 to 21 Robert McLellan, disposal P. M.

SIXTH LINE.
1 to 5, William Hamilton, do
6 to 13, Daniel McDermott, do
14 to 18, Reuben Giles, do

SEVENTH LINE.
1 to 8, William Henry, disposal P. M.

9 to 15, John Paul, do
16 to 19, Angus Sutherland, do
20 to top, John Stewart, do

EIGHTH LINE.
1 and 2 John Nowlan, disposal P. M.

3 to 13, J. Houston, half from 11 to 13 con line, remainder disposal P. M.

14 to top, J. Black 20 days at McQuarry's tory road, remainder disposal P. M.

NINTH LINE.
1 to 11, James Gage, disposal P. M.

12 to 17, William Gleason, do

18 to top, John Robertson, half of labor at 18, 19, and 20, Gardner's labor at No. 26 con line, rest disposal P. M.

TENTH LINE.
1 and 2, Henry Young, disposal P. M.

3 to 10, P. Gleason, disposal P. M.

11 to 16, Joseph Rea, disposal P. M.

17 to 20, Indian River, R. Young, do
21 to top, A. Snedden Jr do

ELEVENTH LINE.
1 to 6, D. Miller, Jos. Teskey at 3, 11th con line, and Wilson's on 12th line, remainder disposal P. M.

7 to 16, East G. Hamilton, do
17 to 20, West D. Aikenhead, do
21 to top, John Stewart, do

TWELFTH LINE.
1 to 7, John Teskey, do

8 to 11, Geo. Thompson, O'Brien labor at 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 29 1863.

The News.

The insurrection in Poland is not yet completely crushed, although Langiewicz has been defeated and in exile. With little prospect of advantage to the insurgents, fighting continued at the latest dates. The Archbishop of Warsaw has rendered the resignation of his seat in the Council of State, addressing to the Czar a letter upon the state of Poland indicating what that unhappy country demands. "Poland" says the illustrious Prelate, "demands an independent political life. The most terrible repression will not be able to quench the spirit which animates all classes. * * *

Nothing but the restoration of political independence to Poland, united only by dynastic ties to Russia, will be able to avert the sad probability of your reigning, not over a flourishing country, but over the embers and ruins of our villages and towns."—This is certainly very decided on the part of the Archbishop; but the attitude of France and Austria appears to be unchanged on the Polish question; and the probability seems to be, that foreign assistance to the insurgents need not be looked for.

"It appears that the Throne of Greece, which 'Punch,' in the exuberance of his mirth had pictured 'to be let,' is to be occupied; and that the Greeks have managed to get a King, at last. It is said that the only condition that they exact is that their Sovereign elect shall profess the faith of the Greek Church, a little arrangement to which the Times hopes the Protestant King of Denmark will oppose no obstacles.

"From all that appears in the public prints, the attack upon Charleston proved a grand failure, which it is probable from the reports will be repeated again in a few days. It is beginning to be the general opinion of the press, almost everywhere, that the succession of defeats which the North has sustained, is most severely felt by the army and people of the Northern States and must produce an impression on France and England. It must be admitted that the Confederates are holding their own, and

Proceedings of Ramsay Council.

Ramsay, 17th April, 1863.

The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice, for distribution of Statute Labor. Present, Councilors Dickson, Marshall, Moffat and McLean.

The Deputy Reeve in Chair. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Deputy Reeve.

Communications received and read from Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, and County Treasurer respecting lands patented.

The Reeve entered and took his seat. Mr. Moffat presented the petition of James Kellogg and others on behalf of Widow Bailey, an aged indigent woman.

Mr. McLean presented the petition of John Patterson and others, praying for assistance to the widow of Daniel White.

Mr. Dickson presented the petition of Thomas Hillard and others, praying for assistance to cut down rocks on 3rd con. line.

Mr. Marshall, that the council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for distribution of Statute Labor, and disposal of such other matters as may come before it. Carried.

Council in committee, Mr. Marshall in the chair.

FIRST LINE.
1 to 12 Adam Turner, half of labor from 1 to 5, remainder 6 to 12.

13 to top, William Scott, disposal P. M.

SECOND LINE.
1 to 9, John Warren, do
10 to 15, John Taylor, do
16 to 21, Hugh Bowland, do
22 to top, Timothy Blair, do

THIRD LINE.
1 to 8, John McGee, do
9 to 16, John Wilson, do
17 to 21, Thomas Hillard, do
22 to top, George Gunn, do

FOURTH LINE.
1 to 7, Joseph McCready, 5 days at No. 7 con line, remainder disposal P. M.

8 to 13, Daniel Smith, disposal P. M.

14 to 18, William Giles, 5 days on hill at No. 15, remainder disposal P. M.

FIFTH LINE.
19 to 21 Robert McLellan, disposal P. M.

SIXTH LINE.
1 to 5, William Hamilton, do
6 to 13, Daniel McDermott, do
14 to 18, Reuben Giles, do

SEVENTH LINE.
1 to 8, William Henry, disposal P. M.

9 to 15, John Paul, do
16 to 19, Angus Sutherland, do
20 to top, John Stewart, do

EIGHTH LINE.
1 and 2 John Nowlan, disposal P. M.

3 to 13, J. Houston, half from 11 to 13 con line, remainder disposal P. M.

14 to top, J. Black 20 days at McQuarry's tory road, remainder disposal P. M.

NINTH LINE.
1 to 11, James Gage, disposal P. M.

12 to 17, William Gleason, do

18 to top, John Robertson, half of labor at 18, 19, and 20, Gardner's labor at No. 26 con line, rest disposal P. M.

TENTH LINE.
1 and 2, Henry Young, disposal P. M.

3 to 10, P. Gleason, disposal P. M.

11 to 16, Joseph Rea, disposal P. M.

17 to 20, Indian River, R. Young, do
21 to top, A. Snedden Jr do

ELEVENTH LINE.
1 to 6, D. Miller, Jos. Teskey at 3, 11th con line, and Wilson's on 12th line, remainder disposal P. M.

7 to 16, East G. Hamilton, do
17 to 20, West D. Aikenhead, do
21 to top, John Stewart, do

TWELFTH LINE.
1 to 7, John Teskey, do

8 to 11, Geo. Thompson, O'Brien labor at 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582,

FUJI MICRO SAFETY ▲ N

The case is somewhat complicated by the presence of Her Majesty's mails on board. The captors might have then taken the mails and destroyed them, and then they would find evidence to condemn the vessel and the crew. Secretary Seward writes Mr. Lyons, on the other hand, it is understood, claims that a belligerent has no right to examine the despatches of a neutral Government. The question has been left to the decision of the court, after much controversy among the States at Washington.

Very little apprehension appears to be entertained in England that the 'Perthoff' will be condemned; but the *Times* and other papers which favor the Confederacy, urge that some guarantee against such 'outrages' must be procured. From the tone of Earl Russell's letter to the owners of the 'Perthoff,' we judge they will call in vain. It may be that some innocent people will suffer, but the main losses will be those engaged in aiding the rebel contrary to the Queen's proclamation. If the Federal cruisers are not permitted to proceed, they will go to Hong Kong and take them to Florida, for adjudication, then, doubtless they would be speedily stopped. But while, as Earl Russell states, it continues to be a fact "that nothing is more common than for those who are engaged in a voyage intended to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination and while the situation of the coast on the coast of Mexico is such as to make it not only possible, that a ostensible Mexican destination would be resorted to as a cover for objects which would justify interference by the British Government as not in justice demand that before any vessel is seized a full and clear case must be apparent against her. It is certain they will not do anything so detrimental to the maritime interests of our own country. On the contrary, the British Government will justify its action, that by its disinterested use of the Federal Government may break up the trade with the Confederate States via Mexico. If a few more of the vessels on the way to the Rio Grande, over which there may have a "reasonable suspicion," were seized, the British Government would ultimately command, the owners might find that the trade was not sufficiently profitable to induce its continuation.

The U. S. Government has already contracted to send off five hundred negroes to Hayti. Agents are in Washington making arrangements to export a still larger number.

Hare, Patrick Gorman, Richard Collins, Patrick Duane, Patrick Whelan, William Law and Patrick Fitzgerald, overseers of highways in the township of Admaston for the current year 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, and passed.

And on the 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. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, that the clerk intimate to the Town Revenue Inspector of the town, that he is required forthwith to call upon Mrs. John McDougall, and Mr. Alexander McDougall, and intimate to them that unless they immediately take the measures required by law for obtaining their tavern licenses that he will be under the necessity of proceeding against them for the sale of spirits and other intoxicating liquors without license, and that he shall grant a license to Mrs. John McDougall so soon as she shall have lodged in the hands of the clerk of this township the necessary application required by law and that she shall have entered into a joint note with her husband, Alexander McDougall, for the amount due for the tavern license of 1861 and the license for the current year.

And that the clerk also intimate to the Town Revenue Inspector for the issuing of licenses in this Municipality that this council require him forthwith to pay into the hands of their Treasurer all monies owing in his hands, and direct him to issue licenses, and that he immediately collect the amount of any promissory notes granted to him for licenses while he held the office of Revenue Inspector for the issuing of licenses in this township, and pay the same into the hands of the said Treasurer.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that this council do now adjourn, to meet again in this place on the 25th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., as a Court of Revision for the purpose of revising the Assessment Roll of this township for the current year. Carried.

GEORGE BROWN,
Town Clerk.

Minutes of Lanark Council.

Middleville, 11th April, 1863.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council of the Township of Lanark met this day, to wit: the Reeve and all the Councillors.

The minutes of last session of Council having been read, approved and signed by the Reeve, the following documents were presented:

A petition from Michael Tierney and 7 others, praying the Council to order part of the Statute Labor of the 2nd road division of the 12th con. line to be applied to the improvement of the said line opposite the 2th and 13th lot:

A petition from Thomas Bullock and others, praying the Council to unite Henry Bullock, Ebenezer Hamilton, James Hambley, James Meachan and Paul Cumming, at present included in the 4th road division of the 5th line, with the 3rd road division of the 5th line, as they are all interested chiefly in one line of road.

A petition from James Eger and others, praying the Council to build a bridge over the town Hall, on condition that the residents contiguous to Middleton will furnish fuel by subscription.

Petition of Q. Peacock and others, praying the Council to order the opening of about 2 acres of the 7th con. line opposite the 2nd lot.

Petition of Widow Boag, praying to be exempted from the performance of Statute Labor.

Petition from John Foley and others, praying the council to order the building of a bridge over the Indian River, on the 1st lot.

Circular from the Bureau of Agriculture requiring an immediate return as to the number and class of emigrants that may be required for the Township of Lanark for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Aflleck, seconded by Mr. Russell, that the tenders in possession of the Council for finishing the Town Hall, be now opened and read. Car.

LIST OF TENDERS FOR FINISHING THE TOWN HALL.

John McLaughlin,	amount	\$387
Henry Mather,		399
Wm. Rankin,		374
James Rankin & J. Bowes		434
James Drysdale		429.20
John Drysdale		433
J. Tyll & R. Blackburn		388

Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. Aflleck, that the tender of Wm. Rankin be accepted. Carried.

Mr. Mather, gave notice of his intention

the following is a detailed statement
of the Ottawa Commission :—
J. A. Express Co.—Charges on a
box from Toronto, including val-
ue of contents.....
C. Hewitt & Co.—Box do.....
Central Telegraph Co.—Tele-
graph Message do.....
Dry House—Stationery.....
Herr Wier & Co.—Stationery.....
Starnmer—Ice supply for 14
months.....
Berkman & Griffin—One wood
log sharpening and setting do.....
T. Bate, & Co.—Coal Oil
Tin, wicks, scissors, &c.....
George Hay Coal Oil.....
James Isaac—Four Lamp Shades
F. Russell—One straw matras-
sant.....
Anglo-American Cartage Co.
Wm. Dunning—Cartage.....
Hartman—Six Cords of wood.....
D. Ward—Use of park at
Royal Victoria Hotel, six weeks
and two days.....
George Hay—Drawing material
Condon—Services as Watch-
man Movement grounds.....
P. Parish—Carpenr's work.....
Hutchison—Laborer's work.....
Grist—Day's attendance as
attendant at \$4 a day and travel-
ling expenses.....
McKenzie—16 do do.....
Tison—4 do do.....
as Stewart—Time do do.....
Garth—2 aays do do.....
Morris—20 do do do.....
Overdale—Time do do.....
Travelling expenses.....
Leeder—do do.....
Harvey—do do.....
Thomas Murray—Time in giving
evidence before the Commission.....
Mowat—Do do.....
D. M. Burns—Do do.....
L. Laver—For Professional
services as Architects while at-
tending Commission.....
Hayes—Time as witness.....
Brudace—Travelling expense,
or & Jones—Plans, &c.....
McCarron—Time as witness.....
Hechard—Services as Inspector
\$5 per diem.....
W. Reame—Do at \$4 do.....
McKenzie—Do at \$5 per day,
14 days, at \$2 per diem.....
E. Barnes—Do 3 days do.....
J. A. Express Co.—Charges on
freight to Mr. Wilson.....
James Curdy—Measuring Pub-
lic Buildings, 182 days, at \$10
day.....
A. J. Gervase—Do do 176 do.....
dry persons—Labor in digging
pit-pits, as by pay list.....
Montague & Derbishire—Mount-
ing Plans.....
Wilson—Services as Chairman
of Commission at \$14 a day.....
Shear—do do 135 do.....
or Bourgeois—do do do 1
do.....
Beggs—Do rendered in proof
reading.....
in Blackburn—Do do do.....
Clark—do as Secretary of Com-
mission, 246 days at \$5 a day,
including \$36.75 travelling
expenses.....
dry items, for which they are
vouchers.....
Total.....\$16.

AMERICAN NEW

proposing to attack Charles
Again.

New York, April 19.—The
advice from the British Em-
bassy "state, that all the
ships being iron-plated on decks,
and that the army consists of
men in this duty. Attempts
have been made by the Rebels
to raise the "Keokuk," but wit-
ness is no success. The weather
is favorable, and the water level
troops and navy is good. A
Confederate steamer is reported
near Charleston on the night
of the 13th.

A Washington letter to the Post
states that it is a second attack on
Charles that Dupont will probably
lead in the month of making it
be left to the Government.

New York, April
19.—The news today from Brashear city
indicates utmost importance. The enemy
has his works at Centerville last night
probably be captured entirely,
and the place would be left to the
Government.

completely unsettled, and though, it may ultimately be large, will be less satisfactory than was anticipated. Domestic prints have become very dull even at a fur-

atmeal do.....	6 00	6 50	have hi
utter per lb.....	0 12	0 13	justice
gs per doz.....	0 12	0 00	justice
ay per ton.....	14 00	15 00	ny be
			dence

to always endeavor to discharge the
my profession with honor to myself and
patients, so I hope my future course
will merit a continuance of the con-
fidence so kindly reposed in me,

able property of the Township of Lancaster, for the purchase and fitting up a Town Hall.

On the motion of Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, for the first reading, and carried, and on the motion of Mr. Yuil, seconded by Mr. Campbell, for the second reading, and carried, and on the motion of Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Yuil for the third reading, and carried, the By-Laws for the raising of money by levying for the purchase and fitting up the Town Hall was read a first, second and third time and passed.

The Clerk presented his acct. for postage and stationery, since the 1st of October, amount \$9.90. Ordered to be paid.

Mr. Clark presented his account for surveying the lots, raising money by levying for the same, and specifications, and deed for ditto, and preparing indenture of contract and bond in relation thereto. Amount \$2.75. Ordered to be paid.

The Reeve presented an account for costs in two prosecutions for neglecting the performance of Statute labor, in one case, the prosecution failing, as the party proved that in his name was on the Assessment Roll of the Township of Ramsay, for the year 1862, and in the other case the costs not being paid. Amount \$8.24. Ordered to be paid.

Adjourned to meet at B. C. Smith's School House on the 24th inst. at Middletown on the 25th days of April for the distribution of Statute Labor.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

[illegible]

mer
to 46 prem.; Silver 35 to 37
other despatch said—Sterling exchange,
160; Gold, 46 prem.; Silver, 36 prem.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.—We understand that the Board of Trade and the Corn-Exchange have jointly agreed to recommend that the bushels of the following articles be sold in pounds and the charges in dollars and cents. These are desirable changes.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN NORTH-WESTERN STATES.—The *Chicago Tribune* says:—

We have been at some pains to inform our readers of the facts in relation to the area of growth devoted to wheat in the spring of wheat and oats; and the word comes from all quarters of the Northwest that the long continued favorable weather, in which farmers have had no interruption of the labors common to the season, has insured the sowing of an area greatly in excess of that put in last year to grain a year ago. The security and high prices of wheat and corn, which we but since the great advance in the remainder of the last year's crop, both of wheat and corn, has replenished the agricultural crochery, they are not so grievously felt as we feared. Should the season for growth and harvest compare favorably with seed time, the butter market for a yield that is without excess.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.—A recent circular states that Butter has been quiet, and prices gradually easing off. The trade

all Wheat.	0 30	1 00	1 00
stations.	0 30	0 35	Village
0 45	0 55	the	
2 50	3 00	the	
0 45	0 60	thing	
0 45	0 50	Cor	
20 00	25 00	ma	
0 40	0 40	a	
3 00	5 00	post-	
0 00	0 00	gated.	
0 25	0 33	refuted	
0 13	0 18	gated.	
0 13	0 18	tamp	
0 40	0 50	one	
0 30	0 40	low	
0 30	0 30	low	
0 10	0 13	clearly	
1 00	1 10	The	
1 75	2 00	one	
1 25	1 50	\$100.	
0 10	0 11		
0 00	0 05		
2 00	2 50		
		Dr. J.	
		village	
		since	
		you	
		and	
		"point	
		We	
		have	
		the	
		not	
		Robert	
		John	
		William	
		of	
		Duncan	
		Dust	
		the	

the child upon a certain person in the
at the same time assuming in the
Dr. Lynn had advised the jury to
viewed the child, though the woman
posed positively that there was no such
advice which they held ready to be
her child went to Geo. Ross, Esq.,
the Village of Rosville, a distance of 26
entirely ordering that they be held ready
accompanied by three medical men and
then proceeded to Rosville, when a
examination was held, a jury em-
panelled, a verdict rendered and com-
pensation for the injuries sustained by
the inhabitants of the Village and
surrounding, highly indemnified and
the reputation of one who has hith-
erto their fullest confidence immediately
and presented the Doctor to the fol-
lowing, thereby shewing him that they
would meet the motives of his enemies.
I, though somewhat of a stranger, would
have no so had time been given to prove.
This request will cost the country
y. Who ought to pay?

Egswille, April 18th, 1862.

P. Lynn.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the
surrounding country, tender you our
gratitude for the testimony which you
which acted by the malice of a few individuals,
ulate you on the complete vindication
reached, from the infamous charge brought
against you that the persecution which you
suffer, has not in the least injured the
we had of your professional abilities,
for personal regard for you.

Wm. B. Beebe,
J. P.
Robert Campbell,
James Beebe,
James Beebe,
James Beebe,
Wm. Austin,
J. P. John Quincy,
Ransom Waggoner,
J. P.

The Collingwood *Enterprises* says that on Sunday morning last, a lad named P. Congrave, of Mr. Brian Congrave, late land-waiter in H. M. Customs, Collingwood, was gored by a young heifer. Medical advice was at once called in, when it was found that the horns of the animal had penetrated the lower part of the stomach, making a wound of several inches in length. The medical attendant has but slight hopes of the recovery of the lad.

A little boy of the name of Joseph Thier was drowned on Monday morning last, on his way to the gaily decorated Fookey's Bridge and the river Ottawa, at the west end of the city.

...on Friday afternoon, however, the shooting was heard for an hour and it was rumored that General Lee's rebel force was in the hands of his heart, and an engagement was thought to have occurred.

The heavy firing on Friday afternoon was caused by one of our batteries of 12-pounders and opened upon a Yankee gunboat. The heavy firing, near Campbell's Landing, was caused by a gunboat replied, and the firing was continued in both sides for some time.

...month since it was very well known that Lee's force did not exceed 20,000 men. It is a surprise to find a large number of rebels in the swampy and marshy country of South Carolina and North Carolina.

and sells from 23 to 24c. and in some instances for a very choice article, as high as 25c. has been obtained. There is very little Canada or Western Butter and prices are about the same as for the best.

Dry Goods.—The downward course of prices is gaining ground. There is a wish to sell at a reluctance to buy, while the still declining market for gold has unsettled prices for all articles of consumption. The general routine of business is such that the consumers have a further decline in prices. Jobbers and dealers only buy for immediate consumption, and are very anxious to sell. The spring trade has been completely unsettled, and though it may be somewhat larger, it will not be as good as the last year's. The clothing and millinery factories have become very thin upon a few

any ton	\$1.00	0.00	Gentle
" " " "	5.00	6.00	entirely
wood per Cord	0.00	1.00	of the
Perth, April 22, 1863.			
at Ashes per cw.	\$5 00	0 00	fringe,
Cord. Prime Maine	10 00	0 00	present
o. Prime	3 00	0 00	have
best do 100 lb	3 00	0 00	as well
best per bushel	4 00	0 00	togeth
do	40 45	45	wards
do	60 65	65	to be
do	70 75	75	grum
do	25 30	30	short
our per barrel	4 00	4 50	of the
ment do	12 15	15	of the
per bushel	12 15	15	of the
per bushel	12 15	15	of the
per bushel	12 15	15	of the

DR. LYNN'S REPLY.

—It is with no ordinary feelings of
I receive this evening such a flattering
giving address from a member of my
especially do I appreciate it upon the
the shadowed and malicious accusations
on preferred against my professional
rity character, have been so clearly
to be exposed, will be to me the most
convincing proof that all the attempts
me. In the estimation of the public,
facts and observations.

As a last, how to inadequately ex-
cessful acknowledgments which the
to be so, and if my friends will be
your heart desire and sincerely
your kindness and friendship, and so
your colleagues and friends, and so
production with honor to myself and
opponents, so I hope my future course
to be to me and to my countrymen
has a happy result on me.

