

Carleton Place

VOL. XV.

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No. 32.

The Grey Swan.

"Oh tell me sailor, tell me true,
Is my little lad, my little true?
A sailing with your ship?"
The sailor's eyes were dim with dew—
"Your little lad, your little true?"
He said, with trembling lip—
"What little lad? what ship?"
"What little lad? as if there could be
Another such a one as he!
What little lad, do you say?
Why, Elhu, that took to the sea
The moment I put him off my knee!
It was just the other day
The Grey Swan sailed away."
"The other day?" the sailor's eyes
Stood open with great surprise—
"The other day?" the sailor's eyes
His heart began in his throat to rise.
"Ay, sir, here in the cupboard lies
The jacket he had on."
"And so your lad is gone?"
"Gone with the Swan. And did he stand
With her anchor clanking hold of the
sand,
For a month, and never stir?"
"Why, to be sure! I've seen from the
land,
Like a lover kissing his lady's hand,
The wild sea kissing her,
A sight to remember, sir."
"But, my good mother, do you know
All this was twenty years ago?"
I stood upon the Grey Swan's deck,
And to that lad I said you throw,
Taking it off, as it might be, so!
The kerchief from your neck."
"Ay, and he'll bring it back!"
"And did the lawless lad
That has made you sick and made you
sick,
Sail with the Grey Swan's crew?"
"Lawless! the man is going mad!
The best boy ever mother had!
He sure he sailed with the crew!
What would you have him do?"
"And has he never written line
Nor sent you word nor made you sign
To say he was alive?"
"Hold! it's wrong, the wrong is mine,
Besides, he may be in the brine,
And could he write from the grave?
Tut, man, what would you have?"
"Gone twenty years, a long, long cruise—
'Twas wicked thus your love to abuse;
But if the lad is still alive,
And come back home, think you, you can
Forgive him?" "Miserable,
You're mad as the sea—you rave—
What have I to forgive?"
The sailor twitched his shirt so blue,
And from within his bosom drew
The kerchief. She was wild.
"My God! my father! is it true?
My little lad, my little true?
My blessed boy, my child!
My dead, my living child!"

Doctor, (looking learned and speaking
slow)—"Well, mariner, what to do you
want extracted? Is the tooth or the
Jack, (short and sharp)—"It's the upper
tooth, on the left side—bear a hand, you
swab, for it's nipping my jaw like a lobster."

The last society spoken of in California
is the "Pay Nothing." It is said to be alarm-
ingly prosperous.

Why does the new moon remind one
of a giddy girl? Because she's too young to
show much reflection.

"Boys," said a village pedagogue the
other day, "what is the meaning of all that
noise in school?" "It's Bill Sykes, sir, who
is imitating a locomotive." "Come up here,
William," said the school master, "if you
are turned into a locomotive, it is high time
you were switched off."

An Irish curer at Ballinasloe, being or-
dered to clear the court, did so by this an-
nouncement:—"Now then all ye blackguards
that isn't lawyers must lave the court."

If you wish to please a lieutenant, call
him captain; a middle aged lady, say you
mistook her for her daughter; a young
gentleman, ask which rascal he prefers; a
young lady who has a good colour, accuse
of painting; a printer, pay him what you
owe him.

Conscience is a monitor, but we fear the
monitors most become are ironed.

Ladies should never put pins in their
mouths. Their lips should be roses without
thorns.

Come, Bob, get up, said an indulgent
father to his hopeful son the other morning.
Remember the early bird catches the worm.
What do I care for worms? replied the
young hopeful; mother want let me go
fishing.

A man recently applied to Dr. Jackson,
the celebrated chemist with a box of spec-
imens. Can you tell me what this is, sir?
Certainly I can, sir; that is iron pyrites.
What, sir, in a voice of thunder. Iron
pyrites? Iron pyrites! and what's that?
That's what it is, the chemist, patting
a lot on a shovel over the coals, where it
disappeared, drove. And what are iron
pyrites worth? Nothing. Nothing! Why
there's a woman in our town who owns a
whole hill of it, and I've married her.

LACONIC.—Upon the 19th of May, 1790,
the memorable "Dark Day," a lady wrote to
Dr. Byles as follows:—"Dear Doctor, how do
you account for this darkness? He replied,
Dear madam, I am as much in the dark as
you are."

A physician being sent for by a patient
in the fens, and finding the roads scarcely
passable, though it was the middle of sum-
mer, inquired of his conductor, a simple
country lad, what the people could possibly
do for medical assistance in winter? Oh
sir, replied the gawky, in winter they die
a natural death.

Little Annie, on being told that her fa-
vorite hen had chickens, ran out to see
them, and hearing the hen clucking, she
ran back into the house apparently much
excited and exclaimed, Ma, ma, the hen's
got the hiccups.

Corporal O'Dowd in Blackwood tells a
story of an Irishman bound over to keep the
peace against all Her Majesty's subjects,
excluding himself. "Then heaven help the first
foreigner I meet!"

Sketch of John Wilkes Booth.

The Buffalo Courier says:—
"The attention of the nation is equally
divided between the coffin form of its
dead President, and the flying, hunted figure
of John Wilkes Booth, his assassin. Booth,
as is well known, is one of the family of
tragedians, that name. His father,
Junius Brutus Booth, was an Englishman,
who rivalled the great Edmund Kean on the
London stage, came to the United States in
1821, and died on the passage north from
New Orleans in 1852. He was almost as
famous for his dissipated habits and wild
impulsive disposition as for his histrionic
genius. His eldest son, Edwin, was inher-
ited by his second oldest son, Edwin. To
the reckless, passionate character and evil
life of his sire, John Wilkes Booth, the third
son, fell undisciplined heir. The assassin
was about twenty-five years of age, and was
born of the beautiful family estate of Bellair,
a few miles from Baltimore. He made his
appearance on the stage as a utility man
in the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, in
1857, under the name of John Wilkes.
Thence he went to Richmond, where he
played 'second business,' with Edwin James
as leading man. He afterwards 'starred' it
through the circuit of Southern cities for
four years, and he again played at the
Metropolitan two years ago next July. His
tendency was to 'tear tragedy to tatters,'
and though he undoubtedly revealed great
powers, his school was counted bad, and he
was not a successful actor. A year ago he
abandoned the stage, and is reported to
have made a handsome sum of money by
oil speculation.

Modern Attempts at Assassination.

The attempts on the life of Napoleon III
are fresh in the public recollection; but
though they have been more than once re-
peated, the Emperor of the French still
lives. We are many of us old enough to
remember the plot of Fieschi to murder
Louis Philippe; to recall the days
when the Duke of Wellington found it
necessary to secure his windows with thick
iron shutters. Not all the virtues of our
own Queen, and the love which is borne her
by her subjects have protected her at all
times, from attempts upon her life. In
1840, a madman shot at the Queen and the
Princess Royal; and at another time, a cap-
tain of dragoons assaulted Her Majesty by
horsewhipping her. The successful attempt
in recent times to assassinate a statesman
is the case of Mr. Perceval, shot by Belling-
ham, in the lobby of the House of Com-
mons, in 1811. Bellingham acted from a
sense of personal injury. A Russian mer-
chant, charged his spite to Perceval, and
took this means of revenge. At a still
later date, within about twenty years, an
attempt was made on the life of Sir Robert
Peel; and the ball intended for him struck
and killed his private secretary, Mr. Drum-
mond. In 1820 was formed the Carbonari
conspiracy, and the Duke of Wellington at its
head, for the purpose of assassinating the whole
British Cabinet, at a dinner to be given at
Lord Harrowby's house in Grosvenor square.
The conspiracy was denounced by Govern-
ment spies, and Thistlewood was executed
for the crime. About twenty years before
this a madman, named Hadfield, fired from
the pit of Drury Lane theatre at George
III, in his box, and missed his aim, was
tried for treason, but not convicted, on ac-
count of his irresponsible condition. He
was kept in confinement for safety. This
was the second attempt of the life of that
king; Margaret Nicholson having, in 1786,
attempted to stab His Majesty with a knife,
as he was alighting from his carriage near
St. James palace. The woman was treated
as a maniac, and confined in Bethlehem
hospital.

We have to chronicle this week the de-
mise of a comatose one of Wellington's
veterans, named James McDaniel, who died
on the 17th inst. in Ops. He was born in
Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 4th of January,
1768, and joined the Fifth Royal Irish
Dragoons on the 10th of June, 1783, and
afterwards was transferred to the 10th
Light Dragoons. He fought in the Irish
rebellion in 1793, and in Egypt in 1801,
also under Wellington in the Peninsula
from 1808 to 1814, and received clasps for
valour fought in Egypt and Salamanca, and
Vittoria, and a medal for services from 1793
to 1814. He was also at Waterloo in
1815, for which he received a medal from
Her Majesty Queen Victoria. We saw him
last summer walking into this village from
his residence, a distance of about six miles,
and he then looked remarkably strong and
erect. We understand that he was very
temperate throughout his entire life. His
remains were interred in this village on
Wednesday last.—*Onesime Warder.*

A Federal war correspondent writes from
Richmond:—"One of the most singular and
lamentable events of the war, carrying one
back to the days of the chivalric knights,
when each felon challenged his adversary
to hand to hand combat with the attendant
hosts as spectators, occurred on Friday last,
on the left of the line, during a skirmish
between a portion of the 24th corps and a
brigade of rebel cavalry. General Road
being up in the front, suddenly recognized
an old acquaintance in the person of Gen-
eral St. Clair Desiring, in command of the
brigade of South Carolina cavalry. Whether
he had been in former times friends or
foes I cannot say, but they now met as foes,
and in full view of the opposing forces
present, they held a tournament of death,
fighting with pistols, until, almost simulta-
neously, Road fell dead, and Desiring mor-
tally wounded.

The Emperor Napoleon is engaged in re-
vising the proof sheets of his second volume.
The whole work, we believe, is written;
and the second volume is in type.

Funeral of President Lincoln—Public Meeting at the Mechanics Hall at Noon to-day.

The public meeting called by the Wor-
ship the Mayor on a requisition of citizens,
to express the deep horror which the com-
munity feel at the assassination of the late
President Lincoln, and their sympathy with
his family and the people of the United
States in regard to the horrible deed, took
place according to announcement, in the Me-
chanics Hall to-day.

While the audience were assembling, Mr.
Barney played the "Dead March in Saul,"
on the organ.

The room was crowded with a most re-
spectable audience, and on the platform, we
observed Hon. L. Holton, Peter Redpath,
Esq., senr., Hon. Mr. Ryan, Hon. C.
Wilson, Hon. Mr. Motie, the Lord Bishop
of Montreal, Peter Redpath, Jr., Rev. Mr.
Cornish, Messrs. Hickson, T. Ramsay,
B. Holmes, A. Wilson and others.

Messrs. Patterson and Pommeroy were
appointed to act as Secretaries.

The Mayor took the chair and read the
requisition requesting him to call the
meeting. His Worship said it was very
proper for the citizens to meet and express
their sorrow for what had unhappily just
taken place in the United States.

Hon. Mr. Ryan proposed the first resolu-
tion, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dorion.
He said that they were assembled there
to give expression to the sentiments which
the late act at Washington raised in their
bosoms, and thus to give an authentic ex-
pression of the feelings of the citizens of
Montreal on that late dreadful occurrence
in the United States. Though, looking
back on the four years, might have pre-
pared us for deeds of horror, yet we looked
upon this last act of the drama with horror
and surprise. A good deal of feeling had
been felt, for both sides of those engaged
in the struggle in the States, yet to-day
amongst our citizens there was but one
undivided feeling. The citizens of all or-
igins deplored the fearful deed and regarded
it with unmingled detestation. They had
assembled to express their opinion of the
deed and the resolution he held in his hand
read as follows:

"That the citizens of Montreal desire to
express the sentiments of horror and detes-
tation with which the news of the act of
the cowardly assassination of the late
President of the United States has filled
them."

An act of assassination he said was like
unmanly, un-English, and unchristian,
and let us show to the citizens of the
United States that when we find them af-
fected by a blow like this we sympathized
with them. Let us hope the effects of it
will be to sober the minds of men, and
to cause to remember that in the days
when we are in death, for this was true
of nations as well as of individuals. He was
sure the Americans would appreciate the
feelings which had caused us thus to meet
this day.

The Hon. Mr. Dorion then delivered an
address in French.

The motion was carried unanimously.
The second resolution was moved by the
Hon. Mr. McGee, seconded by the Hon.
Jas. Ferrier.

Mr. McGee was received with applause.
He said the resolution he had to move was:
Resolved.—That we regard this ap-
proval assassination, the crimes, as having
been committed not merely against the
people of the United States, but as a crime
against our common humanity. He said
we did not to abhor this crime, since
there was not the least palliation or excuse
for it, indeed the whole civilized world
bearing it would be as much shocked and
paralyzed as we were on Saturday. The
assassin had struck a blow against the prin-
ciples which were as old as the dawn of
civilization, and in which we were as much
interested as the people of the States them-
selves. There was this consolation the as-
sassin's knife had never touched the core of
a soul, nor given a deadly wound to the
soul of an immortal principle. Another
assassination was attempted on the same
evening, but had failed, and it was a mat-
ter of congratulation, that at least one
death would be all that we had to record
in connection with this foul tragedy. He,
Mr. McGee, was sure that he expressed
the feelings of all classes in Canada, who
were so interested in the people of the
United States, that their foreign Sec-
retary had been saved from murder and
death. He was sure that all who beheld
the universal gloom cast over the city last
Saturday, saw a manifestation of sympathy
over greater than that exhibited in the
fact of the present meeting. Mr. Lincoln
had shown himself responsible for his spirit
of clemency and desire for peace, and the
American public should keep their balance
under their present exasperation, they
would show that they were able indeed to
achieve a victory greater than any they
had won on the field, namely a victory
over themselves. The better share of the
able and worthy to hold the reins of self-
government. If, however, a different
spirit should thereby be infused into their
councils, then, unfortunately would the
knife of the assassin have been successful.

The Hon. Mr. James Ferrier seconded
the resolution.

Amongst other remarks pertinent to the
occasion he said:—"How could we refrain
from shedding tears over him who had thus
fallen by the hand of the assassin, and it
was our duty to offer our sympathy with
the afflicted people of the United States,
and he had no doubt but God would over-
rule this sad disposition to their good and
to that of their country."

The motion was carried unanimously.
The Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU, seconded by
the Hon. Mr. L. Holton, moved the next
resolution which ran as follows:—

"That, on the part of the citizens of
Montreal, we express our sympathy with
the people of the United States in their
sorrow and condolence in the present
loss."

Mr. Chauveau spoke at some length and
with considerable animation in French. He
fully concurred in the sentiment just ex-
pressed by Mr. McGee. Assassination was
not only the highest crime, but showed
a want of faith in political institutions.
No great cause had ever yet had a way
carved out for it by the assassin's knife, and
great principles lay deeper than she point
which the dagger could not reach. The cry
should not be that of the murderer of Mr.
Lincoln, "he perished all tyrants," but as it
might be said of his assassin, "he perished
all such evil doers as he is."

The Hon. L. Holton seconded the
motion, which was then carried unanimously.
The Hon. B. Holmes proposed, seconded
by Mr. Redpath; the last resolution, which

was simply to adopt a proper course to convey
to the family of President Lincoln and to the
people of the United States the resolutions
which had just been submitted and carried.
This would be placing them in the hands
of Mr. Potter, the United States Consul in
this city, for transmission.

The Anglican Bishop of Montreal moved
a vote of thanks to the Mayor for having
called the meeting, and also for his conduct
in the chair. This having been carried,
the meeting was declared to be over,
and those attending it left the hall at the same
moment, as the congregation attending the
religious service of the American church
were leaving that building.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—In the
month of March last, the sister of a man
named John Moore, residing at Mimico,
committed suicide. An inquest was held
on the body at the time, and a verdict in
accordance with the facts returned. Some
of her relatives, however, thought that she
had been so ill-treated by her brother, that
he had been living with his brother for al-
most two years, and that during that
time he had frequently seen his brother beat
his sister, blacken, and strike her on the
head with the handle of a fork, in the
month of January, 1865. The witness
also said that his sister complained of the
treatment and said she would never return
from it. Other witnesses were also called
to prove that they had seen such ill-
treatment. The case was then adjourned
until yesterday at 12 o'clock, to the County
Court room, but owing to the non-at-
tendance of witnesses, was further postponed
until Tuesday next.

MRS. PATTIE BE MARRIED.—A
Paris correspondent thus writes:—"They
say we are to lose Mlle. Patti. She is to
marry a Russian whose estate yields \$1,
800,000 a year! But what should she care
for money? She is already in receipt of a
larger income than most princes in Europe,
and, what is more agreeable than money,
she receives applause night after night
from men of all parties, from women of
the Faubourg St. Germain, Faubourg St.
Honore and Chaussee d'Antin. The music
will cease after marriage. Why then
should she marry? Domestic felicity is not
to be found in a Russian's home. It is a
title which fascinate Patti. Some were
illustrious than the Countess Rossi, and
attracted eyes and open doors and com-
manded admiring glances, which the whole
line of Countesses Rossi could not have won.
I suppose it is the old story of the roo's egg.
We are everant for that which we have not,
and loathe what we possess."

HOW TO JUDGE THE WEATHER BY THE
SKY.—The colors of the sky at particular
times afford wonderfully good evidence.
Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair
weather and a ruddy sunrise, but there
are other tints which speak with equal
clarity and accuracy. A bright yellow
sky in the evening, indicates a pale
yellow, wet; a neutral grey color constitutes
a favorable sign in the evening, an unfavor-
able one in the morning. The clouds are
full of meaning in themselves. If their
forms are soft, undefined and feathery, the
weather will be fine; if the edges are hard,
sharp and definite, there will be foul
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Minutes of Admaston Council.

The municipal council of the Township of Admaston met in the Town Hall, in that Township, this 3rd day of April, 1865, pursuant to resolution of adjournment.

Present: a full meeting of council, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of the former meeting being read, it was

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the motion authorizing the clerk to draw an order on the Treasurer in favour of James Gorman and Samuel F. Brown, be amended by substituting the name of Mr. Whalen, as the mover, instead of Mr. Brown.

The motion being so amended the minutes were adopted, and signed by the Reeve.

Report of Road Surveyor, with regard to road leading lots No. 24 and 25 in the first concession.—Read.

Statement of lands sold in the years 1860, '61, '62 and '63, from the County Treasurer.—Read.

Petition of William Rowan, an indigent old man, for relief.—Read.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to introduce a By-law establishing a road between lots No. 24 and 25 in the first concession, and through parts of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 in the 1st concession of this Township.—Grand.

The By-law was introduced and read a 1st time.

And, on motion of Mr. Whalen, seconded by Mr. Gorman, The By-law was read a second and third time, short, and passed.

Mr. Whalen, Road Surveyor, presented his account for surveying and road, amount, \$7.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Whalen, That the clerk draw an order on the Treasurer in favour of William Walker, for the sum of \$5, as payment of his account for surveying.—Carried.

Mr. James Dunlop having applied in person, to have a road surveyed between lots No. 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the 6th concession line, it was

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the application of James Dunlop for a road between lots No. 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the 6th concession line, be granted, provided the parties owning such lands, do not object to the same, and that the clerk notify the Surveyor, That he examine said road and report to this council at its next meeting, Mr. Dunlop to pay all expenses of said survey.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cardiff, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the petition of John Stevenson, be granted, and that the clerk be instructed to survey a road along the 6th concession line between the lots owned by Denis Hartnett, and James Houghton, provided he defray the expense of surveying the same.—Carried.

A petition was presented by Mr. Peter Lambert, to have a road surveyed and established between lots No. 19 and 20 in the 7th and 8th concessions.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the Surveyor be instructed to proceed and survey said line of road, provided Mr. Lambert, the party most interested, pay the expense of the same, and that he report to this council at its next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gorman, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the sum of \$2 be granted to William Rowan, an indigent old man, and that the clerk grant him an order for that amount on the Treasurer.

A petition from Mr. John Murphy, praying for to be exempted from payment of taxes and for relief otherwise was presented and read.

Moved by Mr. Whalen, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the petition of John Murphy lie over for further consideration.—Carried.

Mr. Whalen moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, That this council do now adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The council resumed as per adjournment. Present: a full meeting of council, the Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Whalen, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That John Foley have permission to perform statute labour under direction of the Pathmaster in his division to the extent of \$2 dollars, charged against him on the roll, and that the collector be notified not to collect the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Whalen, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That Thomas Connolly have permission to perform 6 days' statute labour, under supervision of the Pathmaster of his section in the coming season, due to arrears on his lot, and that the residue of his arrears be paid by him on the 1st day of July next, and that in default of which he be then proceeded against at once.—Carried.

Mr. John Allan having applied to get permission to get his statute labour for this year on the proving line between lots 6 and 7, in the range south of the Bonaventure.

It was moved by Mr. Whalen, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the application of Mr. Allan be now received, but be referred to the Reeve, to report upon at the next meeting of this council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, That the application of James O'Connors, now presented by him, be granted, and that the surveyor be instructed to examine the road leading into lot No. 11, in the 7th concession, and report on the same at the next meeting of council, provided that James O'Connors pay all expenses connected with the same; also, that he be allowed to perform 4 days' labour, charged against him on the roll of 1864, and that the collector be instructed not to collect the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Whalen, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the Reeve of this municipality forward the application of Thomas Costello, for the purchase of the West 3 of lot No. 20 to the 11th concession of the Township of Admaston, to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, praying that application be granted, it being the opinion of this council that the case in question is one of peculiar hardship calling for the special interference of this council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Whalen, That it be an instruction to the Inspector of Tavern Licenses, to call upon the owners of taverns, forthwith, to exact from them the customary obligation to pay, failing which he be instructed to take the earliest opportunity of prosecuting parties selling liquor without license, and that parties notoriously selling without license, if difficult to find proof according to law, be deprived of license hereafter.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That it be an instruction to the clerk of this council to call upon the late Inspectors of Tavern Licenses, to report by letter, fully, to this council, the position of their office in so far as unpaid accounts due to this council, in which legal proceedings will be instituted against them.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Whalen, That this council do now adjourn and meet again in this place, as a court of revision, on the first Thursday of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock.—A. ALEXANDER BROWN, Township Clerk.

Minutes of Ramsey Council.

Ramsey, 15th April, 1865.

The council met this day, at the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice.

Present: the Reeve and councillors Teskey, Houston and Drummond.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved, and signed by the Reeve.

Mr. Drummond presented the petition of William Smith, and others, praying for the opening of a cross road.

Mr. Drummond presented the petition of Henry Rath and others, respecting a bridge on cross road at lots No. 20 & 21, 4th concession.

Mr. Houston presented the petition of the officers and men of the Ramway Volunteer Company, praying for a grant of money, to be awarded as prizes to the best marksmen in the Company.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Drummond, That Patrick Slattery, an indigent old man, be now heard.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Drummond, That Messrs. Stevenson and Letang, beef and pork inspectors, be heard.—Carried.

Mr. Stevenson spoke in his own behalf. W. M. Shaw, Esq., Spoke in behalf of Mr. Letang.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Drummond, That this council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for distribution of Statute Labour and whatever business may come before it.—Carried.

Council in committee and Mr. Drummond in the chair, committee proceeded to distribute statute labour.

After distribution of statute labour, the committee considered the case of Patrick Slattery, and recommended that, in the meantime, he be allowed ten shillings, further consideration to lay over till next meeting of council.

In reference to the petition of William Smith and others, that no action be taken in the matter.

The petition of Henry Rath and others, this committee recommend that Messrs. Marshall and Drummond be a committee to examine and arrange for building the bridge if it can be done.

Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair. Mr. Drummond moved, seconded by Mr. Teskey, That the report of the committee, as minutes, be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Teskey, seconded by Mr. Houston, That inasmuch as it has been represented to this council, That the Volunteer company in Almonte is in a state of efficiency, and that in order to encourage the men of whom said company is composed, that thirty dollars be granted, to be distributed as prizes, by the officers as they deem proper.—Carried.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 26th, 1865

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers, less than half the cost of advertising elsewhere.

The death of President Lincoln which we briefly noticed in our last issue has called forth from all parties and all classes of our community, a universal sentiment of sorrow and of regret. This is no more than it should be. It is only a necessary consequence of a producing cause. All must condemn the unprincipled manner in which his death was accomplished; and few, indeed but must admire the honest simplicity with which he developed a remarkable degree of ability as a statesman, amid the most fearful trial through which his country could have passed. It may be very truly said for him that he won for himself the respect of his enemies and the warm esteem of his friends.

In all the Towns and Cities of Canada demonstrations of sympathy and condolence have been made, which must be very grateful to the American people, in the hour of their deep affliction; and already evidence is beginning to appear of a more brotherly and friendly state of feeling. The Americans who have long and gradually been becoming estranged by the violence of their own tempers, are softened down by a better feeling, and are beginning to find themselves in the family of nations in thought and feeling.

Indications are not wanting, as the "News" says, that our neighbors, already appreciate the attentions which have been paid to the memory of their late chief magistrate, and as their spontaneous universal sympathy becomes known to the people of the United States, we may expect the better feeling to enlarge and take the place of that unkindliness which before has driven the people of Canada to prepare for their own security. There is a Hazard that holds the destinies of nations, and though the mysterious workings of that Providence are not always perceptible to mortal view, yet we cannot doubt that all tends to the best. If the death of Lincoln is a sacrifice necessary for the surety of freedom to the enslaved, and as a guarantee for the peace of this continent, then would Abraham Lincoln have willingly offered himself for the martyrdom which he unconsciously suffered.

At a public meeting held in Montreal, a few days ago, the feeling was unanimous in expressing disapprobation of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. McGee, who was present at the meeting, is reported to have said:—"That we regard this unprovoked assassination as the greatest of crimes, and as having been committed not merely against the people of the United States, but as a crime against our common humanity." He said the awful crime had thrilled through every heart in Canada.—One sentiment prevails as to it, and we each and all express our horror and detestation of this cruel, cold-blooded assassination, and our deep and sincere sympathy with the nation thus suddenly stopped in the midst of its rejoicings, by being deprived, by a ruthless murderer's hand, of its kind and single-hearted Chief Magistrate. The loss

of him, at this moment, is a loss to American humanity and Christian civilization.—The spirit of clemency, moderation, and conciliation displayed by the late President were almost unexampled in the time of civil war. He ventured to express a hope that as American people reverse his memory, so they will follow his sublime example.—(Cheers.) To forego their magnanimous purposes would be to allow the assassin's policy to triumph over President Lincoln's. Never did assassin's knife reach the core of a cause or the heart of a principle. Let the avenger's arm descend only on the guilty. Should this be their policy, their greatest victory is yet before them. The most showy page in their annals is yet to be written, and they will honour the memory of Abraham Lincoln. From the least to the greatest in Canada, the hope is that Mr. Seward may still be spared.

The latest reports from Gen. Johnston's army deny that he has surrendered. It is stated that dispatches from Gen. Sherman have been received at Washington, informing the authorities that he had entered into an agreement with Gen. Johnston for a suspension of hostilities, and they had drawn up "a memorandum of what is called a 'basis for peace.'" As might be expected, this extraordinary assumption of authority by Gen. Sherman, who is not even the first military man of the nation, has been repudiated by the civil authorities at Washington. President Johnson, all the members of his Cabinet and Gen. Grant are said to concur in disapproving of Gen. Sherman's conduct, and in ordering a resumption of hostilities.

We are sorry to hear that on Tuesday last the dwelling house of Mr. William Wallace, 8th line Ramsey, was burned down. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove. The wind was very high at the time, and so rapidly did the flames spread that it was impossible to save any of the furniture. There was a small insurance on the property. Mr. Wallace desires to thank his neighbours for their kindness and prompt assistance, in turning out next day, and erecting, as if by magic, a good log-sided house, which will be completed in a few days.

The desperado who attempted the murder of Mr. Seward has been fully identified, and the arrest of another of the conspirators, Atzert, for whose capture the Secretary of War yesterday offered \$25,000 reward, is reported from Baltimore. But we fear the assassin of Mr. Lincoln is still at large. A man supposed to be Booth was arrested in Pennsylvania, but the dispatches do not furnish much reason for believing that he is.

Godey's Lady's Book for May has been received. It opens with an appropriate engraving, entitled, "The first of May"; a group of merry children decking each other with the first spring flowers. The coloured fashion plate which follows is brilliant as ever, and there are also many other excellent fashion "cuts," as well as a variety of working patterns. It contains much interesting reading matter. No lady's work table is complete without it; only \$3 a year.

We have received several copies of the "Trade Review," published by W. B. Corrier & Co., Montreal. It is an excellent paper for all who feel an interest in the commercial affairs of the country. Only one dollar a year.

We copy the following obituary notice from the Toronto Globe. Col. Thompson was well known, and had many friends amongst the readers of the Herald:—

Another old and highly esteemed citizen has been removed from our midst. Edward William Thompson, so long and favourably known, not only in this city and country but throughout the Province, was yesterday suddenly struck down by the invincible hand of death. He had left his residence—a little distance from the western limits of the city—about 9 o'clock to attend a meeting of the Board of Agriculture in this city. He started on foot, intending to take the Queen street cars, but had not time to do so, and proceeded on his way alone. About an hour after, he was found on the road quite dead, and little doubt is entertained that an apoplectic stroke was the proximate cause. He had been suffering for some weeks, but there were no indications yesterday morning of an unfavourable result. Indeed, it is said that he breakfasted very heartily, and expressed himself as feeling better than he had done for some days. The suddenness of the event and the universal esteem in which the deceased was held caused a very general feeling of surprise and regret in the city.

Colonel Thompson was born in Kingston, in the beginning of the year 1794, and was consequently 71 years of age. His father emigrated to Canada at a very early period from Scotland, and being a man of much intelligence and perseverance soon prospered in the land of his adoption. He married a Miss McKay, of Quebec also of Scotch origin, and had several sons, one of whom, Mr. Hugh Christopher Thompson, became a member of the Provincial Parliament and was the first Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary; he died in Kingston immediately after his appointment, and before entering on the duties of his office. Mr. E. W. Thompson had no special advantages in his youth for acquiring a liberal education, but he made up for this great extent in later years, by a diligent self-education; and, though he made no pretensions to scientific or literary acquirements, all will admit his extensive information. Though a young man when the war of 1812 broke out, he exhibited the spirit of his father, who held a military position, and shouldered a musket in defence of his native country. Though occupying only a subordinate position, he did all that he could to defend Canada from aggression. During the rebellion of 1835 he was again in the field assisting his father, and was a man of much military period. As an able and a trusty militia officer he has ever since held an honest position in Canada. He was a Conservative in politics, though by no means an extreme one. In 1836, when exciting questions were being agitated which result-

ed in the rebellion, he stood as a candidate for Parliament in opposition to the late William Lyon Mackenzie, and carried the day. It was the first election at which the County of York (which then included Peel) was divided into Ridings, for which the polling place was Streetsville, and obtained 489 votes—exactly 100 more than Mr. Mackenzie obtained. In 1851 he was elected against Mr. Ames Wright, and in 1853 against Mr. W. P. Howland in West York, with the same result. In early life Colonel Thompson was engaged as a contractor, in connection with the Hon. George Crawford, in the building of the locks of the Welland Canal; but his chief pursuits have been agricultural. He was one of two or three who founded the Provincial Agricultural Association, about 20 years ago. Before that he had been an active promoter of the Board of the Agricultural Association from its formation, and was re-elected only a few weeks ago in London, C. W., to the same position. He was an extensive farmer in York and Peel during the greater part of his life. He was representative of Canada at the World's Fair in London, England, and acted his part most satisfactorily. Colonel Thompson belonged to the Old Kirk of Scotland, of which he was an elder. A careful, industrious and frugal man through life, Mr. Thompson made considerable property, which has however been limited by the charge of a large family, by a never failing liberality, and by a large number of relatives. He was married three—his second wife being a daughter of Mr. Jesse Ketchum, of this city. The third, who survives him, was formerly a Miss Lee. He leaves a widow, three sons, a daughter, and a large family of grandchildren who resided with him, together with a brother and sister and a very large circle of more distant relatives and connections, by whom he will be long mourned and affectionately remembered. The public will miss a tried and faithful servant and his family a deservedly beloved relative and friend.

The Peterboro' "Review" says, the exodus of young men from this county to seek employment in the Northern States still continues, and is a circumstance greatly to be deplored. Owing to the depression of the times our farmers and others find themselves compelled to dispense almost entirely with laborers; and in every branch of business, agricultural, mechanical and commercial, the prospects of the coming season are gloomy indeed. So far as present appearances go the fall wheat promises well; and this circumstance is about the only cheering one on the horizon at present. Owing to the scarcity of employment and the paucity of wages, the number of poor and suffering families in our midst, not only in the town but in our villages and rural places, is truly deplorable; and with poverty, its frequent accompaniment, disease, is also unfortunately too prevalent. Never in this country was there greater need for the kind aid of the charitable, than at the present moment. Those who have enough and to spare should not fail to seek out their less fortunate and poverty-stricken brethren, and learn the pleasure to be derived from giving to the poor. It would be a sensation, perhaps, not often enjoyed, for surely "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Those who cannot seek out the poor and indigent, should effectually sustain those generous ones who are lending themselves to the noble work, and by timely aid alleviate the distress which is only too prevalent.

The most original appellation which we have heard for the inhabitants of a country is one which a Scotch paper applies to the people of Michigan. It says that a man there is called a Michi-gander, and a woman a Michi-goose, then we must naturally conclude that the children are Michi-goelings.

Lewis Barwell, an Bradford, April 20th, 1865. Of this place, dropped down dead in the street this evening. He sat his dinner and appeared in his usual state of health at noon.

Letter of John Wilkes Booth. HE CONFESSES THAT HE WAS ENGAGED IN A PLOT TO CAPTURE AND CARRY OFF THE PRESIDENT.

(From the Philadelphia Enquirer.) The following verbatim copy of a letter, in writing, which is the handwriting of John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, has been furnished us by the Hon. Wm. Millard, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It was handed over to that officer by John Clarke, who is a brother-in-law to Mr. Booth. The history connected with it is somewhat peculiar. In November, 1864, the paper was deposited with Mr. Clarke by Booth, in a sealed envelope, "for safe keeping." Mr. Clarke being ignorant of the contents. In January last Booth called at Mr. Clarke's house and asked for the package, and it was given up to him. It is now supposed that at that time he took out the paper and added in it his signature, which appears to be in a different ink from that used in the body of the letter, and also from the language employed could not have been put to it originally. Afterward he returned the package again to Mr. Clarke for safe keeping, sealed, and bearing the superscription "J. Wilkes Booth."

The inclosure was preserved by the family without suspicion of its nature. After the official information of the assassination of the President had come upon the family of Mr. Clarke with crushing force, it was considered proper to open the envelope. There were found in it the following paper with some Seven-Thirty United States bonds, and certificates of shares in oil companies. Mr. Clarke promptly handed over the paper to Marshal Millard, in whose custody it now remains. From a perusal of this paper it seems to have been prepared by Booth as an indication of some desperate act he had in contemplation; and from the language used it is probable that it was a plot to assassinate the President, and carry him off to Virginia. If this was the case, it failed, and from making a prisoner of the President to his assassination was an easy step for a man of perverted principles. The letter is as follows:—

My DEAR SIR,—You may use this as you think best. But as some may wish to know where, who, and why, and as I know not how to direct, I give it [in the words of your master].

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN." Right or wrong; God judge me, not man.

For by my motive good, or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

I love peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and prayed for the dark to break, and for a restoration of our former condition. To wait longer would be crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have proved as idle as my hopes. God's will be done, I go to see and share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South to be right. The very nomination of Abraham Lincoln, four years ago, spoke plainly,—"war upon Southern rights, and institutions." His election proved it. "Await an overt act." Yes, till you are bound and plundered. What folly! The South was wise. Who thinks of argument or patience when the finger of his enemy presses on the trigger? In a foreign war, I, too, could say, "security right or wrong." But in a struggle such as ours [where the brother tries to pierce the brother's heart] for God's sake, choose the right. When a country like this surrenders justice from her side, she forfeits the allegiance of every honest freeman, and should leave him, untrammelled by any fealty, to do as his conscience may prove.

People of the North, to hate tyranny, to love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let me forget it, and may it never be.

This country was formed for the white, not for the black man. And looking upon African slavery from the moral standpoint, as the noble framers of our constitution, I, for one, have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favoured nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power; witness their elevation and enlightenment; witness the high social position which they have attained.

I have lived among it most of my life and have seen less harsh treatment from master to man than I have beheld in the North from father to son. Yet, Heaven knows, no one would be willing to do more for the negro race than I, could I but see a way to still their sufferings.

But Lincoln's policy is only preparing the way for their total annihilation. The South are not, nor have they been fighting for the continuance of slavery. The first battle of Bull Run did away with that idea. Their causes since war have been as noble and greater far than those of the North. And even should we allow that they were wrong at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice have made the wrong become the right, and they stand now (be fore the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic heroes. Hereafter, reading of their deeds, Thermopylae will be forgotten.

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown, (who was a murderer on our Western border, and who was fairly tried and convicted before an impartial judge and jury, of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god), I was proud of my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty and that I was helping our common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered by themselves, as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Republican party. Strange transformation! Yet to become a virtue simply because more indulgent in 1865.

I thought then as now, that the abolitionists were the only traitors in the land, and that the entire party deserved the same fate as poor old Brown, not because they wish to abolish slavery, but on account of the means they have ever endeavored to use to effect that abolition. John Brown was a madman, I doubt whether he himself would sell slavery against the Union. Most of our men in the North do, and openly encourage the Union, if the South are to return and retain a single right guaranteed to them by every law which we once revered as sacred. I doubt for a moment if we are either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse than death) to draw from. I know my choice.

I have also studied hard to know upon what grounds the right of a State to secede has been denied, when our very name, United States, and the Declaration of Independence, both provide for secession. I have read the Constitution, and I write in haste. I know how foolish I shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side, I have many friends and everything to make me happy, while my profession alone has gained me an income of more than \$20,000 a year, and where my private ambition is to rise to the position of such a great field of labour. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word; a place now where I have no friends, except beneath the sod; a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all for the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinion), seems insane; but God is my judge, I love justice more than I do a country that discards it; more than a fortune; more than a home (Heaven pardon me if wrong); than a happy home. I have never been on a battlefield; but O, my countrymen, could you all but see the reality or effects of this border war, as I have seen them (in every State save Virginia), I know you would think like me, and I would have been a private soldier in the Northern army, a sense of right and justice (even should it possess no seasoning of mercy), and that he would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas! poor country, is also to meet her threatened doom? Four years ago, I would have given a thousand times to see her remain as she is, and have known her powerful and unbroken. And even now I would hold my life as naught to see her what she was. O my friends, if the fearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted, or if what has been had been but a trifling drama, now upon which could not be drawn, with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continued favour. How I have loved the old flag can never now be known. A few years since and the entire world could boast of a more pure and spotless flag. I have of late been seeing and hearing of the bloody deeds of which she has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she had grown. O how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spilling her beauty and tarnishing her honour. But no; day by day she has been dragged down deeper in depravity and oppression, till now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody graves on the face of Heaven. I look now upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand to-day) is for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a dishonour in attempting to make for her a prisoner of this man, to whom she owes much of misery. If success attends me, I go penniless to her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North have so long derided, and been endeavoring to force her in, forgetting they are our brothers, and that it is impolitic to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in safety and find it true, I will proudly beg permission to triumph or die in that same "ditch" by her side.

A Confederate doing duty upon his own responsibility. J. WILKES BOOTH.

The Assizes.

From the Courier.

The Court of Assizes and Nisi Prius opened in this Town on Monday the 10th inst., before the Hon. Mr. Justice J. C. Morrison, J. Deacon, Esq., Queen's Counsel; and U. Rice, Esq., Clerk of Assizes. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

Wm. Baird, Foreman, Edward Bennett, Warren Botsford, Alexander Boida, Peter D. Campbell, Alexander Kippen, James Hamilton, Sr. Thomas Mansfield, Arthur McEwen, Angus McDonald, Edward McCrea, Christopher Kelly, Alex. Stephenson, William McLoish.

The following cases were disposed of:—

CIVIL DOCKET. Douglas, Administrator, vs. Haggart, Assessor.—Brought to recover amount of a Promissory Note and a Book Account. Referred W. M. Shaw, Esq., for adjudication. J. Deacon for Plaintiff.

McLaren vs. R. Gray—Covenant.—Action brought to recover rent for mill property in Carleton Place. Verdict by consent for \$420 12s. D. MacMartin for Plaintiff; J. Deacon for Defendant.

McLaren vs. Geo. Gray—Covenant.—Action same as above brought against surety for same claim for Rent. Verdict by consent for \$475 12s. D. MacMartin for Plaintiff; J. Deacon for Defendant.

Bourne vs. McAdam—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of a house and lot in the village of Renfrew. Plaintiff showed title from the late George Ross and his wife, Renfrew. The defence was an unexpired lease from the said parties. Plaintiff non-suited for want of a demand of possession. W. A. Ross for Plaintiff; D. MacMartin for Defendant.

Winks vs. Marsh—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of an unexpired lease. Verdict by consent for Plaintiff for \$366. R. P. Jellott for Plaintiff; A. H. Myers for Defendant.

Dannett vs. Candie—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of a Promissory Note. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$583.33. J. Deacon for Plaintiff; J. W. Beynon for Defendant.

Corporation of Grattan and Algona vs. D. Nolan—Covenant.—Action brought to recover amount of taxes collected by Defendant as Collector for the Municipality in 1863 and 1864. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$115 00 damages on the breach assigned. W. H. Radenbush Attorney on Record, and D. Fraser Counsel for Plaintiff; T. Deacon for Defendant.

Corporation of Grattan and Algona vs. Michael P. Nolan—Covenant.—Action same as above, brought against Defendant as surety for Collector. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$115 00 damages on the breach assigned. W. H. Radenbush Attorney on Record, and D. Fraser Counsel for Plaintiff; T. Deacon for Defendant.

Michael P. Nolan—Covenant.—Action same as above, brought against Defendant as surety for Collector. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$115 00 damages on the breach assigned. W. H. Radenbush Attorney on Record, and D. Fraser Counsel for Plaintiff; T. Deacon for Defendant.

Herbert G. ram vs. Dowell, J. P.—This was a "quit rent" action brought to recover penalties alleged to have been incurred by Defendant under the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, relating to qualifications, &c., of Justices of the Peace; the Plaintiff alleging in the first count that Defendant had acted as a Justice without having first taken the oath of office required by the Statute. In the second count that Defendant had acted without possessing the proper qualification which was also required. And in the third count that Defendant had knowingly taken more fees than the Statute allowed, and Plaintiff claimed some \$80 penalty on each count. With regard to the first count it was shown that Defendant had taken the usual oath of office before the Clerk of the Peace at Perth, who had acted under a "Deputis Potestatem" issued by the Crown for the purpose, which validity of which Plaintiff disputed, but the Judge ruled it to be sufficient, and the same time reserving the point for the Court at Toronto if Plaintiff should wish to move against his ruling. On the second count it came out in the cross-examination of Plaintiff's own witnesses that Defendant possessed the amount of proper qualification required, and the third count that Defendant had convicted the Plaintiff of an assault and battery, and fined him \$20 including costs, but not specifying how much for fine or how much for costs. This the Judge ruled against Plaintiff, and the case was decided in favour of the Defendant, but not actually received the items complained of, which were fees going to the constables, and which had been paid directly to them; the Plaintiff having therefore failed on all the counts, was Non-suited. The point as to the validity of the "Deputis Potestatem" is an important one as nine-tenths of all the Justices in each county are sworn under it, and on the issue of a new commission there is no getting started without it. D. MacMartin for Plaintiff; J. Deacon for Defendant.

McDonald vs. Reid and McIntosh—Ejectment.—Action brought to recover possession of a lot in the Village of Almonte purchased by Defendants from Plaintiff, and on which a Factory had been erected. Defendant Reid allowed judgment to go by default, but Mr. McIntosh defended the action. The Plaintiff proved title; but on the part of the defence it was proven that up to the time of the commencement of the action all the instalments of purchase money due at the time had been paid. Verdict for Defendant. W. M. Shaw for Plaintiff; J. Deacon for Defendant.

McPherson et al. Executors vs. Bell et al. Executors.—This was a friendly suit brought by the Executors of Dawson versus against the Executors of John McQuarry, to test the right to recover the amount of a Mortgage given by McQuarry to Dewar some twenty-three years ago. McQuarry and Dewar were brothers-in-law and the contention was virtually between the heirs of Dewar living in Scotland and the heirs of McQuarry who are living in Australia.—On the part of the Executors of McQuarry it was contended that the Mortgage had been ordered to be destroyed by Dewar before his death, so as to constitute a gift to him; while the Executors of Dewar maintained that the Mortgage was still valid. The object of the action was to quiet the title of the lands mortgaged, and to ascertain to whom the money secured by the Mortgage belonged. Verdict for Pliffs for \$440 1bs. D. Fraser for Pliffs; J. Deacon for Defs.

Bliss vs. Wilson et al.—Action on the case, brought to recover damages from Defendants for backing water on Plaintiff's mill privilege by the erection of a dam below him. Defendants pleaded Not Guilty, but their Counsel conceded in Court that there might be some slight damage, and was willing to concede the right, but disputed the liability for costs. The question at issue was simply one of damages. A few witnesses had been examined, the parties came to an understanding, each agreeing to pay his own costs, and a verdict was taken for Plaintiff for 15 damages, which were prescribed. J. Deacon for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for Defendant.

Playfair vs. Blair et al.—Action on the case.—This was another back-water case, brought by Col. Playfair against Robert and George Blair of Ferguson's Falls, for backing water on Plaintiff's mills by De-

fendants' mill dam. Twenty-one witnesses were called by Plaintiff to prove that the water had been backed up to his mills to the height of from thirteen inches to two feet, and that his mills had been destroyed in consequence. Plaintiff also put in an exemplification of Judgment obtained by him against Defendants in a similar action some six years ago when he obtained a verdict for \$60 damages. Defendants called eleven witnesses to prove that the backing up of the water was not caused by their mill-dam, and besides, attempted to set up a prescriptive right to back water. Plaintiff's mills are some eleven miles above Defendants, on the Mississippi River. The case keenly contested on both sides, and occupied an entire day. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$600. J. Deacon and A. Morris for Plaintiff; J. W. Beynon and D. Fraser for Defendants. Neesham vs. Hilliard et al.—Ejectment

