

a bill' unsatisfactory position of matters to

ed in 1841, when the judges were excluded from the Council. From that time the Chief Justice grew in favor with the people at large. The hard feeling which had been excited against him died away, and by the impartial, careful, and laborious discharge of his duties upon the bench, he earned the respect of all, even of his most embittered opponents; and when in the year 1854 His Majesty was pleased to confer upon him a baronetcy, the honor was recognized by every one as well deserved. Last year his increasing years and infirmities having rendered him unable to discharge the onerous duties required of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, he resigned his office for that of the President of the Court of Appeals. Upon his retirement from a position which he had held for thirty-three years, the members of the Upper Canadian Bar—most of whom have grown up around him—testified the respect, the affection, and the esteem in which he was held by them by presenting him with a magnificent banquet ever given to a subject in this Province.

The great experience gained by Sir John B. Robinson during his long career as a lawyer, as leading officer of the Crown, and as Chief Justice, caused him to be regarded by the public with the greatest confidence. His possession for twenty years of a seat in Parliament, during which time he had much to do with the framing of our Canadian laws, and with the adaptation of the laws of the Mother country to the wants of the Province, gave him a great and decided advantage. His numerous judgments, spread through many volumes of our law reports, are clear and well argued. Though not an eloquent speaker, he was possessed of a great flow of language, and the power of placing his arguments in the plainest and most forcible light. He is remembered by those who have known him as a man of a mild and amiable temperament, though his kindness and dignity very seldom allowed him anywhere to be led into embittered personal contests.

Sir John B. Robinson was married in England, in 1826, to Emma, daughter of Charles Walker, Esq., by whom he had eight children. The eldest, James Lutkin, a barrister of this city, succeeds to the baronetcy; his second son, John Beverley, is a lawyer and member for the west division of Toronto; his third son, Christopher, is also a barrister; his fourth son, Charles, is a lieutenant in the Fifth Brigade. One daughter was married to Captain John Colborne, Delfry, of the Royal Engineers; another—since dead—to Hon. G. W. Allan, M. L. C.; a third to Captain Strachan, and a fourth is unmarried. Lady Robinson still survives him.—Globe.

Sketch of the Life of the Rev. Duncan McNab.

The name of Duncan McNab is justly entitled to a place on the list of Canadian Baptist worthies. He was one of those who, as they pass through time, make their mark, and such a mark as even death's pale stroke cannot remove. "The memory of the just is blessed." A few brief memorial notes of the life of this good man may not be without profit. Duncan McNab was born in Kilmartin, a parish in the Highland District of Breadalbane, Scotland, in the year 1775. He was early left without a mother's care, she having died when he was about nine years of age. It was, however, his privilege to have continued to him the parental care of his father, Alexander McNab, who was a God-fearing man. No minute details of his conversion have been retained; but, as to instrumentality, "the great change" appears to have resulted from the labors of some of the early Congregational Ministers of Scotland. In many parts of the land the form of Godliness had been retained, while there was utter destitution of the power. At the end of the last and beginning of the present century it pleased God to raise up a number of faithful evangelical preachers, who were greatly blessed in their efforts, and through whom many of the dark places became enlightened with the glorious gospel. At Killin, a Congregational Church came into existence as the result of the labors of some of these preachers; and to this church, when about twenty-five years of age, Duncan McNab became united in the year 1800. He and some other young men having manifested a strong desire to preach the gospel, the Rev. Mr. Farquharson, then pastor of the church and afterwards minister at Halifax, Nova Scotia, encouraged them—met with them weekly to direct their studies, prescribed exercises in scripture exposition, and gave them such instructions as were fitted to prepare them for usefulness as preachers. During the years in which these instructions continued the young men preached at stations in the surrounding country. Some of these young preachers died early after running a useful course. In the case of Duncan McNab, this early training, including theory and practice, did not prove fruitless. Through a long lifetime he proved as God gave him opportunity, in proclaiming the gospel of Christ. During part of the time of his connection with the Congregationalists he served in the office of Deacon.

In the year 1809, being in a delicate state of health, he visited Gair-Lochhead for the benefit of sea air and bathing. Here he became acquainted with a Baptist preacher named Daniel McArthur, who afterwards emigrated to the United States. Through his communications with D. McArthur and study of the scriptures, he was led to adopt the views of the Baptists as to the mode and subjects of Christian Baptism, and was immersed in the Gair-Loch.

In the year 1818, he, with his affectionate wife, who proved through many years an holy mate, shared with him the same privations and trials for Christ's sake, and a family of three children, emigrated to Canada. Having located in the township of Beckwith, he there found a few Christian friends like-minded. No Baptist Church then existed in Beckwith; but the few Baptists met with him for worship. During his residence in Beckwith he took long journeys on foot that he might preach Christ to the new settlers in various parts of the surrounding country. It may be safely concluded that but for these voluntary labors many would have been left without the hearing of the message of eternal life. In the year 1833 he was led to dispose of his property, and remove to the Township of North Elmsley. Here he continued to labor diligently, as he had before done, in preaching the gospel. Many were baptized by him, and the Baptist church at Smith's Falls, of which the Rev. John Stewart was pastor, was formed through his labors in this locality. For a few years past, feebleness of body rendered him incapable of performing the duties of the pastorate, and of such active service in promoting the gospel as he had steadily rendered through a long course of years. His desire to serve and honor Christ knew no abatement.

On Tuesday, Nov. 11th, he seemed weaker than usual, and signs were manifested of the approach of death. In the course of the day he was heard to groan, and his reply to the enquiry as to the cause was, "I am wearying." On being comforted by his wife of the promise, "he that shall come will come and will not tarry," he replied, "the sooner the better." Being asked if he had anything to say before he left, he said, "Not much; I put my hope in God when I was young, and my hope is in him to-day." The last utterance that could be gathered

St. Valentine's Day

"All Valentines are not foolish," says Charles Lamb. And who is there that will not admit that even a "little nonsense now and then, is relished by the wisest men." Before our next issue shall have reached our readers, St. Valentine's day shall have come and passed with all the days that have passed before. In many parts of the country it will be one of much enjoyment to the youth of both sexes. And, indeed, who is there who does not like to receive a good Valentine. Not all the "Bible knockings," and other knockings in life, exceed in interest a knock at the door. It gives a very echo to the throne where hope is seated. But its issues seldom answer to the oracle within. It is so very seldom, just the person we wanted to see comes. But of all the visitations the one that ushers in a valentine is not, usually, the least welcome. We have always thought that the tramp of the post boy, as he came to the door on this day, was light, airy, confident—that even the sound of his rap was befitting one that brought good tidings. Our blessing on St. Valentine—the patron of a day fraught with so many heart flutterings and heart enjoyments.

By some ecclesiastical writers, St. Valentine is called a bishop, but, according to others, he was only a presbyter, which latter is probably most correct. The legend runs, that he was beheaded at Rome during the reign of the emperor Claudius II, and was early canonized. Whether he was really a bishop or only a presbyter we need not stop to enquire, since history speaks of him as a good, pious man, distinguished so particularly for his love and charity, that the custom of choosing Valentines, or especial loving friends, on his day, February 14, is generally supposed to have originated. In our own "green and salad" days we have sent and received many Valentines, and we can recall, with a heavy sigh for the past, feelings then untouched by the world's rough hand, that were roused by the sight of a pink or blue edged envelope containing a sheet of paper ornamented with embossed cupids, hearts, darts and all proper devices, bearing perhaps but a few appropriate lines. Great is often the puzzling to discover who is the author of the precious epistle, and happy is the swain who can discover, or thinks he can prove, some pet valentine to have come from the hand of some favorite friend or companion. Who amongst our grown up community of readers—men and women—can notice our many little boys and girls, furtively dropping some tender missive into the letter box, without being carried back in thought to days, when, to themselves, Valentines were events, and the receipt, itself, was a red letter one?

Do we really grow wiser as we grow older? Are the prices of manhood reached, when we, than the little triumphs of youth? Believe it who will. At any rate there are many thousands in our country who keep up St. Valentine's day with a spirit, and most cheerfully subscribe to the notion of the poet Herrick—

Oh! have I heard both youths and maidens say,
Birds find their mates, and couple too, this day.

The bill authorizing the President to enroll 150,000 colored soldiers has passed the House of Representatives, after a most strenuous opposition, by 30 majority. If this bill is actively carried out by Mr. Lincoln, which there is no reason to doubt, the restraining of the chains of the slave will be impossible under any circumstances.

The Government, we hear, have decided to take action on the proposition by the English company, to construct a road and a telegraph line, and to carry the mails to the Pacific, on receiving a certain amount of assistance from the Canadian and Imperial Governments. The yearly payment to be made by our Government on behalf of Canada will be, as we are formed, \$40,000.

The news from Charleston is of a most exciting character. Two Confederate gunboats, by a sudden and vigorous attack, succeeded, a day or two ago, in dispersing the whole Federal fleet, sinking two of the gunboats and disabling a third. As might be expected, this great victory has caused the intense joy to the Southern people, and there can be little doubt but that it will have a great moral effect, alike in the North and throughout Europe.

What has become of our respected cotems, the Express of Almonte, and the Observer of Pembroke. We have not received either of them often than twice a month since the winter commenced. We hope that neither the hard times nor the cold weather will be allowed to chill their energies; and that on the opening of spring, which a few more weeks will bring round, they will feel able to send us a regular exchange. We would rather not receive a paper at all, than to have it coming so irregularly.

The New York Post says that Florida is now unoccupied. It is in fact deserted by its inhabitants to a greater degree than most people would believe. Not only have the white men been marched away, but the blacks have run away. Before the war there were seventy thousand slaves in the State. If we may trust the representations of those who are well acquainted with Florida, it would now number the slaveowners of that state to number twenty thousand. The cane-fields and cotton plantations are left without attendance, and vast fertile tracts, on which the rude cultivation of the country had made a beginning, now lie neglected. Of the slaves, some must have fled in the wilderness of the peninsula, the business of hunting them having been forsaken for that of shooting the Yankees; but the greater part is estimated, have gone to the English West India Islands. At seasons when the weather is calm, negroes have often passed in open boats from the Florida shore to the Windward Islands.

The emancipation policy of President Lincoln, as issued in his proclamation some months ago, does not appear to produce the results which were anticipated. Its effects during the first month of its promulgation are certainly very meagre, and must be a disappointment to very many who were led to hope great things from the proclamation. It has served to confirm the title to the well-earned freedom of a few colored negroes from the insurrectionary States; but it has not resulted so far in any great injury to the South. It has proved a political bone of contention among Americans, and has done much to make a divided North. While it has called forth no fresh volunteers, it has been the cause of wide-spread discontent in the army; and the Democratic soldiers who volunteered solely for the purpose of winning back the South to the Union, are disgusted at having to fight apparently for the benefit of the negro. Happily so far there has been no slave insurrection at the South, nor any of those bloody massacres, which it was hoped on the one hand and feared on the other, the proclamation would call forth. The first month of its operation has been very barren of results favorable to the Federalists; and, judged as a military measure, the proclamation has proved itself an inefficient substitute for the lack fighting which wins battles and conquers territories by the power of its strength and valor.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
SIR—At this season of the year the bosom of the Chats Lake presents a brilliant picture—an immense glittering field of ice—nothing better can be imagined for a trotting match; and away over its broad expanse, as far as the eye can reach, may be seen specks in every direction, being teams either with leading for the upper regions or return teams going back to the old settlement for another load—cutters, double, pleasure-sleighs, with silver-mounted harness, and horses whose delicacy and spirit showed that they were sprigs of the aristocracy of the horse world—Peddlers, with every description of wares from the Smith's Falls Trunk-Machine and Straw Cutter to the most modern patent Cooking-stove, from the grim looking man who vends frozen fresh fish, cheese and dried apples to the Chicago corn agent, whose *bon mots* has set the Upper Ottawa into one universal grin; but when this short description is done nothing further can be said. The banks of the Lake exhibit only snow-covered farms, with good houses here and there scattered along, while the faint white streaks of smoke, as they shoot straight away up into the intense blue atmosphere, bring to the mind of the chilled traveler on the frozen lake visions of a roaring, maple fire, rashers of bacon, bowls of twanky, New Year's buns in stockpiles, and domestic circles happy in the possession of robust health and independence—every house a castle, and every man a sovereign over the little world in which all his hopes and aspirations are centered. I cannot picture out a happier person than the Canadian farmer, even with the Ottawa River climate, after he has conquered the difficulties and obstacles which invariably meet him on his first settling down in the forest, and the County of Renfrew exhibits hundreds of instances where the now prosperous and happy individual drunk the bitter cup of want and poverty, in Europe, for many long years, until even their belief in an all-ruling Providence was shaken under the trial. But enough of moralizing. My team leads me at "Ferra's Landing"—rather celebrated as the point at which emigrants from Europe take the Opeongo Road. It is now kept by his son-in-law, "Ned" has retired from "public life" as a hotel keeper, but is renewing his youth in his "hermitage," and as for vivacity the thermometer of life will be low indeed when "Edward's" wit ceases to flash—near "Ferra's" lives the well-known Elliot Johnston, Lumber Merchant. The Opeongo Road winds away up through the township of Horton, until within a mile and a half, or perhaps more, from the high table land that looms heavily on the North bank of the River Bonnechere, when the eye is suddenly arrested by a bird's-eye-view of the village of Renfrew away in the distance, rejoicing in a heterogeneous mass of buildings, and as I pause on the crest of a knoll, the sweet tone of a church bell, chastened and softened by distance, falls plaintively and mournfully on the ear, bringing trooping to my memory, as with trumpet call, dormant recollections of fifteen years, faces of relatives feminine and masculine, that are now low down in the sod. Ah, where are the companions that mingled in the frolics of the past times?—dead!—gone! left the country! and a few risen in wealth and importance, while some have "broken-up in the race of life." The place wears a different aspect—it has not the same home-like look—its outlines have become foreign, and strangers are thronging aside the early pioneers. Had it been Summer I would have taken a lay down among the white clover and wild strawberry plants on the knoll, and with a Havana dreamt myself into the past with a perfect zest, and perhaps the retrospection and introspection would have had a beneficial effect; but now there was no Summer's evening breeze rising from the boisterous river's bed—no twittering of Summer birds to soothe my ear with some of nature's best notes, and lastly, and most imperatively, a snapping Western wind creeping over the dominions of King Frost had a most decided tendency to cut short my recollections of times that had had part on life's stage and passed their brief hour.

From the point on which you occupy a full view of the village of Renfrew, a person might suppose he would be there "right away"; but down you go into a hollow, and then describe a semi-circle on the calm of the hill, then up a gentle rise, then describe topographically the letter S, then down into a ravine, then up a hill, then describe a corkscrew, then once more into the woods, now another glimpse of Renfrew decidedly further off apparently, then the rush of falling waters, a precipice, down at your feet a small plain, with the river twisting its way through among the trees, and the rest in my next.

Feb. 4th, 1863.
REPORTER.

Prospects of War between France and the U. States.
The French Emperor is showing his hand both as respects Mexico and the United States. He is gradually assuming an attitude of hostility towards the Washington Government; and it is now shown on the indisputable evidence of published despatches, that Louis Napoleon has been constantly making efforts for a cessation of the war between North and South; and, failing in this by peaceable negotiations, he is preparing for more vigorous arguments. A war with France, or a concession to French interests and influence, are the alternatives presented to the United States. French intervention in all its dreaded reality is now the question with which the Northern Government has to deal. Will it yield to pressure or will it stubbornly resist? Will the war be suffered to terminate, or will the advisers of President Lincoln refuse to avail themselves of the opportunity of bringing peace to their country at the expense of a divided Union, and they are vastly important.

This momentous state of the relationship between the two countries we learn from the letter of "Americus," the well-known correspondent at Paris of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." "The Advertiser" is not a "sensational" newspaper of the American class, and its correspondent at Paris is by no means a "sensational" correspondent. The New York "Commercial Advertiser" is a staid journal of established reputation; and it accepts the letter of its well-tried correspondent with reason as a veritable statement of fact. The letter is so important that we feel warranted in giving its main contents the fullest prominence. It is as follows:—

"Paris, January 16.—From the best information we can get here, the French Government is gradually floating into an attitude of hostility to the Government of the United States. This situation takes its origin in two facts—the conviction at which the Emperor and all his Cabinet have at length arrived, that the separation of the States is final, and the want of cotton.

"You will perceive by the published diplomatic correspondence the efforts which have been constantly made by the French government to induce the American government to make peace with the South, sometimes basing the recommendation on federal successes and sometimes on federal defeats, and finally within the last few weeks, how the French Foreign Secretary seems to be trying to fix upon Mr. Seward a quarrel on the question of cotton.

"All this is accompanied in the organs of the French Government with arguments going to show that no one nation has a right to make all the others suffer by its acts, without at least sharing a part of the sacrifice required to alleviate these sufferings; that since all Europe recognizes the war against the South to be hopeless, the justice of enforcing this general principle on the United States becomes most apparent, and that Europe has the right, therefore, to force the blockade to the extent of getting out cotton enough to keep their poor from starving.

"The French Government have arrived, therefore, at the determination of demanding of the American government the right to enter one or more of the blockaded ports of the South, there to buy directly from the Confederate government a stipulated amount of cotton, which cotton the French government will engage itself not to pay for, in articles contraband of war. If the government of the United States will not accept this proposition, the Emperor will ask the Legislative bodies to authorize him to take the cotton by force of arms.

"This is the programme, I understand, for the present, and the sooner the people of the United States are prepared for the better. The French do not fear either our naval or land forces; and the late battle of Fredericksburg, while convincing them of the inability of our efforts, has also served to persuade them that we are feeble in war, both politically and militarily, and they calculate that in making a war to obtain cotton for their starving poor they will be sustained by all Europe. The moral support of England has already been secured, and there is nothing to fear from any other source. They have been led to believe too, that the Democratic party in the North, that is to say, a majority of the people, will accept the end of the war even at the hands of France, and thus France will only offend the Republican party in America, while gaining the friendship of the whole people of the South and of a majority of those of the North.

"Paris the French government is full of friendly expressions to the American ministers, but as the English say of the French, they are always the most polite when about to strike. There is a notable difference however, between politeness and perfidy, and the communications between the French Foreign Secretary and Mr. Mercier at Washington will give you a better estimate of the sentiments of the French government than the communications here."

LAKES ORANGE COUNTY MEETING.—The Orange County Meeting was held in the Orange Hall, Franktown, on Tuesday the 3rd inst. The various lodges throughout the County were fully represented.

The following Officers were elected:—Thomas Cairns, Esq., Perth, Expositor, re-elected County Master for the fourth time in succession.

Mr. Wm. McDonald, Deputy County Master.

Mr. Joseph Jamieson, re-elected Secretary.

Mr. Wm. Gervie, re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. McKim, Grand Director of Ceremonies.

W. O. Budd, Esq., County Chaplain.

It was decided that the next County Meeting take place at Perth, and that the 12th of July Proclamation be held at Smith's Falls.

It is reported that Brig. Gen. Davies has been ordered under arrest for his misconduct in ordering the guns at New Madrid and Island No. 10 to be spiked, when there was in reality no danger of an attack from the rebels.

Happy Women.

A happy woman! is not she the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it—whose smiles even the coldest sprinkling of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty or for talent or for style; the sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any and every circumstance. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log-cabin; the firelight that leaps up on its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandeliers in an Aladdin palace! Do they eat brown bread and drink cold water from the well? it affords them more solid satisfaction than the millionaire's *pate de foie gras* and *iced champagne*. Nothing ever goes wrong with them—no trouble is too serious for them to "make the best of it."

Was ever stream of calamity so dark and deep that the sunlight of a happy face, falling across its turbid tide, would not wake an answering gleam! Why, then, joyous-tempered people don't know half the good they do. No matter how cross and savage you feel, Mr. Grumbler—no matter if your brain is packed full of meditations on "afflictive dispensations," and your stomach with medicines, pills, and tonics, just set one of these cheery little women talking to you, and we are not afraid to wager anything she can cure you. The long-drawn lines about the mouth will relax—the cloud of settled gloom will vanish, nobody knows when, and the first you know, you'll be laughing—yes, positively laughing! Why? That is another thing; we can no more tell why than we can tell why you smile involuntarily to listen to the first blue-bird of the season, among the maple blossoms, or to meet a knot of yellow-eyed dandelions in the crack of a city paving stone. We only know that it is so.

Oh, these happy women! how often their slender shoulders bears the weight of burdens that would smite man to the ground; how often their little hands guide the ponderous machinery of life with an almost invisible touch! how we look forward, through the weary day, to their freshest smiles! how often their cheerful eyes see *couleur de rose* where we only behold thunder-charged clouds! No one knows—no one ever will know, until the day of judgment, how much we owe to these helpful, hopeful, uncomplaining women!

The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Southern States have issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity respecting the war. It is written in an excellent spirit. We gather from it that no change has been made in the prayer-book, except where the change in the government has rendered it necessary. Three words alone have been altered. The passage touching the slaves is of special interest.

The Bishops say:—

"The time has come when the Church should press more urgently than she has hitherto done upon her laity the solemn fact that the slaves of the south are not merely so much property, but are a sacred trust committed to us as a people, to be prepared for the work which God may have for them to do in the future."

They urge that both the clergy and the laity should engage in ministrations for their improvement, and look for the happiest results. They set it forth as a duty to press upon the masters their obligations as Christians men not to interfere with the marriage relation and the other family relations of the slave, and not to separate parents and children.

They add:—

"We rejoice to be enabled to say that the public sentiment is rapidly becoming sound upon this subject, and that the Legislatures of several of the Confederate States have already taken steps toward this consummation. Hitherto have we been hindered by the pressure of abolitionism; now that we have thrown off from us that hateful and infidel pestilence, we should prove to the world that we are faithful to our trust, and the Church should lead the host of the Lord in this work of justice and mercy."

The Providence Journal commenting on the above, says:—"We are at a loss to understand how 'abolitionism' can have prevented the worthy men from doing what they acknowledge to be a sacred duty, and what must have been just as much a duty before secession as since. But the north will not be disturbed by this outburst. She has long been accustomed to be held responsible for all the evils she did herself and for all the sins of the south beside. There are plenty of men here now, who reason just as absurdly as these reversed bishops do, and charge on the north the blame for the rebellion. But, for all that, we are very glad to hear that the bishops have concluded that it is proper to pay some regard to those sacred relations which God has established."

The last sensation in Paris is a man who has a perfect genius for making and fitting women's dresses. He is called the Pontif of the Petticoat. He not only makes the ladies' dresses, but he puts the dresses on the ladies. Sometimes as many as fifty actresses are in front of the door at the same time, the feminine owners being up stairs having their dresses put on as a dress should be put on. For cutting a dress he charges \$10; for dressing a lady he charges \$10; for fitting her for a dinner \$10; and \$25 for a party—at least, so says the Boston Post.

A Boston paper says that in that vicinity the late singularly mild weather has had all the influence of spring on vegetation. In the Public Garden the crocuses and hyacinths are peering forth from the soil in the most exposed places. In one or two instances shrubs have leaved out. Ten days ago leaves could be seen here and there among the bare branches of the old Hancock trees. Early blooming fruit trees are exuberantly forward, and a few days of such mild weather as we had during the last three days will burst the buds into full bloom.

"Owing to the great scarcity of the raw material from which paper is made, the price of the manufactured article has advanced to very nearly fifty per cent, with every prospect of a still greater advance before the first day of February; and it is even intimated that the supply of paper cannot meet the wants of the publishers. They will only sell from week to week at their own prices; and, as usual, speculators are busy in getting hold of every article that goes into the manufacture of paper, with a view still further to enhance the price of the manufactured article."

The above extract is taken from the columns of our diminished, semi-monthly, contemporary, of Almonte, and is, probably, a mistake, which ought to be corrected. It is true that common printing paper has risen, somewhat, in Canada; but nothing like fifty per cent. The highest we have paid, on the quality we use, is about seven per cent of a rise; and the advance on inferior qualities must be much less.

It may be of use to our Almonte printing friends to know that on the receipt of cash orders, Alexander Buntin & Co., of Montreal, will furnish any quantity of good printing paper at the most reasonable prices. Instead of "selling from week to week" as stated in the extract we have copied, they will forward enough, in one week, to serve the "committees" for fifty years printing.

North Riding, Lanark Agricultural Meeting.

North Riding Lanark, 21st Jan. 1863.
The annual meeting of North Riding of Lanark agricultural society was this day held in the Town Hall Ramsey, J. Menzies Esq., President in the chair.

The minutes of last year's proceedings and the Report of the Directors were read. The Treasurer's account was submitted, the Auditors examined and audited the same, and certified to its correctness.

Mr. A. Cochran moved, seconded by Mr. P. Naismith, That the Report of the Directors be adopted and signed by the President. Carried.

The Secy. read a communication from the Board of Agriculture, reminding the society to nominate Four Gentlemen as members of the Board of Agriculture.

Also from James Fleming & Co. Toronto, and R. Garvey, Ottawa, offering to supply the Society with seeds.

The Reports of the Township of Pakenham and Lanark Societies were laid before the meeting.

Moved by Mr. John Nelson, seconded by Mr. John Baird. That the thanks of this society are due, and are hereby tendered to the President and Directors, for the able and efficient manner in which the affairs of the society have been managed during the past year. Carried.

John Menzies Esq., was re-elected President. John Baird Esq., 1st Vice President. A. Wilson Esq., 2nd Vice President. David Campbell Esq., & Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors. Messrs. Wm. R. Sutherland, Joseph McCrory, Eneas Tomback, William Young, Lawrence Naismith, Wm. Wilkie, and John Nelson.

Messrs. James Hart, and Robert McFarlane were appointed honorary Directors. Messrs. James Stewart, J. Patterson and John Steel, are appointed auditors for the current year.

The following gentlemen were nominated as members of the Board of Agriculture, viz.—Asa A. Burnham Esq., Cobourg, Hon. David Christie, Brampton, Wm. Ferguson Esq., Kingston and Dr. Richmond, Ganouque.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Secy. & Treasurer.

The London Times says—"The trade in petroleum continues to increase with extraordinary rapidity, and promises to become of so much profit and importance to the country as to render it essential that the commercial public should not allow the business in it to be restricted by vague allegations of danger attending its storage."

The Minister of the Interior of Belgium has declared this oil is not to be considered as one of the articles of inflammable merchandise which must be treated as essentially dangerous.

We hear that two more flowing oil wells were struck in Enniskillen on Saturday last, James Henderson, a gardener, of Galt, was frozen to death on Tuesday night within a few days of his own door.

The Memphis Enquirer notices the appearance of early strawberries in that city.

M. Tessier, the Commissioner of Public Works, was hung in effigy in Quebec last week. Such proceedings are disreputable.

Ex-Governor Morgan has been elected United States Senator for the State of New York in place of Senator King, whose time expires.

A mill at St. Huges, L. C., owned by Mr. Broder, was burned on Sunday night last. The property was valued at \$2,000, and is uninsured.

The leading New York hotels have put up the price of board to three dollars a day. The proprietors declare that even at this extravagant rate their profits will be much less than in ordinary times of a valid currency.

The two years during which British subjects are permitted to enter the Anglo-Chinese service, under Captain Sheppard Osborne, is by an order in Council, to be dated from Easter 16th last, instead of 1st December last.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald was entertained in London by the English Directors of the Trust and Loan Company, Col. Bourville, M. P., being in the chair; and very eulogistic speeches in his favor were made during the evening.

FIRE AT RICHMOND HILL.—A fire broke out in an unoccupied tenement on Richmond Hill, owned by Mr. Richardson, Yorkville, and situated opposite Mr. McBeath's carriage shop. The house, which fortunately was isolated from any other, was consumed by the devouring elements in a short time. Mr. Joseph Keller's house, adjoining, was in some danger, the fence having caught fire in several places, but, with the help of Mr. Dismore's garden engine, was saved.—York Herald.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE HON. M. B. PORTMAN.—The London Free Press is sorry to learn that the Hon. M. B. Portman whilst hunting with the Blackmore Vale Hounds, on Wednesday, 7th January, met with a severe accident, owing to his horse falling backwards with him at a fence. The hon. gentleman was conveyed in a carriage to Minton, the seat of Lord Digby, when at first sight the injured did not appear to be very seriously hurt, but on his removal, four days afterwards, to Epsom, it was discovered that the collar-bone was dislocated, and the fragments of the right arm severely injured. We are sorry to say that his medical attendants declare that he will not have the use of his arm for many months, if not years.

Softly into Heaven She Passed.

Softly into heaven she faded,
As the star when dawn appears,
While we stood in silence round her,
Gazing at her through our tears,
Death she said had not a shadow;
All the while was full of light,
And she left us smiling sweetly,
Bidding us the last good-bye!
Saying as she kissed us fondly,
"Do not drop for me one tear—
Jesus, Jesus, stands beside me,
I am safe while he is near!"
She is gone, and I am lingering
In this weary world of ours,
Bearing on my heart the ashes
Of affection's broken flowers;
Ever longing to be with her,
In that better home above,
Where the heart rejoices ever
In the dearth of joys of love,
For a moment death divides us,
But when I have crossed its gloom,
I shall then be resting with her,
Ever, evermore at home.

Cultivation of the Senses.

Our senses admit of being improved
by cultivation as much as the higher faculties
to which they are subservient. The
sailor distinguishes a ship in the horizon
which is imperceptible to the landman.
The practical musician has a nicer perception
of musical sounds, of harmonies and
dissonances, than the inexperienced artist.
The painter who has become a master of his
art recognizes effects and shades of color,
and a multitude of things besides, of which
he took no cognizance at all when he first
entered on his professional studies. So
also the water-drinking Hindoo finds a
difference of taste in the waters of different
springs, which are alike insipid to the drinker
of beer or wine, and the worker in jewelry
and gold ornaments acquires a nicety of
touch of which the blacksmith can form no
conception.

It is, however, in those cases in which a
particular sense has never existed, or has
been permanently destroyed, that we learn
to great an extent to supply the deficiency.
In the earlier part of my life I made acquaint-
ance with a blind Jew, who was blind, not
by means of a blindfold, but by means of a
slender stick of cane, which he used to feel
his way with. He was a very intelligent man,
and it is really true that he was not unfre-
quently wonder why, from being born blind,
they should be held to be objects of commiseration.

I remember seeing a little girl three or
four years old, who had been totally deaf
from the time of her birth, watching her
mother as she was speaking. The intensely
earnest and anxious expression of her coun-
tenance when she was thus occupied was
almost painful to behold; but the result was,
that by a close attention to the motion
of the lips, and, as I presume, by observing
those smaller movements of the features
which are unnoticed by others, she was en-
abled to obtain a competent knowledge, not
indeed of what her mother said, but of what
she meant. By means of this kind of
training she was enabled to read, and there
were few professions and few pursuits in life
which she did not require that some organ
of sense should be in a state of greater per-
fection than the rest; and each individual
trains and educates that of which he is most
in need, though he himself is unconscious
of it.

The organs of sense are as much physical
machines as the telescope, or the microscope,
or the ear-trumpet; and in like manner as
the muscles become more developed, more
vascular, and larger by being exercised, so
it is not impossible some such actual change
takes place in the organs of sense, and
rendering them more adapted to the purpose
for which they are designed. But this does
not explain the whole. Any one who enters
on the study of minute anatomy, or what
they are pleased to call "histology," (we are
very fond in these times of inventing new
names for old things,) by means of the mi-
croscope, is at first very awkward in the use
of the instrument. By degrees he under-
stands it better, and is enabled to see what
he could not see, or at any rate did not
comprehend in the beginning. So it is with
regard to the organs of sense. We are
clumsy in applying them to a new purpose,
as we may be clumsy in our first attempts
with an optical machine, but by diligence
and attention we become more dexterous.

What I am about to mention is no rare
occurrence, and will serve to explain what I
believe to be the correct view of the sub-
ject. A gentleman who heard perfectly
well with one ear, was thoroughly con-
vinced that he had been entirely deaf with the
other ear from the time of his being a child.
By and by he became afflicted with a severe
inflammation of the sound ear, and when
this had subsided he discovered to his dis-
may that he had become quite deaf on this
side also. After some time, however on his
being compelled to make a trial of what he
called his deaf ear, he found that he was not
really so useless as he had supposed it to be.
By constant attention to the neglected or-
gan his capability of hearing with it gradu-
ally increased, and to such an extent that,
with the help of an ear-trumpet, he could
hear sufficiently well for the purpose of con-
versation.—Brodie's Psychological Inquiry.

A NEW POTATO.—A member of the
Belgian Central Society of Agriculture has
recommended to the attention of the
society a new variety of the potato, which is
remarkable in the triple point of view of
flavor, abundance, and facility of preservation.
It appears to be a variety of what is called
chardon in Belgium. It stalks
grows to the height of 12 in., and throws
out many branches. The blossom is of a
pale violet color, and produces no fruit.
A field of one acre of third class quality,
lightly manured, produced 22,000 kilograms
of sound potatoes. The neighboring farm-
ers were astonished not only at the enormous
produce, but at the absence of any
unsound potatoes. The crop was dug out on
the 12th of October.

A phenomenon observed within the last
few days at Varaz (Vair) would seem to
indicate that the recent sudden changes in
the weather in the South of France have
been accompanied by some disturbance be-
low the surface of the earth. A fine spring,
which from time immemorial had gushed
from the above named village with water,
last week suddenly poured forth a stream of
water entirely black and extremely vis-
cous. This continued for three days, when
the water began to clear, and is now as
limpid and as sweet as ever.

A complimentary supper was given to the
Canadian post, Alexander McLean, on
Monday last.

On Friday last, at Pittsburgh, Pa., a
charge of sedition was heard before a
magistrate, and the representative of all par-
ties appeared to be satisfied. As the man
accused was leaving the office the girl delib-
erately shot him, wounded him, and he was
dead then gave himself up to the officers.

On Monday, in the large sheet of water
in the vicinity of the Long Wharf, Montreal,
a number of seals were at several times
observed disporting themselves, plunging
about, and swimming upwards against the
current, which at this point sweeps down
with the velocity of a mill race.

A Roman Catholic priest sometime since
in Germany, entering the pulpit, took a
walnut into it. He told the people that the
shell was tasteless and valueless—that was
the Calvin's church. The shell was tasteless,
disagreeable, worthless and valueless—that
was the Lutheran Church. He then said
he would show them the Holy Roman Apo-
stolic Church. He cracked the nut, and
found it rotten.

The Milton Champion tells of a sad
affair in Requeing. An old settler, Allan
McPherson, of that township, on Thursday
last visited Georgetown, and about 9 p.m.
had got up his back on his way home, a
Stewart town. He walked there as far as
Lot 16, 7th con., when, having lost his way
and apparently overcome with fatigue, he
lay down, and was found on Sunday morn-
ing last quite dead.

FAIRS.
Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Perth's Falls, third Tuesday in May and Oc-
tober.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and Novem-
ber.
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second
Wednesday in November.
Kawartha, second Tuesday in May and second
Thursday in October.
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and Sep-
tember.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bonshears Point, second Tuesday in April and
October.
Ipswich, fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Penbrooke, second Wednesday in March and third
Wednesday in October.
Kawartha, second Tuesday in May and September.
Arnprior, first Thursday in May and October.
Merrickville, first Thursdays in September, Octo-
ber and November.
Eganville, last Wednesday in October.
Renfrew, first Wednesday, in November.

NOTICE.
ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for
past patronage, begs leave to inform
his numerous customers and the country
generally that he is prepared to sell at the
lowest remunerative prices for Cash or any
kind of country produce.
The highest price in CASH paid for Oats.
R. CRAMPTON.
Carleton Place, 2nd Feb. 1863. 22

Assignees Notice.
ALL parties indebted to the estate of
James Coulter and J. T. Coulter,
Eganville, or to the estate of Thomas Coulter
Ramsay are requested to make immediate
payment to the undersigned, and in order
to afford an opportunity of paying up, to all
who are disposed to do so, and save costs,
the undersigned will be at Eganville from the
Fourth to the Fourteenth of February
next, and at Clayton from the Twentieth of
February, till the Seventh of March, now
settling. All debts owing said estates
not then paid, some arrangements made
regarding them, will be handed into Court
for collection.
JOHN A. McLAUREN.
Perth, 20th January, 1863. 22-g

Protection of Game.
NOTICE is hereby given that a CLUB,
composed of persons residing in the said
parish, having for object the enforcing of the
Laws for the Protection of Game Animals from
being slaughtered at improper seasons of the year, after
a full and free discussion of the subject, and
that will lead to the conviction and punishment of
any person acting contrary to the Statute, which enacts
as follows:—
An ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION
OF GAME IN UPPER CANADA.
[Assented to 19th May, 1860.
Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada
enacts as follows:—
From and after the passing of this Act, the Act
entitled "An Act respecting Game Laws of Upper
Canada," passed in the second session of the
Legislature of Upper Canada, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
sixty, shall be and the same is hereby
repealed.
No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou shall
be hunted, taken or killed between the first day
of January and the first day of September in any
year.
No Wild Turkey, Goose, Duck, Partridge or Pheasant
shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day
of February and the first day of September in any
year.
No Woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first
day of March and the first day of July in any
year.
The Quail shall be taken or killed between the first
day of February and the first day of October in any
year.
Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal
shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first
day of April and the first day of August in any
year.
No person or persons shall have in their pos-
session, or in the possession of any animal or
birds hereinafter mentioned, within the periods
above respectively prohibited, without lawful ex-
cuse, the product thereof to be on the party charged
with the offence, and the same shall be
forfeited to the Crown.
Every offence against any provision of this Act
shall be punished summarily on information and
proof being made to the satisfaction of the Peace, by a
fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than ten
dollars, in the discretion of such Justice, with costs, or
in default of payment by imprisonment in a common
jail for a period not exceeding two months, or by
imprisonment in any common goal for a period not
exceeding three months without fine; one half of
the fine to go to the Minister of Agriculture and the other
half to the informer.
In all cases conviction of the Game shall follow
conviction, and the Game so convicted shall be
given to some charitable institution or institutions at
the discretion of the convicting Justice.
And whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruc-
tion of certain animals at seasons of the year when
their lives are of little or no value; It is further en-
acted, that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter
or Fisher shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed,
nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same
between the first day of May and the first day of
November in any year; and all persons offend-
ing against this section of this Act shall be liable to
the same proceedings and penalties to be enforced
and recovered in the same way as are above declar-
ed with respect to Game.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber in returning his thanks to his
Customers, generally, for past favors, begs leave
to inform them that he has received his usual supply
of seed potatoes, and is now ready to supply
them at the lowest prices. He expects a continuation of his
former favors.
JAMES H. WYLLIE.
Almonte 17th Jan 1863. 20.

NOTICE.
ALL those who have Accounts or notes past due
are requested to make immediate payment
to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive
them at the lowest rates in payment.
JAMES H. WYLLIE.
Almonte 17th Jan 1863. 20.

Division Courts, 1863.
THE times and places for holding the
Division Courts for the District of
Lanark and Renfrew for the year 1863 are ap-
pointed as follows:
The First Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Town of Perth on the Fourth
day of January, the Second day of March, the Fourth
day of May, the Sixth day of July, the Eighth
day of September, and the Tenth day of November,
1863.
The Second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Smith's Falls on the
Sixth day of January, the Eighth day of March,
the Tenth day of May, the Twelfth day of July,
the Fourteenth day of September, and the Sixteenth
day of November, 1863.
The Third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Carleton Place on the
Eighth day of January, the Tenth day of March,
the Twelfth day of May, the Fourteenth day of July,
the Sixteenth day of September, and the Eighteenth
day of November, 1863.
The Fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Tenth day of January, the Twelfth day of March,
the Fourteenth day of May, the Sixteenth day of July,
the Eighteenth day of September, and the Twentieth
day of November, 1863.
The Fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Twelfth day of January, the Fourteenth day of March,
the Sixteenth day of May, the Eighteenth day of July,
the Twentieth day of September, and the Twenty-second
day of November, 1863.
The Sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Fourteenth day of January, the Sixteenth day of March,
the Eighteenth day of May, the Twentieth day of July,
the Twenty-second day of September, and the Twenty-fourth
day of November, 1863.
The Seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Sixteenth day of January, the Eighteenth day of March,
the Twentieth day of May, the Twenty-second day of July,
the Twenty-fourth day of September, and the Twenty-sixth
day of November, 1863.
The Eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Eighteenth day of January, the Twentieth day of March,
the Twenty-second day of May, the Twenty-fourth day of July,
the Twenty-sixth day of September, and the Twenty-eighth
day of November, 1863.
The Ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Twentieth day of January, the Twenty-second day of March,
the Twenty-fourth day of May, the Twenty-sixth day of July,
the Twenty-eighth day of September, and the Thirtieth
day of November, 1863.
The Tenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Twenty-second day of January, the Twenty-fourth day of March,
the Twenty-sixth day of May, the Twenty-eighth day of July,
the Thirtieth day of September, and the First day of November,
1863.
The Eleventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Twenty-fourth day of January, the Twenty-sixth day of March,
the Twenty-eighth day of May, the Thirtieth day of July,
the First day of September, and the Third day of November,
1863.
The Twelfth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Twenty-sixth day of January, the Twenty-eighth day of March,
the Thirtieth day of May, the First day of July,
the Third day of September, and the Fifth day of November,
1863.
The Thirteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Twenty-eighth day of January, the Thirtieth day of March,
the First day of May, the Third day of July,
the Fifth day of September, and the Seventh day of November,
1863.
The Fourteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Thirtieth day of January, the First day of March,
the Third day of May, the Fifth day of July,
the Seventh day of September, and the Ninth day of November,
1863.
The Fifteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
First day of February, the Third day of April, the Fifth day of June,
the Seventh day of August, the Ninth day of October, and the
Eleventh day of December, 1863.
The Sixteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Third day of February, the Fifth day of April, the Seventh day of June,
the Ninth day of August, the Eleventh day of October, and the
Thirteenth day of December, 1863.
The Seventeenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Fifth day of February, the Seventh day of April, the Ninth day of June,
the Eleventh day of August, the Thirteenth day of October, and the
Fifteenth day of December, 1863.
The Eighteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Seventh day of February, the Ninth day of April, the Eleventh day of June,
the Thirteenth day of August, the Fifteenth day of October, and the
Seventeenth day of December, 1863.
The Nineteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Ninth day of February, the Eleventh day of April, the Thirteenth day of June,
the Fifteenth day of August, the Seventeenth day of October, and the
Nineteenth day of December, 1863.
The Twentieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Eleventh day of February, the Thirteenth day of April, the Fifteenth day of June,
the Seventeenth day of August, the Nineteenth day of October, and the
Twenty-first day of December, 1863.
The Twenty-first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Thirteenth day of February, the Fifteenth day of April, the Seventeenth day of June,
the Nineteenth day of August, the Twenty-first day of October, and the
Twenty-third day of December, 1863.
The Twenty-second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Fifteenth day of February, the Seventeenth day of April, the Nineteenth day of June,
the Twenty-first day of August, the Twenty-third day of October, and the
Twenty-fifth day of December, 1863.
The Twenty-third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Seventeenth day of February, the Nineteenth day of April, the Twenty-first day of June,
the Twenty-third day of August, the Twenty-fifth day of October, and the
Twenty-seventh day of December, 1863.
The Twenty-fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Nineteenth day of February, the Twenty-first day of April, the Twenty-third day of June,
the Twenty-fifth day of August, the Twenty-seventh day of October, and the
Twenty-ninth day of December, 1863.
The Twenty-fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Twenty-first day of February, the Twenty-third day of April, the Twenty-fifth day of June,
the Twenty-seventh day of August, the Twenty-ninth day of October, and the
Thirty-first day of December, 1863.
The Twenty-sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Twenty-third day of February, the Twenty-fifth day of April, the Twenty-seventh day of June,
the Twenty-ninth day of August, the Thirty-first day of October, and the
First day of January, 1864.
The Twenty-seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Twenty-fifth day of February, the Twenty-seventh day of April, the Twenty-ninth day of June,
the Thirty-first day of August, the First day of January, 1864, and the
Third day of February, 1864.
The Twenty-eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Twenty-seventh day of February, the Twenty-ninth day of April, the First day of June,
the Third day of August, the Fifth day of October, and the Seventh day of January,
1864.
The Twenty-ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Twenty-ninth day of February, the First day of April, the Third day of June,
the Fifth day of August, the Seventh day of October, and the Ninth day of January,
1864.
The Thirtieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
First day of March, the Third day of May, the Fifth day of July, the Seventh day of September,
and the Ninth day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Third day of March, the Fifth day of May, the Seventh day of July, the Ninth day of September,
and the Eleventh day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Fifth day of March, the Seventh day of May, the Ninth day of July, the Eleventh day of September,
and the Thirteenth day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Seventh day of March, the Ninth day of May, the Eleventh day of July, the Thirteenth day of September,
and the Fifteenth day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Ninth day of March, the Eleventh day of May, the Thirteenth day of July, the Fifteenth day of September,
and the Seventeenth day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Eleventh day of March, the Thirteenth day of May, the Fifteenth day of July, the Seventeenth day of September,
and the Nineteenth day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Thirteenth day of March, the Fifteenth day of May, the Seventeenth day of July, the Nineteenth day of September,
and the Twenty-first day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Fifteenth day of March, the Seventeenth day of May, the Nineteenth day of July, the Twenty-first day of September,
and the Twenty-third day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Seventeenth day of March, the Nineteenth day of May, the Twenty-first day of July, the Twenty-third day of September,
and the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1863.
The Thirty-ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Nineteenth day of March, the Twenty-first day of May, the Twenty-third day of July, the Twenty-fifth day of September,
and the Twenty-seventh day of November, 1863.
The Fortieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Twenty-first day of March, the Twenty-third day of May, the Twenty-fifth day of July, the Twenty-seventh day of September,
and the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1863.
The Forty-first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Twenty-third day of March, the Twenty-fifth day of May, the Twenty-seventh day of July, the Twenty-ninth day of September,
and the First day of December, 1863.
The Forty-second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Twenty-fifth day of March, the Twenty-seventh day of May, the Twenty-ninth day of July, the First day of September,
and the Third day of November, 1863.
The Forty-third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Twenty-seventh day of March, the Twenty-ninth day of May, the First day of July, the Third day of September,
and the Fifth day of November, 1863.
The Forty-fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Twenty-ninth day of March, the First day of May, the Third day of July, the Fifth day of September,
and the Seventh day of November, 1863.
The Forty-fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
First day of April, the Third day of June, the Fifth day of August, the Seventh day of October, and the Ninth day of December, 1863.
The Forty-sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Third day of April, the Fifth day of June, the Seventh day of August, the Ninth day of October, and the Eleventh day of December, 1863.
The Forty-seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Fifth day of April, the Seventh day of June, the Ninth day of August, the Eleventh day of October, and the Thirteenth day of December, 1863.
The Forty-eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Seventh day of April, the Ninth day of June, the Eleventh day of August, the Thirteenth day of October, and the Fifteenth day of December, 1863.
The Forty-ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Ninth day of April, the Eleventh day of June, the Thirteenth day of August, the Fifteenth day of October, and the Seventeenth day of December, 1863.
The Fiftieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Eleventh day of April, the Thirteenth day of June, the Fifteenth day of August, the Seventeenth day of October, and the Nineteenth day of December, 1863.
The Fifty-first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Thirteenth day of April, the Fifteenth day of June, the Seventeenth day of August, the Nineteenth day of October, and the Twenty-first day of December, 1863.
The Fifty-second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Fifteenth day of April, the Seventeenth day of June, the Nineteenth day of August, the Twenty-first day of October, and the Twenty-third day of December, 1863.
The Fifty-third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Seventeenth day of April, the Nineteenth day of June, the Twenty-first day of August, the Twenty-third day of October, and the Twenty-fifth day of December, 1863.
The Fifty-fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Nineteenth day of April, the Twenty-first day of June, the Twenty-third day of August, the Twenty-fifth day of October, and the Twenty-seventh day of December, 1863.
The Fifty-fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Twenty-first day of April, the Twenty-third day of June, the Twenty-fifth day of August, the Twenty-seventh day of October, and the Twenty-ninth day of December, 1863.
The Fifty-sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Twenty-third day of April, the Twenty-fifth day of June, the Twenty-seventh day of August, the Twenty-ninth day of October, and the First day of January, 1864.
The Fifty-seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Twenty-fifth day of April, the Twenty-seventh day of June, the Twenty-ninth day of August, the First day of January, 1864, and the Third day of February, 1864.
The Fifty-eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Twenty-seventh day of April, the Twenty-ninth day of June, the First day of August, the Third day of October, and the Fifth day of January, 1864.
The Fifty-ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Twenty-ninth day of April, the First day of June, the Third day of August, the Fifth day of October, and the Seventh day of January, 1864.
The Sixtieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
First day of May, the Third day of July, the Fifth day of September, and the Seventh day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Third day of May, the Fifth day of July, the Seventh day of September, and the Ninth day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Fifth day of May, the Seventh day of July, the Ninth day of September, and the Eleventh day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Seventh day of May, the Ninth day of July, the Eleventh day of September, and the Thirteenth day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Ninth day of May, the Eleventh day of July, the Thirteenth day of September, and the Fifteenth day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Eleventh day of May, the Thirteenth day of July, the Fifteenth day of September, and the Seventeenth day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Thirteenth day of May, the Fifteenth day of July, the Seventeenth day of September, and the Nineteenth day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Fifteenth day of May, the Seventeenth day of July, the Nineteenth day of September, and the Twenty-first day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Seventeenth day of May, the Nineteenth day of July, the Twenty-first day of September, and the Twenty-third day of November, 1863.
The Sixty-ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Nineteenth day of May, the Twenty-first day of July, the Twenty-third day of September, and the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1863.
The Seventieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Twenty-first day of May, the Twenty-third day of July, the Twenty-fifth day of September, and the Twenty-seventh day of November, 1863.
The Seventy-first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Twenty-third day of May, the Twenty-fifth day of July, the Twenty-seventh day of September, and the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1863.
The Seventy-second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Twenty-fifth day of May, the Twenty-seventh day of July, the Twenty-ninth day of September, and the First day of December, 1863.
The Seventy-third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Twenty-seventh day of May, the Twenty-ninth day of July, the First day of September, and the Third day of November, 1863.
The Seventy-fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Twenty-ninth day of May, the First day of July, the Third day of September, and the Fifth day of November, 1863.
The Seventy-fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
First day of June, the Third day of August, the Fifth day of October, and the Seventh day of November, 1863.
The Seventy-sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Third day of June, the Fifth day of August, the Seventh day of October, and the Ninth day of November, 1863.
The Seventy-seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Fifth day of June, the Seventh day of August, the Ninth day of October, and the Eleventh day of November, 1863.
The Seventy-eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Seventh day of June, the Ninth day of August, the Eleventh day of October, and the Thirteenth day of November, 1863.
The Seventy-ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Ninth day of June, the Eleventh day of August, the Thirteenth day of October, and the Fifteenth day of November, 1863.
The Eightieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Eleventh day of June, the Thirteenth day of August, the Fifteenth day of October, and the Seventeenth day of November, 1863.
The Eighty-first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Thirteenth day of June, the Fifteenth day of August, the Seventeenth day of October, and the Nineteenth day of November, 1863.
The Eighty-second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Fifteenth day of June, the Seventeenth day of August, the Nineteenth day of October, and the Twenty-first day of November, 1863.
The Eighty-third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Seventeenth day of June, the Nineteenth day of August, the Twenty-first day of October, and the Twenty-third day of November, 1863.
The Eighty-fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Nineteenth day of June, the Twenty-first day of August, the Twenty-third day of October, and the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1863.
The Eighty-fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Twenty-first day of June, the Twenty-third day of August, the Twenty-fifth day of October, and the Twenty-seventh day of November, 1863.
The Eighty-sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Twenty-third day of June, the Twenty-fifth day of August, the Twenty-seventh day of October, and the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1863.
The Eighty-seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Twenty-fifth day of June, the Twenty-seventh day of August, the Twenty-ninth day of October, and the First day of December, 1863.
The Eighty-eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Twenty-seventh day of June, the Twenty-ninth day of August, the First day of November, and the Third day of December, 1863.
The Eighty-ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Twenty-ninth day of June, the First day of August, the Third day of October, and the Fifth day of November, 1863.
The Ninetieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
First day of July, the Third day of September, the Fifth day of November, and the Seventh day of December, 1863.
The Hundredth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Third day of July, the Fifth day of September, the Seventh day of November, and the Ninth day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Fifth day of July, the Seventh day of September, the Ninth day of November, and the Eleventh day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Seventh day of July, the Ninth day of September, the Eleventh day of November, and the Thirteenth day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
Ninth day of July, the Eleventh day of September, the Thirteenth day of November, and the Fifteenth day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and fourth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Eleventh day of July, the Thirteenth day of September, the Fifteenth day of November, and the Seventeenth day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and fifth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Thirteenth day of July, the Fifteenth day of September, the Seventeenth day of November, and the Nineteenth day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and sixth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Fifteenth day of July, the Seventeenth day of September, the Nineteenth day of November, and the Twenty-first day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and seventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Seventeenth day of July, the Nineteenth day of September, the Twenty-first day of November, and the Twenty-third day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and eighth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Nineteenth day of July, the Twenty-first day of September, the Twenty-third day of November, and the Twenty-fifth day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and ninth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Twenty-first day of July, the Twenty-third day of September, the Twenty-fifth day of November, and the Twenty-seventh day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and tenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Twenty-third day of July, the Twenty-fifth day of September, the Twenty-seventh day of November, and the Twenty-ninth day of December, 1863.
The Hundred and eleventh Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Twenty-fifth day of July, the Twenty-seventh day of September, the Twenty-ninth day of November, and the First day of January, 1864.
The Hundred and twelfth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the
Twenty-seventh day of July, the Twenty-ninth day of September, the First day of January, 1864, and the Third day of February, 1864.
The Hundred and thirteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the
Twenty-ninth day of July, the First day of January, 1864, the Third day of February, 1864, and the Fifth day of March, 1864.
The Hundred and fourteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Franktown on the
First day of August, the Third day of February, 1864, the Fifth day of March, 1864, and the Seventh day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and fifteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Almonte on the
Third day of August, the Fifth day of February, 1864, the Seventh day of March, 1864, and the Ninth day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and sixteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Clayton on the
Fifth day of August, the Seventh day of February, 1864, the Ninth day of March, 1864, and the Eleventh day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and seventeenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Sand Point on the
Seventh day of August, the Ninth day of February, 1864, the Eleventh day of March, 1864, and the Thirteenth day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and eighteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Ipswich on the
Ninth day of August, the Eleventh day of February, 1864, the Thirteenth day of March, 1864, and the Fifteenth day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and nineteenth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Penbrooke on the
Eleventh day of August, the Thirteenth day of February, 1864, the Fifteenth day of March, 1864, and the Seventeenth day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and twentieth Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Kawartha on the
Thirteenth day of August, the Fifteenth day of February, 1864, the Seventeenth day of March, 1864, and the Nineteenth day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and twenty-first Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Arnprior on the
Fifteenth day of August, the Seventeenth day of February, 1864, the Nineteenth day of March, 1864, and the Twenty-first day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and twenty-second Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Merrickville on the
Seventeenth day of August, the Nineteenth day of February, 1864, the Twenty-first day of March, 1864, and the Twenty-third day of April, 1864.
The Hundred and twenty-third Division Court to be held at the
Court House in the Village of Eganville on the