

Lanark Council.

Middleville, 18th Jan., 1864. The Municipal Council of the Township of Lanark, met this day in the Town Hall, and having read the report of the Council for the year 1863, approved of the same, and signed the following documents:—

Petition of James Magee and others, praying the Council to authorize the stopping up of a highway passing through his farm, and offering to construct a road equal in quality to the present one upon the original allowance for road.

Petition of James Rankin for the office of Assessor. Petition of Wm Croft for the office of Treasurer.

Note from County Treasurer, stating that in appropriating the surplus of interest on Railroad debentures, for the year 1860, he had made a mistake of \$7.71 in favour of the Township, and to the disadvantage of the Village of Lanark, also claiming the restitution of \$11.55, being the purchase price and interest thereon on No. 5, 5th concession Lanark, sold in mistake at a sale; the land being vested in the Crown Reports of Com McLrath, McLachlan and Keaton.

Petition of James Munro and others, praying the Council to grant a sum of money for the repair of Gilles' bridge over the river Upland. Account of Wm Rankin for 8 books for suspending stoves in Town Hall, inserting the same, and 3 cord fire wood. Amount \$1.17.

Account of Town Clerk for 6 months salary—amount \$69. The Reeve appointed John Blackburn one of the Auditors for the present year. Mr Campbell gave notice of his intention to introduce, at this session of Council, a By-law providing for the appointment of certain municipal officers, seconded by Mr Reid, that the prayer of the petition of Jas Magee be granted, and that Wm Keaton be Commissioner to watch over the interests of the public in the matter, and report to this Council when he is satisfied that James Magee has fulfilled the conditions on which his petition is based. Carried.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Reid, that the prayer of the petition of Jas Magee be granted, and that Wm Keaton be Commissioner to watch over the interests of the public in the matter, and report to this Council when he is satisfied that James Magee has fulfilled the conditions on which his petition is based. Carried.

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LOOKING TO PARIS.

We find in a Lower Canadian French paper a copy of a letter on "The situation of parties and races in Canada," written to *l'Economiste Francais*, from Adon, wherever that may be, by a Mr. E. Rameau. The writer looks upon the struggle in Canada for Representation by Population with anything but favourable eyes. Corruption is on the increase! The English race in Canada are the wealthier of the two, and is, of course, very unscrupulous. Consequently, if the French allow themselves to be corrupted, there is a greater danger that sooner or later, they will submit to English supremacy. Still, even though Representation by Population were gained, the writer is not quite sure it would be so terrible a thing in its effects as some people think. "Thank God," however, says Mr. Rameau, "we are far from having got to that point." He then continues thus:—

"France, in effect, only ceded Canada to England under the reserve of certain guarantees for the religion, the laws and customs of the French in the country. It results, then, that England has not the power to leave the inhabitants of Lower Canada at the mercy of the English population, who have been able to place themselves in juxtaposition with them; she (England) owes to them the execution of her guarantees, and her protection as agreed upon. This is the reason the Canadians (that is the French) maintain, with reason, that their union with Upper Canada is not a social compact, which binds the two peoples into one common whole, but a federal pact which assures to each of the two provinces political equality and equality, whatever may be the population of this section or other. If England is bound by the treaty of 1763, France is equally bound, especially to match the execution, and also cannot be wanting in this matter without compromising her dignity, &c."

Of course such a absurd claim as is here put forward is not worth discussing. England did not guarantee the French Canadian self-government by the treaty of 1763, much less did she guarantee them supremacy over the British-born people who might thereafter inhabit this province. So far as the treaty itself is concerned, Great Britain, without violating it, might place the government of the country in the hands of the population of British descent; and so long as they respected the conditions of the treaty—so long as they gave to the French the rights guaranteed by it, there would be, on that ground, no cause of complaint. But, according to the argument of Mr. Rameau, England is bound to keep the Anglo-Canadians under the feet of the French lest, if they gained the position which belongs to them by right, they should break the treaty!

The idea of appealing to Louis Napoleon for aid is rich. It is not now, however, for the first time suggested. We do not often see it in print, but it is a favourite notion in Lower Canada. Mr. Turcotte, it may be remembered, once made the threat in the House of Assembly to appeal to Louis Napoleon if Representation by Population were carried. We only wish the time had come when he could have thought with him; for to believe it would be put in practice. Very short work would Upper Canada make of them!—*Globe*.

The Herald. CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, Feb 3th, 1864.

The news from Europe still continues of an exciting character. It appears that the complications of the Schleswig Holstein affair still attracts the greatest attention; every incident being described as making war itself more probable, and tending to draw England deeper into the fray, as one of the active belligerents, notwithstanding the intimate relations now existing between that country and Germany. It is said that King Christian has called out his reserves, and has urged the greater part of his force towards the Elber, meeting, it is said, an enthusiastic welcome in Schleswig, while Earl Russell is reported to have informed Germany that if she crosses the Elber Great Britain will not be able to refuse the aid which Denmark claims. Another significant fact is that the channel fleet has been ordered home. In this threatening aspect of affairs the only hope of peace is in a Conference which has been proposed.

The London Times has the following:—"The announcement that the Princess of Wales has been safely delivered of a fine boy, and that both mother and child are going on perfectly well, will be received throughout the country with the greatest delight. No news is ever so welcome among all classes of the people as that of the happiness and prosperity of the Royal Family. Her Majesty centres the affection and sympathy of her people in herself and her children so entirely that every joy and every grief that affects them brightens or saddens the hearts at each fire-side in the kingdom. In this case the spontaneous feeling of loyal satisfaction is enhanced by the universal goodwill which the Prince and Princess of Wales have won. Like all the members of Her Majesty's family, they are regarded, if we may be allowed the expression, with that personal regard which adds the keen sense of a private pleasure to the enthusiasm of a public delight. We have mixed ourselves up with their happiness from the moment their marriage was first spoken of. We have followed them with all our congratulations, sympathies, and hopes; and it will be felt as the completion of a most cherished wish that the happiness of their marriage has been perfected by the birth of an heir.

For the moment this loyal congratulation is for the first feeling in the heart of every loyal Englishman, but the impulse will be supported by the solid reflection of the addition made by the happy event to the stability of the Royal succession. Her Majesty indeed is happy in a numerous and healthy family, and her dynasty seems, to all human anticipation, established beyond all the usual chances of mortality. We are happily free, too, in England from the dynastic troubles which seem now on the verge of plunging Europe into war, and have been one source of the distraction of our immediate neighbors. But it is impossible to be too secure. The mere mention of the confusion which disputed successions still produce on the Continent is sufficient to make us thankful for any additional pledge of the permanency of our Royal House; and the

existence of two heirs to the Throne in a direct line is a visible earnest of stability which will be as welcome to the nation as to the Royal Family itself. Providence seems, indeed, while permitting confusion and gloom to settle on almost every country in the world, to have chosen to shower upon us every blessing that a people can receive. In whatever direction we look, we find nothing but subjects for gratitude, and the only shadows of gloom or anxiety on our prospect are cast by the quarrels and confusion of others. A firm and equal administration of the law, a freedom unknown in any country either of ancient or modern times, a security for life and property which appears incompatible with any other form of government, and unparalleled public and private wealth, are established and adored by a throne which rests as deeply in the heart of the nation as it is rooted in its Constitution. The passions of natural antagonism or political enmity which spread misery and bloodshed over the old and new Worlds are checked at the narrow channel and the broad sea which separates us from Europe and America; and we present a nearer approach to those happy isles which the ancients imagined in the Western Sea than any one but a poet would have anticipated a century ago. Even the evils we dreaded most are softened to us. What threatened to be inevitable famine to three millions of our population is converted into an additional evidence and means of prosperity; and now we are gladdened with a new gleam of happiness on the brightest feature in our prospect.

"This auspicious event comes at a happy time to double the usual rejoicings of the season, and to scatter for the time the gloom which the troubles of other nations have been casting over our horizon. The Princess of Wales has presented the country with a New Year's gift all the more welcome because it fulfils the promise of the Old Year and holds out the brightest prospect for the future. The Christmas and New Year's rejoicings will be renewed with a heartier enthusiasm, and the nation will banish the gloomy forebodings of the last few days in the unrestrained delight and universal congratulation. We have all been setting down into a temper of anxious resolution, watching with care and dread the threatening signs of the times, determined if possible, to keep ourselves free from the quarrels and wars which surround us, but yet with a painful expectation that she shall, somehow or other, sooner or later share them. But this event suddenly breaks on our view with an aspect of hope and promise. It reminds us that we are a united and prosperous nation; that if the New Year has difficulties and dangers in store for us, it has its supports and encouragements as well; and as we are made conscious how firmly the whole nation is bound together to the Throne and beats with one pulse of mutual trust and sympathy at the happiness of the Sovereign as at the sufferings of the poor, we feel that we are strong enough to meet any shock that the ordinary destiny of nations may bring.

"And now that we have run the round of all other congratulations we must recur to the first feeling of sympathy with the Throne and utter the hope that the charm of a new life may mean the Queen from the sadness of the past, and dissipate the sorrow of the last two years."

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Mr. Worrell is again assuming the offensive attitude, like the Irishman at Doneybrook fair. A subscriber in Mirivick informs us that at a meeting lately held in that village, he made a regular Cockney speech, attacking, in a high pressure style, the country newspapers and the Reform press of Canada, which he accused of "assailing the character of the clergy of this country."

One would have thought that his experience in libel matters would have taught him a little sense, and prevented him from uttering such a gross libel upon the Press. But no, he seems fully determined to exemplify the truth of the passage in Proverbs xxvii, 22. The gentleman was also understood to say that "there was a clergyman near Pembroke, that six miles, on this side of the Ottawa!" What a benighted, unchristianized portion of the country must the County of Renfrew be! We suppose he counts nothing at all upon the numerous and successful laborers, of other Christian denominations, whom the Master has employed to go and work in his vineyard. How could they be "clergymen" since they have not been run in the same narrow mould that produced himself?

We have the warmest respect for the clergymen of every Christian church, no matter what its name; but we have always opposed the bigotry which sets up rules and tests other than those which are found in the word of God, and condemns everything that does not come up to its own standard. No human rule can be made so comprehensive, and no test so flexible as to include all cases that may be referred to them. Such standpoints are only adopted by intolant and bigots. No clergymen are worth calling such who did not receive orders exclusively as I did. Like the pill boxes and patent trash of some medical quacks—none genuine without my signature. These are their guiding principles. Establishing within their own narrow minds specific tests of religion, they demand that the whole world shall be gagged by them, and by them stand or fall. They do not recognize the fact that their own ideas may be fallible, or that men are so differently constituted, that they may be equally sincere and yet think very differently.

Our friend does not recognize the ministry of other Christian denominations as

clergymen, and he does not care a snap for that portion of the Press of Canada which is pleased to term Radical. We suppose he includes all who are opposed to corruption and extravagance in the government of the country, and to the domineering of one sect of religionists over another. We are proud to be amongst the number; and we do not feel inclined to let ourselves be run over by such fast gentlemen. It is painful and disagreeable to have to hold up the foibles and undue assumptions of such men, to the light of day; but it becomes a duty, when they persist in going out of the legitimate sphere, to attack the clergy of other denominations and the press of the country.

We have read in the good book about men who think they are righteous while they despise others. We hope there are few such "clergymen" in our country. The religion that is destitute of charity is an empty affair. Whatever a man may preach, and whatever professions he may make, he cannot be a genuine successor of the apostles, nor a true disciple of Christ, without that charity that vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly.

The election in South Leeds terminated in favor of Mr. Jones, who is elected by a majority of seventy-five. The result can scarcely be wondered at considering the influence which was brought to bear upon the electors. While the Protestant population of that county is pretty evenly divided in party politics, and the balance of power is in the hands of the Catholics. And we have it on good authority that at the commencement of the contest the Bishop of Kingston was induced by the John A. Macdonald party, to direct how they should vote and in what scale the balance of power should be thrown. While at the same time the mission of Macdonald & McGeoe was particularly directed to settle little trifling matters of difference, and make things mutually pleasant to the Catholics and the Orangemen. We can only hope they have succeeded in uniting the elements of the new party on a firm basis. There will, doubtless, be any amount of crowing over the result of the election; but, to intelligent spectators, it must be somewhat humiliating to see the elective franchise of two large sections of the inhabitants of the county controlled by societies or ecclesiastics, and grave political questions, which should be decided by the free and independent vote of the electors, decided by machinery! The following statement is published as the state of the poll at the close of the election:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Leods & Lansdowne, Yonge, Esott, Leods & Lansdowne, etc. Total 1250 1325. Majority 75 for Jones.

The Anniversary Meetings of the Branch Bible Society, in connection with the Montreal Auxiliary, will be held in the month of February, as follows:— Smith's Falls, Sabbath, Feb. 21, p. m.; Smith's Falls, Monday, Feb. 22, 6 p. m.; Frantown, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 6 p. m.; Carleton Place, Wednesday, 24th, 6 p. m.; Almonte, Thursday, 25th, 6 p. m.; Pakoniam, Friday, 26th, 6 p. m.; Clayton, Saturday, 27th, 6 p. m.; Boyd's Settlement, Sabbath, 28th, 10 a. m.; Middleville, Sabbath, 28th, 6 p. m.; Lanark, Monday, 29th 6 p. m.; Perth, Tuesday, March 1st, 6 p. m.; Merrickville, Wednesday, 2nd, 6 p. m.; Kempsville, Thursday, 3rd, 6 p. m.

Collections will be taken up at each meeting. Late reports from Quebec state that it is the intention of the government to open the Militia Schools very shortly; and that four hundred applications for admission have already been received. It is also said that the first meeting of the Boards for the examination of Volunteer officers who wish to obtain certificates necessary to qualify them for promotion, will be held on the ninth of February, in the garison towns. Sixty candidates are now awaiting examination.

We may also add that we have it on good authority that at the next sitting of Parliament it will be proposed to pay volunteers, or give them some remuneration for their time spent in drilling. This will be no more than justice and will be an encouragement to a more regular attendance.

An influential writer complains as a gross inconsistency, and of baleful results, that the press, while denouncing the late prize-fights, prints the full details. So it prints robberies and murders and denounces the crimes. So it records the unchristian controversies of Christian men and women, and disapproves of them. So it tells you the mercurial was down below yesterday morning, yet shrugs its shoulders at it. When will all good people be intelligent enough to comprehend the fact that the newspaper is but a "map of busy life"—having its shadows as well as its lights—its crimes as well as its benefices—its shame as well as its glories; and the paper that does not do this, however valuable as a moral or religious agent, is no newspaper and must ever be limited in range and influence—limited, indeed, to those who need it least.—*Citizen*.

Some absurd stories have been circulated lately by a portion of the newspaper press regarding the father of the present Governor General of India who is said to be a Scotchman and a kinsman of John Knox, the Reformer. John Knox, Esq., of Ballyhanon, M. P. for Donegal, who was persecuted by James II. in 1689, was also an ancestor of Sir John, and this is the family of Fraham, near this city.—*Londonary Guardian*.

Recent accounts from China represent that piracy is still largely prevalent in the China waters. Our letter says no small vessel is safe even within twenty miles of Hong Kong. Ships wrecked on the Paracel or Pratas are stripped by the Chinese junks, and the passengers and crews are simply brought in because they are paid for it. On the 1st of August the British brig-ante Parana left Macao, bound to Europe with a cargo of opium. She was suddenly attacked by Chinese pirates, the whole of the crew, sixteen in number were killed, and the ship was burned. The pirates seem to be all turned in native vessels, and it is said that the market produce coming to Hong Kong pays tribute to them.

During the last few weeks we have published sketches of quite a number of Missionary Meetings, tea meetings, Soirees, and other gatherings of the kind—all in their way, perhaps, interesting, amusing and profitable. And we are always pleased when we receive short well written accounts of any occurrence that will interest the public.—But we submit that it is a perfect nuisance to an editor to receive two or three pages of foolscap, filled with bad composition, badly written, and badly spelled, describing trifling matters which in themselves are of little or no interest to the general reader.—Perhaps the writers of such articles think themselves talented, because they can fill a sheet of paper with original twaddle.

In these remarks we refer to no one in particular; but we would suggest that persons who undertake to write for publication should first learn to spell words, form words into sentences, and sentences into paragraphs. It is too much to expect editors to re-write such long winded articles, and this is the reason why much that is written has not been published. And even much that is published deserves to have been thrown into the stove.

Pride and self conceit often prevent such authors from improving themselves, as they might otherwise do by study and application to the rules of composition; and, if not within their reach we will give them a few hints which may be of use to them when next called upon to over-reach their abilities in trying to enlighten the public:—

Never write for a newspaper or magazine simply for the sake of seeing yourself in print, or for the gratification of any merely personal feeling. The object of these publications is to amuse, instruct, and enlighten the public, and not to pander to, or gratify, individual vanity, resentment, or malice; though, it may be confessed, they are sometimes perverted to these ends.

Feeling quite sure that you have something to say that it will be worth while for the public to read, set yourself about putting it upon paper as clearly, compactly, and pointedly as possible. Waste no time and space in making apologies for your lack of education, experience, or literary skill, in flattery the editor, or in praising his "interesting and valuable paper." If you feel that the apologies or the praise are really called for, put them, by all means, into a separate note, addressed to the editor.

Do not assume that because you have something important to communicate, it is necessary to write a long article. A tremendous thought may be packed into a small compass—made as solid as a cannon-ball, and, like that projectile, cut down all before it. Short articles are generally more effective, find more readers, and are more widely copied than long ones. Pack your thoughts close together, and though your article may be brief, it will have weight, and be more likely to make an impression.

"Ye who write for this busy age," says a late writer, "speak quick; use short sentences; never stop the reader with a long or ambiguous word; but let the stream of thought flow right on, and men will drink it like water."

When you have said all that is necessary to say, stop at once. Every sentence that you add will detract from the effectiveness of your article, and from its chances of getting into print.

Now go carefully over your piece and sentence out, unsparingly, every word and sentence that does not add to the sense, or is irrelevant to the subject. Having done this, and made such corrections and improvements, in phraseology and construction, as may suggest themselves to you, proceed to make a fair copy for the press. Very few persons, not writers by profession (and such do we not address), can write well enough for publication without going over the article twice, at least.

In making your copy for the press, write only one side of your paper. An exception to this rule may be made in favor of short articles, to be sent by mail, which by writing on both sides, can be compressed on a single sheet, and thus double postage avoided. But there should be no crowding of lines or of words in order to get upon a single page what should fill two. Legibility should not be sacrificed to economy of space or time. Write a good, plain hand, whatever illustrious examples of a contrary practice may be quoted, and you will escape, in a great measure at least, from the mortification of seeing your articles misprinted. Be particularly careful in writing proper names and foreign or technical terms.

An article for a newspaper or magazine should be commenced by writing the title or caption some distance below the top of the first page, and in larger letters than the body of the article. Under this place your name, or nom de plume, if either is to appear in the article. If your initials only are to be inserted, it is better to place them at the end of the communication. Commence the first line of each paragraph sufficiently far from the left-hand margin of your page to indicate clearly your intention. If in revising your manuscript you desire to make a paragraph where no division was originally intended, mark the place plainly with the proper sign (§).

When you find it necessary to expunge a word or sentence, be careful to do it effectually with the pen. If you have occasion to supply an omitted word, write it carefully just above the line to which it belongs, and place a caret (∧) below it.

The letters of the same line; and when a word is divided, by placing one or more syllables in one line, and the remainder in the next, a hyphen (-) must always be placed at the end of the former line. In reading over your composition, after it has been copied for the press, observe carefully whether the 's' are all dotted, and the 'f's all crossed; whether the words are correctly spelled; and whether it is properly punctuated.

Recent accounts from China represent that piracy is still largely prevalent in the China waters. Our letter says no small vessel is safe even within twenty miles of Hong Kong. Ships wrecked on the Paracel or Pratas are stripped by the Chinese junks, and the passengers and crews are simply brought in because they are paid for it. On the 1st of August the British brig-ante Parana left Macao, bound to Europe with a cargo of opium. She was suddenly attacked by Chinese pirates, the whole of the crew, sixteen in number were killed, and the ship was burned. The pirates seem to be all turned in native vessels, and it is said that the market produce coming to Hong Kong pays tribute to them.

A correspondent sends us the following for publication:— To James P. Lynn, Esq., M. D., formerly of Kingston:— We the undersigned ratepayers of the Township of Grattan, in the Village of Eganville and County of Renfrew, request that you would be induced to take up your residence in our Village again, and we pledge ourselves to sustain you in case you comply with this requisition. (Signed) JAMES BONFIELD, Reeve, THOMAS HICKEY, DANIEL LACY, JOHN HICKEY, JAMES MCKIBERNAN, COLIN CAMPBELL, and one hundred others.

To which Dr. Lynn acceded, in the following reply:— To James Bonfield, Thomas Hickey, Esq., & others:— GENTLEMEN:—Your unexpected and very flattering address has really taken me by surprise. I little thought that my sojourn of four years in your midst had secured such a host of warm-hearted friends. With regard to the purport of your address I can only say that I shall be most happy to comply with your request, and trust in a short time to be again a resident in your Village. I can assure you that I shall endeavor to merit the confidence you have placed in me. Again thanking you gentlemen for your flattering requisition, and for the honor you have conferred upon me by making me your guest,

I am, &c, JAMES P. LYNN.

After the presentation of the requisition, the Doctor was entertained by his friends to a complimentary supper; upwards of forty gentlemen were present, presided over by the Reeve of the Township. Several good speeches were made, songs sung, and all passed off with great eclat, and every one seemed highly pleased with the prospect of the Doctors speedy return.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir:—Hearing that there is to be a Missionary Soiree, in the Melville Church, Ashton, and wishing to spend an evening of pleasure, I find myself on the way to it, through a very heavy snow storm. Having reached the church, I find it already illuminated, and most of the pews vacant, but before the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Kinross, most of them were occupied after a piece of music being performed by Mr. Kennedy and his choir. The chairman then called on the Rev. Mr. Duncan to open the meeting by prayer. After another piece of music from the choir, refreshments were served in abundance, by the writers, who performed their part with activity. After more music from the choir, the Rev. Messrs. Duncan, Halcroft, McKee and Fraser were called upon, in succession, to address the meeting, which they did in a very appropriate and pleasing manner. The intervals between the several addresses were occupied by the choir in singing pieces selected for the occasion.

After the usual votes of thanks the benediction was pronounced, and the people dispersed, each one making the best headway they could homeward, well pleased with what they had received, both bodily and mentally. X.

The seats of twelve of the Legislative Councillors who were elected in the year 1856, will be vacant during the coming fall, as the eight years for which they were elected will have expired. The following are the places in which new elections will be held this fall, with the names of the candidates at last election and the majorities obtained by the successful competitors:—

- UPPER CANADA. Trent—(County of Peterborough, North Riding of Hastings, and County of Lennox)—Candidates, Messrs. Murray and Short. Majority for Hon. Mr. Murray, 238. Wellington—(County of Richmond; town of Sherbrooke; Counties of Wolf, Compton and Stanstead, and part of the County of Drummond)—Candidates, Messrs. Smith and Webb. Majority for the Hon. Hillyer Smith, 726. Saugeen—(Counties of Bruce and Grey, and the North Riding of Simcoe)—Candidates, Messrs. Patton, Reay and McMurich. Majority for Hon. Mr. Patton, 242. Western—(Counties of Essex and Kent)—Candidates, Messrs. Price, Duncanson and Rankin. Majority for the Hon. Colonel Price, 511. Queen's—(North Riding of Ontario, County of Victoria, and West Riding of Durham)—Candidates, Messrs. Simpson and Rattan. Majority for Hon. J. H. Simpson, 1,809. Burlington—(North and South Ridings of Wentworth, and the City of Hamilton)—Candidates, Messrs. Smith and Hall. Majority for Hon. Herman Smith, 470.

Lower Canada. Lanark—(Counties of Lanark and Beauport, and part of the County of Lennox)—Hon. Mr. Duchesnay, returned by acclamation. Mille Mills—(Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains)—Hon. Mr. E. Masson returned by 1,475 over Messrs. D. Mason and Snowdon. Laurentides—(Counties of Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Saugeay and Montmorency, the Seigneurie of Beauport, the Parish of Charlebourg, the Townships of Stoneham and Tiverton, in the County of Quebec)—Hon. Mr. Laurier returned by a majority of 1,420 over M. Gagnon. Rideau—(Counties of Renfrew and Carleton and City of Ottawa)—Hon. P. Vankeghnet returned by acclamation. De Sabatery—(County of Beauharnois, and part of the County of Chateauguay not included in the Division of Dolomieu; also that portion of the County of Huntingdon not included in the same Division)—Hon. Louis Renaud returned by a majority of 1215 over M. Dontrieux. Renouveau—(Counties of Rouville and Therville, and that portion of the County of St. Hyacinthe not included in the Division of Sauré)—Hon. Mr. Desaulles returned by a majority of 2981 over M. Poulin.

Of the six Upper Canadian members, Hon. Mr. Murray died, and was succeeded in 1864 by the Hon. Sydney Smith. Mr. Smith resigned his seat last year to contest Victoria County with Mr. Danaford. A new writ was then issued, and Mr. Billia Filis became the sitting member. In 1861 Mr. Patton, becoming Solicitor General West, resigned his seat and in contesting Saugeen was defeated by Hon. Mr. McMurich.

The Western Division is now represented by Hon. Mr. McCrea, Colonel Prince having some time ago been appointed Judge of the Algonia District. Mr. McCrea's opponent was Mr. Albert Prince. Of the Lower Canadian members, Hon. Mr. Vankeghnet became Chancellor of Upper Canada in 1862, and Hon. Mr. Stoad now represents Rideau.

The Hon. Mr. Desaulles, the other day, shewed himself in the Montreal Clerkship of the Peace, leaving Renouveau to be represented by Mr. Joffers. Besides the elections next fall, twelve

more will take place in 1866, twelve in 1868, and twelve in 1870.

By telegraph from Quebec we learn that Messrs. M. K. Dickinson, Jos. Amund, John Rochester, and J. M. Currier, M. P., the deputation appointed by Ottawa to wait on the Government had an interview with the Premier and other members of the Government in town. The deputation stated that 219 houses were now vacant that would be available, besides 489 rooms in hotels, and that capitalists would be ready to construct two hundred houses next summer the Premier as we are informed, replied that the Government were determined to carry out the policy on the Seat of Government already avowed, but however desirous they might be of getting to Ottawa next season, much must depend on the co-operation of the Ottawa people. The deputation were to dine with the Attorney General West this evening.

The inspection of the Carleton Place Rifle Company will take place on Saturday evening next. They will play on drill on Thursday and Friday evenings as usual, and it is expected that all the members who can possibly attend will do so, so as to be able to pass the inspection as creditably as possible.

The Company at Almonte will be inspected on Saturday morning, and we are happy to learn that they are well posted up, and making arrangements for a good turn out. There is certainly no reason why the Carleton Place Rifles should not keep up their credit as well as any of the neighboring companies.

Nothing of much importance is going on in the American war and matters appear to be almost at a stand still. A late telegram, however, reports a "desperate attack made upon the Federal lines on Sunday morning at Danbridge 40 miles from Knoxville. The Federal troops were victorious, but lost 150 men, and then fell back to Strawberry Plains. Great anxiety is said to exist at Knoxville, with something of a panic. Longstreet is reported to have been heavily reinforced." It will probably appear strange to the reader that the Federal victories are generally obtained by falling back.

We cannot comply with the numerous requests received, to send the Herald on credit. Persons wishing to subscribe must accompany their orders with \$1 in advance.

THE MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MESSRS. PROULX AND MASSE. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A correspondent of the Canadian Freeman gives some additional particulars of the melancholy death of Messrs. Proulx and Masse near the Manitoulin. The letter is dated "Wikewikong, Manitoulin, January 7th, 1864, and is as follows:— We have another sad occurrence to lament here. On the eve of New Year's Mr. Philémon Proulx, Sen, his son Ferdinand, formerly a student of the College of Toronto, and another young man, Mr. Edward Masse, nephew of Mr. Donnelly, the surveyor of Shewaning, started from the latter place for Manitoulin. On the road Mr. Philémon Proulx found Mr. Shewaning, who he wanted for him; therefore he returned to Shewaning, and the two lads went on their journey. Unable to reach the Island of Manitoulin, they landed on another, on the same day and passed the night in Mr. S. Solomon's house. On the morning of the 5th they started again for Manitoulin, struggling against the storm the whole of that following day, until Sunday morning, when they were frozen to death. Their bodies were found on Monday about three miles from each other. Mr. Charles Lacombe, Magistrate of Shewaning, who brought them here yesterday, January 5th followed their traces as far as he could; and the fact that the last traces were not covered with snow, brought him to the conclusion that they must have perished.

On Sunday morning when the storm had subsided, they had two dogs with them; one of them was frozen also, and the other was running about and feeding on his companion. Starvation has probably contributed to that lamentable occurrence. The two corpses will be buried on Monday, January 8th. There is not the least trace of any other cause of their death than frost and hunger. We learn that the remains of Mr. Masse are to be exhumed and brought to Ottawa for re-interment.

A despatch from Washington of January 27, says that the following decision has been given by the Secretary of the Treasury, arising on appeals by importers from the decisions of collectors:—An appeal was taken from a decision assessing a duty of one cent per cent at the rate of 2 cents per pound on certain regulus of copper imported from Canada, the importer claiming that under the reciprocity treaty the article was entitled to entry duty free as copper ore. The Secretary of the Treasury has overruled the decision on the ground that under the reciprocity treaty ore of metals of all kinds are entitled to free entry.

The importers of shingles from Canada, claimed that they were not liable to duty under the reciprocity treaty. The Secretary says an inspection of the sample shows the article in question to be manufactured in part by planing, or a process of manufacture other than rough hewing or shaving, and not introduced in the terms of the treaty and consequently liable to duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The London (Eng.) Court Journal says:—"A gentleman fresh from a brief journey in the United States gives us his opinion that the Americans will soon repudiate their war indebtedness, basing it on the fact that the people place no sort of reliance upon the greenbacks which have been so profusely issued."

The New York City Inspector says in his report:—"It will hardly be credited that in this city there are over six thousand families living in underground cellars, which nurseries of disease are inhabited by eighteen thousand persons."

The colony of coloured people taken to the West Indies as an experiment, under the act of Congress, has proved a failure, and the survivors have petitioned to be brought back. A. Ingraham, captain of the American telegraph company at New Haven, was shot in the neck on Friday, by a young lady who playfully snatched a pistol at him, not knowing it to be loaded. The wound was serious but not fatal.

Reminiscences of Dreadful Calamities.

In commencing our series of disaster at Santiago, Chile, the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—

We have had nothing in this country which approaches this Santiago calamity. The burning of the Richmond Theatre, in 1811, by which almost a hundred and twenty people were consumed, and by far the most horrible calamity of that kind which has ever happened in our own country, but South America has felt the hand of the destroyer in other forms more heavily.

In 1842, ten thousand people were destroyed by an earthquake in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, which had been sufficiently called off thousands of victims in the same form in Quito and other cities, in its march over South America. During the great fire in London, in 1666, two thousand people perished in the burning of the London Bridge.

In Constantinople, in 1793, thirty thousand houses and fifty thousand people were destroyed by fire, and in the space of thirteen years, about that time, forty-nine thousand houses were burned in the same city. In the great fire in London, in 1666, which raged for days and nights, one hundred and thirty thousand houses and eighty-six churches were burned, and four hundred and thirty-six acres of the most populous part of the city were laid waste by the devouring flames.

In India, in 1737, three hundred thousand persons were destroyed by a hurricane which caused the water to rise forty feet higher than usual, and many thousands perished.

The great earthquake in Sicily, in 1693, which levelled Catania and forty-nine other towns and cities, also destroyed one hundred thousand people. Sixty thousand people were destroyed in the space of ten minutes, by the earthquake which engulfed the city of Lisbon, in 1755, and the shock was felt nearly all over Europe in the northern part of Africa, and even in the West Indies, and a vast wave from the sea swept over the coast of Spain, in some places sixty feet high.

Near Morocco the earth opened and suddenly swallowed ten thousand people with their herds and flocks. This chapter of recollections might be extended further, by reference to volcanic eruptions and plagues; but among all the horrible tragedies which blacken the pages of history, none leave a sharper sting, or create a more acute pain in the public heart, than the burning to death of one thousand people in one sacrifice, in Santiago.

Calculating by the Inch.—Corporations have no souls to vex, and it is generally thought to be no sin to make large levies on their long purses.

The late accident on the Grand Trunk, by which a Mrs. Humphreys, of St. Mary's, unfortunately lost a portion of her fortune, is a sad point. Without admitting their liability, the Grand Trunk Railway, through their Stratford solicitor, endeavored one day late to ascertain the amount claimed.

The man who had calculated the amount of damage, was a woman, and he said that short time ago at L'Orignal, a woman met with an accident on the Grand Trunk which injured her leg by an inch and a half, and the jury compensated her at the rate of \$500 an inch.

The Grand Trunk had been the means of shortening the distance by 16 inches, and 16 inches at \$500, all losses, amounted to \$1,000. The solicitor thought that a considerable discount per inch ought to be made in a case where the Company were charged with as many as 16 inches, and left the man to bring his action.

There is an extraordinary excitement created just now out on the Moes and Salmon rivers, in the township of Assot. No less than five different parties or companies have been lately buying up all the claims on those rivers for gold and copper.

Several of the claimants were also very successful in their searches last summer on those rivers. Next summer, we believe, it is intended to spend about \$50,000, in that district, in exploring and prospecting alone, so that the inhabitants are looking forward to having quite a lively time of it.

The Yankees Taken in and Done For.

Under the heading we copy above, the Kingston Whig has the following paragraph:—

A Kingston lad named John Neville, some time ago, enlisted at Buffalo, obtained his bounty and scolded. Then learning that a bounty of \$800 was given at Cape Vincent, the fellow went over there and was about receiving the bounty the second time, when he was recognized by an American officer, and at once placed under arrest to be sent to Boston.

Neville sent over to Kingston, and two of his friends, with a horse and cutter, went to seek him. Neville knew the bells on the horse, and asked the driver to speak to his friends. The officer consented and went with him. His friends knocked down the one, and put him in the cutter, and then started for this side.

After reaching Hincokly's tavern he released the officer, and granted him permission to return within his own lines. Goal for Kingston. While we admire the pluck of this fellow, we condemn his conduct in toto. No honest man would ever act as he has done.

On Thursday last week a young man left his home in the village of Brighton, to seek his fortune in the country, taking with him the sum of two hundred dollars in gold, on his way to New York, whence he was to sail, he stopped at Albany, and there met a young man of gentlemanly appearance and engaging manners, who alleged that he was having good success in the country, and having gained his entire confidence, the stranger advised the Canadian to change his goal for bills, which advice being accepted, the pair proceeded to a broker's for the purpose.

The Canadian on entering stated the object of his visit, and laid down his money, and the Canadian, by his own and very similar appearance to that of the Canadian. The broker turned round to procure the required amount of bills, and the young man from Brighton having his attention attracted from his pile the sharper who accompanied him to the shop managed to substitute the Canadian's bag for his own, and then making a hurried escape took his departure. The broker on opening the bag which the victim supposed was his own, expressed great indignation at finding about two hundred cents instead of the same number of golden dollars.

The young man was accompanied by a Canadian, who had the transformation of the precious gold into base copper, but after a moment's reflection the broker unravelled the mystery and informed the unfortunates that the Canadian had been victimized by the nice young man who accompanied him to the office.

An Exciting Race.—The Kingston American says:—A soldier of the American army at Cape Vincent, yesterday afternoon decided to throw up his "posish," and struck out for the land of peace. Several military officials started after him, and the pursuing party was augmented by all the loafers in the vicinity, who were attracted by the opportunity offered for a reward, the stakes being \$30 guaranteed by the United States Government.

Skeddaddler took the lead about three lengths, and held his own in fine style for a full mile, when gaining the shore of Wolfe Island, his pursuers concluded to not continue the chase on Her Majesty's dominions in daylight. On landing the refugee commended the disappointed party to a region noted for high temperature of climate, and proceeded to discuss greenback for the obtinaince of a big drink.

A large collection of ferns from the West Indies was kindly received by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Chaplain of the Methodist Episcopal Church, W. S. M. D'Urban, Esq. of Newport, England, presented a valuable and well preserved collection of South African ferns, containing nearly 200 valuable specimens, for which the donor received the warmest thanks of the Society.

George Brantley, Esq. of Inkerman Terrace, and David R. McCord, Esq. of Temple Grove, Montreal were proposed and accepted as corresponding members.

At a meeting of the Fellows of the Society, held the same evening, all the officers of the preceding year were elected, with this difference, that the vacant place was filled by the election of Prof. W. S. M. D'Urban, Esq. as Recording Secretary; and the number of the Vice-Presidents was increased by the election of John Carruthers, Esq.

Botanical Society of Canada.

The Second General Meeting of this Society was held in the Convention of Queen's University, at Kingston, on the 11th of December, the President, the very Rev. Principal Leitch, in the chair. The attendance was very satisfactory, although from the inclemency of the weather and the occurrence on the same evening of other meetings of the citizens and students, a large audience was not to be expected.

The first of these by A. T. Drummond, B. A., L.L.B., entitled "Geographical Botany of Canada: Part I.—The Distribution of Canadian Trees and Shrubs," was read by the author. This paper was carefully prepared and gave a larger amount of valuable information than could be at once appreciated. It showed that the distribution of the trees and shrubs of Canada can be arranged in four zones, whose limits depend principally on the climate.

The first of these zones might be illustrated by the forests of the Niagara District, in which we find the walnut, chestnut, plane, dogwood, &c. The woods about Kingston might be taken as an example of the second zone. How we miss many of the trees and shrubs of the first zone, but how they are replaced by additional species of maple, birch, ash, willow, &c. besides new species of coniferous trees, comparative to the third zone further north, we would observe the further disappearance of the oaks, hickory, ironwood, prickly ash, &c., and an increase in the proportion of the conifers.

The next paper, "Notes on the Botany of the County of Lanark," by Mr. J. J. Bell of Carleton Place, was written in a popular style, and contained a list of plants collected in the county. The writer pointed out the most striking peculiarities in the flora of Lanark, and gave a pleasing account of its agricultural capabilities and natural scenery.

The communication from John Macoun, Esq. of Belleville, on the County of East Northumberland, was followed by the Surface of Geology of the district," was read by Professor Mowat. In his botanical rambles in Northumberland, the latter had made a series of accurate observations on its superficial geology, which were embodied in this article. He was accompanied by more than 1100 species of our native plants, and his investigations on their distribution with regard to the surface geology are worthy of the consideration of botanists.

The various deposits became heated to different degrees in summer, and favor the growth of different plants. The last paper read, was by Prof. Bell, on the "Origins, Characters, Ages, and Distribution of soils of Canada, with Remarks on their Relations to Agriculture."

The boulder formation or unmodified drift was shown to be the principal source from which our soil was derived. In regard to the origin of the unmodified drift, the author set forth his reasons for adhering to the glacial hypothesis, in preference to the others. At a time when intense cold prevailed, enormous glaciers, moved southwards grinding down the solid rocks, and transporting the materials from the sterile regions of the north, and depositing them in our present latitudes, to yield in time, the soils of the present day.

A description was given of the characters and ages of the modified drift, or stratified clays and sands of Canada and also a sketch of their distribution. These papers could not be read owing to the press of communications. Interesting discussions followed the reading of those which have been mentioned, and thanks were returned to the authors for their labours.

A large collection of ferns from the West Indies was kindly received by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Chaplain of the Methodist Episcopal Church, W. S. M. D'Urban, Esq. of Newport, England, presented a valuable and well preserved collection of South African ferns, containing nearly 200 valuable specimens, for which the donor received the warmest thanks of the Society.

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EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, records the death in the town of Belleville, Brown County, of Charlotte Bernis, aged one hundred and twenty-five years.

"We believe she was born near Green Bay, and grew through many of the early Indian wars, and in one desperate struggle had both her ears cut off.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that there is hardly a statesman or diplomat in Vienna, who does not think that there will be a war in the spring. The Emperor Francis Joseph is said to have told the head of the War Department that he must be prepared for all contingencies.

A few evenings ago a party of soldiers went to a house of ill-fame on Mullet street Detroit, and applied for admission which was refused. They then commenced an attack upon the shutters and windows when some shots were fired from the inside, one of which wounded mortally a soldier named W. J. Wright who died a quarter of an hour afterwards. At the inquest evidence was given that the fatal shot was fired from a revolver by Emma Watson, the proprietress of the establishment. Watson has been arraigned on the charge of murder.

On Tuesday night a shameful outrage was perpetrated at the tavern of Mr. Samuel Milton, situated on the Kennard road Scarborough, where the horses of several parties who were attending a ball there. While the party was engaged in the merry dance, a soldier named W. J. Wright who died a quarter of an hour afterwards. At the inquest evidence was given that the fatal shot was fired from a revolver by Emma Watson, the proprietress of the establishment. Watson has been arraigned on the charge of murder.

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Arrival of the Australasian.

New York, Jan. 29.—The Cunard steamer Australasian, which sailed from Liverpool at 12:30 on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th Jan., arrived here this morning.

The Government investigation into the case of the rebel privateer Rappahannock, in proving certain officials at Sheerness guilty of gross neglect of duty, and violation of neutrality laws. The government has determined to prosecute the principal offender, Hon. Able, principal engineer and inspector of machinery, who was brought before magistrates, and bound over in heavy bail. No proceedings yet against the others.

The case of the Paupers, seized in the Clyde, had been transferred to the Scotch Court of Sessions as an Exchequer cause, and would shortly be debated.

The steamer Germania from Southampton, took out several heavy siege guns of large calibre for Federal use.

Three persons were summoned to the Liverpool police court on the 15th, charged with enlisting for the rebels. One appeared, and the evidence showing his complicity, was brought to appear. The coroner prosecuted, and the defendant's counsel denounced the case as one of the most trumped up ever got up, and condemned the Federal espionage.

The King of Denmark had made a brief speech, pledging himself to defend Danish rights.

Austria and Prussia had taken steps in the Diet with a pacific tendency. The opposition speeches in the Corps Legislatif had given rise to alarming rumors in Paris. It was stated that the Emperor, in a significant speech, said "God has too visibly protected France, to permit the spirit of evil to call forth agitation."

It is confirmed that the Belgian ministry has resigned.

The Provisional Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby give notice that the following is a true copy of a By-law to be taken into consideration on the Fifteenth day of April next, 1864, for the purpose of raising by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned.

Whereas the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew, have resolved to finish and complete the County Buildings, which have been in part erected in the village of Pembroke, the County Town of the said County of Renfrew, and to erect such other Buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of Judicial, Municipal, and other business of the County.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, bearing for the year of our Lordy one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, was one million seven hundred and eleven thousand and two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for the paying the said sum of twenty-two hundred dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill and three-eighths mill on the dollar, be it therefore further enacted by the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew:

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Wardens to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body, or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Corporation, and with the object aforesaid.

2nd. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than One Hundred dollars each, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Corporation, and be signed by the said Warden.

Two apparently respectable young women applied to his Worship the Mayor yesterday morning for assistance representing that they were on their way to Montreal, and that their trunk, containing their clothes and \$100—all they had—had been stolen, leaving them entirely destitute. It appeared that they arrived at the City Hotel on the previous evening from Belleville by rail, and the trunk was placed in the hall. A young man also arrived by the same train, and reached the Hotel by the same conveyance from the station, and was seen by the hotel people to be one of the party, but he subsequently left the hotel to return westward, and is supposed to have carried away with him the young women's property, for it was not seen after his departure. His worship advised them to write to their friends, and stated that all he could do would be to give them an order to lodge at the Hotel of Industry for a couple of days until they could communicate with their friends, and this they accepted.—Kingston News.

Gen. Grant is reported to have said:—"I am active to only one political office. When this is over I mean to go for Mayor of Galena (his place of residence). Any other office I mean to have the sidewalk fixed up between my house and the depot."

At Springbank, Ramsay, on the 26th inst., Mrs. W. W. Wilkie a daughter.

At Pembroke on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. O. Mearns, of a son, Richard, Richard Archer, Jr., Renfrew, W. H. Grant, Perth, D. McIntyre, Montreal, Dr. Blackwood, Pakenham; John Rankin, Cobden; Arthur Liosias, Montreal; Prof. Hungenfurs, G. Fallon, Ottawa; J. S. James, Arnprior; P. J. Maher, Brockville; J. W. Wallace, Ottawa; F. J. Maher, Montreal; J. P. Poirer, M. P. P. Pembroke, W. Barton; John Smith, Renfrew, John Watson, Brudenell; S. Bough, Arnprior; M. Sheely, Brudenell; Wm. Galaher, Sebastopol; E. Harrington, Arnprior; T. Carwell, Westmeath; R. J. Smith, Douglas, Arnprior; Peter Naismith, do.

Sunday—Robert Bowie, Brockville; J. Griffin, do; Miss Lucy and Miss Elizabeth Moore, Carleton Place; John Hogg, do; Robert Sibbitt, Perth; J. Maher, Brockville; M. McCoy, do; Prof. Hungenfurs, Miss Nettie Hungenfurs, [Singers], Theresa R. R. Smith, Douglas.

Arrivals at Lyon's Hotel, Arnprior, for the week ending 30th Jan. S. Hawley, Mr. Hawley, M. Graham, Quebec; C. O. Kelly, Pembroke; Mr. T. Martin, Renfrew; A. Stewart, McNab; G. E. Aird, Ottawa; Mr. Little, do; J. Miller, Fitzroy; T. Wilson, do; A. Liosias, Montreal; R. Binetto, W. Pratt, Perth; James Hart, do; Miss C. Hart, A. Semple, Quebec; W. W. Edger, Smith's Falls; J. Wallace, Ramsay; J. Bowland, J. Wallace, Ottawa; Miss M. Cade, do; J. Key, do; J. P. Maher, Perth; T. Elliott, Fitzroy; J. Cameron, Perth; J. Bradley, Goubrour; J. Gilmour, Ramsay; G. Tallen, Ottawa; J. Brown and lady, Bagot; R. Young, Rampton; Wm. G. Galt and lady, Greenlaw; D. McIntyre, Montreal; J. Rankin, Cobden; B. Frey, Renfrew; C. Hudson, do; W. Thistle, Ottawa; A. Young, Sand Point; Mrs. Morrison, Fitzroy; Mr. Booth, Ottawa; Jas. Robertson, Balmer's Island; Mr. Wright, Pembroke; J. Poirer, M. P. P. Brudenell; T. M. Carswell, Westmeath; S. Harrington, do; A. Foster, Pembroke.

MARKETS. Corrected Regularly. Brockville, Jan. 27, 1864.

Fall Flour 100 lbs. \$2 25 @ 2 50
Spring Flour 100 lbs. 2 25 @ 2 35
Spring Wheat 0 85 @ 0 90
Buck Wheat 0 35 @ 0 40
Lard 100 lbs. 10 00 @ 10 05
Barley 48 lbs. 0 55 @ 0 65
Fall Wheat 0 90 @ 1 00
Potatoes 0 20 @ 0 25
Rye 0 45 @ 0 50
Oatmeal 100 lbs. 3 00 @ 3 00
Peas 0 45 @ 0 50
Beans 0 25 @ 0 30
Hay 100 lbs. 10 00 @ 12 00
Beef 100 lbs. 4 00 @ 6 00
Pork 100 lbs. 4 25 @ 5 25
Pork Prime Mess. 10 00 @ 0 00
Wool 1 lb. 0 30 @ 0 40
Butter 0 15 @ 0 18
Eggs 0 10 @ 0 12
Turkey 0 40 @ 0 50
Fowls per pair 0 20 @ 0 30
Geese 0 20 @ 0 30
Sausages 0 10 @ 0 12
Dried apples per 22 lbs. 1 25 @ 1 50
Buck Wheat Flour per 100 1 75 @ 2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lbs. 1 25 @ 1 50
Lard 0 10 @ 0 12
Tallow 0 08 @ 0 10
Hardwood 2 30 @ 2 60

Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1864.
Wheat—Spring, 80 95 @ 90 00
—Fall, 0 85 @ 1 00
Flour—Extra, 4 50 @ 4 75
Superfine No. 1, 4 50 @ 4 75
No. 2, 4 50 @ 4 25
Farmer's, 4 00 @ 4 25
Oatmeal, 30 lbs. 1 96 @ 2 00
Rye, 50 lbs. 0 50 @ 0 55
Barley, 48 lbs. 0 70 @ 0 75
Peas, 34 lbs. 0 37 @ 0 45
Beans, 60 lbs. 0 50 @ 0 60
Beans, 30 lbs. 1 25 @ 1 50
Corn, 30 lbs. 0 90 @ 0 95
Potatoes, 0 25 @ 0 30
Hay per ton, 13 00 @ 14 00
Straw per ton, 6 00 @ 6 50
Pork 100 lbs. 4 00 @ 5 00
Beef 100 lbs. 4 00 @ 5 00
Mutton per lb by the quarter, 0 04 @ 0 05
Ham, 0 08 @ 0 10
Tallow per lb, 0 08 @ 0 10
Lard, per lb, 0 00 @ 0 10
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb 5 00 @ 5 50
Fowls, per pair, 0 25 @ 0 30
Chickens, each, 0 00 @ 0 25
Wool, fleece washed, 0 30 @ 0 40
Wool, 35, 0 30 @ 0 35
Apples per bushel, 2 75 @ 3 00
Geese, each, 0 30 @ 0 40
Butter—Fresh per lb, 0 18 @ 0 15
Tub 0 16 @ 0 18
Eggs per dozen, 0 00 @ 0 17

Perth, Jan. 20, 1864.
Pot Ashes per cwt. \$4 50 @ 0 00
Pork Prime Mess. 5 00 @ 0 00
Do. Prime, 4 50 @ 0 00
Do. 100 lb, 4 00 @ 0 00
Wheat per bushel, 0 80 @ 0 85
Oats do., 0 35 @ 0 40
Peas do., 0 50 @ 0 60
Barley do., 0 60 @ 0 60
Potatoes do., 0 25 @ 0 30
Flour per barrel, 4 25 @ 0 00
Oatmeal do., 4 50 @ 0 00
Butter per lb, 0 15 @ 0 15
Eggs per doz., 0 13 @ 0 00
Hay per ton, 10 00 @ 0 00
Fowls each, 0 10 @ 0 00
Geese each, 0 25 @ 0 00
Turkeys each, 0 40 @ 0 00

Pembroke, Jan. 27, 1864.
Flour, per bushel, \$4 00 @ 4 50
Wheat, per bushel, 0 90 @ 0 95
Mess Pork, per bushel, 16 00 @ 17 00
Prime Mess Pork, per bushel, 14 00 @ 15 00
Oats, per bushel, 0 40 @ 0 45
Peas, per bushel, 0 50 @ 0 60
Onions, per bushel, 1 50 @ 0 00
White Beans, per bushel, 1 50 @ 0 00
Potatoes, per bushel, 0 20 @ 0 25
Butter, per lb, 0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs, per doz., 0 12 @ 0 15
Hay, per ton, 12 00 @ 14 00

Arrivals at Lion's Hotel, Arnprior, for the week ending January 31st, 1864. O. Mearns, Wm. McFadden, Arnprior; J. W. Wait, Arnprior; John Northman, do; J. A. Daniels, Oak Point; Arch. Fisher, Ottawa; Wm. Johnston, Brockville; Wm. Forsythe, Pakenham; H. H. Dickson, do; R. S. McCrea, do; R. H. Davis, do; Wm. Barton, do; John Smith, Renfrew; J. J. Wat-Riddle, Fitzroy; T. M. Carswell, A. Brock, Crampton, Carleton Place; A. Brock, Brockville; R. Meighen, Perth; H. G. Flint, Josiah Ritchie, Perth; A. Wilsey, Delta; George Noble, Brockville; E. D. Oyer, do; T. Percy, S. Falls; R. Ross, Westmeath; P. J. Maher, Brockville; Wm. Carr, Arnprior; R. R. Smith, Douglas.

Tuesday—E. Harrington, Arnprior; J. McNab, S. Falls; M. Cops, Fitzroy Harbor, James Hart and Lady, Perth; Carrie Hart, do; Annie Sumner, Mount Holly; John Rankin, Cobden; Richard, Cobden; Pembroke; W. T. Hovey, Keampville; Sheriff Thompson, wife and family, Perth; S. M. Hammy.

Wednesday—Wm. Edgar, S. Falls; Sheriff Thompson, wife and family, Perth; P. S. Maher, Brockville; Mr. Gates, do; S. G. Lynn, Eganville; Dr. Lynn, Toronto; James Thompson, Ottawa; J. More, do.

Thursday—John Mooney, Huntly; Hugh Fitzpatrick, do; James Poole, C. Place; W. T. Hovey, Keampville; Wm. Forsythe, Brockville; W. H. Grant, Perth; Wm. Curry, Arnprior; J. Davine, Renfrew; J. Bancroft, C. B. Brockville; Miss Ross, do; H. Armstrong and wife, do; Miss Hobbs, do; Miss M. Deacon, do; Miss Margaret Deacon, do; Stephen, Bedford.

Friday—Mrs. J. James, Montreal, Richard Archer, Jr., Renfrew; W. H. Grant, Perth; D. McIntyre, Montreal; Dr. Blackwood, Pakenham; John Rankin, Cobden; Arthur Liosias, Montreal; Prof. Hungenfurs, G. Fallon, Ottawa; J. S. James, Arnprior; P. J. Maher, Brockville; J. W. Wallace, Ottawa; F. J. Maher, Montreal; J. P. Poirer, M. P. P. Pembroke, W. Barton; John Smith, Renfrew, John Watson, Brudenell; S. Bough, Arnprior; M. Sheely, Brudenell; Wm. Galaher, Sebastopol; E. Harrington, Arnprior; T. Carwell, Westmeath; R. J. Smith, Douglas, Arnprior; Peter Naismith, do.

Sunday—Robert Bowie, Brockville; J. Griffin, do; Miss Lucy and Miss Elizabeth Moore, Carleton Place; John Hogg, do; Robert Sibbitt, Perth; J. Maher, Brockville; M. McCoy, do; Prof. Hungenfurs, Miss Nettie Hungenfurs, [Singers], Theresa R. R. Smith, Douglas.

Arrivals at Lyon's Hotel, Arnprior, for the week ending 30th Jan. S. Hawley, Mr. Hawley, M. Graham, Quebec; C. O. Kelly, Pembroke; Mr. T. Martin, Renfrew; A. Stewart, McNab; G. E. Aird, Ottawa; Mr. Little, do; J. Miller, Fitzroy; T. Wilson, do; A. Liosias, Montreal; R. Binetto, W. Pratt, Perth; James Hart, do; Miss C. Hart, A. Semple, Quebec; W. W. Edger, Smith's Falls; J. Wallace, Ramsay; J. Bowland, J. Wallace, Ottawa; Miss M. Cade, do; J. Key, do; J. P. Maher, Perth; T. Elliott, Fitzroy; J. Cameron, Perth; J. Bradley, Goubrour; J. Gilmour, Ramsay; G. Tallen, Ottawa; J. Brown and lady, Bagot; R. Young, Rampton; Wm. G. Galt and lady, Greenlaw; D. McIntyre, Montreal; J. Rankin, Cobden; B. Frey, Renfrew; C. Hudson, do; W. Thistle, Ottawa; A. Young, Sand Point; Mrs. Morrison, Fitzroy; Mr. Booth, Ottawa; Jas. Robertson, Balmer's Island; Mr. Wright, Pembroke; J. Poirer, M. P. P. Brudenell; T. M. Carswell, Westmeath; S. Harrington, do; A. Foster, Pembroke.

MARKETS. Corrected Regularly. Brockville, Jan. 27, 1864.

Fall Flour 100 lbs. \$2 25 @ 2 50
Spring Flour 100 lbs. 2 25 @ 2 35
Spring Wheat 0 85 @ 0 90
Buck Wheat 0 35 @ 0 40
Lard 100 lbs. 10 00 @ 10 05
Barley 48 lbs. 0 55 @ 0 65
Fall Wheat 0 90 @ 1 00
Potatoes 0 20 @ 0 25
Rye 0 45 @ 0 50
Oatmeal 100 lbs. 3 00 @ 3 00
Peas 0 45 @ 0 50
Beans 0 25 @ 0 30
Hay 100 lbs.

