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SABBATH READING.

Good Temper.

There's not a cheeper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear;
It's worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year;
It leads the day a new delight;
It's virtue's warmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night,
Than all the stars may yield.
It maketh poverty content;
To sorrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from heaven sent,
For mortals to increase.
It meets you with a smile at morn;
It lulls you to repose;
A flower to peer and peasant born—
An everlasting rose.
A charm to banish grief away,
To free the brow from care;
Turn tears to smiles, makes dulness gay—
Spreads gladness everywhere.
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew,
That tempts the lily's breast;
A talisman for love as true
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rain, how through the cloud
When threatening storm begins—
As music 'mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—
As springs an arch across the tide,
Where waves are conflicting foam,
So comes this seraph to our side,
This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be
With power unlearned before—
This charm, this bright divinity,
Good nature—nothing more!
Good temper—'tis the choicest gift
That heaven has ever sent;
That wondrous homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings!

Clouds.

The sky is overcast with clouds,
The dew-drops rain comes dashing down,
The weeping mist on hill-top shrouds,
And hides from view the forest brown.
And dark, forbidding clouds of doubt
Cast a deep shadow on my mind,
Like that which rests on things without,
But soon will vanish like the wind.
For see, the clouds begin to fly!
All doubt I from my thought expel
On boundless goodness I rely,
And say, "He doeth all things well."

The Power of God.

Were the attribute of God's power made
The foundation of our prayer, it would in
our pleadings, and life to our expectations.
In asking for temporal mercies, or for spiritual,
"He is able to do exceeding abundantly
above all we ask or think." "The earth is
the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" "The
silver and the gold are his;" "Promotion
cometh out from him;" "God is the judge,
he putteth down one and setteth up another."
All nature obeys his command: all gifts are
at his disposal; the hearts of men are in his
hands, to turn whithersoever he will; the
dispensations of providence are simply the
working out of his will; the angels hold
their positions in life and death; the angelic host
wait his directions and do his pleasure.
From the minutest atom, from the very
hairs of the heads of his people, or the sparrows
that fall to the ground, to the worlds
that roll in space, cherubim and seraphim
that surround the throne, all is subject to
his will, and all is controlled and directed by
Almighty God. The same Almighty One
can break the stony heart, can cause the
tears of penitence to flow, can make pure
souls dwell with him, and red as
snow. With him is the residue of the
Spirit; he can open the windows of heaven,
and pour down blessings greater than we
know how to receive.
There is no restraint to his power in grace,
any more than in providence. Take the
sublimest thought that the Holy Spirit ever
put into the heart of man, or the highest
most comprehensive petition that he
ever caused to spring up from the depths of
a sanctified soul: God is "able to do exceeding
abundantly above all we can ask or think."
Let us go to the mercy-seat
throughout the coming year in the full
belief of this blessed revelation of God's
omnipotence as exercised in our behalf. We
shall thus derive comfort and strength to
ourselves, and give glory to Almighty God.
—Christian Observer.

The Difference in Men.

We often see an old and well-to-do man
who never had a success in his life, who
always knew more and accomplished less than
his associates, who took the quiet and dirt
of enterprise, while they took the gold; and
yet in old age he is the happier man. He
had a sun of hope, and the light of duty,
and amid all this misfortune and his
mysterious providences he had that within
him which rose up and carried his heart
above all troubles, and upon their world
wide waters bore him up like the old Ark
upon the Deluge that gave out—not the
Ark, God had distributed his gifts. It
takes a sort of them to make one man.
One supplies the swift sagacity; another
the cautious logic; another the impelling force;
another the hope, another the practical tact—
one supplies general principles, another
the working plans. Men seldom unite by the
strong points. It is man's weakness
that binds them together. By distributing
gifts, God makes one man dependent upon
another, and welds society together by making
every man necessitous, in some place,
as regards other men.—H. W. Beecher.

"Whip Old Gray then."

The late venerable Rev. Abner Goff, of
the Ohio Conference, told a story in his
lifetime somewhat thus: He had been
superintending and preaching at a camp
meeting where the supply of preachers was
abundant enough, but where the willing
spirit did not prevail. A special sermon was
to be preached, and nobody seemed willing
for the work. The hour drawing rapidly on,
the lot fell on Abner. Abner must preach,
or the hungry go unfed. With some
reluctance and great hesitation he at last yielded
to fill the gap; but after entering the dock
he apologized to the congregation for his
frequent appearance before them by telling
a story. It was a hint to the men in the
pulpit with him that had great meaning.
There was a farmer who had a four-horse
team. The horses were excellent, more
difficult to drive. He changed drivers often,
but to little purpose. His last driver was
seen to draw a log from the clearing to the
new-mill, and on his return the wagon and

horses stopped in a valley, and a man on
the top of the hill seeing the halt cried out,
"What's the matter?"
"Matter enough," was the ready response;
"there's but one horse in the team that'll
pull."
"What horse is that?"
"Old Gray,"
"Whip Old Gray, then; it's no use to whip
the others."
As in the team case, so in most churches.
There is some Old Gray who is willing
enough to do the work, and does so a great
deal, but the trouble is, he can't draw all
the load and the bulky horses too. He
would like to foot the preacher's salary, the
sexton's bill, the wood, coal, candle, and
oil bills, but his pocket isn't long enough
nor strong enough. Yet there is always
some man willing enough in every society
to play the censor, and cry out, while he
does nothing himself. There's but one man
in the church that'll give anything—Old
Gray. Whip Old Gray; if he don't pull,
the load'll never move. —Western Christian
Advocate.

Life's Ebb.

You know the peculiar interest with which
we look at the setting sun of summer, in his
last minutes above the horizon. Of course
he was going on just as fast through all the
day; but at midday we did not know the
value of each minute as we do when he is fast
going down. I have been touched by the
sight of human life ebbing almost visibly
away; and you could not but think of the
sun in his last little space above the moun-
tains or over the sea.
I remember two old gentlemen, great
friends, both on the extreme verge of life.
One was about ninety, the other about
eighty. But their wife were sound and
clear, and better still, their hearts were
right. They confessed they were no more
than strangers and pilgrims on the earth;
they declared plainly that they sought a
country far away, where most of those they
had cared for were waiting for them. But
the body was very nearly worn out; and
though the face of each was pleasant to look
at, paralysis had laid its grasp upon the
aged machinery of limb and muscle which
had played so long.
I had, for a few weeks, to go one
evening in the week and sit with them and
tea. They always had tea in large break-
fast cups; other cups would not have done.
I remember how the two paralytic hands
shook about as they tried to drink their tea.
There they were, the two old friends. They
had been friends from boyhood, and they
had been over the world together. They
could not have looked but with eyes some-
what wet at the large teacups shaking out,
as the two old men with difficulty raised
them to their lips.
And there was a thing that particularly
struck me. There was a large old fishbowl
on the table, and in it stood a testable,
ticking on and on. You seemed to
feel it measuring out the last minutes, run-
ning away. It always awoke me to look at
it and hear it. Only for a few weeks did
this visit these old friends till one died;
and the other soon followed him where there
were no pains and no aged hearts. No
doubt through all the years the old-fashioned
watch, all gone about in the old gentleman's
pocket, life had been ebbing as fast as then.
And the sands were running as quickly for
me as for the aged pilgrims. But then with
me it was the middle, and then it was the
end. And I always felt it very solemn
and touching to look at the two old men
on the confines of life, and at the watch loudly
ticking off their last hours. One seemed to
feel the ebbing as you see the setting sun
go down.—Good Words.

Sickness.

In sickness the soul begins to dress
itself for immortality. And first she un-
ties the strings of vanity that made her
urgent about to the world and sit uneasy.
She puts off the light and fantastic summer
robe of lust and wanton appetite. Next to
this, the soul, by the help of sickness, knocks
off the fetters of pride and vain complacence.
Then she draws the curtains, and
steps the light from coming in, and takes the
pictures down—those fantastic images of
self-love, and gay remembrances of vain
opinion and popular noises. Then the
spirit stoops into the soberities of humble
thoughts, and feels corruptions chiding the
forwardness of fancy, and allaying the vapor
of conceit and faction. Next to
this, as the soul is still undressing, she
little and angry, and receives the
oil of mercy and smooth forgiveness,
fair interpretations, and gentle answers,
designs of reconciliation and Christian
attonement in their places.

Availability of the Divine Mercy.

The life of man is, as it were, hedged in
with sin; all consciences are accused with
their own thoughts; so that there is not a
pure heart, which can take refuge in its
own righteousness. Let every man's heart,
then, take refuge in the mercy of God; and
let it say to him, "If thou, Lord, shouldst
demand of man, O Lord, shall stand."
But what hope exists? There is mercy
with God. What is this mercy? The sa-
crifice. What is this sacrifice? That which
was offered on our behalf, even the innocent
blood which was shed, and which taketh
away all sins of the guilty. The price which
was paid to redeem us from all unrighteous-
ness, and of that enemy which led them captive.
Therefore there is mercy with thee, O
Lord.

Happiness is not the end of life; character
is. This world is not a platform where you
will hear "Thalbergians" playing. It is a
piano manufacturing, where are dust, and
shavings, and boards, and saws, and files,
and rasps, and sand papers. The perfect
instrument and the music will be hereafter.

God asks no man whether he will accept
life. That is not his choice. You must
take it. The only choice is how.

Amid our imperfect utterances, let us com-
fort ourselves with the thought of that
realm where thought shall speak without
the need of a tongue, and feeling shall speak
and the whole life shall be an anthem of
praise.

Love is ownership. We own whom we
love. The universe is God's because he
loves.

When the people pass wise and needful
laws, but leave them without public senti-
ment, it is as if a child were born into an
exhausted receiver instead of a cradle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emigration to Canada.

The Paisley (Scotland) Independent,
speaking of emigration to Canada is the en-
suing months of April and May, says—
"It is not only our handloom weavers, but
farmers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and
others, who are contemplating emigration to
Canada in the ensuing spring. Notwith-
standing that our landed proprietors and
manufacturers generally are opposed to em-
igration—most erroneously in our opinion—
the emigration is gaining ground every
day that it is the natural, true, and efficient
remedy for industrial distress, or the social
evils which spring from non-employment and
stagnation of trade. Committees for pro-
moting emigration, composed of men of high
standing and members of Parliament, have
been formed in Birmingham, Manchester,
and other large, and a local branch or cor-
responding committee is in course of forma-
tion in Paisley to take charge of the im-
migrants to Canada. Canada will not
only be the field for emigration this year,
but tourists and travellers of all descriptions
instead of going to the continent, will every-
where visit the Lake of the Thousand Isles,
Niagara, Lake Huron and the Manitoulin Islands, returning by
the newly opened district for settlement betwixt
Georgian Bay and the Ottawa. The St.
Lawrence will be as fashionable as the
Rhine. Not merely our operative popula-
tion, but many of the younger sons of
nobility and gentry will select Canada as
their homes."

Diplomatic Correspondence.— The French Report of Media- tion.—Mr. Seward's Rejection of the offer.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUY TO M. MERCIER.
Department of Foreign Affairs, Political
Division, Paris, Jan. 9, 1863.
Sir.—In forming the purpose of assist-
ing, by the power of our good offices, to
shorten the period of these hostilities which
are desolating the American continent, we
have not to be guided beyond all by the
friendship which actuates the government
of the Emperor in regard to the United
States. The little success of our overture
might chill the interest with which we fol-
low the fluctuations of this contest, but
the sentiment to which we have yielded is
too sincere for indifference to find a place in
our thought that we should cease to be pain-
fully affected whilst the war continues to
rage. We cannot regard without profound
regret the idea of a friendly mediation,
to the most terrible distractions of the
ancient republics, and whose disasters val-
or in proportion to the resources and valor
which each of the belligerent parties develop.
The government of His Majesty have there-
fore seriously examined the objections which
have been made to us where we have sug-
gested the idea of a friendly mediation, and
we have asked ourselves whether they
are truly of a nature to set aside as prema-
ture every tentative to a reconciliation. On
one part has been opposed to us the repu-
gnance of the United States to admit the
intervention of foreign influence in the dis-
pute, on the other, the government of the
United States has not abandoned the
Federal Government has not abandoned the
attaining its solution by force of arms.
Assuredly, sir, recourse to the good offices
of one or several neutral powers contains
nothing incompatible with the pride so legiti-
mately amidst a great nation, and means
peaceably international are not those alone
which furnish examples of success. The
act of mediation. We flatter ourselves
besides that in preferring to place ourselves
at the disposal of the belligerent parties to
facilitate between their negotiations, the
basis of which we abstain from prejudging
we have manifested to the patriotism of the
United States that we are not in a position
to be entitled, nor perhaps still more that
ever after such new proof of moral force and
energy. We are none the less ready, amid
the wishes which we form in favor of peace,
to take into account all the susceptibilities
of national feeling, and we do not at all
question the right of the Federal Govern-
ment to demand of us that we should be
maritime powers of Europe. But this co-
operation is it not the only means which
offers itself to the cabinet of Washington to
hasten the close of the war; and if it be-
lieves that it ought to repel any foreign in-
tervention, could it not honorably accept the
idea of direct mediation, and maintain the
authority which we represent the states
of the South? The Federal Government
does not despair, we know, of giving a more
active impulse to hostilities. Its sacrifices
have not exhausted its resources, still less
its perseverance and its steadfastness. The
protection of the struggle, in a word, has
not shaken its confidence in the ultimate
success of its efforts. But the opening of
informal conferences between the belliger-
ent parties does not necessarily imply the
immediate cessation of hostilities. Nego-
ciations about peace are not always the con-
sequence of a suspension of warfare. They
precede the conflict, or follow it, often the
establishment of a truce. How many times
have we not seen plenipotentiaries meet, ex-
change communications, agree upon all the
essential provisions of treaties; resolve in
the question even of peace or war, while
the leaders of armies continued the
strife, and endeavor to force to the latest
moment the decision in the military
operations of peace. To recall only one
memory drawn from the history of the United
States—the negotiations which consecrated
their independence were commenced long
before hostilities ceased in the new world,
and the armistice was not established until
the act of the 30th of November, 1782,
which, under the name of provisional ar-
ticles, embraced in advance the principal
clauses of the definitive treaty of 1783.
Nothing, therefore, would hinder the gov-
ernment of the United States, without re-
nouncing the advantage which it believes it
can attain by the continuation of the war,
from entering upon informal conferences
with the confederates of the South, in case
they should show themselves disposed thereto.
Representatives or commissioners of
the two parties could assemble at such point
as it should be deemed proper to designate,
and which could, for this purpose, be de-
clared neutral. Reciprocal complaints would
be examined into at this meeting. In place
of the accusations which North and South
mutually cast upon each other at this time
would be substituted an argumentative dis-
cussion of the interests which divide them.
They would seek out, by means of well-
considered and profound deliberation, the
points on which the interests of the two
parties are definitely irreconcilable,
whether separation is an extreme
which can no longer be avoided, or whether
the memories of common existence, whether
the ties of any kind which have made of

the North and of the South one sole and
wholly federative state, and have borne them
on to so high a degree of prosperity, are not
more powerful than the passions which have
placed arms in the hands of the two popu-
lations. A negotiation, the object of
which would be thus determinative, would
not involve any of the objections raised
against the diplomatic intervention of Eu-
rope, and without giving rise to the same
hopes as the mediation of a third party,
it would exercise a happy influence on a
march of events. Why, therefore, should
not a combination, which respects all the
relations of the United States, obtain the
approbation of the federal government?
Persuaded on our part that this conformity
with their true interests, we do not hesi-
tate to recommend it to their attention,
and not having sought it in the project of a
mediation of the maritime powers of Europe
any vain display of influence we would ap-
plaud with entire freedom from all suspi-
cions of partiality to the two popu-
lations to discuss without the co-operation of
Europe the solution of their difficulties.

I request you, sir, to give this assurance
to the Cabinet at Washington, while com-
mending to its wisdom counsels dictated by
most sincere interest in the prosperity of the
United States. You are, moreover, re-
quested, if Mr. Seward expresses the wish,
to leave with him a copy of this despatch.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high con-
sideration.
DROUYN DE L'HUY.
To M. Mercier, Minister of France at
Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.
Department of State,
Washington, February 6, 1863.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq.,
Sir.—The intimation given in your de-
patch of January 15, (No. 255) that I
might expect a special visit from M. Mer-
cier, has been received. He called on me
yesterday and gave me a copy of a despatch
which he had just received from M. Drouyn
de L'Huy under date of the 9th of January.
I have taken the President's instructions
and I now proceed to give you his ideas on
the subject in question. It has been con-
sidered with seriousness, and with a view
to the maintenance of the peace of the world,
and the people of France are not less
sincerely attached to the people of the Ameri-
can nation in the misfortune and calamity
of our unhappy civil war. Nor do we on
this any more than on other occasions for-
get the traditional friendship of the two
countries, which we unhesitatingly believe
has inspired the counsels that Mr. Drouyn
de L'Huy has received. He says: "The
federal government does not despair, we
know, of giving more active impulse to hos-
tilities," and again he remarks, "The pro-
traction of the struggle, in a word, has not
shaken the confidence of the federal gov-
ernment in the definitive success of its
efforts."

The passages seem to me to do un-
conditional justice to the language, whether
confidential or public, in which this govern-
ment has constantly spoken on the subject
of the war. It certainly has had and avow-
ed only one—determination to preserve
the integrity of the country. So far from
admitting any laxity of effort, or betraying
any lack of confidence in the federal gov-
ernment, the federal government has, on
the contrary, borne itself cheerfully in all
visitations with unvarying confidence in an
early and complete triumph of the national
cause. Now, when we are in a manner in-
vited by a friendly power to review the
twenty-months' history of the conflict,
or of the Netherlands, would we do to save
their national existence, no matter how
the strife might be regarded by, or affect
foreign nations, just so much, and certainly
no less, the people of the United States
do, if necessary to save from the common
benefit the region which is bounded by the
Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, and by the
shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and
Mexico, together with the free and common
navigation of the Rio Grande, Missouri,
Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, St. Lawrence,
Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, and other
national highways, by which this land,
which to them is at once a land of inheri-
tance, and a land of promise is opened and
watered.
Even if the agents of the American peo-
ple, thus exercising their power, should,
through force or faction, fall below this height
of natural virtue, they would be speedily
yet constitutionally replaced by others of
sterner character and patriotism. I must
be allowed to say, and M. Drouyn de
L'Huy says in his description of the pre-
scent conflict. We have here, in a political
sense, no North, no South; no northern,
no southern States. We have no insur-
rectionary party, which is located upon
the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and
Mexico, and we have on the other hand
a loyal people, who constitute no
southern States, but, on the contrary, middle,
western and southern States. I have on
many occasions heretofore submitted to the
French government the President's views
of the interests and ideas which lie at the
bottom of the determination of the Ameri-
can government and people to maintain the
integrity of the Union, and to carry out
the same thing in his messages and other
public declarations. I refrain, therefore,
from reviewing that argument in connection
with the existing question. M. Drouyn
de L'Huy draws to his aid the conferences
which took place between the colonies and
Great Britain in our Revolutionary War. He
will allow me to answer, that action, in
the crisis of a nation, must accord with its
necessities, and therefore can be seldom con-
sidered to precedents. Great Britain, when
entering upon that negotiation, had mani-
festly come to entertain doubts of her ulti-
mate success; and it is certain that the
councils of the colonies could not have fail-
ed to take new courage, if not to gain other
advantage, when the present state com-
promised so far as to treat of peace on the
terms of conceding their independence. It
is true, indeed, that peace must come some-
time, and that conference must attend, if
they are not allowed to precede the pacifica-
tion. There is, however, a better form for
these conferences than the one which M. D.
de L'Huy suggests. The latter would be
publicly in derogation of the constitution of
the United States, and would carry on
weight, heavy destruction of the sacred
necessity to bind either to the loyal or dis-
loyal portions of the people. On the other
hand, the Congress of the United States
furnishes a constitutional form for debates
between the alienated parties. Senators and
representatives from the loyal people are
present already, fully empowered to confer,
and the alienated party is invited to the
conference and representative of the dis-
sentient party who may be constitutionally
sent there from the states involved in this

credit adequate to the existing emergency.
What M. Drouyn de L'Huy suggests is
that this government shall appoint commis-
sioners to meet on neutral ground, and have
placed arms in the hands of the two popu-
lations. A negotiation, the object of
which would be thus determinative, would
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To M. Mercier, Minister of France at
Washington.

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tance, and a land of promise is opened and
watered.
Even if the agents of the American peo-
ple, thus exercising their power, should,
through force or faction, fall below this height
of natural virtue, they would be speedily
yet constitutionally replaced by others of
sterner character and patriotism. I must
be allowed to say, and M. Drouyn de
L'Huy says in his description of the pre-
scent conflict. We have here, in a political
sense, no North, no South; no northern,
no southern States. We have no insur-
rectionary party, which is located upon
the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and
Mexico, and we have on the other hand
a loyal people, who constitute no
southern States, but, on the contrary, middle,
western and southern States. I have on
many occasions heretofore submitted to the
French government the President's views
of the interests and ideas which lie at the
bottom of the determination of the Ameri-
can government and people to maintain the
integrity of the Union, and to carry out
the same thing in his messages and other
public declarations. I refrain, therefore,
from reviewing that argument in connection
with the existing question. M. Drouyn
de L'Huy draws to his aid the conferences
which took place between the colonies and
Great Britain in our Revolutionary War. He
will allow me to answer, that action, in
the crisis of a nation, must accord with its
necessities, and therefore can be seldom con-
sidered to precedents. Great Britain, when
entering upon that negotiation, had mani-
festly come to entertain doubts of her ulti-
mate success; and it is certain that the
councils of the colonies could not have fail-
ed to take new courage, if not to gain other
advantage, when the present state com-
promised so far as to treat of peace on the
terms of conceding their independence. It
is true, indeed, that peace must come some-
time, and that conference must attend, if
they are not allowed to precede the pacifica-
tion. There is, however, a better form for
these conferences than the one which M. D.
de L'Huy suggests. The latter would be
publicly in derogation of the constitution of
the United States, and would carry on
weight, heavy destruction of the sacred
necessity to bind either to the loyal or dis-
loyal portions of the people. On the other
hand, the Congress of the United States
furnishes a constitutional form for debates
between the alienated parties. Senators and
representatives from the loyal people are
present already, fully empowered to confer,
and the alienated party is invited to the
conference and representative of the dis-
sentient party who may be constitutionally
sent there from the states involved in this

insurrection. Moreover, the conference
which can thus be held in Congress
this great advantage over any that can be
cruciated on the latter would be that the
L'Huy, viz: that Congress, if it thought
wise, could call a national convention to
adopt its recommendations, and give them
all the solemnity and binding force of or-
ganic law. Such conferences between the
alienated parties may be said to have already
began, in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky,
Tennessee, and Missouri—states which are
claimed by the insurgents—are already re-
presented in Congress, and are submitting
with perfect freedom, and in a proper spirit,
their advice upon the course best calculated
to bring about in the shortest time a firm,
lasting, and honorable peace. Representa-
tives have been sent also from Louisiana,
and others are understood to be coming from
Arkansas. There is a preponderant argu-
ment in favor of the congressional form of
conference over that which is suggested by
M. Drouyn de L'Huy, viz: that while no
secret would be kept, the government
might into concurrence with the insurgents
in disregarding and setting aside an impor-
tant part of the Constitution of the United
States, and so would be of pernicious ex-
ample, the congressional conference, on the
contrary, preserves and gives new strength
to that sacred instrument, which must con-
tinue through future ages the sheet anchor
of the republic. You will be at liberty to
read this despatch to M. Drouyn de L'Huy
and to give him a copy if he shall desire it.
To the end that you may be informed of the
whole case, I transmit a copy of M. Drouyn
de L'Huy's despatch.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Quebec, Friday, Feb. 13th, 1863.

Mr. Barwell—On Friday next—Bill for
the Election of Justices of the Peace in Up-
per Canada.

Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—
Address to His Excellency the Governor
General, for copies of the Indictment, the
Evidence, Judges' Notes, and Charge, and
of any Report made by him relating to the
trial of Thomas Crozier before the Queen's
Bench at Quebec on the 28th, 29th, and 30th
January last.

Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—
Bill to provide for the appointment of a Port
Warden for the Port and Harbour of Mon-
treal.

Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—
Bill to provide for the Inspection of Grain.

Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—
Bill to facilitate the remedy by attachment
by separate Creditors against Co-partnership
property.

Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—
Bill to regulate the conditions on which
wives separated from their husbands may
carry on business as Traders in Lower Can-
ada.

Hon. Mr. Rose—On Wednesday next—
Bill intituled: "An Act to amend an Act
in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not
incorporated within the limits of this Prov-
ince."

Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to
amend the Game Act of Lower Canada, and
the amendments thereto.

Mr. Price—On Monday next Bill to
divide the County of Saguenay into two Mu-
nicipalities.

Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to
form in the United Counties of Chateaufort
and Saguenay but on Joint Agricultural
Society.

Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill for
the protection of the Creditors of Locators
of the Lands of the Crown.

Mr. Price—On Monday next—Bill to
amend the 2nd chapter of the Consolidated
Statutes of Canada respecting Fisheries and
Fishing.

Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—
Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act
passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's
Reign, intituled: 'An Act to provide for
the separation of the City of Toronto from
the United Counties of York and Peel for
judicial purposes.'"

Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—
Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Laws
of Upper Canada affecting the trade and
Commerce."

Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—
Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Con-
solidated Statutes for Upper Canada, inti-
tuled: 'An Act respecting the Office of
Sheriff.'"

Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—
Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for the
sale of lands of deceased debtors under
execution."

Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—
Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Con-
solidated Act of Upper Canada, intituled:
'An Act respecting Jurors and Jurists.'"

Hon. Mr. Wilson—On Monday next—
Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the sur-
ties of public officers on the separation of
the United Counties and Townships."

the possibility of opening and constructing a road, and, in the case of a favorable report, whether it is the intention of the Ministry to order the immediate construction of the road.

Mr. Dawson—On Monday next—Select Committee to enquire into, and report upon, the State of the Lumber Trade of Canada, its relation to the settlement of the country, and the action of the Government in dealing with these interests.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Feb. 19.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock and after routine business.

The House proceeded to wait upon His Excellency with the address. His Excellency thanked them therefor, and was pleased to hear that house purposed applying themselves with zeal to the discharge of their legislative duties.

On returning to the Legislative Council Chamber, standing committees were struck on the contingent expense of House, on standing orders, on banks and commerce, on the journals of the past and present sessions, and on printing.

Hon. M. Ferguson and Blair introduced a bill to amend the act concerning certain provisions relating to the House of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Alexander introduced a bill for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Currie introduced a bill to relieve tugs from the operation of the act relating to the inspection of steamers; also a bill relating to contracts under by-laws in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Aikin introduced a bill to enable municipalities in Upper Canada having a surplus of land to reserve portions, to apply the same to educational purposes, under certain restrictions.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Moore, Mr. Tiesler said that the report of the Ottawa Commission was in the hands of the printer, and he hoped it would be in such a state of forwardness as would enable it being laid before the House.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Hon. J. A. Macdonald took his seat for the first time since his return from England amid loud clapping of hands by the opposition members.

Hon. Mr. Drummond introduced a bill for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada, so as to allow the settlers of the committee to take place during the absence of Mr. Galt in England.

After discussion, the Speaker ruled the motion out of order for want of notice. On the order being read for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the address in reply to the speech, Mr. M. C. Cameron moved, seconded by Mr. Morrison, the following as an amendment to the third paragraph: "While we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of parliamentary representation which His Excellency may cause to be laid before the House, as well as to any bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the administration of justice to the registration of titles and to the law respecting patents for inventions which may be submitted for our consideration, we also express surprise that His Excellency has not been advised to make an allusion to the recent census of this Province by which the important fact is established that the population of Upper Canada exceeded that of Lower Canada in the month of February 1862, not less than 185,457 souls. As the excess in population in Upper Canada was only 61,773 at the taking of the census in 1862, it is evident that the disproportion is becoming greater every year, and that the continuance of a system which gives to two counties an unequal number of representatives in the legislature is in view of these facts manifestly unjust, and fraught with great danger to the peace and good government of the country; we, therefore, deeply regret that His Excellency has not been advised to commend for our adoption some measure for securing to this large population of Upper Canada their rightful Parliamentary representation, and their just influence in the Government. Mr. Cameron was speaking to the amendment when our report left.

Legislative Assembly.

Quebec, February 20.

Last night the debate of Mr. M. C. Cameron's amendment to the third paragraph of the address in reply to the speech from the throne was debated until a quarter past 11, when the House adjourned.

The Speaker took the chair today at 3 o'clock, and after routine proceedings, the order of the day was called for the resumption of the adjourned debate on Mr. M. C. Cameron's amendment, and no member rising to address the House, the members were called in, and the House divided on the amendment with the following result:

Yves, Anderson, Aul, B. Bell, (North Lanark), Biggar, Bown, Burwell, J. H. Cameron, Matthew C. Cameron, Carling, Clarke, Cockburn, Cowan, Crawford, Daly, Dickson, Dunsford, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Jackson, Donald A. McDonald, Mackenzie, McKellar, Morris, Morrison, Morin, Muir, Nolan, Patenaude, Byers, Rymal, Seaton, Sherwood, Sleight, Somerville, Stirling, Street, Tett, Wallbridge, Walsh, White, Wright, 42.

NAYS—Abbott, Archambault, Baby, Beaudin, Beaudry, B. Bell (Russell), Benoit, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brousseau, Caron, Carrière, Gauthier, Chapais, Dawson, Deschênes, Desrosiers, Doherty, Drummond, J. B. E. Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, A. Dufresne, Jos. Dufresne, Duncan, Evanturel, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Huntington, Joly, Jones, Kierkowski, Knight, Vigor, Labreche, Laframboise, Langvin, Levesque, John A. Macdonald, J. A. MacDonald (Atty. Gen.), McCann, McDougall, McGeer, McLaughlin, Morin, O'Halloran, Pope, Poupore, Rankin, Remillard, Robitaille, Rose, John J. Ross, John S. Ross, Scott, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Starnes, Sylvain, Tachereau, Wilson, 44.

Hon. J. H. Cameron then moved the following as a further amendment to the third paragraph, that the words "in each section of the province" in the second line be omitted, and that after the words "Before us" in the third line the following be inserted: "Which while providing for such an increased representation in this House as is demanded by the increased population of Upper Canada, will also preserve the federal character of the existing union by maintaining an equal number of elected representatives from each section of the Province in the Legislative Council."

The debate on the amendment was progressing when our report left.

In answer to a deputation from Western Canada, praying for the removal of the seat of Government to Ottawa should be finished, the Ottawa Gazette learns from a private source that Premier MacDonald had said that no more removal, except to Ottawa, should be made while he was premier; and that preparations should be made to hold the parliamentary session of 1864, without fail, at Ottawa.

Horrible Murder at Brighton.

About a year ago Mrs. Taylor and her paramour, Mr. Sutcliffe, were tried for an attempt to poison Mrs. Taylor's husband. They were, however, acquitted, as the evidence failed to convince the jury of their guilt. Trusting to the same good fortune, these two fiends took a more sure method of killing poor Taylor. On Thursday the 29th ult., when Taylor was in a helpless state of paralysis Mrs. Taylor and Sutcliffe placed him near a hot stove, then set fire to his shirt and a quilt which had been thrown over him; and thus he was left to perish. His lower extremities were burnt to a cinder; and the lower part of his body was literally roasted.

From the evidence given at the coroner's inquest, it was proved that for over a year the prisoners had been in the habit of abusing poor Taylor, he being unable to help himself. In the presence of her husband, Mrs. Taylor would act indecently with Sutcliffe, and together they would retire to bed. Also, that for nearly a whole day they would keep poor Taylor without food, and allowed, even in the coldest weather, but a shirt and one blanket to cover him.

Both of these hardened wretches are now in Cobourg gaol awaiting their trial; and we hope that they will suffer the penalty they so justly merit.

The evidence given, so far, is of the most revolting character; and makes the blood curdle and veins tingle. The atrocity of the crime exceeds that of the Aylward, recently executed at Belleville, and even that of Dr. King, who was hung in 1858, in Cobourg.—*Whitby Gazette.*

A letter from Gaspe Basin, of the 20th ult. says:—"We have a beautiful winter here. Persons who are getting out timber say they never saw a better place for carrying out their work. Part of Gaspe Bay is taken, and travelling is fast. There is a great quantity of floating ice in the St. Lawrence. The agent of the Oil Springs Company, here, has bored down a depth of two hundred feet upwards. He says he never saw a better indication of oil than there is at present. He is now boring with horse power."

The Montreal Gazette says:—Lieut. Col. Pierre Leduc, of St. Timothy, died on the 5th at the age of 70 years. He fought at Chateaugay in 1812, and retired from the militia in 1853. He leaves a very numerous progeny—no less than 104 grand-children, 40 great-grandchildren, and one of the fourth generation.

The Montreal Herald says:—About 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, a man named H. Potter, while in a fit of intoxication in the boarding-house of M. Quevillon, Commissioner street, fell down stairs and was severely injured. This is but another to be added to the long list of accidents arising from the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, February 25, 1863.

Last week we hinted at the proposition made by the Emperor of the French, for mediation between the two contending belligerents of the States. To-day, we publish the despatch in full with Mr. Seward's reply, declining to accept the offer. What the next step will be does not yet appear, but it is the opinion of many that trouble is brewing in the distance, and that it is only a question of time when the Emperor will interfere between the parties.

It is said that he has taken the unusual step of publishing the text of M. Drouin de L'Hays' despatch to M. Mercier, containing the proposition for a conference between the American belligerents with a view to peace, in advance of its receipt by the party to whom it was addressed. The intention of this course was undoubtedly to secure the approbation of the French people for the act of the Emperor, and to prepare them for such further steps as he might think proper to take, in case of the rejection of his proposal by the Federal Government.

The Emperor's proposition has been favorably received by the French press, which generally argues that it prepares a way for accommodation between the belligerents without sacrificing the dignity of either. Some do not hesitate to say that, if rejected, the proper course for France will be to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and intervene by force to put an end to the war.

It is observed that those journals which are most inimical to the North, and most favorable to immediate recognition of the South, if the Emperor's proposal is not accepted, are those which are most directly under Government control. In diplomatic circles in Paris, it is generally believed that the unequivocal rejection of the proposition of the Emperor will be the signal for the recognition of the Confederate States by France.

The American press and public are both busy in discussing the probable result of Mr. Seward's rejection of the Emperor's suggestion; and, as the latest accounts, some anxiety seemed to prevail. Some laud Mr. Seward's sane tone while others are of opinion that he has committed a great error, which will be sure to precipitate the impending difficulties of the Union. The News says that while opinions are thus divided on Mr. Seward's diplomacy, Washington and New York are affected with rumors of the most important concern. The New York Times, in its issue of Thursday last, gave circulation to the impression that forcible intervention of France is close at hand. "We have come reluctantly to the conclusion," says the Times, "that the French Emperor has determined to open our ports for cotton before the first of April." This conclusion is based upon the persistent effort of the French Emperor to obtain cotton, and to terminate the war upon the tone of the French and English newspapers, and upon the information sent from Paris by the correspondents of American journals.

That the relations between France and the United States are exceedingly delicate and may be ruptured at any moment, is scarcely open to any question, but any precise date which may be set down for events of such importance as given out by the New York Times, is a transparent piece of queer work.

We mentioned in a late issue that a petition was presented to the Bookworth council, praying for a grant of £50, to assist in the erection of a Drill Shed at Carleton Place. The Council being unwilling to assume the entire responsibility of the matter called a meeting of the Ratepayers, which was held on the twentieth instant, and was very largely attended by the inhabitants from the front and middle of the township. We believe the matter was very thoroughly canvassed in the neighborhood of Franktown and along the front of the township, and through some misconception of the proper motive embraced in the petition every man that could be drawn out filed his appearance in opposition to the measure, and felt that they had done wonders when they had secured its defeat. We noticed several who have no lands to be taxed or property liable to seizure to pay their debts and will never pay a dollar in their lives for any public improvement. They were led on by a half-witted biped, whom they lustily cheered, whenever he succeeded in disturbing the meeting and interrupting the speakers.

This conduct was allowed throughout the entire proceedings, and not only prevented the free discussion of the question but rendered the whole proceedings disgusting to the large number of intelligent freeholders who were present on both sides—who are lovers of law and order and would like to see public business carried on in a proper spirit.

During the intervals which occurred, in the noise and confusion, the objects of the petition were well explained and set forth by A. McArthur, Esq., Reeve, and by Messrs. McNeely, McDonald, and others; and we believe, had good sound sense prevailed and the matter been properly understood at the meeting, it would have carried almost unanimously. As it was, it was only lost by a majority of about ten votes.

It is only a few weeks since we had to give the Township of Bookworth credit for liberality in sending home money for the relief of the poor in England. To-day, we publish the accounts of the Township, showing large balances on hand and to the credit of the Corporation.

We trust, for the good name of the township, that before another meeting of the Ratepayers is called, suitable seats will be provided for the Town Hall, so that gentlemen can sit down comfortably and behave themselves like civilized, enlightened Christians. It is rather amusing just now to see nothing but a few shingle blocks standing around, on which stray loons can perch themselves to give disturbance to the meeting.

Nothing of much importance has occurred in the House since the opening of Parliament. At our latest dates received, up to the time we are writing the debate was proceeding on the answer to the address. The address, itself, was published in our last issue and the reply is nothing but an echo.

Several amendments are being proposed by members on different sides of the House and of every shade of politics. From what appears to us the Representation question is likely to be a trial of strength to the parties and may prove, to ministers, the most embarrassing one of the session.

Judging by the "Notices of Motions," the session is likely to be one of busy work; although scores of motions are on the notice paper through mere buncombe and are never intended to go any further. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald has just arrived from England and is said to be in good health and spirits, so that we may soon expect the battle of parties to commence in earnest. We make a few extracts from the correspondence of the "Globe," which may be interesting:—

"Mr. Burwell promises a bill to provide for the 'election of Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada.' This measure will, I presume, be but an extension of the principle upon which Reeves, Deputy Reeves, Mayors, Aldermen, &c., are now allowed to act in the magistracy capacity. Well, some change is certainly wanted on the present system. Some limit ought certainly to be set to the number of magistrates in any municipality—not more than ninety per cent. of the adult male population should be magistrates at one time. Perhaps, also, it would be an improvement if persons raised to the magistracy were required to be able to read and write. Under the present plan, Members of Parliament supporting the Government of the day send in long lists, including their supporters who have a fancy for the honor, and they are put through almost without question."

"The Credit Foncier scheme does not excite as much talk here as one might expect, and there is apparently little apprehension that it will prove as formidable as has been supposed. Though it has been given out that forty French members will vote for the establishment of a Bank of Credit Foncier, it is by no means certain that the whole party are committed to the impudent proposal that the province shall endorse the speculators to the amount of \$20,000,000. A few petitions have been presented in favor of the scheme, but the notice paper is not yet burdened with any notices upon the subject. I may be mistaken, but I have a strong impression that the absurdity of the proposition of Messrs. De Boucherville & Co. will effectually kill it."

"The question, where the next session of Parliament be held, is exciting a good deal of attention. The Ottawa people are going to make a push for an immediate removal thither. They profess to be prepared to show that they are quite ready to accommodate the Governor, Legislature, clerks, hangers-on and everybody else connected with the government of the country. Their hotel accommodations, they will gravely tell you is next to that of Montreal, the best in the province. They can, on ten minutes' notice, find where to find a building suited for every purpose required to accommodate the Government and the Legislature. The influence on behalf of Toronto, together with that on behalf of an immediate removal to Ottawa, will I fancy, be sufficient to prevent any longer sojourning in this out of the way place. Whether Toronto or Ottawa shall win 'depends upon circumstances'—perhaps on the votes of the Quebec men, who, losing it themselves, may undertake to exercise an influence in deciding between Toronto and Ottawa. The report of the commission is in type, and will be out in a few days. The Mercury, I am told, is doing the work—a fact at which the friends of the Queen's printers are disposed to grumble. It is alleged that a confidential report of that sort ought to be given only to the Queen's printers, and a comparison is made between this case and the case last session, when Canoch printed an Ottawa blue-book at his own Journal office. The comparison does not hold good, for the reason that the Mercury is not the property of a Cabinet Minister, so that the wrong, if wrong there is, is by no means so flagrant as in the other instance."

Emigration reports state that one hundred and forty Lancashire operatives sailed for Queensland in the 'Hannah More' from Liverpool on the 16th of January. It is also said that funds are being raised to send out a thousand operatives. New Zealand is also said to be attracting the cotton factory work-people, and the colony itself has offered the most handsome assistance. It is likely that a number of families will leave Lancashire never to return. It is believed that Canada will derive a share of the factory population willing and possessed of the means to emigrate, but so long as the Australia colonies are disposed to vote monetary assistance, it is to be expected that these colonies will secure the greater number.

Of course, the condition of the labor market is different in Australia from what it is in Canada. Australia requires laborers, male and female, of every aptitude. Canada requires laborers, but it would be more to her interest to encourage the emigration of small farmers who would reduce our uncultivated lands to the condition of productive farms.

The Globe denies that Mr. Brown has accepted the nomination for South Oxford voted by Mr. Justice Connors's appointment to the bench; but says that when a deputation of influential gentlemen from Oxford waited on Mr. Brown, and urged that if he would not offer as a candidate, he would at any rate sit if elected. Mr. Brown replied that he had no desire to enter Parliament at present; on the contrary, his intention was to remain out of it for at least two years to come. But if the electors of South Oxford, without solicitation on his part, should desire his services in the Legislature, he would deem it a very high honor, and would not feel at liberty to decline the trust.

It is said that a decision of some importance has recently been made by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, to the effect, that foreign steamships running from New York to San Francisco, via any of the transit routes across the Isthmus of Panama do not fall within the prohibition forbidding other than United States bottoms from engaging in the coasting trade. This, it is said, will permit British capitalists to run a line of steamships on the New York and California route, and the competition will break down the monopoly of the Vanderbilts and others of New York, who have run steamships and charged high rates for passage and freight, thereby realizing immense fortunes at the cost and comfort of the travelling public. The cheaply managed British steamers will get all the freight business and much of the passenger traffic into their own hands. This commercial policy marks an era in the progress of free trade that will be well appreciated in Britain. It is after all a tardy and but a partial reciprocation of the boon conferred to Americans, and all the world beside, by the repeal of the English navigation laws.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—To enter into a full and particular account of the village of Renfrew, domestic, social, municipal and political, in all their endless bearings would be a task of Sisyphean, for at the end of my history I would find, and so, I doubt not, would your readers, that I would require to recommence the task once more, and as the Municipality contains within its boundaries literary characters of all descriptions, quondam editors, Elith Barritts in a reversed telegraphic view, and a multitudinous variety of scribblers of all grades and complexions, any compendious description which might emanate from the humble pen of the undersigned (as the advertisements say) would be so fearfully criticized that he would be fain to find refuge in the walls of a Toronto Asylum, or leave a record in the columns of the 'Herald' in the shape of an 'obituary' that he had died of a 'literary surfeit' administered in the shape of an 'emetic.' However, sir, 'time tells tales,' and in few places are there more sad and hollowed memorials of the past than in the village of Renfrew, for as I descended the hill to 'Wright's Hotel' and entered the sitting room, I saw the worthy landlord in the full prime of life and manhood, and, ere a few short days, I mingled with the large procession that accompanied his remains to the grave. I am always averse to stir up the ashes of the dead, but I think it just to his memory to add that from a long acquaintance with him, I have always found him filling his allotted sphere in life with credit.

On the North bank of the Bonaventure

River in Renfrew, the features of a few years back are still preserved, and the large Flume built by the proprietors of the 'Hicks' section of Renfrew still swallows up its share of the river and dashes into each mill and Manufactory their quota of the motive power ere its volume rushes impetuously into the bosom of its mother stream. There does not appear to be any new manufactory, as the titles to the lots along the water power are not very well defined, and consequently this deters capitalists from investing their funds in a section of country which would certainly yield a splendid return for their investments. The water-power and the ease with which it can be controlled cannot be surpassed.

The village proper consists of one long, magnificent street, so far as width and a genteel descent, with a very irregular description of buildings ornamenting its sides; here a stone building, there an old primitive log building disguised in the new habiliments of clapboards, so as to keep pace with the times, here a store with closed shutters, with an elevated gable and portico steps, mournfully reminding the passer-by that its best commercial days are past, and that the rats have taken possession of the deserted tenement, here a sleigh manufactory, gorged in the front with fanciful painted cutters, and double sleighs, show a row of small one-story buildings, there a Bakery and confectionary, 'Ginger Pop' and cakes ad libitum and actually feminine, vending her wares, Tin-shops, Shoe-shops, non-descript shops, where the observer never can make out what is the particular line of business, stores, saloons, small stores, groceries, with two or three half barrels of Herrings glistening in a superabundance of salt, warranted to stand any climate any length of time, small cottages with poplars in front, tailor's shops and shoemaker's shops and taverns, with their several attractions to the frozen-up traveller; churches on the hill, a graveyard on the plain, a Town Hall with an abundance of windows, rejoicing in white wash, within the walls of which the Municipal orators of the corporation periodically thrill the admiring public with their Demosthenian bursts of immortal fire. Long may you sport your ideas in the ears of the common herd, ye learned Blacksmiths! and ambitious Shoemakers! Long may ye exhaust your financial knowledge on the complicated corporation accounts, ye wealthy Grocers! and Dry Goods vendors! for to tell ye the plain truth there is nothing like the Democracy for looking after the interests of the Ratepayers. Men who have not risen from the lower step of the ladder are very apt to undervalue money and launch into extravagance, although this opinion is in antagonism to the old saying that 'put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the top.'

The political parties in the Village of Renfrew are generally of the Reform stamp—except in the case of 'Cayley' when most of them become powerfully conservative for a while. Their political views just now would be difficult to define, and I think that most of them cannot define what particular line they follow; a number of them hung their principles on George Brown's 'Globe,' although when questioned they are opposed to Western Grit influence and in favor of Ottawa improvements, and filling up of the territory between this and the shore of Lake Huron. Many of them are undoubtedly men of intelligence, considering the limited sphere in which they have acquired their information; the most of them are earnest readers, especially the Scotch portion, and exercise their reflective powers on most occasions, except when St. Andrew's night or New Year's Day furnishes John Barleycorn with an excuse to cloud the intellect with the fumes of his infernal cauldron. They have a respectable library and newspapers of various kinds are common among them; a great many English papers are received, owing to the increase of the English population, and whose manner, more polished by contact with the European world, has a good effect on the others. (Now don't fire up at this, thou Celtic chivalry of Irish and Scottish lineage! you possess your own high, glorious traits.)

Yours &c.,

Renfrew, 14th Feb., 1863.

Renfrew Provisional Council.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—This august body met within the Town Hall, Renfrew, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Rankin in the Chair. Eighteen Reeves were present and two, including the Warden, being absent. They adjourned from the forenoon to evening, when the Auditor's Report was brought up and read, and caused a debate of some hours—Mr. McAdam insisting that it should not be adopted. Mr. Ross, one of the Auditors, was heard at the Board. The vote being taken the Report was adopted by a large majority. Several notices of By-laws to be introduced and several By-laws were read a first time, the Council adjourned to ten o'clock next day. Agreeable to adjournment the Council met, when Mr. R. R. Smith laid before the Council the Report of the Finance Committee, which was debated upon for some two hours. Mr. McAdam was usual being spokesman for the opposition, Messrs. Smith and Hickey for the Treasury Bench. The lie was hurled from one side of the table to the other repeatedly, and other language and insinuations, such as swindlers, chisellers, &c., were freely indulged in, which afforded some slight amusement to the lookers on. At 12 o'clock the Council adjourned to 1 o'clock; but lo and behold! when the hour arrived the opposition, or Pembroke Reeves, eight in number, including the Chairman, Mr. Rankin, headed by their chief, Mr. McAdam, were seen skedaddling down the street at a furious rate, wending their way to Pembroke—the cavalcade strongly reminding us of the Yankee Bull Run. The consequence was that for want of a quorum the remaining ten Reeves could not proceed to business. Such conduct on the part of the Pembroke Reeves was highly reprehensible, and they certainly ought to be ashamed of themselves if they have any idea of what shame is.

However, their dodge will not work;

another meeting will be called for next week when a majority of the other Reeves will attend, so that the services of the Pembroke Reeves will not be required; if, however, they should attend, we hope they will show more pluck.

Company Attention!

The Carleton Place Rifle Company are requested to meet for drill on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ o'clock. Each man is to call at the armory for his rifle, and to be promptly on hand at the sound of the bugle. No spectators will be allowed to enter the drill room without an order from the Captain, and Riflemen who are behind time will not be admitted.

The Financial Report of the auditors appointed by the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew will appear in our next issue—also some communications which came to hand too late for insertion this week.

Montreal, February 19th.

The 'Gazette' and 'Witness' printing offices were destroyed by fire this morning.

In another column will be seen the first important division in the House of Assembly since the commencement of the session; and we are pleased to find the members for North and South Lanark voting for Mr. Cameron's amendment which reads as follows:—

"While we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more 'fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation' which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any bill 'for the more equitable settlement of the relation between debtor and creditor, and to 'afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to 'any other measures of public utility in relation to the administration of justice, to the registration of titles, and to the law 'respecting patents for inventions which 'may be submitted for our consideration—'we must express our surprise that His Excellency has not been advised to make allusion to the recent census of this Province, by which the important fact is established that the population of Upper Canada exceeded that of Lower Canada in the month of February, 1861, by not less than 185,457 souls; that as the excess of population in Upper Canada was only 61,773 at the taking of the census in 1862, it is evident that the disproportion is becoming greater every year; and 'that the continuance of a system which 'gives to the two sections an equal number of representatives in the Legislature, 'in view of these facts, manifestly unjust and fraught with great danger to the peace and good government of the country; that we therefore deeply regret 'that His Excellency has not been advised to 'recommend for our adoption some measure 'for securing to this large population in 'Upper Canada their rightful share of the 'Parliamentary representation and their just 'influence in the Government.'"

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Feb. 21.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown on the 8th, arrived at 11 o'clock this morning.

Her dates are one week later than those already published.

The Canada has 18 passengers for Boston and 159 Lancashire operatives, sent out by Miss Burdett Coutts.

The Canada passed on the night of the 16th instant a steamer, supposed to be the China.

The following is the latest news via Queenstown:—

The Polish insurrection was spreading; Wengrow had been taken by the Russians after a sanguinary battle. The insurgents were dispersed.

The U. S. Consul at Cardiff writes that the population of Wales is lying there as represented. The vessel in question formerly belonged to Baltimore, but is legitimately engaged in the Brazilian trade.

It is asserted that France had asked Spain to send back her troops to Cochinchina and that Spain resolved that she would respect the treaty she had concluded with that country.

The health of Garibaldi is improving. His letters from Caprea, addressed to his friends, declare that his wound is rapidly healing, and that his rheumatism has nearly disappeared.

The probable successor to Admiral Milne, as Commander-in-chief on the North American and West India station, will be Rear-Admiral John Elphinstone Erskine.

Some of the French papers look on the death of the Viceroy of Egypt as a sad discouragement to the Suez Canal project. The advent of Ismail Pacha is considered favorable to English interests.

Mrs. Sheridan Knowles, formerly Miss Elphinstone, and now the widow of the late celebrated dramatist is likely to receive a pension for life, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston.

Blondin has accepted an engagement to perform his feats on the high and low rope at Edinburgh, and is to receive the enormous sum of £100 for each performance.

On Friday morning, the ceremony of confirming the election of Dr. Thompson, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to the bishopric of York, took place in the parish Church of St. James's, Piccadilly.

The Woodstock Times says:—The writ of election for South Oxford has been received by Mr. Sheriff Carrall. The nomination has been set down for the 25th inst., and the polling for the 4th and 5th March.

On Tuesday last, a lad named Michael Connors was wounded so seriously, by being crushed between a car and a locomotive whilst coupling them, that he died the next day. The accident took place on the Grand Trunk line, near the freight house, London.

A fight was arranged to come off near Montreal the other day, between two soldiers of the Grenadier Guards; but much to the disappointment of about five hundred 'roughs' who had assembled, the police and the picket guards prevented the 'mill.'

A soldier of the 15th regiment, named Christopher Hutson, who was confined in the guard room or 'black hole' of the barracks, at St. John's, New Brunswick, for drunkenness, one night last week, was found dead in the morning. From the position of the body it is thought he was suffocated.

At the second private ball of the Empress Eugénie, on Monday night, her Majesty wore a white dress of light texture, trimmed with a deep lace flounce, and wore flowers wreathed in the hair, the whole kept together by means of a diamond comb. Her Majesty did not dance. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde were present. The number of guests was about 600. At midnight dancing terminated by a cotillon, when supper was served, and the party broke up at half-past one.

Meeting of the Provisional Council.

Renfrew, Feb. 17th, 1863.

Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew met in the Town Hall at noon this day. The Roll having been called by the Clerk, the following members of the Council were present, the Warden being absent:—Thos. Whelan, Samuel Hamilton, Felix Devine, John Moloney, Robert B. Smith, Thos. Hickey, Wm. Burton, Donald Stewart, Wm. McAdam, Thomas Murray, James Aikin, John Rankin, Wm. Brown, Robert Mc Connell and Wm. J. Warren.

Moved by Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Warren, that Mr. Rankin do take the chair. Carried.

Mr. Rankin returned thanks to the Council for the honor conferred upon him.

The minutes of last meeting of Council were read, approved of, and signed by the Chairman.

The Chairman appointed the following committees, according to the 39th rule of Council, to appoint the standing committees: Messrs. Devine, Murray, Stewart, Warren and Aikin.

Mr. Hickey gives notice that he will during this session of Council introduce a By-law to provide for the borrowing of money to meet the necessary expenses of this corporation, until the ordinary rates or revenue of the County is sufficient for that purpose.

Mr. Devine brought forward and read the report of the committee appointed by the Chairman to select the Standing Committees and on motion of Mr. Devine, seconded by Mr. McAdam, the report was put and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. McAdam, That this Council do now adjourn until 7 o'clock P. M. Carried.

The Council met again pursuant to adjournment. The Roll was called—names before set down this day were present, except Mr. Devine, who was absent and two additional members of the Council who were present, Messrs. Harrington and McCourley, the first named being Reeve of Annaprior and the latter Reeve of Hamilton and Maria.

Mr. Ross, one of the auditors appointed at the last meeting of Council to audit the accounts of the Council for the past year, submitted his report and read the same.

Moved by Mr. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Harrington, That the auditor's account now submitted to this Council by Messrs. Ross and Thompson be adopted, and that the same be published in the counties' newspapers.

Mr. McAdam moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Murray, That whereas the charge of James P. Moffatt just now read in the auditor's report be struck out and one hundred and twenty-five dollars be inserted in lieu thereof. Lost.

The original resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. D. Stewart brought forward and read the report of the Finance Committee, and on motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Barton, the report was put and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Hickey and seconded by Mr. Aikin, That the By-law authorizing the payment of monies be read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Harrington, That the By-law providing for and authorizing the borrowing of money be now introduced and read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Hickey, That this Council do now adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

Renfrew, Feb. 18th, 1863.

The Municipal Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew met this morning pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Town Hall; present Messrs. Harrington, Whelan, Hamilton, Devine, Moloney, Smith, Hickey, Burton, McCourley, Stewart, McAdam, Murray, Aikin, Brown, McConnell and Warren. Mr. Rankin in the Chair.

The minutes of last meeting of Council were read, approved and signed by the Chairman.

Mr. Smith gives notice that he will at this session of Council introduce a By-law to appoint an Executive Committee to look after and protect the interest of the municipality during the recess of Council.

Mr. Burton gives notice that he will at the present meeting of Council introduce a resolution to appoint a Committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature not to grant the prayer of the inhabitants of Annaprior, McNab, Bagot and Blithfield.

Moved by Mr. Hickey and seconded by Mr. Devine, That this Council do now adjourn for one hour. Carried.

Pursuant to adjournment, at the hour before mentioned, the clerk called the roll; a quorum not being present the council adjourned sine die.

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AMERICAN NEWS!

New York, Feb. 7.—Independence Hall, Philadelphia, took fire yesterday, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Mrs. Deborah Duane, grand-daughter of Ben. Franklin, died at Philadelphia last Thursday.

Advices from Port au Prince say it is reported that the "Alabama" made two or three prizes within six days after her departure from Kingston. News was received by express from Jamaica, and it was added that two captains of American vessels had been landed by Semmes.

Gen. Banks had issued a General Order suspending the navigation of the Mississippi to vessels engaged exclusively in private trade, except those engaged in coastwise or foreign commerce. Gen. Banks had also issued an order prohibiting the forcible removal of property from the city, and compelling the property of loyal citizens from forced sale, as to debts and obligations incurred subsequent to the date of this order, which shall have remained uncollected for six months.

The Herald's correspondence from Port Royal, is to the effect that some difficulty occurred as to the right of command to the troops of Gen. Foster's expedition to that place. Gen. Hunter has settled the question by assuming command of Gen. Foster's troops, regarding them as reinforcements to the 10th army corps, of which he is chief, and requiring Generals Nagle and Benny to report to him.

An ordinance appropriating half a million dollars to continue the aid to the freedmen's volunteers, was passed by the Aldermen to day.

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 15, 1863.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has the following telegram, dated Charleston, Feb. 18:—

The following proclamation from General Beauregard will appear in the paper to-morrow:—

Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, February 18.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah, that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early landing and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle should retire. It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of extreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred.

At the hour is at hand to prove your devotion to your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men from the seaboard to the mountains rise to arms. Be not too exact in the choice of weapons—pikes and bayonets will do for exterminating your enemies—spades and shovels for protecting your homes. To arms, fellow-citizens! Come and share with us our hardships, our danger, our brilliant success, or our glorious death.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Com.

Official.—J. M. O'LEARY, A. G.

Final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly prosecuted. The troops and people are confident.

The Enquirer's leader says there has been no intention or pretence of an intention to meddle at all on the part of France. The South wants no French mediation while hostilities still go on.

The Ayward Tragedy.

Under this caption the True Witness, and after it all the Catholic press, endeavor to make out that a judicial murder has just been committed in Upper Canada, and that at the instigation of Protestant fanaticism. The Aywards, husband and wife, were Irish Roman Catholic settlers in Hastings, C. W., and had a Protestant neighbor, Munro, with whom they had not lived on amicable terms for some time. The latter having gone with his son to the house of the Aywards to complain of some grievance, was assaulted by them. Ayward, who was armed, shot the young man in the back, evidently with intent to kill, although his innocent victim has survived. The father, however, was not so merciful. He was armed with a revolver, and shot his son, and her husband, and being unarmed and taken by surprise, received such wounds as he died of after a few days. The Aywards were convicted of murder by a jury, and executed at Belleville on the 5th of December last—the Executive having refused to commute their sentences.

The Rev. Father Brennan—who confessed the murderers and escorted them to the scaffold—declared publicly after their death, and from the altar of his church: that the Aywards were perfectly innocent—that their execution was a judicial murder—that they were hanged merely because they were Catholics—and out of Protestant hatred! Such a denunciation has, of course, excited great animosity, and created the liveliest sympathy for those supposed innocent victims of Protestant fanaticism. The True Witness has made a strong case in their favor, endeavoring to show that they acted only in self-defence, and that the verdict should have been, at most, manslaughter—and that the Executive wrongly had taken the head of the executioner. The French press is reproducing extensively these ex-parte statements, corroborated by a touching letter from Mrs. Ayward to her three youthful children, said to have been written shortly before her death. We have not seen, as yet, any evidence in contradiction of those serious charges—which, though not likely to prove true, have now assumed such proportions, and been so widely spread amongst the Catholic population, that we think the interests of justice will be served by Parliamentary inquiry into this matter. That an Upper Canada jury should have been swayed by fanaticism when giving a verdict on a crime with the perpetration of which religious prejudices had nothing to do, is possible, but highly improbable. But that the Executive in refusing to interfere when applied to, should have been actuated by religious hatred, is more than improbable—it is simply impossible. Let all the facts of this case be placed before the public so as to allay the dangerous excitement.—Witness.

The franc school-house attached to the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

The followers of Joe Miller are again struggling for notoriety. A reversed scene of this persuasion has set apart the 17th of August, 1863, for the closing up of season. He proposes a world's business convention, to assemble soon at Cincinnati, to settle up affairs and arrange matters for the future.

Nearly a day [says an English paper] passes on which the journals do not record deaths from wearing Corinthe. A young woman at Dalton, for instance, was making a pudding at a table five feet from the fire, when a draught from an open window blew her extended dress into the grate, and not long afterwards she was dead. Now, mark the stress, unmistakable verdict of the jury, "Died from fire while wearing Corinthe."

A police razza was made in Paris the other day, and the shoots of the Duke d'Aumale's historical work were carried off. The publisher of the work, the Duke's agent, and those charged with seeing it through the press, are not disposed to let the matter drop. They purpose carrying the matter before the tribunals, in order to ascertain whether the police prefect can employ his agents to give force of law to a simple ministerial circular, extra-legal if not directly a single clause which prevents a Frenchman, even though he be a prince and in exile, from publishing in his native country a work which is purely historical. It is one of the few rights which the law that banished the Duke d'Aumale has left him.

A new Mortara case has very nearly been enacted by the agents of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria. A Roman Catholic servant, living in Verona, it appears, had stated to the priest that, several years ago, he had baptized the infant daughter of her Jewish Mistress, a widow of that city. The priest, attended by several policemen, went to the house of the lady to demand the child; but the mother being warned of the intended visit, had the child conveyed across the frontier to Italy. The mother is threatened with a criminal prosecution for evading the law.

The convict Wm. Russell, late M. P. for Lambeth, still remains at the Model Prison, Pentonville, and is employed with the other prisoners in picking oakum, which he does with the same indifference as characterized his conduct while in Newgate. No steps have yet been taken by the heir-at-law to dispossess the property under the forged deeds received from the convict, but negotiations have been going on between the solicitors of both parties for some time.

A nephew of Abd-el-Kader, married to a Christian wife, is about to be baptized in Paris, and intends to proceed to the Sahara as a missionary.

Birth.

At Pakenham, on the 19th inst., the wife of Wm. Dickson, Jr., Esq., of a son.

Died.

At Pembroke, on the 8th instant, after a short illness, Julia Anne, eldest daughter of Thos. Meagher, Esq., aged 5 years, 6 months and 18 days.

At the same place, on the 14th instant, Catherine Lavina, only daughter of Thos. Meagher, aged 3 years 2 months and 24 days.

At Wexford, on the 14th inst., on the 8th inst. William Armine Terrot, third son of Rev. S. S. Wood, aged 15 years 11 months and 22 days.

At residence, in the Township of Wilberforce, Mr. Ervan Edwards, on Saturday, the 14th instant, in the 63rd year of his age. He was born and brought up in the Co. of Wexford, Ireland—emigrated to Canada in 1820, and was one of the first settlers in the Township of Ramsey. He sold out there and moved to the Township of Pakenham. About 21 years ago he moved to the township of Wilberforce, at which time the writer became acquainted with him. How long he has made a profession of religion is not able to say, but if a man can be a judge of the vitality of his religion in hearing him on his death-bed exhorting his family to give their hearts to God and at other times calling on them to assist him to sing aloud the praises of the Most High, then Mr. Edwards has gone home safe. The occasion was improved by the Rev. James Mason from Pembroke, who preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon from St. Mark, 13th chapter, 33rd and 34th verses, to a large and respectable concourse, which attended his funeral. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

Pembroke, Feb 17th 1863.

Commercial.

MONTREAL WITNESS Office, Thursday, noon, Feb. 19, 1863.

The weather has changed suddenly, and there has been heavy showers of rain since 7 a.m. We are unable to give the usual meteorological memoranda, the fire this morning having destroyed our barometer and thermometer.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—By G. T. rail-way for past two days: Ashes, 134 bbls.; Flour, 1,232 bbls.; Wheat, 5,203 bush; Corn, 40 bbls.; Barley, 148 bush; Coal, Oil, 81 bbls.; Butter, 150 kegs; Lard, 10 bbls.; Dressed Hogs, 36.

FINANCIAL.—The press telegram last night quoted sterling exchange unsettled, 179 to 180; Gold leaving off at 60½ prem. A despatch to-day quotes Sterling Exchange 179½; Gold, 62½; Gold 62½ prem. A despatch to-day quotes Sterling Exchange 179½; Gold, 62½; Gold 62½ prem.

No alteration to note here in Sterling Exchange; cash rate for Bankers' 60-day drafts on London, 10 to 10½ prem.; counter or credit rates, 10½, 10½, and 11 prem. Private 60-day bills, 9½ to 9½ prem.

Before receipt of telegrams from N. Y. the past week has marked the transactions in Bank demand drafts at 33½ dis.

American Silver continues at 4 to 4½ dis. Rates for American bank-notes at Exchange offices here, are—buying about 40 dis., selling 38½ dis.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN BRITAIN.—The "Mark Lane Express" of Jan. 26, 1863, says: "The past week was unusually boisterous with great changes of the temperature, many disasters at sea, and more rain than was wanted for the land. Vegetation already looks too forward, and the wheat on the best lands rather wintering pond; but the active wet gives rest to the clay lands in the market to-day. This, however, would be harmless with genial weather to follow; and such now becomes of the utmost importance, for the forwardness of the white wheat last season was its ruin, as the blooming time was visited with frosts. The late severe winds have wanted the character of March as respects dryness, so their use to the conditions of newly thrashed samples is doubtful. But the dampness of home-grown wheat could hardly be exceeded, and this circumstance, together with the extraordinary openness of the season, has produced rather a retrograde movement in price. The Baltic is partially free, and even in America the weather has been unseasonably warm, so that there has been hardly any opportunity for holders here to reduce stocks materially before new imports come in plentifully. Prices abroad keep a check for the want of English orders, as there is no margin to do any good. Our crop is indeed small, and Ireland shows early symptoms of suffering, which, if they much increase, will call for large supplies.

BRITISH GRAIN AVERAGES.—The following shows the general average of Grain for the week ending January 17:—Wheat 47½ lb; Barley, 35½; Oats, 20½; Rye, 35½; Beans, 36½; Peas, 37½ lb. The aggregate average of Grain for the last six weeks was:—Wheat, 46½ lb; Barley, 34½ lb; Oats, 20½ lb; Rye, 35½ lb; Peas, 37½ lb.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Nothing of importance has occurred in the market of late. The past week has marked the corn trade, and flour, however, has shown strength, and have not offered their samples freely. Consequently prices have not

varied materially, but in the small business effected the buyers have a slight advantage; any decline has been only partial. Choice American amber wheat has ranged from 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d.; and secondary sorts, sweet and perfect, 9s. 8d. to 9s. 10d. per 100 lbs; winter Red 9s. 8d. to 9s. 11d. per 100 lbs. Prime Southern flour has been sold at 29s. 6d. to 29s. 8d.; and very good Canadian 29s. to 29s. 6d. per 100 lbs; these prices embrace good sound qualities. Indian corn is the most buoyant article, from the falling off of American supplies and from the foreboding of a demand to meet the distress in Ireland, through the failure in her potato crop, as well as in her cereal crops. The demand for wheat yesterday is considerably better, and several were generally able to obtain the rates of the 2nd. In several instances, however, a small concession had to be made. Buyers of Indian corn showed less disposition to operate, even at a decline of 3d. per quarter.

Kenneth Dawie & Co., in circular of Jan. 28, quote: Canada wheat, mixed to white, (old), 10s. 6d. to 11s. per central; Spring red, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d.; Milwaukee Club and Amber Iowa, 9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.; Chicago Red No. 1 Extra, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 6d.; Winter Red Western 9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d. per 100 lbs. No. 1 Superfine, 25s. to 26s. per bbl.; Canada, 26s. to 27s.; Extras, 27s. to 30s. Canada Oatmeal, nominal, 26s. 6d. to 27s. per 240 lbs.; Peas, 36s. to 37s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Indian Corn, mixed and yellow, 29s. 3d. to 29s. 6d. per 100 lbs; white, 31s. to 32s. Ashes are in moderate request, and the market amount to 350 barrels of both sorts; Potatoes, 31s. to 31½ per cwt; Pearls 31s. Sales of Butter during the week have been small; fine has brought 58s; other qualities unsaleable.

GLASGOW PRODUCE MARKET.—D. Bannerman, in circular of 14th inst., says: The interval between last Wednesday and yesterday has been remarkable only for its dullness. Wheat, Flour, Peas and Indian Corn without being quoted cheaper, were all alike difficult of sale.

The attendance at to-day's market was small, and the business was sluggish throughout. What little passed was at the usual rates, somewhat within those of last week. Good butter is in excellent demand at all prices, while inferior is quite neglected.—The range for Canadian Table being 56s to 58s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Reynolds, Mann & Co., in circular of Jan. 29, remark: Butter unchanged, except the extra fine kinds are a shade dearer; Extras fine, 88s to 93s; Good middling to fine, 70s to 82s; Ordinary and middling, 55s to 64s per cwt. Cheese sells, as landed at extreme rates; Extras fine, 48s to 52s; Middling to fine, 42s to 45s per cwt. Bacon has been in fair consumption demand, and prices are no longer depressed. Best, scarce; other kinds unaltered; India Mess, 90s to 95s; Prime Mess, 80s to 87s 6d. per tierce. Pork, sales of new are reported at 57s to 60s per bbl. Lard is 6d. dearer, with an active inquiry; Fine, 40s to 40s 6d.; Middling to good refining 38s to 39s per cwt.

Montreal Wholesale Produce Prices Current.

Montreal, February 19th, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superior, No. 2, \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superior, \$4.40 to \$4.45; Best, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.05; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to 2.45.

Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs, about \$4.60 to \$4.80.

Wheat—Canada Spring, 91c to 94c; U. S. C. W. Winter, nominal, 1.05 to 1.08, ex store.

Peas per 66 lbs., 70c to 72½c.

Oats per 112 lbs., 60c to 65c; Ashes per 112 lbs., 60c to 65c; Inferior pots, 61s to 62s; Pearls 60s to 65c.

Butter per lb.—The market is fully supplied, and sales are effected at about the following quotations:—medium, 11c to 12c; fine 12½ to 13½c; choice, 14c to 15c.

Lard per lb., 7c to 8c.

Tallow per lb., 8c to 8½c.

Hams per lb., 5c to 7c; Shoulders, 2½c to 3c; Bacon, 3c to 4c. Demand very light for all kinds of meats.

Pork per lb., 5c to 10c; 10c to 10½c; Thin Mess, 8½c to 9c; Prime Mess, new, 80c to 85c;—old nominal at 87c; Prime, 87c.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs, 3.25 to 3.4c, according to weight and quality.

Seeds.—Good seed is scarce, and is sold from 6½c to 7c per lb for Clover; Timothy 2.00 to 2.25 per 45 lbs.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 270 St. Paul Street.

Review of the Ottawa Markets.

UNION OFFICE, Feb. 19, 1863.

The weather still continues fine. We have excellent sleighing at present, and farmers are coming into market in great numbers. Almost all the winter wheat markets were largely attended. Trade in this city has not been brisk this winter, as merchants expected; the partial failure of the crops and the length of time before we had sleighing operated very injuriously on all kinds of business. As there is, however, every probability of the Public Buildings being commenced immediately, judging from the remarks contained in the Speech delivered from the Throne, on the opening of Parliament, we may expect quite a revival in our trade.

We give in another column a report of the Montreal Produce Market, taken from the Herald. The past week has marked the week was small, and prices have a downward tendency.

The Review we publish to-day of the Montreal Leather Market shows very little doing in that line at present, and that stocks are generally low.

The New York Money Market still remains very unsettled. The New York World of Feb. 9th quotes Gold at 155 to 155½; and Sterling Exchange at 17½ to 17½. On the 10th Gold fell from 155½ to 152½, and Sterling Exchange at 16½ to 16½. On the 11th Gold advanced to 153½ to 156, closing at the latter price, and Sterling Exchange at 16½ to 17.

At a meeting held by the Merchants of the city on Wednesday evening last, it was agreed to take the English Shilling and American Quarter Dollar at their former value, viz. 25 cents.

Flour—Full Wheat sells at \$1.05 to \$1.10; Spring Wheat 98c. to \$1.03 per bush. Flour—\$4.00 to \$4.50 per bush.

Barley—All offering finds buyers, at 80c. to 82c. per bushel.

Oats—Remain at our last quotations, viz. 45c. to 46½c. per bushel. The supply in the market to-day was small.

Beans—Quotations nominal.

Potatoes—have advanced in price about 2c. Farmers are getting 30c. to 31c. per bush.

Hay—First class Hay brings to-day 11s.

00 to \$16.00; inferior quality \$13.00 to \$14.00 per ton.

Pork—There is very little Pork offering on the market to-day. Heavy Pork brings \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt.

Beef—The market was well supplied with Beef. Fresh killed Beef brings 45.00 per cwt. by the side; second class beef can, however, be bought for 3.25 to 3.35 per cwt.

Mutton—Well supplied, and sells at 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

Lard—Sells at 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Turnips Sell at 20c. to 25c. per bushel.

Butter—Remains at our last quotations. Fresh butter sells at 15c to 16c per lb. Prime packed dairy sells at 14c to 14½c. per lb.

Eggs—Sell at 16c to 18c per dozen.

Straw—Very little offering; sells at 9c per ton.

Wood—The Wood market has not been so well supplied since the last snow storm. Good Hardwood can be bought for \$1.75 to \$1.85 per double load; Green Hardwood \$1.40 to \$1.50 per do; Softwood \$1.25 to \$1.30 per do.—Union.

Prices Current of Leather.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1863.

The following are current prices:

Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 (b.b.), 24c to 25c per lb.

Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 2, 21c to 22c per lb.

Do do No. 1 [ordinary], 23c to 24c per lb.

Do do No. 2, 19c to 20c per lb.

Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 23c to 25c per lb.

Do do No. 2, 18c to 21c per lb.

Waxed upper light and medium, 33c to 35c per lb.

Do do heavy, 31c to 32c per lb.

Grained do, 32c to 37c per lb.

Spits, do large, 20c to 24c per lb.

Do do small, 15c to 17c per lb.

Kips, City Slaughter ex quality whole, 45c to 55c per lb.

Do do heavy, 45c to 48c per lb.

Do Patras (in sides), 27c to 37c per lb.

Calf Skin (27 to 36 lb per do) 55c to 65c per lb.

Do (18 to 26 lb per do), 45c to 55c per lb.

Flarces, 20c to 25c per lb.

Skirting, 27c to 30c per lb.

Cordovan, per foot, 12c to 16c per lb.

Embossed Cow do, 18c to 16c per lb.

Patent Cow do, 18c to 17c per lb.

Spanish sole.—The demand during the past week has been quite limited, as there is no call from the country trade, and the shoe manufacturers have been only buying to supply their immediate wants. Receipts have been small, and although there is no quotable change in rates, prices continue to favor the buyer.

Slaughter Sole.—The inquiry is moderate and the supply is fully equal to present requirements. Sales continue to be made at about previous figures.

Waxed Upper.—There is very little doing in this description of leather, as the arrivals are chiefly composed of heavy stock, which is not wanted at this season. The market is poorly supplied with the lighter kinds, for which there is some demand.

Harness is dull and difficult to sell at quotations.

Waxed calfskins are without any change to notice, the supply being fair and the inquiry only moderate.

Grained calfskins are difficult of sale, and chiefly on account of the color, which, generally speaking, is not fast. Could this objection be obviated—the stock being otherwise suitable—would meet with a ready market.

Kips.—The supply and demand are both small.

Spits of suitable size and substance, for boot backs, are in good request. Smaller size, if of good finish, is also wanted.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

OTTAWA Feb. 23, 1863.

Wheat—Spring, 91c to 94c; U. S. C. W. Winter, nominal, 1.05 to 1.08, ex store.

The French police consider that an Orleanist demonstration was made on the announcement of the purchase of the picture "Stratonice" by the Duc d'Aumale, at the sale of the Prince Demidoff's works of art in the Hotel des Ventes. The received version of the affair is that when the picture was knocked down by the auctioneer great curiosity was excited to know who the purchaser was. When the name of the Duc d'Aumale was mentioned, and exclamation was heard of regret that the picture would have been France, to which a stentorian voice replied, "it will come back." This was received with loud applause.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has presented Sir George Bowen, Governor of Queensland, through Mr. Herbert, the Colonial Secretary, with an address, congratulating him upon the progress and success achieved in the cultivation of cotton in the youngest of England's dependencies.

Mr. Herbert said, so far, the efforts tendered with the most satisfactory results, and there was every reason to anticipate an extensive cultivation of the plant.

The Emperor Napoleon, it is known, has given £1,000 towards the fund especially devoted to the Roman workmen. "I am sorry to say," says a Paris correspondent, "that the official world—the army of functionaries—have not followed the example. A beggarly donation of £20 from each of the Ministers falls very much below what might have been expected from persons who are so amply remunerated for their services."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Canadian Agriculturist AND JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA.

THIS long established periodical will for the future be published Monthly, commencing January, 1863.

Each number will contain not less than 40 pages, illustrated with Wood Cuts.

The Horticultural and Veterinary Department in particular, will be enlarged and improved, and the price reduced, so as to encourage the formation of Clubs throughout the country.

TERMS.

Single copies, 50 cents a year.

Five to twenty copies, 10 per cent discount.

Twenty to thirty-five copies, 15 per cent discount.

Thirty-five to fifty copies, 20 per cent discount.

Fifty copies and upwards, 25 per cent discount allowed.

Subscriptions payable always strictly in advance.

EDITORS:

Professor Backland, University College, Toronto. Hugh C. Thomson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada. Andrew Smith, Licentiate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College and Consulting Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada.

All orders to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto, Board of Agriculture Office, Toronto, December, 1862.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Darlington, Ontario, will have a public place on the 28th day of March next, intending a By-law to establish a Road on part of the west half of lot No. 5 in the 7th concession of the Township of Darlington, the survey of which is made as follows:—Commencing on the 7th line at a post planted twenty feet from the South post of the said lot No. 5, West half thereof, No. 54 degrees east fourteen chains, coming out on the road already made on the said west half of lot No. 8, in the 7th con. of the said Township of Darlington.

The said road to be thirty feet in width.

JAMES WATT, Township Clerk.

Darling, 16th Feb. 1863.

Beckwith School acct. for the year 1861.

1861. DR. \$ cts.

July 20 To amt. of gov. grant for '61 298 00

The Shakespeare Cliff at Dover gave way during the late gales, and rolled into the sea.

The Prince of Wales has consented to inaugurate the memorial of the Exhibition of 1881, on the 5th of June next.

Prince Alfred has advanced a step in his profession. He has received an acting order as lieutenant, but an examination at the Royal Naval College still stands between his Royal Highness and his confirmation in this order.

It is stated that a bill is to be brought forward in the next session of Parliament for the regulation of theatres. One of its principal objects is to compel the managers to give the public quicker and better means of quitting the theatre at the conclusion of the performance than by the ordinary one door thrown open at present.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel having failed to pronounce the Bishop of Lebana's "slander of the Borneo natives," the Bishop of Durham has requested that his name be withdrawn from the list of vice-presidents of the society, "as being the only means left him of entering his solemn protest against a deed of blood, happily without a parallel in the whole history of Protestant missions."

On Saturday morning a man named Wm. Blackwood, a pedlar, died suddenly at Point Levi, from exhaustion and from want of sufficient nourishment.

The revival movement continues in this city. In connection with the services in the Grifftown Wesleyan church, great numbers have been converted. A number of others are connected with other congregations. In addition to the above there are 10 soldiers of the 47th regiment who hope that they have found Christ. There are still a number of individuals inquiring after the way of life.

A penny-liner, recording the career of a mad dog, says, "We are sorry to say that the rabid animal, before it could be killed, severely bit his master and several other dogs. Somebody wittily calls dyspepsia 'the remorse of a guilty stomach.'"

A tavern occupied by Mr. Neil McIntyre, Canal de St. Lawrence, Quebec, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. No insurance.

The Hants Independent states that the remains of an ancient ship are visible at low water in the river Hamble, near the village of Swanwick, and are supposed to be "one of a Danish fleet which history records was wrecked at that spot in King Alfred's time."

It is a first-rate collector who can, upon all occasions, collect his wits.

By the rules of war, it is death to stop a cannon ball.

"My son, I dislike your low ways," "Pray father, would you have me turn highwayman?"

Fancy is the canvas whereon we paint our wishes, for that which we know we can never have.

The vain man idolizes his own person, and here he is wrong; but he cannot bear his own company, and here he is right.

The editor who kissed his sweetheart, saying, "Please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper "liberty of the press."

Married, last week, John Cobb to Miss Kate Webb. Their house will undoubtedly be full of swells.

Scandal, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable streams; but it is extremely difficult to trace it to its source.

Why would a printer make a good lawyer? Because he would always be sure to understand the "case."

A Yankee who recently returned from Newfoundland, says that the fog is so thick there that he used to drive a nail in it to hang his hat on.

An Arkansas paper says that many of the girls in that State grow six feet high. They must be uncommonly well cultivated.

A popular writer says that a woman "should be won by degrees." Certainly—win first her ears and eyes, then her heart, then her lips, and then her hands.

He is truly wise who can endure evil and enjoy good.

Begin life with little sorrow; you may increase it afterwards.

It is common, says Tacitus, to esteem most what is most unknown.

It costs us more to be miserable than would make us perfectly happy.

When a great man stoops or trips, the small men around him suddenly become greater.

We suppose that toleration is carried quite far enough when men tolerate intolerance.

Never despise humble services; when large ships run aground, little boats may pull them off.

Children are much like jellies—as they are molded, so will they turn out.

Mr. Thomas Bartlett, of East Whitch, committed suicide on Monday week last, by hanging himself with a rope attached to a hook in a clothes press. The death of a brother, which was brought about in a singular manner, a few months ago, gave him a sad shock, and it played upon his mind, from day to day, to such an extent, as to prove the immediate as well as the primary cause of the sad event.

FROM QUEBEC.—Mr. Walker Powell, Deputy Assistant Minister for Upper Canada, starts to-morrow for England. His mission is to purchase for the Government of the Province a large quantity of shawls and shawls for the Volunteer force at prime cost.

The Hon. Mr. Bureau's re-election to the Upper House, rendered necessary by his elevation to the seat of the Cabinet, voted by Mr. Dorion, is considered certain.

The Rev. William Ryerson, member for West Brant, has not crossed the House with the other supporters of the late Administration, but retains his seat on the Ministerial side.

The writ for a new election in the South Riding of Oxford, rendered necessary by the elevation of Dr. Connor to the Bench, went yesterday (Tuesday) morning, "Globe's Telegram."

The Chicago Tribune says the total number of hogs received in that city since Oct. 1—the commencement of the packing season—amounts to 1,066,110. These stretched out in one line would reach a trifle over 1,200 miles, or from Chicago through Michigan, Canada and New York, thence up through Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire with Maine to Portland. During the same time there was received 52,617 cattle.

The following reverend gentlemen are spoken of as possible successors to the late Bishop Mountain:—Rev. George Mackie, D.D., twenty years assistant Minister in Quebec; Rev. Rev. David Anderson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land; Rev. John Williams, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. G. J. B. Selzer, M.A., Diocese of Huron; and Rev. Dr. Gray, of Nova Scotia. The name of the Rev. A. Mountain is also mentioned. Bishop Williams is ineligible.

We are sorry to hear that the health of Hon. Mr. Howland has not improved, so much as his former condition, and that several days at least must elapse before he will be able to undertake the fatiguing journey to Quebec.

It is stated that the sentence of two months' suspension, passed upon Dr. Williams and the Rev. H. B. Wilson, two of the writers of "Essays and Reviews," will be carried out, no notice having been served, on the part of the persons defendants, to carry an appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

ISLAND STORE.
Almonte, C. W.

The Cash and Ready Pay System proved to be the BEST.

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

February 7th, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce this day, that they will sell the balance of their Winter Stock of DRY GOODS at 5 per cent on Cost, for Cash or Ready Pay strictly; also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS, FURS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, READY MADE CLOTHING, CARPETS, BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASINS, CROCKERY, C. T. E. S. T. S. GLASSWARE, SOLE LEATHER, MEDICINES, &c.

In Groceries a splendid lot of FRESH TEAS from 2s 4d upwards. Tobacco and all in the line. One ton best Dried Apples Cheap.

Chairs, Tables, Stands, and Bedsteads very low. Grinding Stones, &c. The goods are all new, and weekly arrivals of all kinds. There can be few disappointed in parties coming a distance, in either quantity, quality or price.

The statement of reduced prices CAN be relied upon. The large amounts sold weekly to a deserving community, show plainly that this is the CASH STORE IN TOWN.

W. TENNANT & CO.
The highest price paid for good, clean Wheat, Oats, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Hides and Pelts.

75 best Log Pumps on the way, and will be sold Cheap. Also Agents for R. S. Warren's Melodeons—the best in Canada.

W. T. & Co.
Island Store, Almonte, Feb. 7th, 1863. 23

TO LUMBERMEN.

5,000 WESTERN CHOICE No. 1 BUSHES CORN, for Sale
by J. H. A. HERVELY, Brockville, Feb. 5th, 1863. 23 g

FAIRS.
Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Almonte, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Fergus Falls, first Tuesday in May and October.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.
Clifton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.
Frankton, second Tuesday in May and September.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and September.
Sandford, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bromfield, first Tuesday in May and October.
Rensselaer, first Tuesday in April and October.
Rensselaer, first Tuesday in April and October.
Rensselaer, first Tuesday in April and October.

Protection of Game.
NOTICE is hereby given that a CLUB, composed of persons residing in this and adjoining Counties, having for its object the enforcing of the Laws for the Protection of Game Animals from the slaughter of improper seasons of the year, offer a REWARD of FIVE DOLLARS for information that will lead to the conviction and punishment of parties acting contrary to the Statute, which clause is 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 intituled "An Act respecting Game Laws of Upper Canada," chapter 61, in the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, 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, Partridge or Pheasant shall be hunted 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 February and the first day of October in any year.

No Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal shall be 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 possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds herebefore mentioned, within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof thereof to be on the party charged, nor shall any sale of any of the game mentioned in this Act take place, save within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods herebefore respectively prohibited, and the proof thereof to be on the party charged.

Every offence against any provision of this Act shall be deemed to be a misdemeanour, and on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by a combination of the two, at the discretion of the Court.

In all cases of conviction of the Game Law, the Game and Game so convicted shall be forfeited to the Crown, and the same shall be disposed of as the Court may see fit.

Whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruction of certain animals at seasons of the year when their destruction would be of no value, it is further enacted, 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, or any of them, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, and all persons violating this section of this Act shall be liable to the same penalties and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared with respect to Game.

Are you going to the Soiree?
WHAT SOIREE?
THE SOIREE that is to be held in MELVILLE CHURCH, ASHTON!

When is it to come off? On the 25th of February. What is its object? To pay off some debt on the congregation. Who are to be the speakers? Rev. Messrs. Dunlop, Aitken, McKinnon, McKinnon, and Halcroft. Will there be music? Yes, plenty Music. Will there be refreshments? Yes. What's to be the admission fee? 50c. Come let us all go!

Chair to be taken at half-past 6.

Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER would hereby notify those indebted to him that he finds it necessary that all his Accounts be paid in or before the first of March without fail.

He would also inform his customers and others that he has constantly on hand a supply of HARNESSES, &c., made of the best material and in the best style, cheap for CASH.

HUGH NEILSON,
Carleton Place Feb. 9, 1863. 23

Division Courts, 1863.

THE times and places for holding the Division Courts for the year 1863 are reported as follows:

The First Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Perth on the Seventh day of January, the Second day of March, the Fourth day of May, the Eighth day of July, the First day of September and the Fourth day of November, 1863.

The Second Division Court to be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Lanark on the Third day of January, the Fifth day of March, the Seventh day of May, the Tenth day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Third Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Carleton Place on the Fourth day of January, the Sixth day of March, the Eighth day of May, the Eleventh day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Fourth Division Court to be held at the Town Hall in the Town of Perth on the Seventh day of January, the Tenth day of March, the Twelfth day of May, the Fifteenth day of July, the First day of September and the Fourth day of November, 1863.

The Fifth Division Court to be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Perth on the Tenth day of January, the Thirteenth day of March, the Fifteenth day of May, the Eighteenth day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Sixth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Renfrew on the Eleventh day of January, the Fourteenth day of March, the Sixteenth day of May, the Nineteenth day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Seventh Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Perth on the Twelfth day of January, the Fifteenth day of March, the Seventeenth day of May, the Twentieth day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Eighth Division Court to be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Perth on the Fifteenth day of January, the Eighteenth day of March, the Twentieth day of May, the Twenty-third day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Ninth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Eighteenth day of January, the Twenty-first day of March, the Twenty-third day of May, the Twenty-sixth day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Tenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Twenty-first day of January, the Twenty-fourth day of March, the Twenty-sixth day of May, the Twenty-ninth 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 Perth on the Twenty-fourth day of January, the Twenty-seventh day of March, the Twenty-ninth day of May, the First day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twelfth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Twenty-seventh day of January, the Thirtieth day of March, the First day of May, the Fourth day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Thirtieth day of January, the First day of March, the Third day of May, the Sixth day of July, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Fourteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the First day of February, the Fourth day of April, the Sixth day of June, the Ninth day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Fifteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Fourth day of February, the Seventh day of April, the Ninth day of June, the Twelfth day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Sixteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Seventh day of February, the Tenth day of April, the Twelfth day of June, the Fifteenth day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Seventeenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Tenth day of February, the Thirteenth day of April, the Fifteenth day of June, the Eighteenth day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Eighteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Thirteenth day of February, the Sixteenth day of April, the Eighteenth day of June, the Twenty-first day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Nineteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Sixteenth day of February, the Nineteenth day of April, the Twenty-first day of June, the Twenty-fourth day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twentieth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Nineteenth day of February, the Twenty-second day of April, the Twenty-fourth day of June, the Twenty-seventh day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-first Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Twenty-second day of February, the Twenty-fifth day of April, the Twenty-seventh day of June, the Thirtieth day of August, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-second Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Twenty-fifth day of February, the Twenty-eighth day of April, the Thirtieth day of June, the First day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-third Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Twenty-eighth day of February, the First day of May, the Third day of July, the Sixth day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-fourth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the First day of March, the Fourth day of May, the Sixth day of July, the Ninth day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-fifth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Fourth day of March, the Seventh day of May, the Ninth day of July, the Twelfth day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-sixth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Seventh day of March, the Tenth day of May, the Twelfth day of July, the Fifteenth day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-seventh Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Tenth day of March, the Thirteenth day of May, the Fifteenth day of July, the Eighteenth day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-eighth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Thirteenth day of March, the Sixteenth day of May, the Eighteenth day of July, the Twenty-first day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Twenty-ninth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Sixteenth day of March, the Nineteenth day of May, the Twenty-first day of July, the Twenty-fourth day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirtieth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Nineteenth day of March, the Twenty-second day of May, the Twenty-fourth day of July, the Twenty-seventh day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-first Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Twenty-second day of March, the Twenty-fifth day of May, the Twenty-seventh day of July, the Thirtieth day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-second Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Twenty-fifth day of March, the Twenty-eighth day of May, the Thirtieth day of July, the First day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-third Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Twenty-eighth day of March, the First day of May, the Third day of July, the Sixth day of September, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-fourth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the First day of April, the Fourth day of June, the Sixth day of August, the Ninth day of October, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-fifth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Fourth day of April, the Seventh day of June, the Ninth day of August, the Twelfth day of October, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-sixth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Seventh day of April, the Tenth day of June, the Twelfth day of August, the Fifteenth day of October, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-seventh Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Tenth day of April, the Thirteenth day of June, the Fifteenth day of August, the Eighteenth day of October, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-eighth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Thirteenth day of April, the Sixteenth day of June, the Eighteenth day of August, the Twenty-first day of October, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Thirty-ninth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Sixteenth day of April, the Nineteenth day of June, the Twenty-first day of August, the Twenty-fourth day of October, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

The Fortieth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Perth on the Nineteenth day of April, the Twenty-second day of June, the Twenty-fourth day of August, the Twenty-seventh day of October, the Thirtieth day of September and the First day of November, 1863.

Notice.
WANTED for School Section No. 1, Dalhousie, a Second Class Teacher, who when a liberal salary will be given. Apply to the Trustees, at DALHOUSIE, Jan. 16 1863.

Notice.
APPLICATION will be made during the ensuing session of Parliament for an Act to authorize the sale of a portion (containing of Four and a half acres or less) of the Globe Land belonging to the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Lanark, Upper Canada, and lying along the westerly side of George Street in said Town of Lanark.

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