



Arrival of the Hansa.  
Sandy Hook, Dec. 12th.  
The steamer Hansa from Southampton,  
on Nov. 27th, has passed this point.  
The North Briton was insured with her  
cargo for £120,000.

An arrival from Australia had brought  
£277,000 in gold.  
The W. Ludis Mail Steamship La Plata  
from St. Thomas arrived at Southampton  
on the 27th, with the intelligence of taking  
Slidell and Mason for the steamer Trent.  
The Federal Council of Switzerland had  
demanded satisfaction from France, for a  
fresh violation of Swiss territory by French  
troops near Geneva.

London, Nov. 27th.—Consolidated at 94 for  
money, and 92 1/2 for account. The billon  
in the Bank of France has increased £100,  
000.  
Derivish Pass with eight battalions of  
Turkish troops had encountered 6,000,  
in Bulgaria, slaying 800 and routing  
them.

Captain Wilson had entered a protest  
against the capture and destruction of the  
ship Harvey Birch, by the Confederate  
steamer Nashville. The Southampton  
magistrates refused a warrant for the search  
of the Nashville and referred Capt. Wilson  
to the secretary of State.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Yancy had returned  
from London to Southampton, and the  
latter stated that it had been intimated that  
the Nashville is recognized by the British  
government as a national vessel, and will be  
allowed to refit and repair at Southampton,  
the same as the James Adger, so as to exercise  
a perfect neutrality between the two  
contending parties.

The Liverpool provision market generally  
steady. Pork quiet but steady. Lard  
nominal at 46s. to 50s. Sugar steady. Ashes  
firm at 35s for pots.

FURTHER BY THE HANSA.  
The Hansa brings the London Times of  
the 28th, which contains an account of a  
meeting in Liverpool.

The following placard was posted on  
"Change":  
"OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG—  
THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS FORCEFULLY  
REMOVED FROM A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER."  
A public meeting was held in the Cotton  
Hall at 3 o'clock.

The room was crowded to excess. The  
chair was occupied by James Spence, who  
read the following resolution:  
"Resolved that this meeting having heard  
with indignation that an American Federal  
ship has forcibly taken from a British mail  
steamer certain passengers who were proceeding  
peaceably under the shelter of our  
flag from one neutral port to another, do  
earnestly call upon the government to as-  
sert the dignity of the British flag by requiring  
prompt reparation for this outrage."

The resolution was received with great  
enthusiasm. It was advocated by the chair-  
man, who considered he was expressing the  
feeling of the people when he said it was the  
duty of the people to press on the imperat-  
ive necessity of vindicating the honor and  
dignity of the British name and flag.

Mr. John Campbell considered there was  
no reason to doubt whether the facts related  
and acted on by this meeting were in reality  
a breach of international law, and referred  
to the opinions of the law officers of the  
crown as being in some measure inclined to  
show that such a step as had been taken  
with respect to the Southern Commissioners  
was justifiable under the existing state of  
international law; and he urged the propri-  
ety of postponing the consideration of  
the subject till tomorrow.

Mr. Fox sustained Mr. Campbell's views.  
The chairman suggested, in order to meet  
the objection of Mr. Campbell, to strike out  
the words "by requiring prompt reparation  
for this outrage," and thus amended the  
resolution was passed nearly unanimously.

Several merchants expressed their views  
after the adjournment that the meeting and  
its action were premature.

The London Times is more moderate in  
its comments than the News. While deny-  
ing that the federal government, on its own  
position that the existing war is a mere re-  
bellion has a right to overhauled neutral ships  
it nevertheless admits that England herself  
has established precedents which now tell against  
her in this matter of the Trent; but these  
precedents were made under circumstances  
very different, it asserts, from those which  
now arise. England was then fighting for  
existence, and did in these days what she  
would not do now, or allow others to do.

In discussing the question whether Mason  
and Slidell were liable to capture the belli-  
gerents or contraband of war, on board the  
Trent, the Times states that it is the opin-  
ion of very eminent jurists that this was not  
the question to be adjudicated by the boat's  
crew. The legal course would have been to  
take the ship into port for adjudication.  
It concludes with the expression that Eng-  
lishmen will discuss the question with cal-  
mness, and appeal to the federal states not to  
provocate war by such acts.

The confederate steamer Bermuda arrived  
at Havre on the 25th Savannah with 2000  
bales of cotton, and was discharging on the  
26th.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs quiet and  
steady.  
The feeling of indignation at Liverpool  
was very general.

In reply to the application of Capt. Nel-  
son for a warrant to search the Nashville,  
for certain property belonging to him and  
the owners of the ship Harvey Birch, Earl  
Russell directed his Secretary to reply that  
he cannot authorize the magistrates to issue  
such a warrant, and declined to inter-  
fere in the matter. The application was  
made on the recommendation of Minister  
Adams.

The despatch of the Confederate Commis-  
sioners escaped the vigilance of the officers  
of the San Jacinto, and arrived safely by  
the La Plata in charge of a gentleman of the  
name of Adams.

On arriving at Southampton the remain-  
der of Slidell and Mason's family and suite  
went on board the Nashville, and next day  
the despatches were taken to London.

No repairs had yet been commenced on  
the Nashville.

Garibaldi having been elected Grand Mas-  
ter of the Grand Lodge of Italian Masons,  
it is proposed by prominent members of the  
order at Washington to send him a "gavel,"  
similar to that with which George Washing-  
ton laid the corner-stone of the Capitol, and  
which is now carefully preserved in Potomac  
Lodge.

Speaking of the financial condition of  
France the London Times says Napoleon  
must soon disarm or else "send his armies  
to feed Europe," and the London Post  
remarks:—"The financial war which France  
has waged with France is at an end, and  
the victory incontrovertibly is ours. In pre-  
parations as in battles, in finances as well  
as in hostilities, it is the weaker power which  
breaks down."

A child of Mr. Allan Loebart, of Bon-  
aventure, three years of age, came to his  
death under most painful circumstances on  
Friday last. The child was in the upper  
story of his father's mill, with some men  
who were shovelling wheat to a spout lead-  
ing to a bin in the next story below, and  
going to near the opening, sank down among  
the wheat and was smothered. Life was  
extinct before he could be rescued.

# The Herald

CARLETON PLACE,  
Wednesday, December 16, 1863.

ANOTHER INSULT.  
By an arrival at Halifax from Bermuda,  
we learn that a British gun-boat had been  
fired at and overhauled by a federal cor-  
vette on the passage from Mexico to the  
station of the admiral at Bermuda. The  
corvette produced strong indignation, and  
will intensify the excitement already exist-  
ing in England with regard to the conduct  
of the federal authorities toward British  
vessels.

Arrival of the Europa.  
PRISONERS DEMANDED.  
WAR, WAR, WAR.  
Halifax, Dec. 16th.

The "Europa" arrived yesterday, 11 a.m.  
The Observer, a ministerial paper, says:  
"A special messenger by the "Europa" carries  
the demand of the British Government  
to Lord Lyons, insisting upon an apology  
and the restitution, to the protection  
of the British flag, of the Rebel Commission-  
ers." The same paper says;

"Large reinforcements are to be sent im-  
mediately to Canada. A large ship is load-  
ing with guns and ammunition for the same  
destination." The Observer remarks:

"There is no reason why Mason and Sil-  
dell should not be restored to the quarter  
deck of the British Admiral before New  
Year, or why Washington, in the face of 12  
British men-of-war, whose presence in the  
Potomac would render its blustering Cab-  
inet as helpless as the "San Jacinto." It is no  
fault of ours if it should come to this."

Nearly all the London evening papers  
treat the question of the "San Jacinto" in  
the same energetic style, and the daily pa-  
pers are the same. Agitation increases.

The Europa was detained at Queenstown  
by order of the Government. She has a  
Queen's Messenger on board with despatches  
for Lord Lyons.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council, three  
of the members, including the First Lord  
of the Admiralty, Secretary of State and War,  
travelled from London to Windsor by special  
train to be present. Previous to leaving  
town, the three members had attended a  
Cabinet Council at Lord Palmerston's official  
residence. The arrangement for com-  
pleting the force in Canada are not yet com-  
plete, but in a very few hours everything  
will be settled. In the meantime, a large  
ship, the Melbourne, has been taken, and is  
now loading with Armstrong Guns.

Some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition,  
and other stores, were shipped at Woolwich.  
It is not impossible that this vessel will be  
scooped by one or two ships of the Navy—  
The Rifles are intended for the Militia of  
Canada, and strong reinforcements of Field  
Artillery will be despatched forthwith. The  
Queen's Advocate, Sir John Harding; At-  
torney General, Sir Wm. Atherton; and the  
Solicitor General, Wm. R. Palmer, have  
been in frequent personal communica-  
tion with the Government during the last  
few days. The Queen has appointed Lord  
Canning, Ranger of Greenwich Park, in the  
room of the late Earl.

Queenstown, Dec. 2.  
The Times city article of 20th November,  
shows that a fall of 2 per cent in Consols,  
and from 4 to 5 in Shares; while the quota-  
tion is altogether undecided, is not justified  
by the nature of things. Between February  
and March, 1854, when War was declared  
against Russia, Consols went from 93 to 85,  
and within two months had raised to 61 1/2.

Yet the rate of discount at the time of the  
outbreak was nearly twice as high as at present.  
The stock of bullion in the Bank was  
considerably lowered throughout the entire  
struggle, and the value of money was un-  
altered beyond the extent of 1 per cent.

LATEST.  
BY TELEGRAPH.  
ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF WASH-  
INGTON."

Cape Race, 15th.  
The "City of Washington" from Liver-  
pool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the  
5th, passed this point at 11 o'clock this  
morning, and was boarded by the news yacht  
of the associated press.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell continues  
to monopolize the columns of the press, which  
continued to denounce the act and insult,  
in the strongest terms. Active naval pre-  
parations are going on at the Government  
Dock Yards. The ship "Lady Franklin"  
from London for New York put into Ply-  
mouth on the 2nd inst., and took fire the  
same night. She was sent to the yard, there  
were some southerners among the crew who  
were suspected of firing her.

It was asserted that the "Australasian"  
had been chartered to convey troops and a  
battery of Artillery to Canada. She would  
sail about the 12th.

It was stated that the "Jan. Adger" cap-  
tured a privateer off Fayal on the 18th and  
brought her into port. The partial ef-  
fect of the "Pernis" news was sent per  
"Europa."

It was then regarded hopeful and consoling  
and cotton slightly improved but carefully  
digesting the sentiments of the American  
press on the "San Jacinto" affair. A re-  
sponse set in and fears were entertained that  
the Washington Government would seek to  
justify the act. English journals generally  
were very bitter and hostile in their remarks  
and continue to treat the matter as an insult  
which cannot be tolerated. Lord Lyons in-  
tervention on which the Cabinet were unani-  
mous, are explicit and determined. The  
Morning Post says the acknowledgment of  
the insult and surrender of the prisoners  
will be received with joy but if the Federal  
Government fails, not a man in England  
will deprecate his eyes to the alternative that  
England must do her duty.

The Times continued to assert that it has  
been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel  
with England. Both in the Post and in  
the Morning Post for energetic military prepara-  
tions in Canada.

A serious decline was taking place in  
American securities, the total was 12 per  
cent.

The Times says it may reasonably  
be expected that the destruction of the  
blockade, complete blockade of the southern  
ports, and recognition of Southern Con-  
federacy by France and England. The  
Daily News rejoices that Congress meets  
before the English demand can go out, and  
hopes it will not with honor and dignity  
without foreign pressure. It hopes that the  
golden opportunity will not be lost.

Active preparations were making in the  
various navy yards. A considerable number  
of vessels had been ordered ready for an  
immediate commission. The transport "Mel-  
bourne" would leave Woolwich for Halifax  
on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms,  
large quantities of ammunition, and a bat-  
tery of 6 Armstrong guns. She will be con-  
veyed by the "Orpheus," a 21 gun frigate.  
The "Warrior" would be ready for foreign  
service immediately. Her destination de-  
pends on the answer from Washington.

A Royal proclamation prohibits the ex-  
port of guns, and all salt petre, also nitre  
of soda and brimstone.

The shipment of rifles from England for  
New York continue. Funds were steady on  
the 2nd, but fell a half per cent on the 3rd.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.  
The public mind has been anxiously turned  
to England for some weeks past, to ascer-  
tain how the seizure of Mason and Slidell,  
on board the Trent, would affect the pulse  
of the British Lion. We publish to-day as full  
particulars as we have yet received, although  
not a sufficient index of the feelings of Her  
Majesty's Imperial Government, it indicates  
pretty fully the feeling of the British peo-  
ple. The first impulse was one of intense  
indignation, under the influence of which  
the Liverpool Merchants, in meeting assem-  
bled, passed a resolution condemning Capt.  
Wilkes' proceeding as an outrage, and call-  
ing on the Government "to assert the dig-  
nity of the British flag." The London  
Times takes strong ground against the ar-  
rest but argues the question in a very mod-  
erate tone. The great "Thunderer" is com-  
pletely outdone by the News from which we  
make the following extract:—

The American Government is surely the  
most unfortunate of Governments or else  
the most sanguine. An officer of the Fed-  
eral navy has struck a better blow for the  
Confederates than their generals Beauregard  
or Johnson has yet been able to do.

There is rejoicing on board the "Nash-  
ville" and Mr. Yancy and Dudley did not  
fight their friends last night they missed  
a fine opportunity. The news by the  
"La Plata" which we publish to-day, will  
raise the spirits of the whole South.

The U. S. Government—for until the act  
is disavowed and atoned for it must fall  
the responsibility—has struck its best friend  
in the face—a friend that never yet when  
smitten on the left cheek turned the right  
for a second blow. The remote consequen-  
ces of this act are not to be despised or pre-  
dicted. Enough for the present that it has  
which will make it the duty of the Govern-  
ment to insist on ample, complete, and im-  
mediate satisfaction. Its wanton folly bids  
us hope that Lieutenant Fairfax was acting  
without instructions, and that the Wash-  
ington Cabinet will no sooner know what  
has taken place in the Bahamas channel than  
it will disavow the act, restore Messrs. Mas-  
on and Slidell, and tender the fullest apology.  
Nothing short of this reparation can be ac-  
cepted. Until there has been time to re-  
ceive news from Washington, we feel bound  
to believe that the seizure of passengers on  
board the "Trent" was an act as such in  
excess of duty as it was in violation of pub-  
lic law. No Government should know bet-  
ter than that of the United States the lines  
which separate the rights of belligerents and  
neutrals respectively. While this war lasts  
we must submit to have our mercantile ves-  
sels stopped on the high seas by both parties  
in search of contraband. Had Lieutenant  
Fairfax confined himself to demanding Mas-  
son and Slidell's despatches and taking them  
in view, we must have acquiesced in his  
visit as one of those disagreeable occur-  
rences incident to voyages in the neighborhood  
of contending forces; but the seizure of per-  
sons stands on a different footing. In the  
eyes of Mr. Seward, Messrs. Mason and  
Slidell are rebels, and they are not simply  
passengers, and the Washington Govern-  
ment may rest assured we shall no more  
permit it to take its rebels out of our ves-  
sels than we should concede a similar right  
to Austria or Russia. The circumstances of  
the event still more strongly compel us to  
dissolve, in the absence of direct evidence,  
that this general order by the United  
States Government. The Cabinet at  
Washington knows perfectly well that it can-  
not act in this fashion with impunity. In  
fact at this moment its cause lies at our  
mercy. We could with ease remove the se-  
vere pressure which it exerts on the South  
by means of the blockade, on which more  
than on the land it relies for success. We  
could open all the Southern ports at once  
to receive gold and commodities and munitions  
of war in return for cotton, and if need were  
we could at small cost find abundant occupa-  
tion for all the San Jacinto's army could  
muster, and for half the army of the Potomac  
into the bargain. We have given no  
provocation for this outrage. The course of  
our government has been one of forbear-  
ance and consideration. Lord Palmerston's  
high spirit has exhibited itself only in mag-  
nanimity. No minister could have avoided  
more anxiously all that could fairly give of-  
fense, or when occasions for remonstrance  
have arisen, as in the recent imprisonment  
of British subjects, have borne himself with  
more patience. For what object should the  
United States risk a rupture with this coun-  
try? For its miserable gratification of get-  
ting two of its adversaries into its power!—  
The Washington Cabinet has shown itself  
sufficiently imbecile, but to authorize the  
forcible arrest of gentlemen under the pro-  
tection of the English flag, would be nothing  
less than madness, but the British people  
have the satisfaction of knowing that their  
affairs are under firm guidance; were the  
peaceable Earl of Derby, or the fussy Lord  
Malmesbury in favor, we might well be con-  
cerned for the interests of peace in times  
like these; but from the present govern-  
ment we may expect energy without precipi-  
tation, and prudence without weakness. Their  
course is too clear and noble before the  
government of the United States to de-  
termine what shall be the relations of the  
two countries."

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE  
ARREST.  
London, Nov. 28th.

It requires a strong effort of self-restraint  
to discuss with coolness the intelligence we  
publish to-day. An English mail steamer,  
sailing under the British flag, and carrying  
letters and passengers from a Spanish port  
to England, has been stopped on the high  
seas and overhauled. Four of the passen-  
gers have been taken out and carried off as  
prisoners, claiming, and vainly claiming,  
that they were being forced away from the  
flag of Great Britain. These are the naked  
facts. We put out of sight the accident  
of the four gentlemen thus kidnapped  
was accredited with a diplomatic mis-  
sion from the Confederate States of Amer-  
ica to the Courts of Europe, and also the

summary manner in which the Federal  
authorities are making her seizure. The  
intention of the Federal Government evi-  
dently was to strip their strict right, and  
to do so in as little ceremonious a manner  
as might be. If they are justified by their  
rights as belligerents in what they have done,  
the manner of doing it is a mere question of  
good or bad taste. If a rude fellow claims  
his rights, and does not yet give him his  
rights; and if he would not find ourselves  
in the wrong we must quarrel with him  
on account of his ill-manners.

Is it, then, true that every officer of the  
American Navy can stop and overhaul our  
ships whenever they may be found, and can  
claim to do so with perfect propriety, and  
with the sanction of the United States or  
officers of the confederate government? If  
we were to admit the Federal views of their  
own position it would be plain that no such  
right exists.

They tell us that they are not at war, but  
are only putting down a rebellion. They  
say, or admit, that they are not blockading  
their own ports, but are simply enforcing a  
law which has closed the Southern ports as  
ports of entry. They insist upon putting  
their quarrel upon the same ground as if the  
Queen of England were putting down a re-  
bellion in the Isle of Wight. Now, if this  
were so, it is clear that the Federal States  
of America have in stopping our mail steam-  
ers been guilty of an act of aggression which  
could only be properly punished by laying  
an embargo on every American ship in Brit-  
ish ports and sweeping their little navy  
from the sea.

They would, according to their point of  
view, not be at war, and would have none of  
the rights of belligerents over neutrals.

They would do so, and the belligerents that  
England was after the celebrated Smith O'-  
'Brien battle in the cabbage garden and they  
would have no more right to stop our ships  
and carry off our passengers than we should  
have had to stop a French ship and take Mr.  
Smith O'Brien out of her. But this as-  
sertion of the federal government has been  
disavowed.

The world generally has refused to see in  
this disposition and reconstitution of the  
North American republic a mere rebellion.  
We have recognized both republics as belli-  
gerent states. We declare neutrality between  
them as between two warring Powers. We  
exercise a precise degree of equal considera-  
tion for the ships of war of each. In every-  
thing but our diplomacy we bear ourselves  
exactly equal between them. Whenever the  
Southern States shall have given proof of  
such stability as may make it sure that they  
can sustain their independence we shall  
undoubtedly recognize them diplomatically as  
they already do de facto.

Uplifted as the truth may be, it is  
nevertheless a truth, that we have ourselves  
established a system of International Law  
which now tells against us. In high-handed,  
and almost despotic manner, we have in for-  
mer days claimed privileges over neutrals  
which have at different times been held all  
the world over. Even Mr. Seward himself  
has insisted even upon stopping the ships  
of war of neutral nations and taking  
British subjects out of them; and an in-  
stance is given by Jefferson in his Memoirs  
in which two nephews of Washington were  
impressed by our cruisers as they were re-  
turning from Europe, and placed as com-  
mon seamen under the discipline of ships  
of war.

The legal course would have been to take  
the ship itself into port, and to ask for her  
condemnation, or for the condemnation of  
the passengers, in a Court of Admiralty.—  
The result might, no doubt, have been the  
same—but if the proceeding was irregular  
it would have given a right to demand that  
these prisoners should be released.

When such tremendous interests are at  
stake we feel deeply the responsibility of  
discussing a question like this. Our first  
duty is to calm—certainly not to inflame—  
the general indignation which will be felt  
in these islands by the news; it is to be can-  
tious, and to be told, although the evidence is  
strong, that it is the fixed determination of  
the government of the Northern States to  
force a quarrel upon the powers of Europe.  
We hope therefore that our people will not  
meet this provocation with an outbreak of  
passion, or rash to resentment without full  
consideration of all the bearings of the case.

On the other hand, we appeal to the reason-  
able men of the Federal States—and they  
have some reasonable men among them—not  
to provoke war by such acts as these. It is,  
and it always has been, vain to appeal to  
old follies and bygone authorities in justifica-  
tion of acts which every Englishman and every  
Frenchman cannot but feel to be injurious  
to the interests of the world.

Even Mr. Seward himself must know  
that the voices of these Southern  
Commissioners, sounding from their captiv-  
ity, are a thousand times more eloquent  
in London and in Paris than they would  
have been if they had been heard at St.  
James's and the Tuilleries. Questions of  
this kind in countries where the people  
exercise power pass but too quickly into the  
hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give  
irreversible power to neither the wisest nor  
the most peace-loving members of the com-  
munity.

From the newspaper articles copied from  
English papers it would appear that the  
scheme of an Intercolonial Railway from the  
seaboard in the lower Provinces to Western  
Canada, has been badly received by the public;  
different leading papers have thrown  
cold water on the whole matter, pointing out  
that with the Grand Trunk Railway in a  
state of bankruptcy—with the Great West-  
ern without any dividend, and with several  
of the municipalities evading their financial  
engagements, it is a bad time for Canadian  
ministers to appear in the money market of  
London, and on those grounds it is a pro-  
ject which ought not to be supported by the  
commercial associations of the country.

We perceive by the Toronto papers that  
the utmost enthusiasm prevails in that city  
on the subject of forming volunteer rifle com-  
panies, and energetic measures have been  
entered into by the most influential citizens  
to promote military organization. These  
humble commissions in the Militia are being  
drilled by a Sergeant of the 30th regiment.  
Our own Militia officers in the country bor-  
dering on the Ottawa would also be the bet-  
ter of having a little of the rust drilled off.

We are requested to state that the "Ex-  
amination of the Carleton Place Grammar  
School will be held on Saturday, 21st inst.,  
at the School House, commencing at Nine  
o'clock. It is hoped that all those inter-  
ested in the progress of education in this  
part of the County will attend.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Sumner for the "St.  
Lawrence Hall," was on Saturday evening  
last, while crossing the track at the Brook-  
ville Station, run over and killed by one of  
the Grand Trunk engines. He had been  
somewhat under the influence of liquor for  
some days.

and reckless people, cannot and will not  
make any apology for these insults offered  
to the British flag, and may not wish for  
a more desirable solution of their present  
position than to plunge the country into a  
European war, and thus come from their  
present embarrassments.

We deprecate war, and especially such a  
war as the Cabinet of Washington would  
force on us; but if the British ensign is not  
to be respected—if a ship of war is to be  
stopped on the high seas—if the flag which,  
for a thousand years has braved the  
battle and the breeze," is now for the first  
time trampled in the dust—if there is no  
alternative between National dishonor and  
war,—we would say: Welcome the latter a  
thousand times sooner than that we should  
live only on the sufferance of a people who  
know neither how to respect themselves, nor  
the right of their neighbors.

OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday the 11th inst.,  
a daring outrage was perpetrated on  
Mr. Joshua Martin, of Ramsay, near Clay-  
ton, by his brother-in-law James Price, who  
has been in the employ of Mr. John Bow-  
land, of the same place, this some time past,  
and who has always retained a good moral  
character, and was very much liked by all  
his acquaintances. The cause of this affair  
seems to be enveloped in a mystery, as there  
was neither anger nor angry words between  
the two at the time of the outrage. The  
case may be summed up as follows:—

About three months ago James Price  
married a sister of Mr. Martin's—she con-  
tinued to live with the family and Price  
continued with his employer, Mr. Bowland.  
Mr. Martin's land and Mr. Bowland's join.  
On the above day Price was in the bush cut-  
ting firewood for Mr. Bowland, and Mr.  
Martin was in his bush, contiguous, cutting  
wood for himself. About 2 o'clock in the  
afternoon Price came down to where Mr.  
Martin was chopping, and came to him from  
another direction of the woods, saying that  
he had broken his axe and had borrowed  
another from Mr. Hugh Bowland, which he  
showed to Mr. Martin, remarking that it  
was an awkward looking axe. The two  
stood in an agreeable conversation for a few  
minutes, talking on the passing events of  
the times, without even an angry word be-  
ing exchanged, when, while Mr. Martin was  
in the act of cutting a small sapling or  
brush, Price drew the axe and dealt him  
a blow with the back of it in the region of  
the ribs, which caused Mr. Martin to fall on  
his knees somewhat stunned. Mr. Martin re-  
covered his feet and started to run away  
when Price made another stroke at him  
which grazed his side, at which time Mr.  
Martin tripped and fell. Price caught him  
up in his arms and kissed him, telling him  
not to be afraid that he did not mean to do  
him any harm, and induced him back to go  
on his smooch shirt. Mr. Martin accord-  
ingly returned, and while in the act of putting  
on the shirt, fortunately turned round his  
head and observed Price drawing the axe  
with an aim for his head which he evaded  
by receiving it on the shoulder. Martin  
then ran off and succeeded in reaching the  
house, whence Price followed and endeavor-  
ed or threatened to burst in the door to get  
at Martin, but help happily was at hand and  
Price surrendered. Mr. Martin is severely  
hurt but is expected soon to recover. Price  
has been committed to goal to await his  
trial.

It is such a mysterious case that people  
are at a loss to determine what was Price's  
design. Some think that it was a deep laid  
scheme of murder, by which Price might  
have a chance of coming in for a share of  
Mr. Martin's property. This conclusion is  
drawn from the fact of their never having  
had any angry words or jealousy—and his  
(Price's) coming to Martin with the pretence  
of having borrowed an axe, when in fact it  
was his employer's axe and the same one he  
had used for some time. Others again think  
that he must have been somewhat deranged  
in his mind, and did not know what he was  
doing, from the fact of his having always  
been characterized as a civil, quiet and re-  
spectable young man.

From the newspaper articles copied from  
English papers it would appear that the  
scheme of an Intercolonial Railway from the  
seaboard in the lower Provinces to Western  
Canada, has been badly received by the public;  
different leading papers have thrown  
cold water on the whole matter, pointing out  
that with the Grand Trunk Railway in a  
state of bankruptcy—with the Great West-  
ern without any dividend, and with several  
of the municipalities evading their financial  
engagements, it is a bad time for Canadian  
ministers to appear in the money market of  
London, and on those grounds it is a pro-  
ject which ought not to be supported by the  
commercial associations of the country.

We perceive by the Toronto papers that  
the utmost enthusiasm prevails in that city  
on the subject of forming volunteer rifle com-  
panies, and energetic measures have been  
entered into by the most influential citizens  
to promote military organization. These  
humble commissions in the Militia are being  
drilled by a Sergeant of the 30th regiment.  
Our own Militia officers in the country bor-  
dering on the Ottawa would also be the bet-  
ter of having a little of the rust drilled off.

We are requested to state that the "Ex-  
amination of the Carleton Place Grammar  
School will be held on Saturday, 21st inst.,  
at the School House, commencing at Nine  
o'clock. It is hoped that all those inter-  
ested in the progress of education in this  
part of the County will attend.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Sumner for the "St.  
Lawrence Hall," was on Saturday evening  
last, while crossing the track at the Brook-  
ville Station, run over and killed by one of  
the Grand Trunk engines. He had been  
somewhat under the influence of liquor for  
some days.

THE FEDERAL BANK SCHEME.—The  
Montreal Gazette publishes the following  
with respect to the project of Mr. Secretary  
Chase:  
"Our Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr.  
A. T. Galt, has been for some time in Wash-  
ington. It has not transpired that he has been  
specially sent for by Mr. S. P. Chase. But  
as there is so remarkable a similitude in  
features of the scheme proposed by Chase  
and that which Mr. Galt presented to the Cana-  
dian Parliament, some curious quid nunc  
might ask if there was some connection be-  
tween this and Mr. Galt's being at Wash-  
ington. Mr. Chase, as Mr. Galt did, pro-  
poses to make Treasury notes the paper cir-  
culation of the country; these notes to be  
given to the various banking institutions in  
exchange for Government securities. He will  
not prohibit the present bank issue, but he  
will do what is the same thing—tax them so  
high as not to make them profitable; in  
other words, bleed them quietly to death in-  
stead of directly taking them by the throat  
and choking them. Such means to be the  
principal of Mr. Chase's scheme. The de-  
tails of its working are not fully explained  
in his report. What is palpable, and in-  
deed avowed is that his object is not as sim-  
ply to regulate the currency, to insure its  
greater safety, or greater convenience for  
the public; but to manufacture money for the  
purpose of the Government—to enable the  
Treasury to obtain the large loans needed  
for the war, which it might not do to be  
able to do so on its own legitimate credit.  
The delusion is as wild as the search for the  
philosopher's stone. The end must be col-  
lapse and disaster."

The Montreal Transcript likewise pro-  
nounces a suspension of specie payments  
by the American banks should this scheme  
go into effect. It says:  
"As, however, these notes are not to be  
received by Government for Government  
due, although issued by them, we cannot  
see how they can be regarded as convertible  
for specie. The banks can scarcely by any  
possibility be made to provide specie and  
redeem notes they do not issue, nor are liable  
for; and in case of a heavy run on them,  
they must be reduced to the necessity of  
stopping payment, or calling on the Govern-  
ment to redeem the debentures  
lodged with them as security. The conse-  
quence, everyone must see, of a serious pan-  
ic, will be a suspension of specie payments,  
a result to which the United States Govern-  
ment look, in all probability, as the most  
convenient expedient for the relief of their  
embarrassments. In the meantime the scheme  
now mooted can only be regarded as an ingenious  
expedient to enlist as large a portion of citi-  
zen institutions. It is a veritable coup de  
finance; and it needs no profit to fortify  
what will ensue from it, should it go into  
operation."

The war in the states is fast drifting into  
a military despotism. General McClellan  
wields the power which overshadows all  
others. A remarkable instance of this is to  
be found in a speech delivered in the Re-  
publican caucus, now being held in Wash-  
ington. We take the report from the Tri-  
bune:  
"That Stevens followed in his best vein,  
maintaining the policy of the resolution,  
and in the course of his remarks declared  
that although he had long been estranged  
politically from Secretary Cameron, he  
must acknowledge that he was the only  
member of the Administration who had en-  
deavored to correct mistakes in the method  
of prosecuting the war and bringing it  
to a speedy and successful close. He  
started the caucus by declaring that after  
Mr. Cameron's report had been accepted  
by the President, Gen. McClellan went to  
him and threatened to resign if it was sent  
to Congress with the passages respecting  
the emancipation and arming of the slaves  
and rebels unmodified."

And General McClellan had but to issue  
his fiat, and it was obeyed. Secretary Cam-  
eron refused to make the required altera-  
tion in his report, but the President did  
it for him. From which we learn two things:  
first that slavery is not to be interfered with;  
and secondly, that all power is centered in  
the military authorities.



