

## SPRING ASSOCIATES

[illegible]

committing the PLF to the United Nations, for the de-

United Counties, for ten days, for the purpose to be sworn, as a witness, in a case pending before the Defts. as such Justices of the Peace. The Bible upon which was pasted a cross—the Defts, refusing to swear on any other. To recover against the Defts., it was necessary to show that the Defts. were committing the Plff. to Gaol for non-payment of the Defts. were influenced, by malicious motives, to commit the Plff. but the evidence failed to substantiate any such charge of malice. Judgment for the Defts. W. M. Shaw and F. MacDonald, for Plff. J. Deacon for Defts.

*See also: Cameron et al.—Action for breach of contract, and for work and labor agreed to by the defendants, contractors on the B. & N. P. R. Referred by consent of parties to arbitration and award of Indem. M. C. Cameron et al.*

con, jr., counsel for Plff. I  
held Att'y for Defts

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The defence was

indebted to the plaintiff, who was in an amount to him the plaintiff. The court did not allow the plaintiff to recover the money claimed by him, although found a verdict for the plaintiff against the defendant.

Def. Alex. Bain vs. James Thompson, et al. An action brought by plaintiff against defendant as Sheriff of these United States, to recover the value of certain goods and chattels alleged to have been the property of the plaintiff. It was shown that on the 30th day of March, 1861, an execution was placed in the hands of the defendant as Sheriff, against the said James Thompson, for the balance due to the plaintiff, who is not yet paid, to-wit \$218 55 7d., on the previous said Alex. Bain, who had borrowed discounts, made a return of what is called the larger mill of his brother, Archibald, Bain, in the city of Ottawa; on the 16th) Arch. Bain executed a receipt to the plaintiff, to-wit Alex. Bain, then sold to the plaintiff a thousand saw logs, two spans of young cattle, a quantity of lumber and other property, which was paid by plaintiff to the defendant, and the same day the property, along with security given to this action was taken away in embarrassed circumstances.

being in embarrassed cir-



fallen heir to an estate in England valued at  
\$120,000 or half a million of dollars.—  
*Brantford Herald.*

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There is no change, worth noting, in the  
markets, this week.



# MINUTES OF PAKENHAM COUNCIL.

Saturday, March 29th, 1862.

The Council met at ten o'clock, a. m. There were present the Reeve and all the Councillors. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and signed by the Reeve.

The petition of William Lawson and others, ratemakers of School Section No. 7, was read.

The petition of William Mackay and others, of the 4th con, and ratemakers of School Section No. 3, was read.

Mr. Forsythe moved, seconded by Mr. Snedden, That the several School petitions now read do lie over until next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Snedden moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe, That the Council do now proceed to apportion the Statute Labor for the current year.

A part of the Labor was apportioned when the Council adjourned until two o'clock, p. m. Pursuant to adjournment the Council met, all present, and the Reeve in the chair.

The remainder of the Statute Labor was apportioned, and the Council resumed.

Mr. Snedden moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe, That the name of Michael Collins be added to the list of Overseers of Highways. Carried.

Mr. Burrows moved, seconded by Mr. Mc Donough, Ordered, That Mr. Connery do survey and lay out a road or public highway between Lots 23 and 24 in the 12th con of Pakenham, and report thereon to this Council at his earliest convenience. Carried.

The Council now adjourned until Thursday, the 3rd day of April next, at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, April 3rd, 1862. The Council met at 10 o'clock, a. m.

There were present the Reeve, Messrs. Forsythe, Snedden, and Mc Donough. The Minutes of the last sitting were read and approved, and signed.

Mr. Forsythe gave notice that he would at the present sitting introduce a By-law, apportioning the Statute Labor for the present year. Read.

Mr. Snedden gave notice that he would introduce a By-law, at the present sitting of Council, to authorize the granting of certain sums of money from the Township funds. Read.

Mr. Mc Donough gave notice that he would introduce a By-law at the present sitting of Council, to prevent the impounding of certain animals allowed to run at large by the Township regulations, as free commoners. Read.

Mr. Snedden moved, seconded by Mr. Mc Donough, That the By-law for apportioning the Statute Labor for the current year, be now brought up and read a first time. And it was read the first time accordingly.

The Council now adjourned until 2 o'clock. Pursuant to adjournment the Council met, present as above.

Mr. Mc Donough moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe, That the By-law for apportioning the Statute Labor be now brought up and read a second time. And the By-law was read a second time.

Mr. Mc Donough moved, seconded by Mr. Forsythe, That the By-law now read, be read a third time short and passed. And it was read a third time, short, and was passed.

Mr. Forsythe moved, seconded by Mr. Snedden, That the By-law now read, be now brought up and read a first time. And it was read the first time accordingly.

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# British and Foreign Miscellany.

Prince Napoleon is expected in London.

A notice from the Foreign Office states that the Bavarian Government no longer requires the passports of British subjects to be issued.

Captain Cooper writes a letter to show that he invented the system of cupola ships on the same principle as the Monitor as far back as 1855.

The people of Belfast have resolved to erect a splendid clock tower as a memorial of the late Prince Consort, the cost of which shall not be less than £3000.

The "people of Tipperary" intend to give a public dinner to the O'Donoghue, M.P., as a set-off against his removal from the commission of the peace.

Prince Leopold, whose delicate constitution induced the royal physicians to send him, arrived at Dover on the 3rd, and proceeded to London next day His Royal Highness appears to be in excellent health.

The discovery is reported in Chili of an enormous quantity of silver, at a place about 100 leagues from Copapo, in the great desert of Atacama. The assertions with regard to its abundance even on the surface of the soil is extraordinary.

Some of the Roman catholic citizens of Galway have engaged to pay the expense of repairing the stained glass windows of the Cathedral of that city, recently broken by a mob parading the streets.

It is reported that a steamer built at Liverpool, armed with twenty of Blakely's 100-pounder guns, has gone to Gibraltar for the purpose of having an encounter with the Tuscara.

Two young men, the sons of Dissenting Ministers in Ulster, entered Trinity College together, and worked their way upwards by their own talent and industry.

Franklin, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the other, Magee, became Archbishop of Dublin.

The county of Tipperary, which formerly held such pre-eminence in the annals of crime, is now almost as remarkable for the absence of serious offences. Baron Deasy, on opening the commission for the North Riding, congratulated the grand jury upon its peaceful condition.

The Royal Commission have granted to the Bible Society a small space, 7 feet by 7 feet, for the exhibition of the Bible in various languages. It is intended to open a depot for the sale of Scriptures (near the Exhibition building) in various foreign languages.

The Madrid Gazette announces that among the articles sent from Spain to the "Universal Exhibition in London is a mechanical hand, invented by an Andalusian artist, which can be made to pick up the smallest objects, and even to write merely by the impulse of the muscles and nerves of the arm.

A POOR ARISTOCRAT.—Amongst the applicants for relief at the weekly meeting of the York Poor Law Guardians, last week, was the sister of the Dowager Lady Byron.

of Burton Agnes, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The guardians gave her an order for the workhouse, which she accepted.

The committee have much pleasure in stating that their efforts on behalf of the child of Mr. W. G. Butler, who was detained in a covenant in France against the will of her father, have been attended with success, and that in consequence of the prompt representations of the British authorities, Mr. Butler's daughter has been restored to him. [Monthly Letter of the protestant Alliance.

The Archbishop of Paris is now exhibiting at his archiepiscopal palace, in the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, a splendid reliquary, ordered by the metropolitan chapter. It is intended to receive "the nails and wood of the cross brought by St. Louis from Palestine in 1244." The reliquary, which is a masterpiece of modern goldsmith's work, will be sent off in a few days to the Exhibition in London, but without its contents.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says:—"The iron plated gunboat which arrived in the Seine from Bordeaux about a year ago, has been lengthened and greatly modified in shape. It is now completed, and being wholly refitted by a casting of iron plates, presents a most remarkable appearance in the water—something like a gigantic egg. She has two very short funnels, two engines, and is propelled by two screws.

The Princess Alice has paid repeated visits to London during the sojourn of the Queen at Windsor Castle. The object of these visits, as may be readily conjectured, has been to superintend the selection of portions of the trousseau for her nuptials with Prince Louis of Hesse. In all these important arrangements the Princess had the advantage of the advice of her elder sister, the Crown Princess of Prussia, who has relieved the Queen of many of the cares inseparable from the preparation for such an important event.

Galignani says:—"A dreadful instance of the danger of playing practical jokes occurred three days since in the neighborhood of St. Foy (Dordogne). It is a custom among the peasantry there to give a new married couple, about twelve o'clock on their wedding night, a basin of garlic soup, called *l'eau au dialecte* of the country. At the marriage ceremony some foolish person put a quantity of landanum into the soup, and the unhappy couple were next morning found dead in their bed. The police have instituted an inquiry."

A MONSTER HOTEL IN PARIS.—This new Hotel de la Paix, on the Boulevard, the foundations of which were laid hardly a year ago, will be opened, it is thought, in the month of June. An idea of its immense extent may be formed when we mention that it contains 100 bed chambers, besides 300 fitted up as drawing, dining, and other rooms. &c. Among the contracts already made for furnishing are 40,000 metres (25 miles) of wire for the bells, 30,000 metres of inland oak flooring, 18,000 metres of carpets, 20,000 kilos of wool, and 10,000 kilograms of horsehair for mattresses, 10,000 square metres for mattresses, 10,000 square metres for a dinner cove and set of ornaments, made by Christoffe, of the value of 240,000fr.—*Galignani*.

Paul Henry son of a wealthy merchant in New York City, has been mulcted in £6,000 for damages for seducing a servant girl in his father's family.

On Good Friday two parties of boys quarrelled in Coburg, in the course of which a lad named Woods stabbed another lad named Stewart in the cheek. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Woods, but he could not be found.

RESEX ASSIZES.—The following sentences have been passed: Thomas Gidley, who was convicted at Westminster of the Essex Assizes of stealing post-office keys from the mail car of the Great Western Road, was sentenced yesterday to three years' imprisonment. The negro Hancock, who was found guilty of manslaughter at the present term, was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. William Keefe, who split A. McCook's head with an axe, as they were returning home from a chopping bee, was found guilty and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

# A CANADIAN MINOR IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The following letter has been handed to us by the father of a young Canadian who has been foolishly induced to join the American Army. It tells a tale of suffering and disappointed hopes:—

DEAR FATHER, I have this moment received your letter and set myself to reply. I am glad to hear that you are still doing well, but sorry that I cannot give a similar account of myself. I am heartily sick of soldiering. The "war fever" which sustained me at first has died out, and now I only endure it, with the hope of getting home some time, but God only knows when. Besides this, we are now in a Southern climate, and as you know was a poor hand I was to stand beat at home, you can imagine what I suffer here. I have been anything but well now for some time, and I think this climate would kill me by the Fall at the outside. You say you think you can get me discharged by applying to Lord Lyons, I wish to God you would, then, for I believe he is my only hope. I am now in the hands of the rebels, and I have often had conversations with the residents here, and from their language, and confidence, already in the field I do not think the war will be ended for at least twenty years to come, unless we had changed our minds. Our captain was compelled to resign before we left Kentucky, and the Colonel has appointed in his place a man who is a second Nero. He rules over us like a Russian despot, and we have had no less than nine desertions since our appointment, and I have serious thoughts of deserting myself.

As I said before I am heartily sick of it, I ever intended. The moment we left camp at or near Cincinnati our treatment began to get worse, and now we have not as many privileges as a dog, whilst I really believe a dog would rather starve than be treated as we are. Another reason I have of the business is the swindling way in which we are paid. The pay-master visited us when we were at Louisville for the purpose of paying us up till the first day of January. I expected that I was going to receive about thirty dollars, and was surprised to find that the pay-master had only paid me eight dollars. I asked an explanation, and he told me that my wages amounted to but thirty dollars, whilst I owed the Government just thirty eight dollars for clothing. Of course there was no appeal from this, but I do not think that the pay-master should have been so dishonest. Another reason I have of the business is the swindling way in which we are paid. The pay-master visited us when we were at Louisville for the purpose of paying us up till the first day of January. I expected that I was going to receive about thirty dollars, and was surprised to find that the pay-master had only paid me eight dollars. I asked an explanation, and he told me that my wages amounted to but thirty dollars, whilst I owed the Government just thirty eight dollars for clothing. Of course there was no appeal from this, but I do not think that the pay-master should have been so dishonest.

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**BALLAST.**  
What is ballast, father? said Joseph, as he was reading a book about ships and shipping.  
"Ballast," replied his father, "is that which they put into a ship when she is empty, in order to weigh her, and in that case the cargo itself is the ballast: but when she is full of cargo, the ballast is the cargo itself, and the cargo is the ballast."  
"And what do they use for ballast, papa?"  
"In whatever port the ship may happen to be, the captain tries to get a cargo of goods which may be likely to sell well in the port the ship is going to; and in that case the cargo itself is the ballast: but when she is full of cargo, the ballast is the cargo itself, and the cargo is the ballast."  
"Yes, papa," said Joseph, "but what do they use for ballast, when the ship is empty?"  
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**WINTER GOODS, 1862.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a large and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. To which he invites the particular attention of Buyers, amongst which will be found, a very fine assortment of MANTLES, Dress and Mantle material.  
**PLAIDS, SHAWLS, PRINTED COBBOUGHS, PLAID DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, &c.**  
To all of which he respectfully invites attention, being confident that for Style, Quality, Price and Variety, they will not be surpassed. Special attention to the Large and varied STOCK OF GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LEATHER AND CROCKERY, as well as to a fine and superior Lot of GENUINE TEAS. The whole will be sold at very Low Prices.  
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