

The whole transaction between him and his brother Archibald Bain, and the present plaintiff, was fraudulent, and for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of the said Alex. Bain. A great deal of evidence was given tending to establish the defence. The jury found a verdict for the defendant. W. M. Shaw and W. O. Bull for the plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

Archibald Bain vs. Jas. Thompson, Sheriff. An action brought by the plaintiff under the provisions of the statute, 8 Anno. chap. 14, against the defendant as Sheriff, to recover rent claimed to be due on the lease referred to in the proceeding case, the defendant having seized and sold the property alleged to belong to Jas. Bain, without reserving to the plaintiff his rent as claimed. The result of the previous case induced the plaintiff to withdraw his record. J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant; W. M. Shaw for plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

Griffith vs. Bode. Action of slander. Defendant having charged plaintiff with stealing his wood. Defendant pleaded a justification. The case was keenly contested on both sides. Verdict for plaintiff, J. \$30 damages. W. M. Shaw for plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

Deacon, Jr. vs. O. Railway. An action on the case for damage done to the plaintiff by overflowing his land by the railway embankment near the Perth Depot. The Judge, being of the opinion that the plaintiff was not liable for the damage, refused to give judgment in his favor. W. O. Bull and W. M. Shaw for plaintiff; H. Wesley and J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

Bain vs. Harvey. Action to recover the value of 400 saw logs lost by the plaintiff to the defendant. The case was arbitrated and award made in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff having failed to give sufficient evidence of waiver of non-payment, the Judge directed a non-suit with leave to the plaintiff to move the Court at Toronto for a new trial. D. Fraser for plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

Mohr vs. Bell. Action against the defendant for a promissory note for \$130. The defence was that the note had not been paid, and that the defendant had not due notice of the non-payment by the maker. The plaintiff having failed to give sufficient evidence of waiver of non-payment, the Judge directed a non-suit with leave to the plaintiff to move the Court at Toronto for a new trial. D. Fraser for plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr., for defendant.

Queen v. Christiana McCollum. Prisoner was indicted for the murder of one Mary McCollum, but own child, aged about one year. The evidence of guilt was not satisfactory. Verdict "Not Guilty." J. Deacon, Jr., Pro Regina. At the request of the Court, D. Fraser, Esq., defended the prisoner.

Queen v. Joseph Forster and John McNewly. Defendants were indicted for manslaughter. Some of the principal witnesses on behalf of the Crown not being in attendance the case was put until the next Assizes, and the prisoners admitted to bail. J. Deacon, Jr., Pro Regina. W. M. Shaw for prisoners.

Arrival of the Bohemian. Portland, April 23. The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, on the 10th, and Londonderry, on the 11th, arrived at 6.30 A.M.

Flour firm 6d. advance. Wheat steady and firm. Corn quiet but steady. Provisions dull, and unchanged. Consols closed on Friday at 93 1/2 for money.

Rumors say the relations between England, France, and Spain, relative to Mexico, were unsatisfactory. The United States were quoted at 77 to 78.

News generally important. BRITISH. Messrs. are reported to be preparing against the press. It is officially announced that there is no difference of opinion between the Ministers.

COPENHAGEN, 11th.—The Augsburg Gazette asserts on reliable authority, that England has succeeded in drawing Spain to her side in the Mexican question, by a promise not to object should Spain take possession of Havana.

John C. Heenan has gone to Paris. He does not intend to fight Mace or any other man.

The effect of the payment of the dividends is already being felt in the discount market, which was easier yesterday. Good bills were taken at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

CONSERVATION, 10th.—In consequence of the incessant hostilities carried on by the Montenegrins, the Pope has informed the Great Powers that it has sent Omar Pasha orders to address an ultimatum to the Prince of Montenegro, demanding an immediate release of prisoners, and a formal engagement on the part of the Prince, to send forth present prisoners of Turkish territory.

The report of an approaching modification of the ministry is entirely unfounded.

Garibaldi had arrived at Pavia, where he was received with enthusiasm.

SPAIN, 10th.—It is reported that Prussia proposes to Denmark the partition of Schleswig as a condition of present difficulty.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE. Prizes and degrees were conferred on Thursday afternoon in Convocation Hall, in the presence of a crowded assemblage. The following gentlemen the degree of M. A.: Donald Ross, (with honors), Walter Ross, and B. A.:

John Bell, Alexander Campbell, James F. Ferguson, James Hope, Archibald Malloch, (with honors in Classics and Mathematics), John McMillan, (with honors in Moral Philosophy, Classics and Mathematics), Alexander McQuarrie, (with honors in Moral Philosophy), George Milligan, (with honors in Moral Philosophy, Classics and Mathematics), Duncan Morrison, (with honors in Moral Philosophy and Mathematics), John R. Ross, (with honors in Moral Philosophy), William Sullivan, William B. Thibodo, Robert Thibodo, M. D., Horace Sumner Tarbell (ad eundem gradum).

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon John A. Macdonell, Portsmouth, he having previously passed the required examination, and having now arrived at the age of 21 years.

A number of scholarships were next awarded, hereafter to be more fully particularized.

The Rev. Principal Leitch delivered an excellent closing address, reviewing the events of interest in connection with the College which had occurred during the year, and stating among matters that a plan of settlement of the "University Question" had been mutually agreed upon by the representatives of different colleges assembled in conference. The plan is to make the University of Toronto a central examining body, the other Colleges of the Province affiliating with it upon equal terms.

Dr. Leitch's address upon this and other points will afterwards appear in extenso. The price list will also be subsequently published.—News.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

The circulation of the Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men, and those having properties for sale or to let, would consult their interests by advertising in its columns. Terms reasonable.

The debates in the House of Commons, in England, as well as the principal topic of conversation throughout the kingdom, has been the substitution of iron, in place of wood, in the British war vessels and gunboats. The immediate exciting cause of this agitation, has been the recent encounter between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac" both of which are iron clad vessels, and showed surprising pluck and powers of endurance. It was thought by many, and with a good show of reason, that such iron plated vessels, calculated to glance off the heaviest shot from their sides, without sustaining the slightest injury, would prove more than a match for the wooden walls and portholes of common warfare; and the British nation was waking up to the apparent possibility that, after all, the navy of Great Britain was not invulnerable.

In a recent discussion in the House of Commons Lord Parnell expressed his opinion that inventive skill would soon provide engines of warfare capable of penetrating the armor of the strongest iron clad vessels. And later accounts show that the testing of Sir William Armstrong's new gun has fulfilled the prophecy of Lord Parnell to the very letter. The reports brought by telegraph, which are very meagre, show that targets built so as to conform in section to the sides of the Warrior, which have hitherto resisted the utmost battering that could be applied to them, were shattered by the missiles projected from the new gun. A section of the Monitor's sides and turret was quite pulverized. The iron plates of the targets were reduced to fragments, and the wooden backing was broken up into splinters. In short, the experiments prove that with the new ordnance an iron-plated ship is but little more invulnerable than a wooden vessel. The revolution in naval warfare which was inaugurated by the introduction of iron-plated ships is not yet complete. The weapons of aggression designed by Sir William Armstrong have for a time obtained the mastery over the means of defence furnished by the strongest iron-plated ship that has ever been launched. The tendency of invention for many years past has been to increase the powers of attack over the powers of resistance. Improvements in stone forts, earth works, and all the advantages which the art of defence could confer upon a stronghold, have not kept pace with the improvements in artillery. The introduction of mail clad batteries was a great step made on the defensive side; but this great gain has at length been neutralized by the progress made in the construction of artillery. Such an invention as this made by Sir William Armstrong is of incalculable value to Great Britain. Her magnificent wooden navy, which was too rashly deemed worthless after the duel between the "Merrimac" and "Monitor", can now be made formidable even to the iron-sided ships of foreign powers. Armed with the new and terrible artillery, and manned with brave British sailors, England's wooden navy will yet hold its proud historic position quite well until the iron clad navy, as yet in embryo, takes its place upon the ocean. This invention practically makes Great Britain the mistress of the world.

An Election was held for a Councillor to serve in the Municipality of Ramsey in place of Mr. Coulter, resigned. The election took place on Thursday, 22nd instant, and was contested for two days, the result was that Mr. Anderson was returned. The poll stood at the close:—

Mr. Anderson.....68.
Mr. Marshall.....68.

The militia bill has been printed. It contains all the recommendations of the Commissioners' report, with some exceptions in regard to the management of the volunteer force. The following is a summary of its provisions:—

"It provides that the militia be divided into two classes, the 'Active Militia' and the 'Sedentary Militia.' The former to be subdivided into three classes—the Volunteer Force, the Regular Force, and the Reserve Force—the latter to consist of the Sedentary Force and the Retired Force. The Regular Force shall be appointed to any rank below that of Field Officer, nor shall any officer be promoted until he shall have passed a practical examination before a board of officers. No limit will be placed on the Active Volunteer Force in the cities of the Province; the Government may, at its discretion, in the matter, to accept, we should say, all who may offer for service as volunteers. It also provides that 'volunteer corps may enter into any arrangement of engagement and regulations not inconsistent with this Act and previously approved by the Board of Ordnance and Militia.' The Regular Force will serve five months' notice in writing. Any corps reported incomplete, and unable to make up its members, will be disbanded. The permanent staff officers and non-commissioned officers will be appointed for five years only, at the end of which period they shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of sergeant or to that of lieutenant. The militia corps now organized and existing may continue as such. The Regular Force will be raised by voluntary enlistment, by ballot, and will serve three years. Persons drafted may be exempted for that period by paying a fine of \$100, or by enlisting in the Regular Force, in this class shall pass into the Reserve Force, and continue there a further period of three years. A gratuity of \$40 may be paid to any sergeant of the Regular or Volunteer Force who, at the expiration of his first term, will re-enlist. The Regular Force will be raised by ballot, and will serve three years. Persons drafted may be exempted for that period by paying a fine of \$100, or by enlisting in the Regular Force, in this class shall pass into the Reserve Force, and continue there a further period of three years. A gratuity of \$40 may be paid to any sergeant of the Regular or Volunteer Force who, at the expiration of his first term, will re-enlist.

The newspapers are engaged in discussing the intrigues, or the suspicion of intrigues, said to be carried on in Washington, with the view of deposing General McClellan. Secretary Stanton is charged by McClellan's friends with weakening the forces under his command and disarranging the plans of the "Young Napoleon." This charge assumes a very serious aspect, when it is made to bear upon the fortunes of the siege of Yorktown. Secretary Stanton's friends are ready in denying the truth of these statements; but the impression made by them is a very unfortunate one. It is mentioned in this connection that Mr. Stanton is likely to resign his position in the Cabinet as Secretary of War.

The report of the department of Public Works has been printed and laid before the House. We extract some items of interest.—In regard to the Ottawa buildings, the report states that a dispute arose between the contractors and the department about charges for extras. These were paid for far above the contract price. Yet even then the contractors were dissatisfied, and the matter was referred to Mr. Killaly for settlement. That officer reported the value of work and materials to let October last, at one million, three hundred and sixty three thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars, (\$1,363,597). And also for heating and ventilating, sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, (\$61,285). The report does not say whether the contractors were satisfied with Mr. Killaly's decision or not. The payments made to them are stated at one million, and 88 thousand, three hundred and forty-four dollars, (\$1,088,344), \$188,344 more than the appropriation, of course, exceeded without the consent of Parliament.

The following payments were made by the Board of Works during the year:—Hamilton Custom House, \$400; Kingston Custom House, and Post-office, \$3,500; buildings in Montreal, \$80,300; buildings in Quebec, \$63,000; goals and court houses in Lower Canada, \$140,000; repairs on the same, \$3,000; rents, repairs, maintenance, indefinite items, \$33,000; Algona buildings, \$250; light houses, \$29,500; Lower Canada roads, \$57,000. Total expenditure, \$1,540,000.

The report says the financial position of the Province restricts the action of the department, and expresses regret that the progress of internal improvements and the consequent development of the natural resources of the Province have been stopped. The report of Mr. Galt and the financial statement of the past year, were brought down. The Finance Minister says that during the year \$2,537,000 of Municipal Loan Fund debentures have been redeemed. He gives the following items as the expenditure of the year:—

Ordinary.....\$9,318,180
Seigniorial Indemnity.....224,000
Public Works.....906,000
Advances.....218,000
Repayment sums due on open accounts.....52,000
Special funds.....751,000
Redemption of the Public debt.....2,738,000
Redemption Lake St. Peter bonds.....65,000
Total.....\$14,740,180

RECEIPTS.
Ordinary including Municipal Loan Fund and Railway interest.....\$7,941,311
Investment realized and advances repaid.....1,116,000
Special funds.....934,000
Debentures issued.....2,764,000
Total.....\$12,655,311

The deficiency or difference between the ordinary expenditure and the ordinary revenue, Mr. Galt states at \$1,476,869. The deficiency he attributes to the American war, which, he alleges, caused a falling off in the customs receipts of three quarters of a million during the latter half of the year. The American contention, he says must affect the future revenue, and necessitate the adoption of other means of supplying the deficiency in the ordinary income. It is, however, to be added, that the American war, which is alleged, caused a falling off in the customs receipts of three quarters of a million during the latter half of the year. The American contention, he says must affect the future revenue, and necessitate the adoption of other means of supplying the deficiency in the ordinary income. It is, however, to be added, that the American war, which is alleged, caused a falling off in the customs receipts of three quarters of a million during the latter half of the year.

Nothing of importance has transpired in Parliament, since the resuming of that body, after the Easter recess.

Nothing of very serious import has occurred in the war since the battle of Pittsburgh Landing; and both parties it seems continue to claim the victory. The fleets which are in slow course of development, however, tell most seriously against the Northern side.

At present the weight of evidence throws the whole glory of the battle into the Southern scales. The federal generals themselves, and the Northern correspondents, admit the cowardice and demoralization which exists among some of the Western troops. When whole regiments, well supported, break and flee at the approach of cavalry, and when commanding officers of second and third rank desert their posts and tear off their epaulettes to prevent recognition a general would be foolishly indeed to place any reliance on such cowardly troops, and such molasses of officers. General Sherman says as follows:—

"After a reconnaissance, I ordered the two advance companies of the Ohio Seventh, Colonel Hildebrand, to deploy as skirmishers, and the regiment itself to move forward into line within intervals of one hundred yards. I advanced cautiously until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted that this disposition would clear the camp, I held Colonel Dickney's Fourteenth Illinois cavalry ready to charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry, without cause, broke, threw away their guns, and fled. The ground was admirably adapted to a defense of infantry against cavalry, it being miry and covered with fallen timber."

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Our politically pious cotemporary of Almonte, either lacking ability or courage to write an original article on politics, contents himself with copying occasionally from some other ministerial organ, false statements and damaging paragraphs, calculated to mislead the public mind and injure some of the reform members in the House. The latest instance we have noticed is the following statement that:

"R. Bell of North Lanark and Mr. Patrick are traitors to the Ottawa Country, in 'systematically opposing the Ministry.'" We have seen the same statement in the columns of the Toronto "Leader," the Pembroke "Observer" and some other ministerial prints, which seemed nothing but natural; but to see it loaded out with apparent approval in the "editorial" columns of a newspaper, professing Reform principles, and obtaining support under that guise, appears to us somewhat inconsistent. Does the "Almonte Express" really wish to be understood as turning ministerialist, defending the acts of Cartier & Co., and claiming for them the support of honest men! and does it wish the constituents, of the opposition members which it delights to abuse (Bell & Patrick) to believe that their representatives are acting "traitors to the Ottawa Country, in systematically opposing the Ministry?"

During the time Mr. Leckie occupied the editorial chair of that paper, he had an opinion of his own, and there was no mistaking the tone and colour of his articles. The present committee of management seem to be afraid to give a certain sound. We trust our Almonte cotemporary will rise above the capacity of a mere lick-spittle, to the Pembroke "Observer."

It is rather late in the day, now, to begin to call men traitors, because they choose to exercise their own right of judgment. If Messrs. Bell and Patrick have found it necessary to oppose the Cartier-McDonald government, we have no doubt they have given that opposition heartily and conscientiously—not as "traitors" or cowards; but from a thorough conviction of their duty. When they found a set of men in office who were "systematically" opposed to doing what was right and just, they did well to oppose them, and we hope and trust that their constituents will give them the moral force and weight of their approval, and bear up their hands in the good cause, until the right shall triumph. We are strong believers in the old maxim that "honesty is the best policy"—that the right must, eventually, triumph—and in this instance no less than in minor matters. It cannot be possible that the heroes of the double shuffle, the election frauds, the Grand Trunk grants, and the host of political sins of which they have been guilty, will long find support in the new parliament. Already traitorous symptoms, (in the sense the "Express" has it,) in the minds of thinking men of all parties, are beginning to be seen; and it is probable that the majority of the House will soon be all "traitors!"

We understand that at the late election for the Rideau Division Mr. Powell took occasion to speak in reference to the Ottawa buildings, and pitched into the government in fine style. He is beginning to get his eyes opened to the fact that he never wished to have the seat of government at Ottawa. If he continues to show so much independence and express his opinions so freely, the "one man power" of the "Observer" and the "Committee" of the "Express" will, probably, set him down as another "traitor to the Ottawa Country."

The same paper to which we have alluded, as calling Messrs. Bell and Patrick "traitors" makes the very important announcement that, Mr. Skead, the member elect for the Rideau Division, is a "Conservative." What if he is? that does not make him either better or worse. Let Mr. Skead be judged by his conduct, in the elevated and dignified position to which his neighbors have so unanimously elected him. It is no common mark of the esteem and confidence in which he is held by the public, to be elected by acclamation as legislative councillor for so large a division. If Mr. Skead's speech at the election affords an index to his views and opinions, we may expect that he will use his own judgment in supporting or opposing measures that may come up for settlement. He was understood to say that:

"He objected to the sale of lands en bloc, and was averse to the free grant Colonization system. In regard to the railroad system of Canada, he would insist that, hereafter, it should be managed on commercial principles. The Grand Trunk he could liken to nothing but a great beggar, but it would never get any more by his side. He said this without being asked; and he would say further, that if the Grand Trunk has to go to the wall, why let it go. With regard to the Militia and Volunteer force, and the state of our defences, he would vote for their improvement. Only some six months ago things were a threatening aspect and there was no saying when a rupture between England and the United States might occur, and it was therefore of the first importance that Canada should be prepared for any emergency. The subject of Representation by Population was surrounded by many difficulties; but the day, he believed, was coming when they would have to meet. Like many other matters of reform, it took a great deal of time for its accomplishment."

If Mr. Skead carry out these principles, and judge for himself on the merits of questions as they come up, we care not whether he be called a "Conservative" or a "Reformer"—a "Clear Grit" or a "Traitor", he will be found to be the right man in the right place.

The rumour is revived that Mr. Sidney Smith retires from the Government, and that Mr. Crawford takes his place.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Hugh Neilson, who intends to dispose of a valuable property by auction, on Tuesday, the 5th of May.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Quebec, April 25. The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Hon. S. Smith introduced a bill pertaining to Bankrupt estates; also a bill to amend and consolidate the Jury laws of Upper Canada.

On motion of Sir N. Bolla, Hon. Messrs. Tache, Allan, Crawford, Letellier, Morris, Ross, Dossaulon, and the mover, were appointed a committee on behalf of this House, to assist in the management of the Library of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Alexander introduced a motion, of which previous notice had been given, to bring under the consideration of the House the serious evils arising from delay attending the introduction and progress of bills before the Legislature, whereby the greater part of the measures of the Session are not generally submitted for consideration and concurrence by the Legislative Council until within a very brief period of the end of the Session, to the great detriment of the public service. After a short discussion, however, he withdrew the motion in reference to the wishes of the House. Adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The Speaker took the chair at 3 P.M. Mr. Benjamin brought up the report of the General Election Committee, stating that the following members had been elected to form the Chairman's panel:—Messrs. Ross, Moray, Morrison, Conroy, Laframboise, Abbott, Crawford and John. The following bills were introduced and read a first time:—

Mr. Street.—To enable the rate payors of the county of Lincoln to select a more convenient place for the county town.

Mr. Price.—To amend the Game Act of Lower Canada.

Mr. Street.—To legalize by Act 127 of town of Port Hope.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald.—To facilitate conveyance by the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada of certain lands in the Province of Canada by and through their commissioners and attorneys.

Mr. Bell (of Lanark).—To incorporate the village of Lanark, in the county of Lanark.

Mr. Sherwood.—To amend the laws of Upper Canada affecting trade and commerce.

The remains of Mrs. Little, descended from the Rideau bridge last fall by accident, have been recovered.

Thirty-four hundred sick soldiers are now under treatment in the hospitals in and near Washington; the largest number yet reached.

A fire occurred a few days ago, in the vicinity of St. Thomas, by which some buildings owned by the Trust and Loan Company, were destroyed.

A healthy female infant apparently about a fortnight old, was found near the residence of Mr. Beatty, Butcher of Whitley, one night during last week. The infant was taken in charge by Mrs. Moriarty. The mother has not been discovered.

On Wednesday evening the body of Mr. William Card, recently Tollkeeper on the Guelph and Fergus road, was found in the Grand River at Fergus. It is said that the deceased had got up in his sleep on the previous night and walked into the river.

A case of sudden death occurred Thursday at Mr. David White's tavern, John Street, Hamilton. The person who so suddenly departed this life was a stranger, and gave his name as John Brown. He appeared to be about thirty years of age, and had evidently been ill for some time past.

The Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, leaves for Rome next week. The Pope has called an assembly of all the Bishops of the Catholic world in Rome, next month, to be present at the Canonizations of the Japanese Martyrs.

On Saturday a man whose name we could not learn, was run over by the 2 o'clock train North on the Welland Railway, and instantly deprived of life. He was sitting on or near a cattle-car about a quarter of a mile above this station when the accident took place.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says he has discovered that Dr. Russell's salary as correspondent of the London Times is about ten thousand dollars, and all his travelling expenses, including extra dinners, a secretary and two horses.

A woman residing on the Canifon Road near Bellefleur left her baby, ten months old—in a cradle near the fire while she went out to draw water. A spark from the fire flew into the cradle, and the child was so badly burned that it died in a few days after.

Dr. Moffat, of New York, whose name has been long known in connection with his "gills" and other medicines, is just dead. His age was about 48 years. He managed to accumulate a large fortune, which he invested for the most part in real estate. In fact he turned rhabarb and aloes into corner lots.

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 was read. The petition of William Parkhurst 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.

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

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

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 visited.

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 to Cannes, arrived at Dover on the 3rd, and is expected to leave for London next day.

The discovery is reported in Chili of an enormous quantity of silver, at a place about 100 leagues from Copaco, in the great desert of Alacama. 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 Independent Church, 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.

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 sad tale of suffering and disappointed hopes.

DEAR FATHER, I have this moment received your letter and my soul to reply. I am glad to hear that you are still doing well, but sorry that I cannot give a similar account of myself.

At the present crisis, when the spirit and power of the Confederate arms have been signally indicated, it is not a favorable time for the Confederate Government to propose to the Government at Washington a cessation of the fierce and unnatural strife which has watered our soil with blood and tears.

As I said before I am heartily sorry that I ever enlisted. 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, which I really believe would rather be a slave than a Confederate soldier.

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 enables the wearer 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 Boynton, of Burton Agnes, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

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.

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 1254."

Further by the Persia.

On the 10th inst., Lord Robert Montagu acquired when Capt. Coles first submitted to the Admiralty his plans which had lately been adopted for ships of war, whether that report was favorable or otherwise, and if there was any objection to lay the papers on the table.

Lord Coles said there was no objection to lay the papers on the table, but he pointed out the Admiralty and Capt. Coles, but he must object to publish the reports made confidentially to the Admiralty. He would, however, state that the report upon Capt. Coles' invention was most favorable.

Lord Coles had been at once placed in full pay, and was receiving £1 per diem whilst he was engaged in preparing certain plans for the Admiralty.

Lord Fermano asked whether Mr. Alexander Samuelson had not, as far back as last autumn, sent in to the Admiralty plans for a double skinned, self-subsiding gunboat similar to the Naugatuck, built by Mr. Stevens for the Federal Government of America, and if so, whether steps would be taken to have the plan tested and adopted, as it had been in America?

Lord Coles said plans had been sent in, but Mr. Samuelson had not afforded the Admiralty an opportunity of testing them. Mr. H. B. Shookland asked whether it was true that at Shoeburyness, on the 8th, the target or section of the Warrior's side was twice pierced through by a round shot, and wishes for full particulars as to such experiments, &c.

Lord Coles said that the first experiment was tried with a round shot of 40 pounds of powder, at a distance of 200 yards. The target having been a good deal shaken by previous experiments, did not offer the same resistance as the original target, and the first shot, which struck it at a weaker point than the rest of the target, had broken through the side of the ship.

Lord Coles said that the Ammiralty had not given any sanction to the publication of the report in question. It was a very mooted point whether it was desirable that all these costly experiments should be published. [Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"]

A bill provided for the erection of a palace of justice and concentration of the equity within it was debated, and finally rejected by a majority of 2 against the Government.

In the House of Lords on the 11th, Lord Lyndhurst moved resolutions as to the intention of the Government with respect to the fortifications at Spithead, and the recent experiments at Shoeburyness.

Further by the Persia.

On Saturday, between seven and eight p.m., a fracas of a very serious character occurred in front of the Victoria Hotel, Goderich, in the middle of the most crowded and busy thoroughfare of the town.

The extensive carpet store of Messrs. H. Benjamin & Co., in the Chrysal Block, near the French Cathedral, Montreal, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Certain English celebrities connected with the British army have been refused to pass to Fort Monroe by Secretary Stanton. No pass to Fort Monroe will hereafter be granted to any person not directly connected with the army or navy.

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of certain Moneys secured to be paid by an indenture of Mortgage, dated the Twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, made between Thomas Murphy, of the township of Ramsay in the County of Lanark and Province of Canada, Yeoman, on the first part, and John Drummond, of the same place, Yeoman, of the second part, upon all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situated in the township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement One Hundred acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the West Half of Lot Num ber Six, in the Fifth Concession of the said township of Ramsay, together with all appurtenances.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, the above described parcel or tract of land and premises, with the appurtenances, will be sold by Public Auction at "Lavalie's Hotel," in the village of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark and Province of Canada, on the Fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1862, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, unless the money due on said mortgage be sooner paid.

TERMS made known at the time of sale. Conveyance such as the power contained in the Mortgage, enables the said John Drummond to give. The Mortgage may be inspected at the office of John Deacon, Jr., Solicitor, &c., Perth.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of April 1862. JOHN DRACON, Jr., Solicitor for Mortgage.

DESCRIPTION of a Road surveyed and laid out upon part of the West half of Lot No. 11 in the 12th concession of the Township of Pakenham, is as follows, viz: Commencing where a post has been planted on the said 12th concession line, opposite the 11th lot; said post being distant from the Government allowance for road between the 10th and 11th lots 16 chains; thence from the said commencement post on a course N. 15°, W. 3 chains, thence N. 30° W. 9.50 to the Ottawa Road, near Mr. McCarthy's house, where it terminates; the stakes planted on said survey, to be the centre of the full width of forty feet throughout, and to be a public Highway.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will pass a By-law to establish the above described road, at a meeting of said Council, to be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 29th day of May next, at ten o'clock forenoon.

By Order of Council, JAMES CONNERY, TOWN CLERK. Pakenham, April 24th, 1862.

THE Municipal Council of the township of Pakenham will, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, pass a By-law to authorize the conveyance to Mr. Owen McCarthy of a certain portion of the 12th concession line, in lieu of land granted by him for a public Highway, namely, Commencing at the post of the North West angle of Lot No. 11 in the 12th concession line, and from thence taking in the whole width of the line, Southeastly for the distance of seven chains and seven links, more or less, to where a post has been planted, on said concession line, distant about fifty links, north of Mr. Dickson's gate.

By Order of Council, JAMES CONNERY, TOWN CLERK. Pakenham, April 24th, 1862.

G. R. Tucker, Treasurer, in Account with the Municipality of Westmouth.

Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for Balance forward, Cash paid, and various expenses.

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Abstract of the Treasurer's Account with the Township of Pakenham, for the year 1861.

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