

County Court and Quarter Sessions.

These courts opened on Tuesday morning last, Judge Malloch presiding, and Donald Fraser, Esq., County Attorney.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury: James Wallace, Foreman; John Byrnes, James McVeety, Jr., Robert Baird, John McAndrew, George Gaudin, James McFarlane, Malcolm Gaudin, Nat' McLaughan, Walter Elliot, D. Fraser for Crown; J. Deacon, Jr., for Def.

Owen Lally, Appellant, and William Elliott, Respondent.—This was an appeal from a conviction made by A. Fraser, Esq., J.P., under the Petty Trespass Act. The appellant's Counsel tried to prove the service of a notice of his appeal, but failing to do this the case was struck off the list: D. McMartin for Appellant; J. Deacon, Jr., for Respondent.

Commercial Bank of Canada vs. William Gemmill.—Action on a Promissory note. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$119.76. A. Fraser for Plaintiff; W. Shaw for Defendant.

John Haggart vs. D. Steen.—Action on Promissory note. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$141.65 cents. D. McMartin for Pif. D. Fraser for Def.

S. Dickson vs. J. Swallow.—Assumpsit.—Verdict for Pif for \$176.67. T. Deacon for Pif; W. Shaw for Def.

R. Boarns vs. J. McLaren.—Action on Promissory note. Verdict for Pif for \$216.80 c. W. M. Shaw for Pif.

J. Fleming vs. J. Taylor, Jr.—Trovee for a horse. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$100.00. D. Fraser for Plaintiff; W. Shaw for Defendant.

Melennan vs. Griffith et al.—Trespass.—The Pif claimed to own a lot in the township of Montague, Quebec, in the year 1862. Defendant Roe acted as agent for the defendant. He now brings this action to recover damages for the use of the lot by the Defs and for the cost to which he was put in bringing the Ejectment. The Defs Griffith denied not guilty and said that he had not been in possession of the lot to which he claimed to own. The Pif admitted to have been in possession of the lot. A number of witnesses were called who proved that one William Griffith, son of the Defendant Griffith, had been in possession of the lot. The Plaintiff contended that Wm Griffith's possession was colorable and that he kept possession of the lot until he died. The Jury found a verdict for Defs Griffith and Roe for \$34.44, the amt of the costs of the Ejectment suit. W. M. Shaw for Pif; J. Deacon, Jr., for Defendant Griffith.

J. Smith vs. A. Girard.—Action on a Promissory note for \$52. The Defs made a plea of \$21.84 on the note. He claimed also to be allowed for the value of clearing 18 acres of land for Pif. The Pif was willing to allow him \$50 for the work, but he claimed \$144. A number of witnesses were called by Defs who swore that the clearing of the land was worth \$8 an acre. Other witnesses were called by Pif who swore that the clearing of the land was only worth \$4 an acre. The Jury retired but were not able to come to a conclusion and were recalled into court when the parties agreed to allow \$6 per acre for clearing the land—and a verdict was taken for the Pif for \$87.59. D. Fraser for Pif; J. Deacon, Jr., for Def.

Rose vs. Moffat.—Ejectment for a part of a lot in Montague at Roseville. The Defs got a lease of the premises in September, 1860, for three years, which would expire in September, 1863, when the Pif claimed to recover the premises back again. The Defs claimed another lease called by Pif in 1862. The son of the Plaintiff had a power of Attorney from her in July, 1855, and it was by authority of this Power of Attorney he granted the second lease. The Plaintiff was in the Township of Montague at the time the second lease was signed, but did not know anything about it, and it was without her consent and against her wish. The Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff, D. Fraser for Pif; W. M. Shaw for Def.

Robertson, Administrator, &c., vs. Robertson.—Trovee. This action was brought by Plaintiff as administrator of his father's estate to recover the value of certain articles belonging to his father and which were in the possession of the Defendant. Referred to Arbitration. W. M. Shaw for Pif; D. Fraser for Def.

McGuire vs. Armstrong.—Assumpsit. Referred to arbitration. D. Fraser for Pif; J. Deacon, Jr., for Def.

McFadden vs. Dillon.—Detinue a violin and bow. The Defs is a constable and a Distress Warrant was placed in his hands against Pif. He seized a violin and bow under the warrant and at the sale bought them in himself for \$17 which was contrary to law for a constable to do under the circumstances. The Plaintiff then brought this action against him. One of the Pif's witnesses swore that Pif had been offered \$60 for the violin and bow but had refused it. The Plaintiff offered to take back his violin and bow and each party pay his own costs. This, however, the Defs refused to do, although strongly advised to do so by his Counsel. The Jury found a verdict for the Pif—the violin and bow to be returned to Pif, or Defs to pay \$60 instead thereof. J. Deacon, Jr., for Pif; D. Fraser for Def.

Halfpenny vs. Rogas et al.—Assessment. Record withdrawn on account of Plaintiff's witness not attending Court. D. Fraser for Plaintiff.

Romayne vs. Murphy.—Assessment. Record withdrawn for the same reason as last. D. Fraser for Pif.

Quarter Sessions. The Queen vs. William Caladine, Libel.—A prosecution at the instance of the Rev. J. B. Worrell of Smith's Falls, against the Defendant as the author of the article which appeared over his signature in the "Smith's Falls Review," and for the publication of which the proprietor of that Journal apologized at the Assizes in October last. It appears that the Rev. gentleman was not appraised by this, and that he was best on proceeding everybody that had anything to do with the article in question. The Grand Jury after hearing the evidence offered them, were after and promptly threw out the Bill. D. Fraser for the Crown; J. Deacon, Jr., for the Defendant.

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The Queen vs. Appletton.—Obtaining goods under false pretences. It appeared that the Defendant had agreed with Mr. Melstosh of Almonte, to procure and set up in his manufactory, machinery for carrying on the manufacture of wooden ware. When the machinery arrived at the Almonte works, Melstosh, at the request of Appletton, sold

the duties and freight, amounting to some \$220. The machinery was afterwards seized by a man named Noel, under a Writ of Replevin, as his property, in consequence of which Melstosh lost the amount he had paid for duty and freight. A civil action was tried at the late Assizes, arising out of the same transaction. The question for the Jury was, did Appletton, in inducing Melstosh to pay the duty and freight on the machinery, intend to defraud him out of his money. The Jury seemed to think not, and returned a Verdict for the Defendant of not guilty. D. Fraser for Crown; J. Deacon, Jr., for Def.

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such a change be brought about, wise and judicious legislation cannot be expected. The same rule, too, will hold good in the choice of municipal officers as in the selection of members of Parliament. The municipal institutions of Canada have been ennobled at almost every anniversary meeting of club or society, and few subjects have more frequently been made the theme of postprandial orations. That they are worthy of all commendation in themselves, we fancy, few will venture to deny; but if we look back upon the history of the management of municipal affairs in this country, we shall, perhaps, be inclined to doubt whether the privileges granted by the Municipal Act has proved so great a blessing, as has been represented. This does not arise, however, from defects in the municipal act, or in municipal institutions themselves, but from the want of judgment and especially in many of those who have been chosen to conduct municipal business. How few of the municipalities, whether village, town, county or city, in Upper Canada, are not now laboring under peculiar difficulties, brought about solely by mismanagement? How many of them are there free from the incumbrance of debts which they cannot liquidate? How many of them are there whose business has been conducted as the law directs? And how few of them are there which have not required special acts of Parliament to legalize their illegal proceedings? It is to be hoped, therefore, that the electors of this country will see and feel the absolute necessity of choosing, at the coming elections for municipal officers, none but the most thorough and experienced business men—men of the highest moral worth and the soundest practical judgment.

Coroner's Inquest. An inquest was held on the 12th inst., before Mr. Coroner Gerrard McCrea, on the body of John Ryan, found drowned in the river Madawaska, on the Friday previous. It appeared that he had left his own residence about 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th inst., intending to go to the river on the ice to the Village of Appletton, and had most likely reached the North shore when the ice broke and he sunk almost immediately, to rise no more. Verdict of the jury, "accidentally drowned." The deceased was a native of the Parish of Newport, county Tipperary, Ireland, and thirty-four years of age. He was a powerful, athletic young man, but of quiet, unobtrusive demeanor, and strictly temperate habits. His untimely and sudden death has cast a gloom over his surviving relations that will not soon be dispelled, and the respect in which he was held by his acquaintances was well manifested by the very large concourse of people who followed his remains to the grave.—COMMUNICATED.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—The Canadian press is very unanimous in the view put forward by the journal as to the Reciprocity Treaty and its threatened termination by the Americans. The Montreal Witness which has a standing of repute as a commercial newspaper, takes the ground that the treaty is far less a necessity to Canada than it is deemed to be at the time it was drawn up. Other journals of both Provinces have expressed an indifference to the renewal of the compact if once unfairly broken by the Washington government; and judging from the tone of public feeling, we believe it would be difficult for American emissaries to get up a favorable agitation in Canada as to make Canada a party to the renewal of American terms. All persons are alive to the importance and value of international trade; but at the same time the idea is gaining ground that should the treaty expire, trade when left to itself will still work to mutual advantage. Arguments will still be eager to sell us their propositions, and to effect a trade they will be quite willing to purchase in Canada. It is a good sign of our ability to keep the field of commerce that the Americans complain of our competition. In the conveyance of freight and the milling of wheat, they dread the competition of Canadian enterprise and natural advantages.

For fourteen years past we have not missed one regular issue of the Herald, and we think that such regularity and general good conduct deserves a few play days, both for ourselves and our printers. To secure this object we will allow the next week (being the season of general festivities) to pass without printing the paper. Our readers will lose nothing by this arrangement as they will receive their full number of fifty-two copies in the year. And if any important news should arrive during the week we will issue an extra. We wish our readers all a full measure of happiness and enjoyment with all the compliments of the season.

The examination of the Carlton Place Grammar School came off on Monday last, and without flattering Professor Tyler, who has charge of the school, we must say that it was very creditable to both the teacher and the scholars. The pupils acquitted themselves remarkably well, promptly and cheerfully answering the several questions put to them. As the examination is going on in the Common School under the care of Mr. Crum, and as we are anxious to see how the juveniles will acquit themselves, we have only time to say that it is the opinion of those who have paid attention to the matter that a great improvement has taken place in both departments of the School during the past year. We are much pleased to learn that the trustees have secured the services of the present teachers for another year.

It was rumored in London when the Canadian called that Lord Elgin had died in India.

Late European news mentions that Sir John Lawrence has been appointed Governor General of India; but the reported death of Lord Elgin is not yet confirmed. It is reported that the Duke of Newcastle has resigned the Secretaryship of the Colonies in consequence of bad health; and it is thought that Lord Clarendon will succeed him.

The Bank of England is still raising the rate of interest to check the speculative movements in trade. Eight per cent. is now the rate, a point which has not been reached since 1857.

We have much pleasure in mentioning that, at the Convocation of Trinity College, which took place last week, the Rev. Stewart Houston, son of William Houston, Esq., of Ramay, was awarded the first prize for Divinity Essay.

The changes in currency and the high tariff on salt have given a fresh impetus to its manufacture in the West. In Saginaw valley, Michigan, where in 1860 no salt was made, they now manufacture 1,500,000 barrels per annum. The fabulous profits already made are creating quite an excitement among capitalists. Lands that a few years ago sold for \$10 an acre are now selling from \$300 to \$500 per acre, and the quantity of wood used in the manufacture of salt has more than tripled the value of timber lands. A company have recently been organized with a view to single title to the lands in the Saginaw valley and vicinity. The purchase was made almost three years ago, previous to the salt discovery, at a nominal price, and has recently been perfected.

A week or two ago, Miss Sallie Curtis, a resident of Richmond, Va., enlisted as a private in the 2nd Kentucky heavy artillery in that city, under the name of John Curtis, and was mustered into service. Her sex was not discovered until last Thursday when she was dismissed. Miss Curtis states that she has served twenty-two months in the Federal army and is anxious to go again.

Mr. Alexander Gow of Ashburham, C. W. while skating on Little Lake, last week, broke through the ice and was drowned; his cries for help were heard by persons in the vicinity, who made no effort to save him and only parted from him a few moments before.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir—There is a statement in Latin, I wish I could quote it, but it says, no one will feel for so as to relieve another in trouble, except he himself is in trouble. Once, in our walks of usefulness, we came to a place where there was a poor suffering and aching agony. The occasion of it was this, a lad, of fourteen years, was harrowing in a field with two horses. At the proper time of day, his father appeared from the barn, and called to him to stop. The lad, in answer to his father, unhitched the horses, and undertook to mount one of them, by the aid of the traces. By some mishap his foot slipped and slid under the horse, while it was over the traces. The horses started, the lad fell back and trailed on the ground. And the more he trailed the more the horses ran on and round the field, in the full view of the feeling father. The father made all the speed that mortal man, under such circumstances, could make, to see what relief the case might admit. But when he reached the distressing stand still, the lad lay dead, and the father himself in trouble in the same angle which had proved so fatal. The father stood unwept, but alive to the stern reality, and he cried as he never cried before. He cried with a cry so exceeding loud and bitter that it brought neighbors to his aid, at the distance of two miles. So our friend and fellow citizen, Matthew Anderson, of Almonte, had a son drowned on the river, while in the full athletic exercise of skating. But it seems to us that there was no necessity for that drowning. The boy was called "a gude swimmer," and it was in open day and before high noon. He was accompanied by a skating companion, of about his own age. And it does not appear that this little fellow was in any way lacking either in courage or in kindness. There were people by the side of the river, and all within speaking and seeing distance. The drowning boy was not lacking in courage, and never lost his presence of mind. He made every effort to get on the ice; but the more he tried, the more he slipped away. He talked to those who stood near and he talked to him. The only thing they thought of was to go and bring a boat for his relief. They dispatched a deputation for a boat, and he knew they had gone. And having clung to the ice to the extremity of human endurance, he got the question—"If the boat would soon arrive?" and in an instant his hold gave way and he went down. We throw no blame on any one; nor do we feel like blaming any one. But the thing to have been done was, for the accompanying little skater to have stripped his feet to the stockings, so as to have put himself in the best possible trim for moving on the ice. Then he would have had a long rail—in case that boards could not be had—and to have carried that in, as far as he found that he could go on the ice. Then to have brought another, and another, and laid them along side and at the end of each other, until he had fished a railway towards his perishing companion. And as soon as it could be done to have taken one rail and with it to have pushed another rail, endways, until it reached the brave boy, who was being bonumbed in the water. And all this the little lad would have done promptly, had there been any one there to have so directed him. But all the directions he got—and these were charges—were to run away to the shore and not to attempt to go near his drowning companion, as he could not have helped him, but in any such attempt would be sure to drown himself. So there the little fellow stood, firm in affection but helpless in his companion.

The present case, however, was of easy access. The two boys were each about 12 years of age. And when Anderson broke into the ice, his companion, Campbell, was not more than twelve feet from him. So that two or three rails would have produced the desired effect, and rails were conveniently near.

This, however, is only another instance, of an event which is not of rare occurrence. When the destiny, in the time and place, has come, the destined person must go.—Either the means of deliverance are not at hand or if they are there is not action and presence of mind enough to use them.

It was on Saturday, the 5th of December, and that must have been a gloomy and a dark day to the mothers in Almonte. The boy went down early in the day—it was in deep water. The relations and sympathies are gathered round, all the various known apparatus were on hand, and the men were wrought skilfully with them, but it was with dark before the body was recovered. Philosophy is a feeble instrument when brought into competition with the maternal affection; and during that long time the

mother's heart must have heaved high with the hope that the body would be recovered, and that the boy would yet live. And in that case there would be but one mother in the whole town. And it would not be until the stern reality burst upon them that the presence of the dead and cold and stiff body that the mother's heart would cease to heave and to hope. And even then his own particular mother would not settle down. She must go again and again to see if her own dear boy was yet warming into life. If his bright eyes would open, if his little smile curl on his lip. The last look she had of him he was full of glee, full of life, he went forth to play and she could not yet believe he was dead. She laid her hand on his heart, it was cold; that heart had often beat responsive to the same mother's touch, now it beat not, it stood still in death.

And amid the perplexity and weeping and wailing, the very thought of skates became hateful, and a panic got up, in the rage of which, all skates that could be seized were burned in the fire. And that panic fumed and flew like a frenzy for burning witheed. But there was no sense in that. It was merely spasmodic or mechanical action. And, as soon as reason and judgment returned, all such action must cease. We want mothers all affection within and all firmness without. Mothers to train themselves to such sufficient self-command as that they shall be equal to all the common events of life. The military rule, and the system in it, for all failures and for all blunders they give drill. And they continue the proper discipline until the men are able to go through all the manoeuvres, which they are wanted to perform.

Decent respect is due to people's feelings, and regard to the feelings, and a bounding might ought to be allowed, to climb, to get again going forth on the ice, so that there might be nothing like bravado in the case. When that is done all the claims of humanity are met.

Then all the mothers in Almonte ought to get a full supply of skates, and let each child they may have, and let each system teach them how and where to use them. And should it be necessary, let them stand over the skaters in their skating exercises, until all can use their skates with reasonable safety.

That is the way to ingratiate confidence and to relieve society of the burden of mothers in the trepidation of fits with the children dissembling and stealing away with their skates without. Let us have Spartan mothers, with their many sons and lovely daughters, nerved by practice to take part in all the athletic and gymnastic of the day. An amateur ruler once went over to Sparta, to take a view of the municipal arrangements of that country, and among other things while on his royal visit, he put the question, "Where are the walls of Sparta?" The king of that country replied, "Please meet me on these plains at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and I will show you the walls of Sparta." The king of rule met, according to appointment, and there filled the plain an invincible army in martial array, and the Spartan king entertained his visitor by pointing to the martialled hosts and saying, "There, sire, are the walls of Sparta, and each particular man is a brick."

A band of rowdies once approached a place which they took by storm, and so frightened the citizens that they, generally, hid themselves in cellars and in holes of the walls. But there was one woman whom the panic had not seized. She had six well made sons, and she called them out to try what could be done by way of restoring confidence. They had not been long on the street until their presence attracted the attention of the rowdies, who came right on to serve them as they had served the rest of the inhabitants. On seeing that the mother mounted a high dudgeon, where she had a commanding view of the whole of the ground. She called her sons to her stand, then she cheered them to battle. She clapped her hands, raised her voice, and shouted, "Well done, my sons." She gave them honours, and called them by name, as the case required, and she had one great cross-eyed son, named Charles, who, on the ring of his mother's voice, felled every comer, and at every lick sent a rowdy forty rods. And under that matron commander, the land very soon had rest.

But skaters must be skilled in the momentum of matter, and in the laws of motion, and be able to profit by their knowledge of rectilinear, centripetal and centrifugal forces, and have a knowledge of the conic sections and of the gyrations of skates.

In sacred story we read of men who could sling at an hair's breadth and not miss. Had little Anderson been able to turn his skates at an hair's breadth, he would not have been drowned. Whenever he found the ice unsafe, at the breadth of a hair and with the lightness and swiftness of a swallow, he would have been wound and off and away to firmer footing. In this age of dudgeon, in which so much of the schoolmaster is worn insensate, it is not surprising that a few little boys should have so little knowledge of the laws of nature.

In a right old day we see a mist or steam rising from the river. Now that is caused by the fact of the atmosphere being species-ly colder than the water, and that process is in technical terms, the water is said to give out color, and where there is a greater volume of water there is a greater volume of color to give out. That is the reason why deep waters do not freeze so soon as shallow, and freeze all deep warm waters scarcely and freeze by some. And that is a standing lesson to warn inexperienced people not to venture themselves on to deep waters, or on to deep places of the river, while it may be perfectly safe where the water is shallow.

Very respectfully,
SON OF THE WREAY FOOT,
December 16th, 1863.

Federal Recruiting. We mentioned some days ago that the Government had caused certain of its agents to keep watch along the frontier upon the practices of the gentry who have been using themselves by recruiting for the Federal army on this side of the line. It will be seen from a letter which we publish to-day from Cootstock, that the efforts used have not been ineffectual. A batch of persons supposed to be implicated, have been arrested in that neighborhood. It is, of course, impossible to produce any legal proof of an offence which is always easily cloaked; but at least will be shown that the purpose of satisfaction of all delinquents of this class, that they cannot practice their nefarious business with impunity, and that if they escape the heavier punishments due to their offences, they will at any rate find the endeavor to keep close to the windy side of the law one involving a great many unpleasant incidents.—Mont. Herald.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.—The people of Oswego, last Thursday, voted almost unanimously for authorizing their Common Council to appropriate \$4,000 to assist in paying the expenses of a survey for a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The Dumfries Reformer regrets to state that Mr. Wm. Ronald who was hurt by a threshing machine last week, expired from the effects of his injuries on Saturday the 12th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN. The Australasian from Liverpool Dec. 5th, arrived here at 6 this morning. She brings the following additional intelligence. A great storm of three days had proved most disastrous to England, both on sea and land. The damage to property was most extensive, and the coast was strewn with wrecks. At Holyhead 54 bodies floated into the harbor. A letter in the London Daily News says it is understood that the rebel privateer Rappahannock is still believed to be at Calais. She is very other, and the writer charges that it is well understood at Sherness what she was intended for. The Pope of Rome had received a deputation from Confederates, who presented letters from Jeff. Davis. It is believed that the reception had no official character, and that the letter was merely complimentary. A great meeting at Proston passed resolutions in favor of continued neutrality. Fould's financial statement shows that accumulated deficits now reach 972,000,000 francs, and a loan of 300,000,000 francs, Mexican expenses during the year will reach 210,000,000 francs. Three ships are being sent out to blockade the Western coast of Mexico, as far as Acapulco. Bourse fair at 67.10. The position of the Dan-German question is unchanged. England and Russia are making movements for a pacific adjustment. London, Dec. 6th.—The British Crown lawyers have announced the condemnation of the British Bark Springbok, by the New York Court of legal and veracious, and Lord Lyons is to remonstrate. The Globe newspaper contains strong comments on the Springbok's condemnation. It is the Government organ. The owner of the Springbok is a Northern partisan.

New York, Dec. 16. The Tribune has accounts from Texas from a prominent gentleman from that State, containing, from other information, the following: It was rumored, in the early part of October, and probably truly, that on the Colorado River, in Fayette and Bristol Co., 34 persons had been hanged; 4 Americans and 30 Germans. Among them was Mr. Glassmeyer, an old resident of La Grange, and an inoffensive gentleman of 70 years of age. At Matamoros there were some acres of cotton piled up, the owners of which were in tribulation lest Cortinas should make some arrangement by which it would pass into the hands of the military at Brownsville.

There was some talk of arresting Major Russell, the Confederate Agent for theft under the extradition treaty, but these were vague rumors. Cairo, Dec. 16.—The steamer Julia which just arrived at New Orleans, reports that the Brasel was fired into below Rodney on the 11th. Three men were killed and several wounded.

The Julia reports that the steamer Tennessee was burned on the 16th of Nov. The Richmond Whig of December 15th, says that on Thursday last an explosion took place at the Chesterfield coal pits, from the admission of gas into Raccoon pits, near Clover Hill, 29 miles from Richmond. 16 men were killed and 3 injured. The accident occasioned a tremendous explosion. The flames from the hissing gas ascended some hundreds of feet above the surface of the pit. The overseer, Mr. Barclay, is among the dead.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Mutually, friendly and satisfactory explanations have taken place to-day between the Secretary of State and Lord Lyons, concerning the recovery of the Chesapeake and her crew within the British Jurisdiction in Nova Scotia. The New Orleans Picayune of Dec. 9th, has news of the recapture of Puebla by Juarez forces, and that Comonfort was advancing against the French. The French in Tampico are in a state of siege, and have there lost 600 men by yellow fever.

The Hon. Louis Morin, late Solicitor General, and a Mr. P. Duchesneau, were drowned in the Richelieu river at St. Hyacinthe, on the forenoon of Monday last. They were crossing the river each holding the end of a ladder, when the ice broke beneath their feet. Mr. Duchesneau sank up to his arms, and Mr. Morin up to the neck. They remained afloat for about twenty minutes in the water and were got out at last by means of their ladder and a rope, by three men who were all that would risk themselves on the ice to go to their assistance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named George Franklin, a ship carpenter employed in the yard of Messrs. Donaldson & Andrews, Fort Dalhousie, was so severely injured in the saw mill there on Saturday last, that his life is despaired of. It appears that a few little boys should have so little knowledge of the laws of nature.

In a right old day we see a mist or steam rising from the river. Now that is caused by the fact of the atmosphere being species-ly colder than the water, and that process is in technical terms, the water is said to give out color, and where there is a greater volume of water there is a greater volume of color to give out. That is the reason why deep waters do not freeze so soon as shallow, and freeze all deep warm waters scarcely and freeze by some. And that is a standing lesson to warn inexperienced people not to venture themselves on to deep waters, or on to deep places of the river, while it may be perfectly safe where the water is shallow.

Very respectfully,
SON OF THE WREAY FOOT,
December 16th, 1863.

Federal Recruiting. We mentioned some days ago that the Government had caused certain of its agents to keep watch along the frontier upon the practices of the gentry who have been using themselves by recruiting for the Federal army on this side of the line. It will be seen from a letter which we publish to-day from Cootstock, that the efforts used have not been ineffectual. A batch of persons supposed to be implicated, have been arrested in that neighborhood. It is, of course, impossible to produce any legal proof of an offence which is always easily cloaked; but at least will be shown that the purpose of satisfaction of all delinquents of this class, that they cannot practice their nefarious business with impunity, and that if they escape the heavier punishments due to their offences, they will at any rate find the endeavor to keep close to the windy side of the law one involving a great many unpleasant incidents.—Mont. Herald.

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MORE DESERTERS.—On Saturday night last two of the men of the 4th succeeded in their escape. On Monday evening some of the City Police, with a few of the military look-out party made a descent upon the American craft lying at Anderson & Ford's wharf, but became satisfied by a thorough search that the deserters were not on board, it is to be feared that the city is not yet rid of recruiting agents, and the authorities both civil and military, would do well to keep a close watch upon strangers.—(Kingston News.)

The Quebec Daily News says:—We learn that the New York house, whose tender was the highest for the purchase of the Napoleon III. and Queen Victoria, having failed to comply with the stipulations of his bid has been, or is about to be cancelled, by the Government. It is probable that the highest bona fide bid is that of Messrs. Tetu & Garneau of this city, \$100,000 and if the Government is sincere in wishing to dispose of the boats, they will fall into the hands of these gentlemen. There were fifteen other bids, all from parties in this city, all below that of the firm above named.

Mr. James Casey, formerly a printer of Toronto, died recently in Sacramento, California.

A young Quebecer, named Chas. Lavigne, aged 23, was killed at the battle of Chattanooga on the 25th ult.

Sir Edmund Head was elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company at their meeting on the 27th ult.

A new ferry-boat called the Chebrier has been authorized by the Mer

THE TWENTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY OF THE Star Paper of America. JANUARY 1, 1863.

The New York Mercury FOR THE COMING YEAR. After more than a quarter of a century of administration...

THE GENIUS OF RUMORP. Will be held under the patronage of the Hon. the Mayor of New York...

THE WAR. Which has given the coup de grace to many precarious publications...

THE NEW YORK MERCURY IS SOLD BY ALL NEWSMEN AND PERIODICAL DEALERS IN AMERICA.

Hop-Poles Wanted. THE SUBSCRIBER proposes being at LAVALLEE'S HOTEL...

Farm for Sale by Auction. THE SUBSCRIBER will sell by Public Auction...

COLE'S HOTEL. JOHN K. COLE, PROPRIETOR. THE PROPRIETOR takes the opportunity...

HURRAH! HURRAH! FOR THE BIG T. KETTLE ON MILL ST. ALMONTE, C. W.

THE Annual Township meeting of the Township of Beckwith...

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the statute of Canada...

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large General Stock of TINWARE...

NOTICE to all holders of Bonds of the said Company...

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Change of Time! On and after Tuesday, Dec. 1st, and until further notice...

GOING NORTH. Leave Perth for Smiths Falls and Brockville...

GOING SOUTH. Leave Perth for Smiths Falls and Brockville...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE HARRIS CHEAP...

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons...

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the Public that he has been appointed...

SHORT NOTICE. ALL CASH PAID FOR 3000 BUSHELS OF GOOD WHEAT, HIDES, FELTS AND FURS.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT ARNPIOR. A Saring of 10 per cent by purchasing your DRY GOODS...

FOR SALE. LOT No. 8, E. side of the 12th concession of Perth...

FOR SALE. A VILLAGE LOT in Appleton, 60 by 90 feet...

FARMING MILLS. WITH the latest improvements for separating wheat and oats...

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Smith's Falls Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP. FROST & WOOD, MANUFACTURERS OF FARMING MACHINES...

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Professional Cards. JOHN DEAC N. J. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW...

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