

"The House With the Picture Hung Over the Door."

Wherever we travel, by road or by rail, there is one thing we meet with as sure as the mail:

In town, or in country—the kingdom all o'er—

"The house with the picture hung over the door."

Swinging to and fro, and to the door, there is the picture hung over the door.

The picture is varied as any can be, with tenants of heaven, of earth, and of sea; an angel, a dragon, a prince or a boar, for the house with the picture hung over the door.

And a white, and a red, and a blue, such are the pictures hung over the door.

A King's head, a Queen's head, a Nag's head as well.

Jolly Smith, Jolly Tom, and a jolly lot more, for the house with the picture hung over the door.

Miner and Banker, Crown and Anchor, such are the pictures hung over the door.

This house which was anciently honest and good,

Intended for shelter and lodging and food, has now an infection it had not of yore, tho' still there is the picture hung over the door.

Earl of Essex, Duke of Sussex; beautiful pictures hung over the door.

The shelter is changed to a haunt for the slink,

The lodging to lounging, the victuals to drink;

But the strength of the drink is the source of the sore.

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Bowl and Flagon, George and Dragon; such are the pictures hung over the door.

Assembled within there are men of all grades, and sometimes—O shame on them!—ma-

trons and maids;

Both gentle and simple—both wealthy and poor.

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Peer and Peasant, Hare and Peasant; such are the pictures hung over the door.

Mechanic and labourer—tailor and snob, Jim, Jack, Dick and Benjamin—Billy and Bob

Will meet all their money, then run up a score.

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Tom and Jerry, Drop and Perry; such are the pictures hung over the door.

They come from the market, the shop or the mill,

To manage a bargain, or settle a bill, and manage to settle themselves on the floor.

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Trade and Barter, Star and Garter; such are the pictures hung over the door.

The traveller too, will step out of the train, just to lighten his pocket, and muddle his brain,

And sip, till his luggage has run on before, at the house with the picture hung over the door.

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Here men are made monsters, and ninnies, and knaves,

And crimpes, and criminals, beggars and slaves;

The kind are made cruel, the rich are made poor,

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

For ages and ages this nuisance has stood, promoting all evil, obstructing all good;

A pest and a curse from the roof to the floor—

This "house with the picture hung over the door."

Why not exhibit, Goad and gibbet,

The pictures that ought to hang over the door?

The staff you get there is not clothing nor food,

It maddens the brain, and poisons the blood;

Then give up the liquor, and enter no more

"The house with the picture hung over the door."

Enter never—Shun forever

"The house with the picture hung over the door."

Sandell's. JAMES HOLLAD.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

An Act for the punishment of Persons selling Liquor without License, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

(Assented to 18th March, 1865.)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. If any person shall without License duly issued by the competent authority, sell or cause to be sold, any wine, rum, brandy or other spirituous liquors, beer, ale, cider or other fermented liquors, to be drunk in any ale-house, beer-house, or other house of public entertainment in which the same are sold, or shall without such license as aforesaid, sell, or cause to be sold, by retail any such liquors in any shop, store or place other than an inn, ale-house, beer house, or other house or place of public entertainment, or if any person being duly licensed to sell intoxicating liquors by wholesale or retail, shall sell or cause to be sold by any such person in contravention of the law,

every person so offending shall incur a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars with costs, and may be convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence is committed; and it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices to issue a warrant of distress to any Constable or Peace Officer against the goods and chattels of the said offender, and in case no sufficient goods be found to satisfy such penalty and costs, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice or Justices to order that the persons so convicted be imprisoned in any common goal in the County or City in which such conviction takes place, for any not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, unless the amount of penalty and costs be sooner paid, and one half of the said penalty shall go to the informer, the other half to the Municipality.

2. The provisions of the act respecting Justices of the Peace, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter one hundred and three, shall apply to proceedings under this Act, except in so far as altered by this Act.

3. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada only.

A Welcome.

The Rev. Stephen Brownell, Wesleyan Minister, having superannuated last June and returned home to Moultonette, the place of his birth, after having spent over thirty years in the glorious work of the Ministry, his numerous friends wishing to welcome him and his dear partner on their safe return, met in his lovely dwelling on the evening of February 22nd, bringing with them an abundant supply of the good things of this life. After tea was served and the cluster of dishes had ceased, it was moved that George J. Dixon, of Post Road, take the chair. The Chairman then rose and delivered a short, yet very appropriate speech. At the close, the Rev. Mr. Brownell gave out that familiar old hymn, commencing,

"And are we yet alive,
And see each other's face?"

The Chairman then called on the Rev. George Case, Superintendent of the Circuit, who, with his usual grace, delivered a very eloquent and affecting speech, referring to the labours of Mr. Brownell in the missionary work among the Indians of the West. The Rev. Mr. Brownell was next called upon. He said he felt very thankful, and very happy to meet his old friends after such a lapse of time on such an occasion. He felt very thankful to Divine Providence that the lives of his dear companion and self were spared to return home to Moultonette, and enjoy their society. He referred to their kindness and respect in days gone by. Soon after other gentlemen present made a few remarks, when the hour arrived to part, all satisfied that the evening spent was one of profit. The Rev. Mr. Case closed the meeting with prayer.

How to REMOVE CORNS.—Corns are caused by too tight or too loose shoes, and sometimes in the bottoms of the feet by the wooden pegs protruding through the soles of the shoe, by the neglect of the maker to rasp them off sufficiently smooth. Medical books record cases where the incipient paring of corns resulted in inflammation and death. The safest, the best, the surest plan is never allow a corn to be touched with anything harder than the finger nail. As soon as it becomes troublesome enough to attract attention, soak the foot fifteen minutes night and morning, in quite warm water, then rub the corn with drops of sweet oil into the top of the corn, with a piece of the finger. Do this patiently for a couple of minutes. Then double a piece of soft buckskin, something larger than the area, rather oblong. Cut a hole through it large enough to receive the corn, and thus attach it to the toe. This prevents pressure on the corn, which always aggravates it, and in less than a week the corn will generally fall out, or can be easily picked out with the finger-nail, and will not return for many weeks or months; and when it does return, repeat the process. No safer or more efficient plan of removal has ever been made known. I removed a corn permanently, by wearing in contact with it, day and night, a piece of India rubber, about an eighth of an inch thick, kept in place with a string.—Hall's Journal of Health.

We observe in the Montreal Evening Telegram, a gross attack upon Lord Monck and his Secretary, Mr. Godley. We shall not sully our columns with repeating its language. Suffice it to say that it charges Lord Monck with want of knowledge of Canada and of attention to its affairs, and actually accuses Mr. Godley of political annexation to the United States! Perhaps, if these statements appeared in any other journal, we might think it worth while to deny formally that there was any truth in them, but the Telegram is too notorious for reckless slander to need contradiction. We desire only to point out how low can the press sink in its attacks upon the Governor General on behalf of Canada, how heartily he likes its people, and how thoroughly he understands their position. He ought not to be slandered by any journal to which they give their support.—Globe.

Arrival of the "America."

New York, March 26. The steamship America, from Bremen, via Southampton on the 15th, arrived tonight.

The Europa arrived out on the 12th, and the Lafayette on the 13th.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he would make his financial statement on April 27th.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to Col. Jervis' report on Canadian defences. He disclaimed any intention to attribute to the Federalists or to the people generally a spirit of hostility towards England. We should not disregard a certain proposal during the conference between the Confederates and Federalists. It was important to look to Canadian defences in the event of war, and we ought to come to an understanding with Canada as to the proper England should.

Mr. Forster believed that the fear of hostilities was unreasonable and utterly groundless, and protested against expense for the defence of Canada.

Mr. Cardwell assured the House that our relations with America continued perfectly friendly, but the Government was prepared to defend Canada.

Mr. Disraeli thought Canada should be properly defended.

Mr. Lowe said the most effectual course, in the event of Canada becoming a battleground would be to concentrate a force upon some other point. We had better let Canada know the truth, and not buy her up with false expectations, while we provoke America with a standing menace. The wisest course would be to withdraw all troops at once.

Mr. Watkin said that to prevent war, England should declare Canada part of the British Empire, and defend it.

Mr. Bright said the root of the misunderstanding was a feeling of jealousy entertained in England towards the American nation. Every one knew that England could not hold Canada in case of war. What would England have said if she had suffered as the Americans have from the Alabama?

Lord Palmerston denied that England was jealous, and believed there was good feeling towards England amongst the great bulk of the Americans. No doubt both the North and South have some feeling for our non-approval of their cause, but that was no reason why we should not place Canada in a state of defence. Lord Palmerston could not agree with Mr. Lowe. It was not the intention of Government to follow his advice, and the relations between England and America were perfectly friendly.

The City of Dublin arrived out on the 14th.

Consols sold at 88 1/2. Confederate loan 37. French Rentes 67 7/8. United States 20's declined 1 1/2. Illinois Central shares declined 3/4. Erie paid-up shares declined 1/4.

FRANCE.

The funeral obsequies of the Duke de Morny were performed on the 13th with great pomp at Pere la Chapelle.

ITALY.

The King signed the decree granting full amnesty for political offences.

COMMERCE.—The Bank of England has made its financial statement. The total deficit is 625,000,000 francs. From this 200,000,000 will be deducted from the proceeds of State railways. The Minister asks for a loan of 425,000,000 francs.

AUSTRALIA.

Ten thousand ounces of gold arrived in England from Australia.

JAPAN.

The report of the rebuilding of Simon-saki Fort was incorrect.

Six Japanese steamers found in the straits formed part of the expedition to punish France Nagato.

COMMERCE.—"AMERICA" Liverpool, March 14, evening.—Cotton firmer, with an advance of 3d to 1d since Thursday. Sales for two days twenty-two thousand bales, including eight thousand bales to speculators and exporters. The Manchester market closed with an upward tendency.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer, and 1d higher for red. Corn firm and some descriptions 3d higher. Beef quiet and steady. Pork easier. Lard quiet but firm at 55s to 61s. Butter dull and easier. Tallow heavy at 40s to 41s for American. Sugar steady. Coffee—no sales. Petroleum steady.

Consols for money 88 1/2 to 88 3/4; Ill U at 53 1/2 to 53 3/4; Erie at 34 1/2 to 34 3/4.

The America passed the Saxonia for Southampton on the 16th.

General Gambetta had sent a despatch to the French Government, requesting it not to withdraw at present any division of the French army now stationed in Rome, as otherwise it would be impossible to guarantee the maintenance of public order.

Arrival of the "Damascus."

THE REBEL PRISONER "SHEN-ANDOH" AT MELBOURNE.

Portland, March 29.—The steamship Damascus, from Liverpool on the 16th via Londonderry on the 17th, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The City of Dublin, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 16th.

The Oriole, from Boston, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The China, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

Pearse Newlands reports as follows:—On the 27th passed the steamship Peruvian in latitude 42° 57', long. 61°, bound east.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Owl says that the impression conveyed by Mr. Seward's despatch, that the proposition for an alliance between the North and South for a foreign war originated with the Confederates, is false.

The Owl gives the following in regard to Mr. Blair's mission, on the authority of a member of the Confederate Congress just arrived in England, who received the information from Secretary Benjamin in the following words: The object of his mission was to assure President Davis that his Commission would be received at Washington to open negotiations on the following basis:—All questions in dispute to be left undecided and considered as open questions.

An armistice to be granted, and a league offensive and defensive to be made to drive the French out of Mexico.

Letters from Australia say that the rebel

cruiser Shenandoah only arrived at Melbourne before the departure of the

Several lady prisoners were on board occupying the best cabin. Captain Waddell said they were free to land and go where they pleased.

Melbourne, Jan. 26.—The captain of the Shenandoah has formally requested leave of Sir Charles Darling to land his prisoners and take in coal and repair his machinery. He promises to observe neutrality, and get to sea again as quickly as possible.

The application is under consideration by the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Melbourne Argus says the Shenandoah was thought to be on the point of much mischief, as there was so much machinery on board.

Six vessels were due in the course of a few weeks from New York and Boston, but American merchants said that they were likely to be under the English or Dutch flag.

Parliamentary proceedings of the 17th are given on page 1.

The Parliamentary paper shows that the English and French Governments have sent identical instructions to their naval commanders on the South American station.

They are required to use every friendly effort to secure the free navigation of rivers, but to use force without reference to the Home Government.

Merchant vessels are warned against carrying munitions of war to the belligerents.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 15th says the news by the Europa of a loan of six hundred millions of dollars caused the 5-20 bonds to decline from 55 to 52 1/2, and the continental markets appearing to be fully supplied by recent shipments, the bonds have not found ready buyers, even at the reduced quotations.

Illinois and Erie also declined one dollar from the highest point.

The English funds on the 15th exhibited a marked improvement.

The Daily News says a bitter feeling is evidently caused by Palmerston's remarks in the House of Commons on American affairs.

Money easier.

FRANCE.—The Senate continued the debate on the religious questions involved in the address.

Mr. Bonjean eulogized Rouland's speech and demonstrated the validity of organic laws. He denounced the society of Jesuits, and demanded their suppression by the Government.

The Archbishop of Paris made a conciliatory speech, and recommended an understanding between the Emperor and the Pope. Bourne sat at 6 1/2.

AUSTRIA.—BERLIN.—The reported reply of Austria to the Prussian demand for annexation of the Duchies leaves room for further negotiations.

A Berlin despatch says it was believed that Austria would, after all, consent to the annexation of the Duchies, provided she received a guarantee from the Germans' Confederation of all present possessions.

It is said that Russia decidedly opposes annexation, while France encourages it, with the intention of subsequently putting in a claim for compensation.

London, March 17.—The Times' city article says the discount market is without change, and the chances of the bank returns do not discourage the expectation of a possible reduction of the rate of discount to 4 per cent. early in April.

Arrival of the "Asia."

Halifax, March 24.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

Her dates are 18 passengers for Halifax, and 29 for Boston.

Her dates are two days later than those for Damascus at Portland.

The steamship City of Dublin left Liverpool for New York, on the afternoon of the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Times editorially reviews President Lincoln's inaugural address, and says it reveals his disposition and opinions more completely than many verbose compositions which have proceeded from his predecessors.

The Times admits that he has fulfilled duties which destiny imposed on him with firmness and conscientiousness, but without any feeling of exultation or success, or any sanguine anticipations of coming prosperity. His address appears to be intended to repress the more sanguine expectations of the Northern people, and to intimate to them that fresh exertions and services will be necessary for the attainment of their object.

The London Daily News says the address is humane, modest and firm in tone.

The Times has an editorial on the arrival of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and says that her commander does not appear to have any feeling of exultation or success, or any sanguine anticipations of coming prosperity. His address appears to be intended to repress the more sanguine expectations of the Northern people, and to intimate to them that fresh exertions and services will be necessary for the attainment of their object.

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protracted negotiations respecting the boundaries of Turkey and Russia, and the risks of a disturbance of peace therefore.

Lord Russell explained, and said he believed the negotiations would be concluded by the end of the month.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in reply to enquiries, said he believed there was no forced labour now on the Suez Canal works.

The Marquis of Hartington introduced the army estimates already published.

The total reduction is 4,900 men. The principal vote was agreed to.

Mr. Gregory gave notice that he should on an early day ask what steps government had taken to protect the property of British subjects in the Confederate States, prior to the close of the war.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of over 14,000,000 francs.

The Senate, on the 16th, adopted a resolution to amend the act of March 1864, relating to the sale of land.

The House was firm at 6 1/2. The Senate was firm at 6 1/2.

London, March 18, evening.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 to 89 3/4 for money. Ill. U. 54 1/2 to 54 3/4; Erie 32 1/2 to 32 3/4.

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leges of a belligerent, and amongst the rights of a belligerent was that of rating troops and generally anything that a lawful Government possesses. The order of Gen. Dix, which had not been countermanded by his superiors, to shoot down any found acting as the prisoners had done, was a tacit acknowledgment of them as belligerents; for robbers to be shot when taken, or to be tried before the civil court? Wheaton, an American writer who shaped his views to suit the policy of the United States, denies the right of England and France to recognize the South as belligerents, and the pretension of the States to hold England to that side, instead of to the teaching of international law. By their proclamations and public documents, the American authorities declared they would hold England and France responsible for all that had been done in this war. But should a Colonial Court regard this, and fly in the face of Her Majesty and the Government, and say there was no international law to be considered in this case?

It must be assumed that the commission of President Davis took the thing from private courts into the public forum of the law of nations.

Hallack, an American authority, both in law and in war, said, "guerrillas, if captured, may be hung or shot; but it was to be said that if found in neutral territory, they should be given up by the neutral." There was nothing to that effect in any book. There was emphatically no authority for anything of the kind. The extradition treaty said, you shall be extradited for the violation of municipal laws, but not for a violation of the laws of war. The court then would dismiss this idea as being without foundation.

The next question was "Are those men Confederate soldiers?"

No doubt, by the laws of war, parties notoriously engaged in war must be held by its laws; and certainly, when the whole of the inhabitants of eleven States have for four years been engaged on the one side and the inhabitants of the remaining States on the other, such acts are not a rebellion merely, but a civil war, and as such all nations regard it. If, then, there was a civil war, the laws of war flow out of the state of war, and all nations by the laws of war must acknowledge the South as belligerents, and knowledge the South as belligerents by England they had been so acknowledged by England and France. The acknowledgment of their belligerency imposed on Great Britain the duty of holding a course towards them consistent with their belligerent rights. Her Majesty's proclamation admits them to be belligerents, and the Courts here could not fly in the face of this.

The Court wished especially to draw attention to the fact, that the Queen, whilst recognizing them as belligerent could not deliver them up as escaped belligerents. The observance of the laws of nations was as sacred towards Jefferson Davis as if he had been the president of the United States, and any nation recognizing belligerents must be prepared to do its duty in carrying that law into effect; and if the Government of the United States said, "You shall not do so," which should be obeyed? Should we, to serve the political purposes of the North, take this view of Davis? But it could not be imposed upon us. This case was perhaps the turning point, and might influence the question of what was to become of the reclamations connected with the "Alabama."

The Court could not assume this responsibility for himself and for his country. His Honor then came to the proposition, that by a breach of neutrality the prisoners had forfeited their belligerent rights; and discussed the question in its largest sense, going over the evidence as to whether Young had resided here sufficiently long, &c. Young left here in April or May, and went to Richmond respecting his commission.

Mr. Bethune and Mr. Devlin asserted that it had not been proved that he had been to Richmond. The Court, however, held that it had been so given in evidence. The authority of Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, was as good as that of Mr. Davis, but even if it could be proved in its largest sense that the Confederate Government had violated our neutrality, it would make no difference, even admitting that the prisoners passed through Canada to St. Albans, and that in the case of Mr. C. C. Clay, there was not much proof of a violation of neutrality. The Court was bound to administer the law as it stood, and for the American Government to claim that a breach of neutrality gave it a right which they did not possess under international law, was a *non sequitur*, and the court would give its decision irrespective of any outside considerations. The decisions of the English prize courts had become part of the maritime law of the United States, and Grotius held that a violation of neutrality gave the other belligerent no further rights, as it was an offence against the neutral only, neither did a violation of neutrality alter the relations between the belligerents.

It was said Mr. Clay had no authority here; but was the authority of Mason and Slidell in England and France better? Had they not the right of belligerents to see their subjects protected according to the laws of war? These gentlemen had corresponded with the British government, or the agent of their government, as belligerents. And had not the American government formerly done the same in the case of their political agent in Mexico, and the latter government sent Mr. Dudley Mann as a commissioner to Hungary, during the insurrection there, and should the American government then say that Mr. Clay being here was legal? Had Mr. Mason been expelled from England and yet there was no doubt but that he had given advice, &c., to the Confederates in England, or those visiting English waters. What was the violation of our territory by Mr. Clay? He resided at St. Catherine's, and gave advice to the prisoners. Young was merely giving advice a violation of neutrality? The law says you shall do no act, for by the law of nations a violation did not alter the belligerent character, and there was no proof that Young enlisted a single soldier here.

The Court then drew these propositions: 1st. A state of war gave belligerent rights. 2nd. These belligerent rights had been acknowledged in the case of the Confederates.

He took for granted, that Young had a commission, and it was not for the court to enquire into its validity. He took it for granted that his commission took from the prisoner his individuality and responsibility in the premises.

The laws of neutrality, however much violated, had nothing to do with this case. Neutral law was a private affair, affecting the neutral and not the belligerent.

The Court, then, being without jurisdiction, could not extradite the prisoners. The territorial sovereignty over the act of violation of neutrality was only for our own government to consider. No act of war had been committed here, though by the law of nations a battle might take place on neutral ground.

The Court must abide by the law of nations; there could be no mixing up of a breach of the municipal laws with a breach of the laws of nations.

Another point to be considered was, what was the state of the law when the treaty was made? and, the court would ask, on what principle were fugitive slaves, deserters, and political refugees excluded from its operation?—Anderson's case was one in point, for it was essentially a political one. He was held in involuntary bondage, and by the law of nature, had a right to escape from slavery; and though the killing of a man who sought to hinder him from doing so might in Missouri be called murder, yet in no other country would it be so denominated. No nation had yet been found so mean as to give up a political refugee. And how much more strong was the case of the deserter, who had gone voluntarily in service—America had offered, as a bait to the British Government, to give up deserters, if England would only consent to extradite fugitive slaves.

Was, then, this case a political one? He would say nothing about the right of secession, but if the case of the Hungarians is a political one, certainly this of the prisoners was one too. Here we had eleven States, during four years, holding to the teaching of the doctrine against the other States; and if this was not ground for a political offence he did not know what was. The court then considered the question, as to whether a change of form of government or sovereignty annulled pre-existing treaties. Mr. Hamilton, an American, held that it did, and certainly Great Britain would not have made the extradition treaty under the idea that political refugees were to be given up under it.

But it had been said, these prisoners had committed a crime. Now it must be settled by the government called upon to extradite whether or not there was a colorable pretence for the act for which they were called upon to extradite. The court would also say, that the change of affairs in the United States had caused a change in the treaty, in so far as granting of belligerent rights to certain parties claimed as coming under it; and the case of the "Savannah" tried in New York, showed that the North itself granted the right of war to prisoners. The Extradition Treaty still held good with regard to its other provisions, but in the present case it had become nullified. The court viewed the case legally, not politically; and no viewing it, he had no jurisdiction to extradite, so far as this case was concerned, and the prisoners were, therefore, entitled to their discharge.

This announcement was received with loud applause, which it was found impossible to quell, and the cheers were taken up by the crowd on the street.

Mr. Devlin then stated that he meant to proceed upon every charge yet pending against the prisoners.

They were then remanded until Saturday, on a charge of having, at St. Albans, on the 19th of October last, assaulted one Huntington, with intent to murder.—*Witness.*

We understand that the sum voted by parliament to indemnify the St. Albans banks for the money taken from them by the raiders, has been handed over to them by our government. We confess that we do not see the propriety of refusing to give up the raiders and at the same time paying for the mischief they have done. If Judge Smith's opinion be correct, that the raiders were acting under orders of their government—that they are belligerents—and that their robbery and murder in St. Albans was an act of warfare, what greater right can we, as Canadians, have to pay the damages, than we have to indemnify the Washington government for any of the rebellious acts of the Confederate government.

We think it must be evident to the mind of every observer, that there is a very great difference of opinion between our government and Mr. Justice Smith, who has now decided upon the principle, and will probably take the same course in the trial now pending. The "Globe" says:—"During the examination many facts have been elicited, which place it beyond all moral doubt that the prisoners have been guilty of a breach of our neutrality laws. We presume that if they should be finally discharged from the claim of the United States Government our own Government will feel it their duty to bring them to trial under the Foreign Enlistment Act. Whether a jury will see sufficient reason to find them guilty it is beyond the province of the journalist to say. We may declare our conviction, however, that the Canadian Government will do all that in them lies to eliminate the truth. Should the prisoners be acquitted, they will be proper subjects for the exercise of the Alien Act, and we doubt not that, acting under its provisions, they will be expelled from the country by the Executive. It was an unlucky day for Canada when they first gave as the disadvantage of their disreputable presence, and even more unlucky when they fell into the hands of Mr. Justice Smith."

We are sorry to hear that letters have been received from England which indicate that but few emigrants are likely to migrate to Canada this season. Several causes are stated for this. In England all classes are fully employed, and the other colonies are offering free passages to emigrants.—The high charges by steamers to Montreal and Quebec as compared with New York, is another cause. Of the emigrants that have arrived at Portland since the 1st of January, 144 were cabin and 1,412 steerage. Of these 65 cabin and 220 steerage passengers came to Canada; the remainder proceeded chiefly to New York.

The "Globe" says the effort to reduce silver to its proper value in Toronto has been successful, and that it is taken by traders at 4 per cent. discount, at which rate it is rapidly leaving the country.

Canadian Defences.—An important debate has taken place in the House of Commons on the subject of Canadian defences, and we are very happy to say the tone was, so far as we can judge by the telegraphic report exceedingly satisfactory. It will be noted that the chiefs of both the great parties in the House declared unalterable determination to defend Canada with all the resources of the empire. We apprehend that that settles the most important question at issue in Canada. If our people do their fair share of the work, they will be sustained firmly and cordially by England. The opposition of Mr. Bright was expected as a matter of course. He is opposed to colonies as he is to war, but in these matters he does not represent the nation, nor even a large minority. If the question "colonies or no colonies?" were submitted to the people of England to-morrow, the decision would be, we believe, almost unanimously in favor of the former.

The doubts which have pervaded some minds in Canada, owing to uncertainty as to the position of the Imperial authorities may now be expected to disappear. It is evident that the tie which binds Canada to England will be rendered as firm and lasting as the British Government can make it, and so long as that is the case it will never look for deserters and supporters in this Province.

We also observe that Mr. Cardwell and Lord Palmerston's speeches confirm what we have lately said as to the good feeling existing between the British and American Governments, and the improbability of war arising out of present complications. We trust that these statements will have the effect of allaying the war panic in England which has brought down Canadian securities to a very low point.

The debate, which recently took place in the House of Commons, shows very clearly that, in the event of an invasion of Canada, we are to be backed up by the strength and resources of the British Empire.

The "Globe" commenting on the debate says:—"The speech displayed by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli towards Canada was far more liberal and fair than that manifested in the House of Lords. Nothing was said of the cost, and no reflections were cast upon the people of the Province. It was assumed that they would do their duty, and the necessity for defending the country was clearly and cordially recognized. Nothing could be more decided than Lord Palmerston's language on this point, nothing more satisfactory to Canadians. The language of the Premier will carry courage and hope to many hundreds of thousands of persons in this country who had been to fear that they were about to be deserted by the mother land. When Whig and Tory speak on this occasion, that danger is removed to the far future."

From the tone of the other speakers in the debate, with the exception of Mr. John Bright, it is apparent that the Canadian people will receive all the support England can give in case of war. The British soldiers who would be sent here, together with the militia we could put in the field, would furnish an army as large as the United States could invade us with. It is one thing to have hundreds of thousands of men in arms; it is another thing to move them in an enemy's country. We doubt if in any case, during the war in the United States, more than 100,000 men have marched together any considerable distance. We see no reason to believe they could do so here. But we think, with the advantages we ought to possess in case of invasion, with strong fortifications to protect our communication with Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence in our possession, we should be able to meet the foe with equal numbers wherever he might show his face."

A young Fenian, named McDermott, has recently been lecturing for the Hibernian society in Toronto, and it is said, indulged in the most bitter complaints against the wrongs of Ireland, and the foulest abuse of England, accompanied with terrible threats of vengeance.

On his return to New York, he enlightened his brethren of the "circle" by giving them an account of his doings.—"Mr. McDermott, in conclusion, gave a graphic and amusing sketch of his recent visit to Toronto. He scouted the idea of making any attempt on Canada, as that Province was already anxious for annexation to the United States. He had lectured while there for several hours, uttered any amount of treason, but the authorities were afraid to interfere with him, as they were aware that he had at his call 800 armed men ready and willing to defend him. The Archbishop of Toronto, with whom he had had an interview, expressed himself as highly favourable to the Fenian cause. It was not necessary for the furtherance of Canada to make any demonstration in Canada, but their whole strength and purpose should be directed towards Ireland. (Cheers.) He urged upon them the necessity of unity of action, by which means alone this desire could be accomplished."

It appears from his own account that he almost expected to be made a martyr to the cause in Toronto. Coming from the States where liberty of speech is prevented, the press smuggled and editors imprisoned for speaking their sentiments, it is not surprising that he felt inclined to go it strongly! Who wouldn't? The authorities, he says, were afraid to interfere with him! He had the sanction of the "Archbishop" and was backed by 800 armed men! We can only wonder and admire his forbearance in not taking Canada at once, without so much as uttering a warning note. No doubt he thinks he could easily have done it and what a trouble and expense it would have saved the American Government; and how

delighted those Canadians would be who are so "anxious for annexation!" But where were Mr. McDermott's 800 armed men? Are we to suppose the old story true that arms were concealed in the church, or must we believe that his audience carried their pikes to church in their pockets? Perhaps some of Mr. McDermott's admirers will explain?

The latest news from the war contains nothing of a startling nature. We extract a few items of interest:—The gold and other valuable assets of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Richmond have been removed for safe keeping. Two percussion-arm factories have also been removed, it is supposed, to Danville or Lynchburg.

The mail-train from Baltimore for Wheeling was plundered and burned by guerrillas on Thursday.

Mobile has provisions for six months, and its preparations for defence are very perfect.

A Southern authority says that General Thomas, having effected a junction with Gillen, is marching on the Virginia line, evidently desirous to co-operate with Gen. Grant in an attempt to capture Lynchburg and compel the evacuation of Richmond.

A Washington special to the N. Y. Post says there is no peace in the peace rumors, but, on the contrary, nothing but vigorous war is thought of in official circles.

The latest intelligence from Grant's army is said to be of a most interesting character. Sherman's forces are much in need of clothing and other necessities.

It is all very well when government detectives do their duty, and try to prevent crime in whatever shape it may appear.—But it is quite another matter when they step out of their legitimate sphere and try to make business for themselves. Mr. John Hogg has been known in this place for many years as an industrious mechanic and a good workman, and we are sure the public will sympathize with him in the trouble and expense to which he has been put, by the outrageous conduct of a detective in the town of Guelph. Mr. Hogg was on a visit to the west and was coming home, when he was arrested and taken before the Mayor, and had to give bail for his appearance at the assizes. The following report of the trial, before his honour, Judge Hagarty, we take from the Guelph Mercury:—

Queen vs. Hogg.—Defendant, a very respectable man, doing business in Carleton Place, was charged with attempting to detain John Jones of Peelville, in January last in this town. A Government detective on duty here, of the name of Redford, whose identity he offered to give Jones \$10,000 if he would enlist in the American army.—Jones, who was called as a witness for the defence, on the other hand, swore that when he (Jones) spoke to defendant at the Railway Station last in town. A Government detective on duty here, of the name of Redford, whose identity he offered to give Jones \$10,000 if he would enlist in the American army.—Jones, who was called as a witness for the defence, on the other hand, swore that when he (Jones) spoke to defendant at the Railway Station last in town. 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Premiums.	
TO BE OFFERED BY THE TOWNSHIP OF AMSTON BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1865.	
The Annual Exhibition of this Society will be held in the Town Hall, Amstons, on the last Tuesday in September in each year, when the Premiums on Standing Crops will be declared, and the Prizes offered for competition on the remaining classes on the following list will also be declared.	
FIRST CLASS.—STANDING CROPS.	
Best Fall Wheat, not less than one acre, old land.....	\$1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Fall Wheat, not less than 1 acre, new land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best field Spring Wheat, not less than 1 acre, old land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best field Spring Wheat, not less than 1 acre, new land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Peas, not less than 1 acre, old land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Peas, not less than 1 acre, new land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Oats, not less than 1 acre, old land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Oats, not less than 1 acre, new land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Corn, not less than 1 acre, old land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Corn, not less than 1 acre, new land.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Potatoes, not less than 1 acre, put in with Hoe.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Potatoes, not less than 1 acre, put in with Plough.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Swedish Turnips, not less than 1 acre.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
SECOND CLASS.—STOCK.	
Best Entire Horse of any age.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Mare and Foal for general use.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best span Horses, in Harness, for general use.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 3 year old Gelding or Filly.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 2 year old Gelding or Filly.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 1 year old Gelding or Filly.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Bull, 3 year old or over.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 2 year old Bull.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 1 year old Bull.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Milch Cow, 3 year old or over.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 2 year old Heifer.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 1 year old Heifer.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Bull calf of 1865.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Heifer calf of 1865.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Fatted Ox or Steer, 3 years old or over.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Fatted Cow over 3 years.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Yoke of Oxen.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Ram, 2 years old or more.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Ram, 1 year old or more.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Ram Lamb.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Ewe of any age.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 2 Ewe Lambs.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Fatted Sheep.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Sow of any age.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
THIRD CLASS.—IMPLEMENTS.	
Best Metal Beamed Plough.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Wooden Beamed Plough.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Reaping Machine.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Grain Cradle.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Harrow.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best Lumber Wagon.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.	
Best 2 bushels Fall Wheat, in bag.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 2 bushels Spring Wheat, in bag.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50
Best 2 bushels Peas, in bag.....	1.00
2d.....	0.75
3d.....	0.50

GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
CONFIDENTLY assuring his numerous customers and the public generally that he has now received one of the largest and best selected stock of **Fall and Winter Goods** ever offered to the public in this section of country and still selling to the public at **ONE PRICE SYSTEM.**

If you have not been to W. Carss's go at once and secure some of the Bargains; if you have, tell your friends where they can get the best value for their money. Call early and look through.

No charge for shoeing goods. W. Carss's stock of **DRESS GOODS** is the largest and cheapest in town. W. Carss supplies **FACTORY CLOTHING** at enormously low prices. For fit, style and quality, in **READY MADE CLOTHING** go to W. Carss. W. Carss has **WOOLEN GOODS** to eclipse anything in town. W. Carss is famous for selling **CHEAP BOOTS**, and Boots of all kinds. **CHEAP GROCERIES** are sold at the prices of the market. Goods delivered free to any part of the Town. A call is respectfully solicited from all. Arrived Oct. 29, 1864.

W. TENNANT & CO. ALMONTE.
ARE now receiving a large and general stock of New Spring Goods, such as Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Groceries, White Flies, Leather, 3 grades of Cream, Glassware, Iron, Glass, 20 grades of Pens, 4s 6d to 6s 2d per dozen, 13. Boots and Shoes, 200 pairs at 5s. 30 Stands, (Crisps) and Rockers, 15 stands, 150 feet Window Blinds, Lights Window Sash, all sizes, Paints, Double and Single Harness, 10 yds. 1 Double or Single Buggy, 200 yds. 10 yds. 20 yds. 30 yds. 40 yds. 50 yds. 60 yds. 70 yds. 80 yds. 90 yds. 100 yds. 110 yds. 120 yds. 130 yds. 140 yds. 150 yds. 160 yds. 170 yds. 180 yds. 190 yds. 200 yds. 210 yds. 220 yds. 230 yds. 240 yds. 250 yds. 260 yds. 270 yds. 280 yds. 290 yds. 300 yds. 310 yds. 320 yds. 330 yds. 340 yds. 350 yds. 360 yds. 370 yds. 380 yds. 390 yds. 400 yds. 410 yds. 420 yds. 430 yds. 440 yds. 450 yds. 460 yds. 470 yds. 480 yds. 490 yds. 500 yds. 510 yds. 520 yds. 530 yds. 540 yds. 550 yds. 560 yds. 570 yds. 580 yds. 590 yds. 600 yds. 610 yds. 620 yds. 630 yds. 640 yds. 650 yds. 660 yds. 670 yds. 680 yds. 690 yds. 700 yds. 710 yds. 720 yds. 730 yds. 740 yds. 750 yds. 760 yds. 770 yds. 780 yds. 790 yds. 800 yds. 810 yds. 820 yds. 830 yds. 840 yds. 850 yds. 860 yds. 870 yds. 880 yds. 890 yds. 900 yds. 910 yds. 920 yds. 930 yds. 940 yds. 950 yds. 960 yds. 970 yds. 980 yds. 990 yds. 1000 yds. 1010 yds. 1020 yds. 1030 yds. 1040 yds. 1050 yds. 1060 yds. 1070 yds. 1080 yds. 1090 yds. 1100 yds. 1110 yds. 1120 yds. 1130 yds. 1140 yds. 1150 yds. 1160 yds. 1170 yds. 1180 yds. 1190 yds. 1200 yds. 1210 yds. 1220 yds. 1230 yds. 1240 yds. 1250 yds. 1260 yds. 1270 yds. 1280 yds. 1290 yds. 1300 yds. 1310 yds. 1320 yds. 1330 yds. 1340 yds. 1350 yds. 1360 yds. 1370 yds. 1380 yds. 1390 yds. 1400 yds. 1410 yds. 1420 yds. 1430 yds. 1440 yds. 1450 yds. 1460 yds. 1470 yds. 1480 yds. 1490 yds. 1500 yds. 1510 yds. 1520 yds. 1530 yds. 1540 yds. 1550 yds. 1560 yds. 1570 yds. 1580 yds. 1590 yds. 1600 yds. 1610 yds. 1620 yds. 1630 yds. 1640 yds. 1650 yds. 1660 yds. 1670 yds. 1680 yds. 1690 yds. 1700 yds. 1710 yds. 1720 yds. 1730 yds. 1740 yds. 1750 yds. 1760 yds. 1770 yds. 1780 yds. 1790 yds. 1800 yds. 1810 yds. 1820 yds. 1830 yds. 1840 yds. 1850 yds. 1860 yds. 1870 yds. 1880 yds. 1890 yds. 1900 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