

a moment, will you, while I come up stairs. Let bygones be bygones, and we'll bid each other a friendly farewell."

"Come a step nearer to your peril!" I said. "You have poisoned my dog, and robbed me of my money; you are a coward and a thief; and hear you shall remain, unless you prefer being shot through the head, until I give you into the custody of the police."

A long and terrific volley of curses was his only reply, but he still kept carefully out of sight for much as he feared the police, he feared a bullet infinitely more.

"If the only knew that the pistols are not loaded!" I kept repeating to myself. After this, the silence remained unbroken for nearly five minutes; he was probably brooding over what course he should next adopt. At length he spoke again:

"Let you and me be reasonable now," he said; "let us come to terms. I'll give you back the spoons, and the plate, and—"

"Not if you were to give back what you have stolen to the uttermost farthing, would I let you go! Here you are, and here you shall remain till I see those wrists of yours decorated with a pair of handcuffs."

Another terrible volley of oaths was again his reply; then I heard him knock off the neck of a bottle, and drink at the contents.

What I dreaded more than anything was, that he would drink till he lost the sense of fear, and then make a sudden rush up the staircase towards me; but whatever my fears might be, I still stood resolutely on the topmost stair, peering down into the darkness with eyes that never turned away, and holding a pistol firmly in either hand.

Apparently the first result of Mr. Black's extra bottle was to cause him to take out my watch, fling it on the floor, and crumch it into minute particles beneath his heel. "Curse her! I'll have my revenge somehow!" I heard him mutter; and then he fell to drinking more wine.

How beautiful to me that morning looked the first cold streak of daylight which stole in after a time, and seemed to whisper that deliverance was at hand!

Two or three times more did Mr. Black appeal, now to my fear, now to my compassion; but my only reply was a warning to him not to put his foot on the stairs, a warning which he conscientiously obeyed. Then I heard more bottles broken, and I knew that he was drinking himself either into a state of frenzy or a state of helplessness.

How slowly the morning advanced! It seemed as though it would never be seven o'clock.—Every bone in my body got to ache terribly long before my weary watch was over; at intervals there danced before my eyes a strange phantasmagoria of figures, red, blue, and flame-colored; then my prisoners below would growl and whine like a wild beast in its lair, and recall my flagging attention to the duty before me.

When seven o'clock struck, I was weary almost to fainting; but help was near; for a few minutes later, Bessy and Mary drove up in a light cart, escorted by a stalwart cousin of the latter. I rushed to the door, and opened it as quickly as my trembling fingers would let me, and in a few words everything was told. The stalwart cousin was not to be alarmed by a dozen Mr. Blacks, but walked unconcernedly down stairs to see him, and there found him so helplessly drunk that no precaution was needed to keep him in safety till a constable arrived, who took him into custody and conveyed him to the nearest jail.

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mediate obstruction of the James river, so as to make it unsafe for McClelland to use it as a means for communication with the Government and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

Second.—The occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown, and the entire Peninsula. Third.—The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fourth.—The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis, and the Mississippi river, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

When these objects have been accomplished the Lee and Beauregard plan was proposed. Fifth, to make the Potomac and Ohio rivers at once their basis of operations and frontier line to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sixth, to hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 for the capture of that city; the liberation of Baltimore and the invasion of the North at the three points named above.

The invaders thus hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of the cities 500,000 troops.

Washington, August 4. The Post special says: In answer to a deputation of prominent citizens who waited on the President to-day to urge the acceptance of the negro regiments, the President replied that he could not accept negro regiments, but would accept as many as offered as laborers.

This, it is understood, is the settled policy of the Government.

Washington, August 4. A letter to the Herald, dated Hilton Head, July 31st says, the rebel ram which has for a long time been in process of construction at Savannah, is completed, armed and ready for service.

All accounts which come to us represent her as very formidable; she is of light draft, great power, and has a very heavy armament. Already the rebels are making the necessary soundings preparatory to bringing her down the river.

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entirely outlived the remembrance of its early instructions. A venerable, traditional Priesthood can furnish figures of immense political influence to the Globe writers; hence, in Monday's issue, the Hon. John A. Macdonald is set forth as the High Priest of the political church.

Now, as there cannot be but one legitimate High Priest, at one and the same time, the presumption is that Mr. George is prepared to take a subordinate office in the sanctuary.

There is a right place for Mr. Brown, as for all other persons. He has hitherto deceived himself by imagining that a usurper was filling it; hence his ten years continuous effort to destroy the character of every eminent public man in Canada.

He is now of mature years. Age has been mindful to stamp him with signs of venerability, and as if to set him apart for some special service, he is designated by a tonnage of unquestioned canonical proportions.

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Dr. PALMER'S VOLTAIC BATTERY.—Dr. Palmer, of London, Canada West, recently paid a visit to this town for the purpose of introducing his new and beautiful system of treating and diagnosing disease in the human system.

The principle involved in this new medical practice must recommend it to every intelligent mind. The writer can testify to its renovating effects.

The Dr. will be again in Durham in a few weeks, of which due notice will be given.

Rev. Mr. Goodson, of Owen Sound, will preach the anniversary service in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Durham, next Sunday, Service at 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

A Soiree, in connection with the above, will be held in the Orange Hall next Monday, at 5 P. M.

Eight Hundred Million Dollars. (From the Milwaukee Wis., News, July 19.)

In the same telegraphic report which announces the adjournment of Congress, we are told that nearly eight hundred million dollars have been appropriated during the late session.

There are now about 8,000,000 voters in all the United States. If the sum appropriated by Congress this single session were apportioned among the voters, it would make about \$200 for each voter to pay.

The State of Wisconsin now includes nearly one-twentieth of the Northern population. She will doubtless be forced to meet quite one-twentieth of these appropriations.

That would amount to forty million dollars. (The South pays its proportion of these appropriations, even then our share will fall little short of thirty million dollars.)

This we are called upon to pay in addition to all town and municipal expenses, and in addition to all that has been squandered by our State officers. Such is the cost to Wisconsin of the first regular session of a Republican Congress under a Republican national administration.

We will not now stop to inquire whether Wisconsin can pay this sum. We owe it so far as Congress make us owe it. And we owe much more besides. We owe for hundreds of millions of dollars in addition, for which Congress has not yet provided.

It is safe to say that at the end of the present year Wisconsin will owe more than all the real and personal property in the State would pay if sold to the highest bidder.

Every acre of land, every building, every article of personal property, every thing the people of Wisconsin own, moveable or immovable, is virtually mortgaged to its full value to pay this debt.

Of course it cannot be paid. Not for generations will it be paid. As Wendell Phillips says, the strength, the mind, the hands of every child in the State are mortgaged to pay the interest upon it.

Yet what good has all this expenditure of money accomplished? We are farther from Union to-day than when the war commenced. There are not so many Union men in the Southern States this hour as were in the morning when our armies were summoned to the field.

The people of Virginia and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Missouri, were then almost unanimously for the Union—they are now almost unanimously against it.

We do not parade these facts for any sinister or unworthy purpose, but because they may lead to reflection and to right action. There is something a fatal mistake in the management of public affairs, or we should not have expended literally nearly our last dollar thus in vain.

The Union is worth it all, it is true, and double all we possess, whether of life, of health or of property—but as the Government is now administered, even these seem an inadequate sacrifice.

In a crisis like this, he who fails to consider well the great facts which stare him in the face, or would attempt to ignore any of the important obstacles which must be encountered in the struggle in which we are engaged, is worthy of very little credit for patriotism, and much less for practical good sense.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. Chicago, July 31. The Times has a special from Memphis, of the 28th inst., which says that late advices from the South by Confederate sources are important.

Legislative Council Elections for Upper Canada. Elections are to take place this Fall in Six Electoral (Legislative Council) Divisions.—The writs are required to be issued on or before the 1st of September and returnable on or before the 1st Tuesday in November.

The following are the Divisions in which the elections are to take place.—MALAHIDE.—Consisting of the East and West Ridings of Elgin, the East Riding of Middlesex, and the city of London.

THAMES.—The South Riding of Oxford, and the County of Norfolk. HOME.—The Counties of Halton and Peel.

MIDLAND.—The North Riding of York and the South Riding of Simcoe. QUINTE.—The South Riding of Hastings and the County of Prince Edward.

EASTERN.—The Counties of Stormont, Prescott, Russell, Glengary and the Town and Township of Cornwall.

The Russians Again Defeated by the Circassians. We find the following item of news in the latest English papers: "A letter from Sukum-Kale, under date of the 20th ultimo, states: 'We have just heard that a column of four thousand has been surprised by mountaineers in the defile of Dekauko, in Abashe, near Schiaguschia; the former were utterly routed and nearly all destroyed. A large supply of munitions and several pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the mountaineers. Nothing could have been more opportune, as supplies are much wanted and will prove useful.'

"A deputation of all the tribes, consisting of Khatun, Oglon, Ismail Effendi, Osman Effendi, Sheik Ismail Ismail Bey, Braki-Zade Hadji Hassan Effendi, Hassan Effendi, and others will shortly leave for Constantinople, and from thence proceed to Paris and London, to present a memorandum to the respective governments, urging the European Powers to induce Russia to terminate the war against the Circassians—a people whose country has not been conquered, and a war which is pursued in a manner which is at once an outrage on humanity and a violation of the law of nations."

Petroleum as a Curative Agent. It is well known to old residents of the County of Lambton that the Indians were in the habit of collecting the earth oils of Enniskillen and using it extensively as a curative agent for cuts, bruises, sores, &c. We learn that in Montreal some of the medical profession have commenced to use it in their practice, and that in one of the hospitals a war has been especially set aside in which it is wholly used.

Its effects on certain classes of diseases are said to be really wonderful. For consumption and disease of the lungs, it is said to be very valuable, while for rheumatism it is declared to be almost a specific.

Perhaps some of our Montreal contemporaries will enquire into the facts of the case, and give them to the world, for if our information is correct so valuable a discovery ought to be made as widely known as possible.

I've GOT ORDERS NOT TO GO.—I've got orders—positive orders—not to go there—does that I dare not disobey, said a youth who was being tempted to a smoking and gaming saloon! 'Come, don't be so womanish—come along like a man,' shouted the youths. 'No, I can't break orders,' said John. 'What special orders have you got? come, show 'em to us if you can.' Show us your orders!

John took a neat wallet from his pocket and pulled out a neatly folded paper. 'It's here,' he said, unfolding the paper and showing it to the boys. They looked and read aloud: 'Enter not into the path of the wicked man. Avoid it; pass not by it; turn from and pass away.'

'Now,' said John, 'you see my orders I bid me going with you. They are God's orders, and by his help, I don't mean to break them.'

Bold and Successful Stratagem. A Steamer runs the Blockade with Fine Thousand Rifles, a hundred and fifty tons of Powder, and 50,000 Blankets.

The following instance of shrewdness on the part of a blockade-running Captain, and of stupidity on that of the commanders of the blockading squadron now before Charleston, is from the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:

I have received information that the British steamship Minho, 800 tons, arrived at Nassau, from Charleston, S. C., having entered the port in spite of the blockading squadron, with a valuable cargo intended chiefly for the defence of that city, of which the following memorandum has been furnished me:—5,000 Enfield rifles, 150 tons best waterproof English powder, five (100-pounders) rifle Wentworth cannon, ordered expressly for the defence of Charleston, a stock of medicines which cost in London £8,000, with other cargo of various classes of munitions, &c., which she had on board for the Confederate Government 50,000 pairs of blankets and a large lot of soldiers' shoes.

The Minho, which belongs to an English house, was so confident of running the blockade that she effected no insurance, and is said to have cleared this voyage (including 600 barrels of cotton, now on its way to Liverpool) nearly \$600,000, a nice item secured from the inefficiency of our blockading squadron.

Previous to the arrival of the steamship Minho at Charleston, there was scarcely the means and material of war for a day's defence of the city and its approaches. Since the arrival, five regiments have been well armed, five heavy rifle guns have been put in position for the defence of James Island, and an abundance of war munitions and clothing provided for the Confederate troops in that quarter, so that possibly the plans of General Hunter may be defeated for the capture of that city, or realized at an immense cost of human life.

The cargo of the Minho would not have reached its destination, as I am informed, but for the kind assistance of a United States transport schooner, coal-loaded, and bound to Key West, which was spoken by the Minho, claiming to be in distress, "From Liverpool bound to Havana, and out of coal!" The Captain promptly gave fifteen tons of United States coal at the reasonable charge of \$5 per ton, and received in payment an order on the owner or owner's agent in Havana for \$75, of which notice has been received here, and the draft will be honored at sight.

The owner was as much delighted as were the speculators in the case of the Emily St. Pierre on the unexpected arrival of that vessel in Liverpool.

NEW CARDING, SPINNING AND WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. Kelly, of Edge Mills, Durham, has erected Wool Carding, Spinning and Weaving Machinery in Durham. This branch of industry will not only be an advantage to our town but a greater advantage to the country. We hope Mr. K.'s enterprise may be crowned with success.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that I will not hold myself responsible for any credit given to my person on my account after this date, without a written order.

THOS. GRAY. Durham, 6th August, 1862. 190-17.

FOR SALE Village Lot and House, IN DURHAM.

THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS SITUATED in a business part of the village, containing a quarter of an acre of land, and will be sold by Public Auction on the first of September if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

Apply to JOHN CAMERON, at the Store of Cameron & Ross, Durham, 7th Aug., 1862. 190-3.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Glengary, at a meeting to be held at the Argyle Hotel, in Durham, on Tuesday the Second day of September next, to consider the passing of a By-law to establish deviations in certain lines of road by which the following lands or lots in the said township will be affected, viz:—Lot Nos. Sixteen and Seventeen on the Fifth Concession of the Township of Glengary, as shown on a plan of survey filed in the Clerk's office, of which all parties interested are required to take notice.

JAMES EDGE, REVEK. JAMES BROWN, CLERK. Glengary, August 5, 1862. 190.

NEW ERA IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

SIMPLE CURE FOR DISEASE! MILD streaming electricity is curing thousands. All the savage shocking machines superseded by PALMER'S Improved Patent VOLTAIC POCKET BATTERY!

All the hospitals use them. It can be worn on the body at any time. No unpleasant sensations—no shocks of any kind—no trouble. A child can wear it. It may be placed in the waistcoat pocket. It will last for years. Any one can understand the directions.

Have you Rheumatism? Try the battery ten minutes. Have you Gout? Try the battery ten minutes. Have you stiff or swollen joints? Try the battery for permanent relief.

Have you general or local debility? Try the battery—half an hour will test its value. Have you Dyspepsia, Indigestion? Try the battery—gives tone and strength to the stomach at once.

Have you weak Lungs—Consumption? Try the battery before you lose time with medicines. Have you Liver Complaint? Try the battery. Have you Paralysis anywhere? Try the battery. Have you Lumbago? Try the battery one minute.

Have you Neuralgia of any kind? Try the battery one minute. Have you weak or sore eyes? Try the battery three minutes.

Are you deaf? Try the battery. Have you Tumors, White Swelling, Gout or Thick Neck? Try the battery. Are you troubled with Constipation? Try the battery.

Have you Head or Tooth ache? Try the battery one minute. Have you pain in the Sides or Chest? Try the battery one minute. Have you any other kind of Functional Derangement? Try the battery.

Do you want a pleasant cure?—a quick cure? Nature's cure?—a permanent cure? Try the battery. Do you want proof of these statements? Call upon H. Palmer, who lives right among you. Office, next door to McCormack's Confectionery, Smith's Block, the East end of Dundas Street, London, C. W.

JOHN F. BROWN, Druggist, Durham, Agent. August, 6th, 1862. 190-3m.

Advertisements.

OWEN SOUND TO TORONTO THE FINE STEAMER 'CLIFTON'

LEAVES Owen Sound every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, calling at the intermediate Ports, arriving at Collingwood in time for passengers to take the afternoon train to Toronto.

RETURNING. She will leave Collingwood after the arrival of the noon train, calling at intermediate ports, and arrive in Owen Sound the same evening.

For Freight, &c., apply on board. W. H. SMITH, Master. Owen Sound, May 15th, 1862. 178.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM.—Now ready, a new and superior collection of Anti-Slavery, Patriotic, and "Contraband" Songs, Duets, Quartets, and Choruses. Most of the Poetry and Music has been written expressly for this work to correspond with the times, and should be sung by the million in order to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the "Contrabands," whom God, in his providence, has cast upon the Free North to clothe and educate.

CONTENTS, IN PART. "Fair Freedom's Morn has dawned at last," "Break the Chains or the Emancipating Sword," "Oh! Help the 'Contrabands,'" "Old John Brown's Song," "Song of the 'Contrabands,'" "Oh! Let my People Go," "Parody on the Song of the 'Contrabands,'" "They worked me all the day without a bit of pay," "Where's Liberty Dwellers in my country," "When Slavery dies there'll be Freedom," "Wake, Freeman, God has spoken," "Whittier's suppressed Song of Freedom," etc.

Price only 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, postage 1 cent. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

B. M. R. Try the truly great PAIN KILLER, BRIGGS' MAJOR RELIEF, and if you are not satisfied of its superiority, after using the medicine, the price will be refunded by the Agent, in all cases. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists in medicine.