

New Advertisements.

JAMES BROWN, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LIENSES, DURHAM, C. W. December 5, 1862.

ESTRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, in June last, a STEER rising two years old, of a pale yellowish color. Any one returning him, or giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, will be handsomely rewarded.

KENNETH McCAULAY, T. Clerk, Melancthon, Dundalk P. O. Melancthon, 27th Nov., 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LIST of unclaimed Letters remaining in Ben-tinck Post Office, December 11, 1862. A. Harty, Thomas Morrison, Neil Riddle, Thos. McKee, James Bottrell, Samson Murphy, John Connor, Edw'd McLarty, John Dunn, Ann McLarty, Arch. McLarty, Rob't McComb, Alex'r Elliot, Mrs. Em. McArthur, John Peterborough, George McCleary, Miss Ann Pettigrew, L. McFadden, Wm. Peter, Wm. McArthur, Arch. Quinlan, Jeremiah McKinnon, Allan ALEX. B. McNAB, Postmaster.

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR 12 months, from 1st January, 1863, two men, of good character, accustomed to manage horses, and to chop and clear land, and do all kind of farm work, and to make themselves generally useful. One of them can have a Log-house, if he should wish it, to live in. Also wanted a boy about 15 to make himself generally useful. Apply to THOMAS & GEO. B. ALLAN, Allan Park P. O., Township of Ben-tinck, C.W. Ben-tinck, 22nd Dec., 1862.

STRAY CATTLE.

THERE CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE Subscriber, about two months since, a White Bull and Red Steer, both rising two years. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold on the first day of January next to pay expenses. JOHN C. DUNSMOOR, Rocky Saugeen, Glenelg Dec. 9th 1862.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME. THE NUMBER FOR JANUARY, 1863, BEGINS THE Eleventh Volume of the Atlantic Monthly. From the commencement, in 1857, the Atlantic has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its property steadily augments, and its contents, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course is first adopted in its early career, will be faithfully maintained.

THE STAFF OF WRITERS, regularly contributing to the Atlantic, are among the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers, THE BEST ESSAYS, THE BEST STORIES, THE BEST POEMS, Which American talent can furnish.

LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS. In Prose and Poetry the Atlantic Staff of Writers is unequalled. The following authors are still among the regular contributors:— James Russell Lowell, Henry C. Hillard, Henry W. Lo fello, Louis Agassiz, Walter Mitchell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John Weiss, C. C. Hazewell, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, T. W. Higginson, Harriet Martineau, Author Margaret Hoveth, Charles Reade, Mrs. Julia W. Howe, "The Country Parson," Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Rose Terry, Oliver H. Holmes, Harriet E. Prescott, John G. Whittier, Robert T. S. Lowell, E. P. Whipple, J. T. Townbridge, Bayard Taylor, Edward Everett, Charles E. Norton, Professor A. D. White.

THE FOREGOING LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS includes THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA. TERMS.—The Atlantic is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, \$3.00, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received, or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the Publishers. Specimens sent gratis on application to the Publishers. Advertisers for Subscribing. List of premiums, &c., furnished on application to the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1862. THE Saturday Evening Post. The publishers of The Post take pleasure in announcing that their literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a feast of good things to their thousands of readers. Among the contributors to THE POST we may now mention the following distinguished authors: MRS. ELLEN WOOD, Author of 'The Earl's Heirs,' 'East Lynne,' 'The Channings,' &c. MARIAN HARLAND, Author of 'Alone,' 'The Hidden Path,' 'Minnam,' &c. EDMUND KIRKE, Author of 'Among the Pines.'

VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, Whose Domestic Sketches are so greatly admired.

During the coming year THE POST will endeavor to maintain its high reputation for Choice Stories, Sketches and Poetry. Special Departments shall be devoted as heretofore to Agriculture, Wit and Humor, Receipts, News, Markets, &c.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy one year, \$2 00 4 copies, one year, 6 00 8 copies, one year, (and one to the getter up of the club) 12 00 20 copies, one year, (and one to the getter up) 24 00

Subscribers in British North America must remit twenty-six cents in addition to the annual subscription, as we have to prepay the United States postage on their papers.

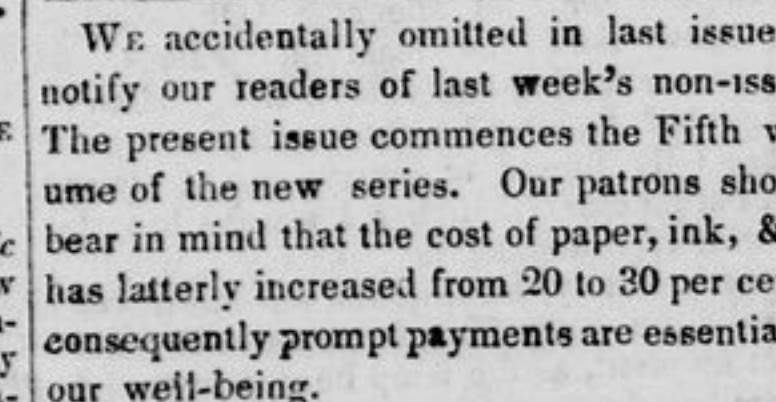
A SPLENDID PREMIUM! Who wants a Sewing Machine? To any one sending thirty subscriptions and \$60, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for \$45. The machine will be selected new from the manufactory at New York, boxed and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

In procuring the subscribers for this premium we of course prefer that the 30 subscribers should be procured independently of each other, at the regular terms of \$2 for each subscriber. Where this cannot be done, the subscribers may be procured at any of our club rates, and the balance of the \$60 forwarded to us in cash by the person desiring the machine.

Every person collecting names for the Sewing Machine Premium, should send the names with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their papers, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (30), and whole amount of money (\$60), is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

Subscribers in British North America must remit twenty-six cents in addition to the annual subscription, as we have to prepay the United States postage on their papers. Sample copies of THE POST sent gratis when requested. Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

MONEY WANTED.—Parties indebted to this office will do well to bear in mind that prompt payment will save trouble. Our patience is nearly exhausted.



THE STANDARD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

We accidentally omitted in last issue to notify our readers of last week's non-issue. The present issue commences the Fifth volume of the new series. Our patrons should bear in mind that the cost of paper, ink, &c., has latterly increased from 20 to 30 per cent., consequently prompt payments are essential to our well-being.

Mount Forest Agitation. The Examiner in his issue of the 27th ultimo, acknowledges the obligations under which the Mount Forest people are to us for the deep interest we have displayed in its concerns, and admits that he cannot do less than acknowledge his (our) many courtesies.

Three weeks since we desired the assurance of Mr. Smithurst, that the petition which he presented—in conjunction with his colleagues—at Quebec, was signed by persons resident within the limits of our contemporary's County of Palmerston. To this most reasonable invitation he says:—

"Now, without consulting the Rev. Mr. Smithurst on the subject, we venture to say that we cannot doubt but that he will treat our contemporary's remarks with the contempt which they deserve."

We would remind our friend of the Examiner that impertinence can scarcely further go than to say for Mr. Smithurst that, he will, treat our remarks with contempt. We have too high an opinion of Mr. Smithurst's integrity to suppose that he would willingly engage in a dishonest enterprise, hence our anxiety to be informed whether he had satisfied himself that the petition was what it purported to be. We singled out Mr. Smithurst for reasons most satisfactory to ourselves. We are not so ill-mannered as to say that the other members of the delegation should be treated with contempt; but probably our contemporary supposes that Mr. Smithurst will regard our expressed confidence in him as reflecting upon his colleagues—hence the zeal with which he hastens to prevent that gentleman from telling the whole story.

The Examiner does undertake to say that the petition was all that it pretended to be. Did it pretend to be from inhabitants of those Townships said to be interested? and did any body else, except such, sign it? Why doesn't the Examiner publish the petition and give its readers the information we asked for two weeks since?

The Examiner says that we are no longer without any formal action of the Townships, for the Egremont Council has spoken. Our contemporary well knows that the voice of the Council on a question of that kind affords no evidence of the sentiments of the people; indeed it will be generally found that when Municipal Councils interfere with matters out of the schedule of their duties, or which has not been delegated to them by their constituents, they are practising a device. We are amused—our contemporary will please pardon our mirthfulness—with the variety of the fare which he has provided for the Palmerstonians in the issue we have referred to. We have first the "New County Question," next "Walkerton Doomed," then "Collingwood asleep," and last, probably as a desert, "Cauld Kail het again." After a feast so abundantly varied, "Het Kail could again" might be taken as a seltaine.

The doom of Walkerton is paraded by our contemporary as synonymous with the up-building of Mount Forest. Because notice has been given of an intention to apply to Parliament to revoke the proclamation in favor of Walkerton, therefore such act of revocation must be conceded; and as certain people in Mount Forest have given notice of their intention to apply for an Act to incorporate Proton, Egremont, Normanby, Luther, Arthur, Minto, Carrick and Horvick, with Mount Forest as the County Town, therefore such Act must be passed. Admitting reasoning, this, the only ray of light by which it is surrounded, proceeds from the "doom of Walkerton." It may be that a drunken man would rejoice at the burning of his neighbor's house if, by its glare, he could find the way to his house on a dark night, but we trust for sober men would regard such an event with satisfaction. Will the people of Carrick lend themselves to such a scheme as this? We cannot believe it.

Our contemporary has cried cock-a-doodle-do before he was safely perched upon his own dunghill. If Carrick is true to itself and the County of Bruce, it will read our Mount Forest friends a practical lecture on the "Doom of Walkerton."—Applying the metaphor of the Examiner, this would be as "Cauld Kail het again."

Mount Forest Rifle Volunteers and Egremont Council. In the Minutes of Egremont Council, published in last issue, there appeared a demand from Capt. Barretto, of Mount Forest Volunteers, of £16 9s. 0d. for TWO days' services of said Volunteers in quelling a riot which occurred in Mount Forest village on the evening of the 3rd of last October.

To those conversant with this case, it will be remembered that the so-called riot—which, by the way, was incited by the arbitrary conduct of certain Magistrates whom we have since had occasion to expose—was quelled in the space of an hour or two, and without calling into special requisition the military prowess of said Volunteers, though no doubt thirsting with the fiery ardor of war-chargers to signalize themselves on a gory field. But no! fate ruled otherwise, and they now seek a solatium for disappointed ambition in the sum above mentioned, and the consideration of which the unappreciative Council order "to lie—upon the Table."

The undemonstrative, sedate Council would seem to have made objection to the charge for two days' work, when in reality there was much less than one; but the Council should learn to appreciate the quantity of work performed rather than the time taken in its execution; for evidently the fray in Mount Forest was an incipient symptom of revolution that would have plunged the country in a civil war, but which was nipped in the bud by the timely and efficient aid of the Mount Forest Volunteers. Had these men been employed by Abe Lincoln at the memorable bombardment of Fort Sumpter, Miss Dixie would today have been under the general rule of Nero Seward & Co.

Our confrere of the Examiner published the Egremont Council proceedings of the same date, but very prudently omits that part of the report which says that the riot on the evening of the said 3rd of October. This fact is necessary to be known in order to comprehend the validity of the claim; but our contemporary prefers to omit it, to the advantage of a few, rather than publish it for the benefit of a great Township like Egremont.

British Columbia and Cariboo. Last week our former townsman Mr. Charles Fletcher, returned from Cariboo, where he has been during the past season. His experience there fully persuades him that the inflated stories formerly published in the Canadian press were originated by land speculators in British Columbia and the Vanderbilt Steamship Company. The destination and hardships encountered are incredible, and thousands are sinking into premature graves therefrom. The gold region is much over estimated, as not one claim in a thousand pays the expense of working. The moral state of society is deplorable.

"Our Dearest Rights." A respected contemporary in discussing the Separate School Law, denounces the right to Separate Schools, and contends that such concession is "a conspiracy to rob us of our dearest rights." From this logic we take it that man's "dearest right" is to oppress his fellow-man. From whence does this "right" emanate to the exclusive few? Has one man the right to dictate to another man as to how, when, where, and by whom the latter's children shall be educated. The control of the parent over the child being a divine right, we regret to see a portion of the Canadian press display a species of tyrannical barbarity that would have disgraced the fourteenth century.

We believe Separate Schools could, and would, be dispensed with if the present patch-work School Law were abolished; but so long as it remains upon the statute book we hail Separate Schools as the last vestige of our former Liberty.

County Council of Grey. This body met last week at Owen Sound. We have not learned any particulars of proceedings, further than that Mr Manning proposed a settlement of his claim for the reduced amount of \$48,000. The proposition was not entertained.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—By a recent Order of His Excellency the Governor General, James Brown, Esq., Merchant of this place, has been appointed to issue those convenient aids to matrimony.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1863 contains a vast fund of valuable and interesting information. For sale by Parker & Cattle, Durham, at 12s. 6d.

Small quantities of oil have been discovered at the Kennettes Oil Springs near Fergus, although they had only reached a depth of fifty-one feet.

Quarter Sessions, Co. Grey.

The Quarter Sessions for the Co. of Grey and County Court held their sittings on Tuesday last, the 9th inst. Frederick Thomas Wilkes, Esq., presiding. Associate Justices: George Spencer, Robert Crawford, John Blyth, and William Miller, Esqs. The following business was transacted:—

GRAND JURY. David Lamb, Alex. Rutledge, Wm. R. Rambough, Geo. Reid, Robt. Armstrong, Albert Johnson, T. S. Francis, Thomas Mackie, Allison Purley, John Irwin, Jas. Jackson, jr., John Crabtree, Saml. Houghton, Isaac Beatty, R. E. Stephens, Henry Williams.

The Grand Jury brought in True Bills against Mary Ann Gordon, for larceny. Queen vs. Mary Ann Gordon.—The prisoner was indicted on several indictments for larceny. It seems she came into Owen Sound determined to lay in a winter's stock of clothing, &c., and for that purpose called on the different merchants in town and abstracted such articles as she could conveniently carry away in a bag provided for the purpose. The prisoner pleaded guilty to all the indictments. Her husband and a young girl who were indicted for the same offence were discharged.

May vs. Dory.—This was an action in a chattel mortgage. The Defendant pleaded payment and set off. At the trial it appeared that the Deft. wanted the amount of his set off applied on the mortgage, when in fact he had got credit for them on other accounts between the parties; there was consequently a verdict for the Plff. for \$250.77. S. J. Lane for Plff. J. Cressor for Deft.

Burley vs. St. Vincent.—This was an action for damages against the Corporation of St. Vincent arising out of two illegal By-laws which the Deft. had passed, and which had been quashed at the instance of the Plff.—The Plff. had been fined twice for an infringement of these illegal By-laws, and put to a great deal of expense and loss of time in consequence. Verdict for the Plff. \$90 damages. W. D. Pollard, Atty. H. Macpherson, Counsel for Plff. J. Cressor, for Deft.

Co. Grey vs. Cameron.—Undeclared Issue.—Action for proceeds of a Debenature negotiated by Deft., and not accounted for. Verdict for Plffs. \$264.50. J. Cressor, for Plffs. Milne vs. Patterson.—Action for storage.—Deft. had tendered to the party whom he contended was the party entitled to the storage the amount thereof, and contested this suit on the ground that the party suing was not entitled to it. Plaintiff non-suited. J. Cressor for Plff. W. D. Pollard, Atty., for Deft. H. Macpherson, Counsel.

Milne vs. Patterson.—This was an action for wharfage. The township of St. Vincent, whom the Courts have decided have no right to collect wharfage on the wharf in Meaford, leased the wharf to the Plff. The Deft. contended that the Township which they did could not give another a right of wharfage. The Plff. took a non-suit, leave reserved to move the Court to enter a verdict for him, if it should be of opinion that the Township could by a lease of the wharf give the Plff. a right to collect wharfage. J. Cressor for Plff. W. D. Pollard, Atty., for Deft. H. Macpherson, Counsel.

Jas. Kinnear Appellant vs. Michael Boucher, Respondent.—Appeal dismissed. Notice of appeal not having been given. H. Macpherson for Appellant. D. A. Cressor for Respondent.

Bell, Appellant, vs. Morrow, Respondent.—Conviction affirmed. H. Macpherson, for Applt. D. A. Cressor for Respdt.

Kinnear, Appellant, vs. Boucher, Respondent.—Appeal sustained. H. Macpherson for Applt. D. A. Cressor for Respdt.

Mary Ann Gordon, convicted of larceny, was brought up and sentenced to ten months imprisonment in Common Gaol.

LANCASTRE RELIEF FUND.—On the 4th inst. (Thanksgiving day), service was held in Trinity Church, Durham, and a collection taken up on behalf of the suffering operatives in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, when the sum of \$30 was realized.—This is a noble contribution for the Church of England in this place, and we hope to see further efforts in the same direction by other denominations.

We do not approve Corporation donations, as the admission of such a principle might become a dangerous precedent.

STATE OF ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.—The recent Congressional elections for this State has elected eight Democrats out of twelve.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Last Saturday night a man named McPhillips, in the north-west part of the township of Ben-tinck was frozen to death. He had been securing his cattle for the night, and his absence, until late in the evening, was not seriously considered by his family. When found, life was extinct.

The County Council of Wellington adopted the following resolution at its late session:—

Moved by Mr. Bullock, seconded by Mr. Saunders, and resolved, that it is the opinion of the Council that no alteration whatever in the Municipal boundaries of this County is required, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the two members of the County.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S BUFFALO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

We have often called attention to this institution, advertised in another column, and as often commended it to those who desire to start business life aright, as the best and surest means of attaining such a result. We know of many young men, holding honorable and lucrative positions, who owe all their success to the knowledge they obtained at this institution. It is an unobtainable principle that the best qualified will always be sure to succeed best. We say, then, to every young man, secure a thorough business education, if you desire to prosper.

Glenelg Council. Met on the 9th inst., at the Argyle Hotel, Durham. Members all present.

By-law 41, for appointing Returning Officers, was passed.

Moved by Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. McBell.—That the Reeve give an order on the Treasurer for the Non-Resident School Taxes when demanded by the Trustees, and return furnished the Clerk, and proven to be correct by the Trustees or their Collector.—Carried.

By-law No. 42, new School Section No. 10, South Ward.—Lecture Room, Durham. Officers for the election of Councilors for the year 1863, and for fixing the places for holding the elections.

Be it enacted by the Municipal Corporation of Glenelg, That the following persons be and are hereby appointed Returning Officers for holding the elections for Councilors in the several Wards in the Township of Glenelg for the year 1863, as follows, viz:—

- For Durham Ward, James Brown
For North Ward, Peter McArthur
For Centre Ward, Joseph Black
For West Ward, John Calvert
For East Ward, John Skene

And be it further enacted, that the places for holding said elections be as follows:— Durham Ward.—Lecture Room, Durham. At 8 o'clock, S. D. R. Centre Ward.—Neil Black's house, on lot 16, 4th con. N. D. R. North Ward.—Reid's Mills, on lot 101, 3rd Range W. of T. & S. R. West Ward.—Chafley's Mills, lot 28, 3rd con. E. G. R.

Normanby Council. Eleventh meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Normanby. Council met pursuant to adjournment on Friday, the 28th day of November, at the tavern of Mr. Mathews, in Mount Forest. Members present—Messrs. Ryan, Robertson, Fulton and McMahon. The Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Robertson, sec. by Mr. McMahon, that By-law No. 29 be introduced and read a first time, to open the original concession road between lots Nos. 74 and 75, in the 2nd and 3rd concessions.—Carried.

By-law No. 29, after having been read three times, was duly passed and signed.

Moved by Mr. Robertson, sec. by Mr. Fulton, that those parties not having returned their rolls and those parties not having performed their labor be dealt with in accordance with our By-laws.—Carried.

The Reeve presented a petition from John Walters and others, praying, that the West-half of Lot No. 20, in the 4th concession, and Lot No. 20, in the 6th concession be detached from School Section No. 11, and be added to School Section No. 12.

Moved by Mr. McMahon, sec. by Mr. Robertson, that the said petition be granted and that the respective parties be notified that this Council will pass a By-law at its next session, to detach Lot No. 20, in the 4th, 5th and 6th conss. from School Section No. 11, and to add them to Section No. 12.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mahon, sec. by Mr. Robertson, that the following securities be accepted for the Collectors for 1863, viz:—East Ward, Samue Carson and Thomas Steel; South Ward, James Hunt; Centre Ward, Thomas Lacey and Cornelius Dowling; West Ward, G. O. Allan and Geo. Nierie; North Ward, Henry and Wm. Ford.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the same place. Met pursuant to adjournment. The same members present. The Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. McMahon, sec. by Mr. Fulton, that the Clerk send bonds to the Councilor for the East Ward, to be signed by those parties, owners of the land, who give the new road in the 2nd concession.—Carried.

On arriving at the mines I found only three or four companies at work—on Anlers, two on Williams, and one on Lightning Creeks, the cry being "too much water."

Hundreds of men were lying idle, eating up what provisions they had with them, and fresh supply. Men were offering to work for those terms; and could not get work even on their board, and many have suffered severely these terms; and many have suffered severely. I joined with two Australian miners, and we prospected from creek to creek but to our surprise after prospecting thoroughly the best we did was about one cent to the pan. We then continued our prospecting till we were satisfied, and not get more than the color of gold; and my partners returned back to Australia. Rumor had it that a new creek called Gold Creek was recently struck, but I learned that it was discovered last fall by some French men; prospects not stated.

People seem crazy, rushing in every direction in search of "digging," and no matter how ridiculous the stories told plenty believers are found, who are willing to stake the last dollar. There are great difficulties to be encountered in going into those mines; when the snow melts the streams are so swollen that nothing can be done; in June and July the rainy season sets in, and miners cannot get their flumes in until the month of August and this gives the miners two or three months for mining operations. The expense of putting in flumes and living is very heavy.—Flour from \$1.75 to \$2 per lb.; bacon \$1.50 to \$1.85 per lb.; beans \$1.75 to \$2 per lb.; Gum Boots \$50 per pair; shovels, \$25; Pick, \$15; 2 1/2 in. cut nail 12c the piece; screw nails 15 cents each, for fixing pumps. Meals \$2, so little accommodation did they have about them. Now for a description as far as I can give it of Cariboo. The mines lie in a district of land that is nearly surrounded by the Fraser River, running due north from Fort Alexander to Fort George; it then takes a bend for some distance, turns south surrounding Cariboo, the Fraser, Thompson, and Columbia Rivers all heading close to each other at the Foot Hills of the Rocky Mountains.

These mines are different from any in California or Australia. There are no small gulches and ravines on dry diggins where a man can set to work with little or no expense save sluice boxes, a "Tom" or a "pense saw." No claims are to be found in this country; the creeks are all large streams—they almost may be termed rivers.

When building dams, flumes, wheels, pumps, etc., you have to pay at the rate of 25cts. a foot for lumber, and \$12 a day to carpenters. You may form some idea of the cost of getting a claim in working order, and to this the cost of living—from \$3 to \$6 a day—and the mining season being about three months long, during which time a man takes out enough to pay all expenses up and down, the cost of working his claim, and have enough to winter on besides, and I think that you will say with me that Cariboo is no place for a poor man. If one does not get a rich claim he will spend a great deal of money to no purpose. Some will say, but the men who did so well last year were all poor men. It is true they were, last year and this year very different. Last year provisions were cheaper by nearly half, and a man could get credit for \$200 of food etc.—this year they will not credit you with an ounce of salt.

Every thing in relation to the mines is greatly exaggerated. All the principal creeks at the head and foot run into low flats, and they cannot get to the bed rock on account of water, and what diggings there are on the creeks are very "spotted." I do not mean to say that there are not some rich diggings.—I heard some claims paying well, but that is not general. Only about fifteen claims in the whole district paying anything great, the others scarcely paying expenses.

I think that the history of this will justify me in saying that not more than one in a hundred persons will be paid or benefited by going to the Cariboo mines; and unless a man has \$1500 or \$2,000 to risk, he had better stay away. The climate is very disagreeable, and many will curse the day they went to Cariboo. The chances are that many will suffer with rheumatism and other complaints the rest of their lives, from the severities and hardships of this country. It rains every day with scarcely a single exception, and freezes every night; and in working a man must stand in water all day long; then, as most miners live in tents with the ground wet and damp around them all the time, if a man has not a constitution of iron he cannot stand it. In two or three years from now, when roads are opened and provisions cheaper, the mines may turn out something better than now; but I venture to say that every ounce of gold that comes from Cariboo this year will cost from \$30 to \$40 to get it, and an amount of suffering and hardship that will never be known.

I will here say that British Columbia, so far as my observation went—and I travelled over 1200 miles in the interior on different routes—is the most miserable (for agricultural purposes that I ever saw). There is no emigration thither for the purpose of farming.—There are only detached pieces of land along the road to the mines that can be made available. Generally, it is one continuous mountain range.

Yours truly, C. FLETCHER. Durham, 9th Dec., 1862.

To the Editor Durham Standard. DEAR SIR,—What makes people in Church especially young persons—turn round, look, watch, and scrutinize every corner in? Being a nervous young lady, I don't like such work; moreover looking behind is considered a sign of balkness. What say you? Yours truly, MARY.

[NOTE.—Such conduct is highly reprehensible, and we hope such involuntary curiosity—to say the least of it—will be discontinued.]

Greek demonstrations continued to be made, in various parts of Greece, in favor of placing Prince Alfred of England on the throne.

It is rumored that the Russian Government intend to address a communication to the English Government, seriously objecting to Prince Alfred being considered a candidate for the Grecian throne.

\$1,500,000,000!—The Rochester Union (D.C.) states that there is a good foundation for the opinion that were the war closed to-morrow, the National debt direct and indirect (not including, of course, the debt of the Rebel Government), would amount to Fifteen Hundred Millions Dollars, or nearly twenty per cent. of all the wealth of the Free States. And every day of war adds largely to the immense aggregate.

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