

GRAPE, CASINER, SHARPEL AND SHELL.—Grape consists of nine shot arranged in three layers, which vary in size according to the calibre of the gun; they are held together by two plates of about one fourteenth of an inch less diameter than the calibre of the gun, two rings, a bolt and nut. The canvas bag arrangement is too old for this war; it is not so simple or durable, and has not been used for years. Casiner for a gun contains twenty-seven small iron balls, in four layers of twelve each; for the same calibre you will see that the balls for casiner is a tin cylinder, closed at the bottom by a thick cast iron plate or wooden sabot, and at the top by a sheet iron plate with a handle attached; the interspaces between the balls are closely packed with sawdust, to prevent crowding when the piece is fired. Sharpel consists of a very thin shell, which is filled with musket balls; the interspaces are then filled by pouring in melted sulphur; a hole is then bored through the mass of sulphur and bullets to receive the bursting charge. Now, to explain the difference between a "sharpel" of "spherical case" and a "shell." The destructive force of a sharpel is what it receives from the charge in the gun, the powder in the sharpel being only to break the envelope and spread the balls, they still moving forward by force of the impulse they received from the charge in the gun. A shell is made not much thicker than the envelope of a sharpel, and is nearly filled with powder, and will do no great execution if it explodes on the ground, it having destructive qualities in itself aside from the discharge of the gun. A sharpel shell has only half of the charge of powder. A twenty-four pounder shell has twelve ounces of powder. A six pound sharpel has thirty-nine musket balls and twenty-five ounces of powder.

NEW PROPELLERS.—Messrs. Geo. Chaffey & Brothers of this town, are now having in process of construction, at Brockville, in their own shipyard and under the superintendance of Mr. William Saunders, a fine new propeller, destined, during the summer and fall months, for the lake trade, and during the winter to carry ocean freights, for which, by reason of her strength of build, she will be well qualified. She will be named the Great Britain, and her burden will be about 900 tons. She will be quite as large as the Bristol and Brockville together. The Great Britain is expected to be ready for work on the early opening of navigation in the spring.—Brockville Recorder.

Herbert, the Horse Thief. About two weeks since, in consequence of private information obtained relative to the whereabouts of this individual, a meeting of the citizens of this place was convened, and Messrs. Jas. Elliott and J. Koiley were deputed to arrest him. After his escape from the constable on the way to Owen Sound, he (Herbert) made his way to Perrytown, a few miles north of Port Hope, on the Lindsay railway. To this place the parties in question went, but found the culprit had left, and, as may be imagined, after a great deal of trouble and expense, traced him to Colborne, a point on the Grand Trunk Railway, some 15 or 20 miles east of Cobourg. They used every precaution and brought him safely to Streetsville in the County of Peel. Here he desired to go to bed early in the evening, and after taking his clothing out of the room, and fastening his hands with a pair of strong hand-cuffs, and securely fastening the latter to the bed-post, left for about ten minutes to get some refreshment. They returned in time to see the scoundrel decamp through the window, two stories high, and in utter nudity, make off in a pelting tempest of rain. He was closely followed, and brought to bay opposite the mill-dam there over the river Credit. Being fleet of foot, and unimpeded by clothing, he outran his pursuers to a piece of bush containing some fifty acres, which he emerged from in the darkness without being discovered. No trace could be found of him next morning, and pursuit was given up by Messrs. Elliott and Koiley, having already spent more time and money to vindicate the laws of the land than is generally done by private parties. How Herbert managed to break the handcuffs is a mystery.

Herbert is a dangerous character in any community, and the Province at large should be on the alert for his apprehension. At Perrytown and Colborne he was a prominent character amongst the religious people of those places. It is generally supposed he is in league with a band of horse-thieves who are scattered throughout the Province. He is a Foundry blacksmith by trade, about 5ft 5, or 5 feet 6 inches in height, dark brown hair inclining to curl, with at present, a heavy beard and mustache, and about 30 years of age. He claims to be an American by birth. Mr. Elliott offers \$50 reward to any person who will bring him to justice in this County, besides expenses.

St. Clair Division.—In our last we had the gratifying intelligence to announce that Mr. Burnham, the Conservative candidate, had been elected for the Newcastle Division by nearly 800 majority. This week we have gratification of recording the redemption of St. Clair Division by Mr. Vidal, by 258 majority. This is a tolerably heavy vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

Correspondence. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion of our correspondents, and only give them publicity for the information they contain.

Opinion's but a fool, that makes us scan, The outward habit by the inner man.

To the Editor of the Durham Standard, DEAR SIR,—With feelings of the most profound satisfaction and thankfulness, I observed in your last issue the reply of "A Teacher" after looking for it in vain for two weeks. But let me be duly thankful, the worthy gentleman, perhaps, had to allow himself a few weeks to study "Lennie" (?), before he could again venture his production in the columns of that spirited periodical, the Durham Standard.—At last, in the plenitude of his ability and wisdom, he has thought proper to favor us with another production, more ridiculous if possible, than the first.

No doubt, it would have been to "A Teacher's" satisfaction and credit, had I spent the few moments in reviewing—not Lennie's Grammar—but "Lennie."

The next is a very able and eloquent dissertation on the "present" and "future" qualifications of Teachers; a subject of the most vital importance to "A Teacher," and one which I would advise him to consider well, instead of wasting his valuable time in commenting such "learned" productions, as my reply to an anonymous scribbler, styling himself "A Teacher."

Surely the "Board of Public Instruction" for the County of Grey, as well as the Teachers, are thankful they have such a gifted mortal amongst them, that has "the standard in order to keep pace" with the rise in the qual-

ifications that are wisely and justly deemed necessary by the "Board of Public Instruction." I would suggest to the members of the said Board, that they present "A Teacher" with an ex-gratia certificate, so that he would not be required to attend every time, "in order to keep pace" with the general advancement. "A Teacher" would now make us believe, that he did not intend to believe that his remarks were made personally, but referred to the candidates that attended the last examination; this would do as a sort of interpretation, had we not read his former letter, in which, he, without any hesitation, alluded directly to "certain ladies and gentlemen" of the Town of Durham; and that they had "friends who could" or "did," "work the programme for them." He also furnishes us with a complete characteristic view of himself, asserting that it would occasion him great sorrow "to annoy the feelings of any gentleman—much more a lady—yet when justice demands me to express myself I do so 'learning no man.'" I am convinced such expressions are fully characteristic of the man; but if justice demanded that "A Teacher" should impeach the ladies of the Town of Durham, and not only ought to inform the public through the well known columns of the Standard, of such an occurrence taking place, but he should also notify the "Board of Public Instruction" of the fact, and let those who had "friends to work the programme for them" stand under examination, and prove clearly whether they were qualified or not for the standing they held as Teachers. If such a plan was adopted, I feel perfectly satisfied that the "ladies and gentlemen" from the Town of Durham, would come off more than victorious; and thus cast a "stigma" on the reputation of "A Teacher."

I have read somewhere, or have been told, that a guilty party always imagines every thing that he does is correct; now, if this hypothesis be true, it certainly places "A Teacher" in rather an unenviable position, and throws the slur on himself which he tried to cast on others. Again, supposing it had not been revenge that was the prompter of his first letter, (which is possible only in supposition), is it not insulting to the respectable and intelligent gentlemen who compose the "Board of Public Instruction" for the County of Grey; to be thus made the butt of such a low-spirited, contemptible production, and to imply that they are "two members of the Board" that attend their duties? Were there not six present? and where were the other four? and what were they doing? I really hope the "members of the Board" are able to give a satisfactory account of the manner in which they spent their time, when any anonymous scribbler calls for it.

"A Teacher" says that I do not deny the existence of "juggling." (what a pretty word)—at the last examination. I do not pretend to say that there was none; but I do say, that there was nothing of the amount of "juggling" that is reported by such gentlemen as "A Teacher." "A Teacher" seems to take particular pains to prove his former letter correct, and seemingly takes offence that I should question the matter at all. However, any candid reader with the smallest moiety of intelligence, will observe that his proud assertions, in which he takes offence at, are where I asked him to explain "what he said"; he alluded to; and I still ask him to explain his standing on that question. Surely, he does not imagine that others are going to supply the part of a sentence he has neglected! According to the way in which he has written it; we may apply it to the "Board of Trade," or anything we deem proper, and assert that we are correct; until "A Teacher" defines his true position.—"A Teacher" is kind enough to assert that "the Board" is enough to convey the meaning of "Board of Public Instruction," then is his fully clarified proven. I will now take the trouble to inform "A Teacher" for fear he should never find it out any other way; that when he intends to convey an idea in writing, say so; but do not, I beg, say that "the Board" is sufficient to convey the idea that it is "the Board of Public Instruction" alluded to.

As for the ungentlemanly comparison of the "peacock and jackdaw," I must thank him for the epithet; but at the same time informing him that I deem it unworthy of more than a passing notice.

I would inform all concerned, that I have returned from my lengthy flight, just in time to read the letter that has called forth these few remarks; and that I am, I hope, "a rational being of this earth;" and should "A Teacher" favor me with a reply, I have in arrow in my quiver that will effectually settle him. But, alas! he has hidden me aside! and intends to treat any further communication from my pen with silent contempt.

In conclusion, I would give "A Teacher" some advice, which may be of service to him hereafter: "Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot, That it do singe yourself."

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the valuable space I have occupied in the columns of the Standard, I remain, Respectfully yours, M.

Holstein, Sept. 14th, 1863.

Egremont Council. Minutes of meeting of Municipal Council of Egremont, held 19th September, 1863, at T. Barlow's Inn, in Orchardville. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of the last previous meeting were read and approved.

The Reeve presented a communication to the Council from James Gregor, Tavern Inspector, to the effect that he had inspected "The Taverns of Thomas Barlow, Thomas Wilson, George Henderson, William Wilson, and John Ross," and which were "all in good condition" with "plenty of accommodation;" and also the Tavern of John McIntyre; and that "he has neither accommodation nor is he capable of conducting a house of entertainment;"—resolved that the matter be left with the Reeve to be dealt with according to the Law.

The Council took into consideration the award of the arbitrators in the matter of the new road across lot 14, con. 3, with respect to the fees of the said Arbitrators:—Resolved, that the fees of the said Arbitrators, \$23, be paid, and that the Reeve do issue order on the Treasurer therefore.—Carried, and order given.

The Council examined the Pathmasters' Returns of Statute Labor:—Resolved that those persons who have done extra Statute labor during the present year be allowed for the same on the next year's Rolls; and that those persons who have not performed their labor be charged for the same on the Collectors' Rolls for the present year, at the rate of \$1 per day, and that those Pathmasters

who have not returned their Schedules be notified, by the member of this Council for the Ward in which they respectively reside, to make return of their Schedules forthwith.

Resolved that the Reeve do issue orders on the Treasurer to pay to the selectors of Juries for the present year:—to the Reeve \$2 50cts; to the Assessor \$2 50, and to the Clerk \$5 00, and to Mr. Reid, for one day's attendance at Council \$1 50; and for superintending work on the roads \$ 1 50; and to Henry Rowse, his bill for stationary, \$1 90cts.—Orders given.

Resolved that the Reeve is hereby authorized to draw upon the Treasurer to pay necessary and incidental expenses incurred in judicial proceedings to enforce the observance of the By-laws of this Township.

Resolved that this Council do now adjourn and meet again at this place, on Thursday, the 19th of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. Council adjourned accordingly.

B. ROGERS, Clerk.

The Great Prize Fight. JEM MACE & JOE GOSS IN THE RING

(From the London Telegraph, Sept. 2.)

The contest between Mace and Goss for the sum of £1,000, was arranged to come off yesterday at Wootton Bassett, a few miles below Swindon, on the Great Western Railway. The men, with their seconds, trainers, friends, and the usual large assembly of roughs, left the Great Western terminus, at Paddington, at half-past four o'clock A. M., and reached the scene of the intended encounter soon after six o'clock. The ring was formed about a mile from Wootton Bassett station, and the men took up their positions, and were sparring cautiously, when the police arrived before a blow had been exchanged.

The referees ordered that fight should then take place at Purfleet. This of course involved a journey back to London, and thence to the Fenchurch street station. It was one P. M. before they had reached Paddington; but no time was lost in proceeding to the other station, where an ordinary train was taken to Purfleet.

Here the ring was pitched at 5 o'clock, and the fight took place. Goss was seconded by J. McDonald and G. Brown; Mace, by J. Noon and Hicks. Both men were in fine condition, but Mace decided favorite.

The progress of the fight showed that Goss was a less skillful boxer, though his great strength was not improbable that a chance blow would decide the battle in his favor.

Mace got first blood, and in the eighteenth round, after fighting two hours and ten seconds, struck Goss on the nose with the left hand, following it up like lightning by a blow on the left jaw, with the right, which knocked him down senseless.

Not being able to come up when time was called, the battle of course was decided in favor of Mace.

(From the London Herald.)

The fight was scarcely worthy of the name. It was dodging on one side and dignified nonchalance, not unmingled, perhaps, with a spice of contempt on the other.

From the very first Goss recommended his Wootton Bassett tactics. He would not stand up to Mace. He dodged and ducked and shirked and shalled and wined and worked all the muscles in his back sooner than take a blow from Mace. He evidently feared that sledgehammer fist. He would run round the ring and try to make Mace lose patience, as well he might have done. He would next pretend to make a stand and deliver a blow, and when Mace was ready would squirm—there is no other word for it—out of his adversary's reach, amid the cheers of his friends and the hisses and groans of everybody else.

It might have been game, as his advocates repeated; but we had to say again that it certainly was not fighting.

Nearly half an hour was wasted by this manœuvring of Goss in the first two rounds.

In the fourth round he managed to plant a good hit in Mace's eye, which immediately closed.

In the succeeding rounds Mace sent him to the ground frequently, and he hit Mace once or twice; but there was, at least on Goss's part, no fighting of which an average schoolboy would not be thoroughly ashamed.

Mace at the twelfth round showed little sign of punishment, and Goss was not much worse, though he had a deep cut over his left eye and another on the right side of his mouth as well as one or two bruises on the body.

Mace remained perfectly cool and collected, while Goss was evidently wearing himself out by his stupid dodging.

Mace was generally first up to time, and after the twelfth round it was evidently an effort—although always a smiling one—for Goss to get up and meet him. He would continue his shirking, and all the advice of his backers would not induce him to go in and shout, one would have thought that there never had been such dodging.

In the sixteenth round Mace was as apparent to every eye, was getting quite out of patience with the dodging of his opponent, and as the latter wined around the ring Mace contented himself with resting his hands on his hips, and following him watchfully with his eye. With still more apparent contempt he in the next round folded his arms, keeping ready all the time to meet Goss's feints, which any moment might have become hard realities. At the finish of this both fell.

In the eighteenth and last round, Goss again trying his dodging, did not get away in time, and Mace delivered on his right upper jaw a blow which, in two senses, was a "thousand pounder." The crash could be heard five or six yards off. It would have felled a bullock.

Goss fell on his forehead insensible and apparently dead, and for nearly five minutes the utmost efforts of his backers could not restore him.

The sponge was thrown up in acknowledgment of Goss's defeat, and Mace's backers in their jubilation went so far as to kiss their champion, who proceeded as quickly as the embarrassing attentions of the crowd would permit to don his clothes, looking very little worse after his hundred minutes' fight than he had done when he stripped in the morning.

M. Dorion and Judge Sciotte.

We noticed the other day that the Municipal Council of the County of Hochelaga had passed a resolution condemning the leader of the Lower Canada section of the Government Bench, appointing M. Sciotte to a seat on the Bench, under the peculiar circumstances attending the appointment. We are enabled to do so to give the *spissima verba* of the resolution:—"That this Council regards with pain the

nomination of the Hon. Louis Victor Sciotte to a place as Judge of the Superior Court, under the then present circumstances, and whilst he was acting, or appeared to act, as chief of the Opposition. His nomination in the actual fact appears to have had for its object the withdrawing him from the arena of Parliament, rather than to serve the interests of justice."

And the representative of this county, as Attorney-General for Lower Canada, being responsible for this nomination, has thereby highly incurred the blame and disapprobation of this Council."

Coming from the county which M. Dorion represents in the House this severe censure must be felt by the Lower Canada leader.—And Hochelaga is not alone in this respect.—It is said that meetings are being held in the County of Richelieu denouncing the Ministry for the manner in which they bought off M. Sciotte.

I will look beyond the Province for public opinion upon this appointment we find in the *Scottish American*, published in New York. The removal of M. Sciotte it characterizes as "shameless." "It is difficult," it says "to picture a more flagrant act of petty corruption than this same appointment."

"Mr. Sciotte," continues our cotemporary, "professed, only a few days ago, to be in opposition to the Government on a great constitutional question. That question was whether a Government condemned by Parliament, and seeking an appeal therefrom to the electors at the polls, could properly be re-constituted as to its *personnel*, and re-organized on an entirely new policy before an appeal was made. It strikes us that this was a most important point in constitutional usage on which to take a stand. Indeed, considering that Canada is as yet only moulding her parliamentary system into shape, it is hardly possible to conceive a more important principle than that which M. Sciotte aimed to contend for. It lies at the very basis of governmental responsibility and parliamentary authority. But M. Sciotte was more vain than patriotic. The Prime Minister found him a serious trouble in the House, and he determined to get rid of him. The bait seems to have been instantly snapped at. The office of a Superior Court Judge is one of some local dignity and social consequence, and the emoluments are about £800 sterling a year. This to a village lawyer must have been some consideration; so the great principles of Constitutional Government, M. Sciotte left to be taken care of by others, and took the bribe without either apology or compunction."

The *Scottish American* takes a deep interest in the affairs of this Province, and usually manifests a clear perception of the nature and tendency of events connected with our political struggles. Its criticism is of more value than that would be of a local party journal.

American Civil War.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The Commercial of this city gives the following account of the great battle near Chattanooga, on Saturday:—The battle opened at about 11 o'clock in the vicinity of Widow Glean's on the road leading from McLanore's Cave to Chattanooga. The Confederates manoeuvred their troops finely. Early in the action the Confederates made an impetuous charge on famous Loom's battery, capturing five of the six guns. Captain Pell, commanding the battery, was taken out at 2 o'clock. The conflict was perfectly terrific. The toll of musketry being more continuous and deafening than at Stone River. At 2:40 o'clock our centre division was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder. Colonel Barnett planted a battery and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who in turn, were driven in disorder over the same ground. The division of General Davis was then driven back by the Confederates with heavy loss, and every gun of the 8th Indiana regiment captured, when General Davis rallied his forces and pushed the enemy back and re-took the guns. General Reynolds' loss was heavy, but he stubbornly held his position driving the enemy, but never leaving his lines. Faimen who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole batteries, and two guns were lost. Vanleue, although fighting gallantly, lost ground, and being overpowered, failed to regain his position. Our line was pressed severely and wavered. The Confederates exulting over their apparent success made the air resound with cheers, they advanced along the whole line, and when within fire the musketry rolled from right to left till 5 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—All kinds of exciting rumors are prevalent here. Some of them say under Rosecrans's army. Our army under Rosecrans's has been badly beaten and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga by Bragg with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard, and Joe Johnston.

They advanced along the whole line, when within fire the musketry rolled from right to left, and until five o'clock the fighting was terrific.—Gen. Rosecrans grew anxious. The wounded came pouring in, and the Confederates kept steadily moving up to his headquarters. New forces were opposed to the Confederates, and from this time till dark the battle raged with destructive fury. At dark when the firing had almost ceased the Confederates threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right. The action again became general until long after dark, and thus far has been a bloody one and our losses are very heavy. Confederates prisoners say that some of their regiments are almost annihilated—both armies occupying the same ground as when the action began. We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the east. We took ten guns and lost seven.

KNOWLEDGE, Sept. 16.—On Wednesday Lt.-Col. Hayes with 3000 men of the 100th Ohio Regiment was attacked near Telford, 23 miles up the railroad, by 1,800 Confederates under General Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, we were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The National Republican says the enemy attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, with overwhelming numbers. This battle raged fiercely all day, according to the latest accounts received here up to two o'clock this p. m., which left Chattanooga at 8 o'clock last evening. Two and only two of General Rosecrans's divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion, but from 8,000 back to 25,000 these had been rallied and got back to their places, while the remainder of the army had not given way or retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the Confederate army back. This we know is the latest news here. The number of killed and wounded, on both sides, will probably not fall short of 30,000.

Remember Durham Cattle Fair on Tuesday the 6th Oct., and the Agricultural Show on Tuesday the 13th.

Sheriff's sales of lands for taxes are advertised in the *Canada Gazette* to take place as follows: Hudson and Bruce, at Goderich, on 27th October; Norfolk, at Simcoe, on 16th November; Lambton, at Sarnia, on 27th October; Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, at Cornwall, on 17th October; Oxford, at Woodstock, on 3rd November; Perth, at Stratford, on 10th November; Kent, at Chatham, on 1st December; Ontario, at Whitby, on 7th December. Individuals having land in these counties should look into the *Official Gazette* to ascertain whether their lands are included in the list.

Some vile swindlers have been plying off upon the inhabitants of the Canada, counterfeiters of my universal remedies—Holloway's Pills and Ointment. I therefore warn all Druggists, Apothecaries, &c., that I have had a stamp upon my remedies, and have changed the wrappers, &c., so that none can fail to see the difference between the old style and the new. Therefore dealers will consult their own safety by buying no more old style Pills and Ointment, as I cannot warrant for their being genuine. To those who have the old style on hand, if they are in unbroken packages, I will exchange them for new style, at my own expense—that if I say, I will pay the freight to my depot and back, if returned to me before the 1st day of November, 1863. 80 Maiden Lane, New York. THOMAS HOLLOWAY. 244-m6

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