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New Canadian Militia Regulations.

THE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AND THE GIVING COMMISSIONS.

We understand that action has been taken by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in reference to the system under which candidates for commissions in the "Service" Battalion of Militia, authorized by section 52 of the Militia Act of last session, may obtain certificates from the Commandant of the School of Instruction to be hereafter organized.

We think the principal points of this system will be found in the subjoined summary, which the courtesy of a friend, usually well-informed in relation to volunteer and militia matters, has placed at our disposal. Its contents are, moreover, we may add—confirmed by the statements current in official circles.

Officers under 45 years, at present holding rank in the Sedentary Militia, may become candidates for Commissions in the "Service" Militia.

Candidates, however, will not be confined to persons holding Commissions at present.

Candidates will be required, before appointed to Commissions in the "Service" Militia, to obtain a certificate from the officer in charge of the School of Instruction, and no person is to be promoted or appointed to the rank of a Field Officer in the "Service" Militia who shall not have obtained a first-class certificate. A first-class certificate shall be given to those candidates who will satisfy the officer in charge of the School of Instruction that they are competent to drill and manoeuvre a battalion in the field, and that they are thoroughly acquainted with the internal organization, management and economy of a battalion drill, as well as at company drill. But no certificate—either first or second class, shall be given to candidates who are not themselves thoroughly drilled as private soldiers.

Candidates will not be allowed to remain at the School of Instruction for a longer period than three months. The actual travelling expenses of candidates to and from the Schools in question are to be paid. Candidates obtaining a second-class certificate shall be entitled to receive a gratuity of \$50; and a further sum of \$50, on obtaining a first-class certificate.

Persons attending a School of Instruction shall be submitted, while so doing, to the discipline of the Regiment constituting such School; and those who are guilty of misconduct may be dismissed by the Commander-in-Chief, on a complaint from the Commandant. Candidates shall not, however, while attending the School, be considered members of the regimental mess.

Names of persons desirous of becoming candidates for Commissions in the "Service" Militia, are to be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Brigade-Major of each district to whom names will be forwarded by officers of the Sedentary Militia.

No fixed period of attendance at the Schools of Instruction will be required to enable the candidate to obtain his certificate—his knowledge and competency alone, however acquired, being the test. Persons, therefore, who have obtained a knowledge of company drill, by attending the muster of drill associations or by other means, before entering the School, will be enabled to obtain a second-class certificate almost at once; and a first-class certificate as soon as they give proof of sufficient knowledge.

The Irish Element of Upper Canada, its Anomalies and Position.

[From the Canadian Freeman.]

It is painful to think that the Irishmen—more especially the Catholic Irishmen—of Canada, do not take a proper interest in the public affairs of the country, and endeavor to acquire more correct views of the merits and demerits of existing political parties.

Heretofore, our co-religionists, as well as other classes of our countrymen, have paid very little, if any attention to the manner in which the Government of the Province is carried on. They take no pains to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, the measures that are enacted, or to look after the conduct and acts of public men. In making choice of a party, some are influenced by local considerations, others by personal motives, and very many by a certain class of bar-room politicians who have their own ends to serve. Few care to satisfy their minds by a careful inquiry into the principles and policy which influence the action of party leaders or of the journals which seek to direct public opinion. The consequence is, great weakness and division among those who ought to act unitedly as one man.

This want of cohesion and of unanimity among Irishmen, leaves them completely in the background. They have no power or influence, no voice or control, in matters that deeply concern themselves. And why? Because they are peeling different ways. One class neutralize the other. Thus they become the tools and the puppets of any and every crafty and designing politician who may choose to use them. They are courted and flattered to-day, when their services are required, and to-morrow, when they have served the turn of some political charlatan, they are kicked aside and forgotten until again required.

What a degrading position to be placed in! But such is the one we have occupied in Canada for several years. We are the laughing-stock of those who take advantage of our weakness and profit by our disunion.

Ours is the only nationality in Canada that has allowed its strength and its unity to be impaired for knaves and demagogues.

We regret that, in this young and flourishing country, any distinction of nationality should exist. That such obtains, and to our prejudice, is a patent fact. There is a widespread and powerful combination against Irishmen—Catholic as well as Protestant—existing in our midst. That combination has been organized by the leaders of the Scotch Clear Grit party, and its aim is to crush out and trample upon the Irish element, and make of Upper Canada another Scotland.

And what means do these cunning and ambitious men make use of to attain their ends? Numerically weak themselves, they could do nothing without the assistance of others. But what they want in numbers, they make up in craft and strategy. Adepts in the art of hypocrisy and dissimulation, smooth and plausible in their manner, apparently sincere and earnest in all they say and do, they impose upon the inexperienced and weak-minded, and gradually insinuate themselves into their confidence and favor.

There is a division of labor among the "clanmen." The whole burden of "swamp-

ing the Irish," and re-establishing Scotch ascendancy in Upper Canada does not fall on the shoulders of the Browns, McKells, McKenzies, &c. The Duncans, Dugalds, and Sandies, throughout county and municipality, city and town, village and hamlet, are joint-stockholders in the enterprise, and lend their aid to secure success. Accordingly, we find some making advances to the members of the Orange Association, alleging as a reason—not a false one either—their "hatred of Popery," or "the aggression of Popery," or "the necessity of a union of all Protestants to check the Papist progress in Canada," or some other specious cause. They know well what will suit the palate of our Orange countrymen, and how to enlist their sympathy. The next step is to seek admission into the Lodge. Here they bring their arts into play. They have no feeling—beyond the mutual one of hostility to Catholicism—in common with the Orangemen; they despise himself, his country, and very often his creed. The politics of the generality of Orangemen do not extend beyond the principles of the Order. Almost every Grit, on the contrary, is a politician in his own way. Those, especially, who are selected by the leading spirits of the party to operate in the Lodges, are *ex-courant* on the lessons taught by the *Globe* on the "Inroad of Popery," "Priestly Domination," "the Influence of the Hierarchy," "Separate Schools," and other cognate subjects. With this stock-in-trade the Grit sets about revolutionizing the Lodge. The material he has to work upon is very pliable. The only serious obstacle in the way is the leaning which the Orangemen has to conservatism. This being neither stable, nor grounded on any fixed principle, is easily weakened. Copies and frequent doses of "No Popery" speeches, compounded from the *Globe* dispensary, are administered by the Grit leech to the "brethren," and act as alternatives with singular effect. Thus, it happens that one or two many "liberals," of the Brown school, and of the Hugh Miller or "Johnny" Ritchie type can enter a Lodge, and by their skillful appeals to the prejudices and bigotry of the members, convert them from High Toryism to the extreme of Radicalism. There is no exaggeration in all this. It is quite true. "The thing has been done. The last elections have given us the result. We have only described the manner in which it has been accomplished.

Here, then, is one class of Irishmen—unmindful of their Tory and Conservative traditions—who allow themselves to be seduced from party principle and party allegiance. Disregarding their own nationality, and the tie that should bind them to their common countrymen of every religious shade, they suffer themselves to be misled, and duped, and sold, by those who make sport of their credulity and capital of their prejudices. They blindly enter the service of their bitterest enemies, and find out only when too late, that they took a false step, that they made consummate asses of themselves.

Unhappily all our co-religionists did not take the same correct view of the Reform party. Despite the many proofs of insincerity and rottenness, the repetition of insults and misrepresentations, of truculence and ruffianism, on the part of Clear Grits—the present so-called Reformers—we regret to say that there are many Catholics who still adhere to the banner and leadership of Mr. George Brown. They may be acting in good faith and according to their convictions; but they are in error. They falsely imagine that Clear Grits are opposed to Orangemen, and that they are, therefore, entitled to Catholic support. We have already shown how the "Reformers" deal with Orangemen. They use them and abuse them as it suits their purpose. They do the same with Catholics.

It is true that here and there, some Clear Grits *Katholics*, who acted as a stool-pigeon and whipper-in at elections, and who bartered soul and body for place, is appointed to some petty office or favored with the title of J. P. This show of liberality is only baffled by the Catholic hack of the Ministry, and the few hundred readers of that sheet are called upon to give thanks and Kowtow with reverential gratitude before the shrine of Gritism.

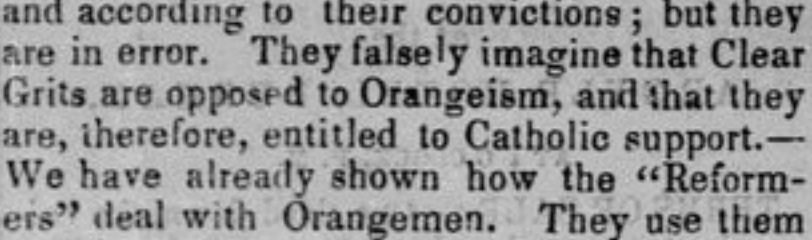
As a denomination, however, we are hated and ignored, as far as it is possible to do so, by those who call themselves Reformers. For proof of this, let us look to the sentiments of Reform members, to the views enunciated in Reform journals, and above all to the alliance which the Clear Grits forced upon Orangemen for the avowed purpose of trampling on Catholics.

The truth is that a great many Catholics have been deceived and betrayed as well as Orangemen. They have been carried away by the empty but high-sounding title of "Reformer." They have received bad counsel from self-seeking men, who desired to establish a claim on the Ministry at their expense, and to open the door to some office by means of their votes. Above all, they have been guided by the false teachings of a corrupt and hireling press. These are causes which have led to division in our ranks.

Now, would say to the Catholics, as we have already said to Orangemen, pause and reflect. Consider that you are Irishmen! Do not become the willing tools of your own chains; how not your necks submissively to the yoke that the Scotch Clear Grits would impose on you. Get rid of the idea—the absurd idea—that in Clear Gritism you find a countervailing influence to Orangemen. Remember that George Brown manufactured more Orangemen by his inflammatory speeches and writings in the *Globe* newspaper—and for his own special purposes—than all the Grand Masters, past and present, in the country. Remember, also, that the Clear Grits play you off against Orangemen, and Orangemen against you; while, like the third dog mentioned in the fable, they step in and carry away the bone. Irishmen, irrespective of creed, forget your

and if he should perpetrate any more such "innocent" violations of law it will be necessary to demand his recall.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to this Office for Job Work, Advertising, or subscriptions over one year, will be placed in the Division Court on and after the 1st of December next, without fail.



THE STANDARD.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

The York Roads.

Since the year 1856 the subject of our heading has formed a considerable share of the Billingsgate stock-in-trade of the Grit agitators of Upper Canada against the Macdonald-Catlier, and Cartier-Macdonald Administrations. The public were told that the Company who purchased those roads had never paid a farthing to the Government thereof, and that unless a new Government was put in power things would continue in the same state. Well, in order to gratify private spleen the Cabinet have recently resumed possession of the roads; but at the same time they were compelled to make a return in accordance with a resolution passed at the recent session of the House, of all monies paid by the Road Company. It appears by those returns that the Company purchased those roads in 1849 for the sum of \$300,400, at six per cent. interest. The Company has paid \$105,527 51, and made improvements upon the roads, according to the statement of Engineers Kingsford and Tully, to the amount of \$90,000, making in all payment to the amount of \$200,000.

Shortly after the sale of the York Roads our Canadian Government gave pecuniary aid to the building of the Northern Railway, which took much traffic from the Yonge Street Road. We believe it is a recognized principle in Britain, to compensate private individuals for loss by subsequent works organized under Government auspices as in the case of the Northern Railway. The contract

ing their braggadoo, they appear to have a terror of the scenes enacted by the Candian Militia of 1812, '13 and '14. It is true they now expect an invasion from the Confederate refugees in Canada; but, were such a movement inaugurated, thousands of Canadians would enter the lists to battle for the right.

The principal authorities along the coasts of Lakes Erie and Ontario are so much alarmed that they have called out the local militia in defence of their respective places. This is a very good indication of the fear of our powers felt on the other side of the "big frog pond."

Bentick Council.

The Bentick Council met on the 7th inst. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Plan of a deviation of Road allowance on Lot 10, in the 8th con. received from W. P. Rambough, P. L. S.

Plan for the use of Assessors of the Village of Hanover received from William Hawkins, P. L. S.

Petition received from School Sections Bentick and Sullivan; also one from School Section No. 9 Bentick, praying for changes of limits in said Sections. Not granted.

Petition from Malcolm McLean and others praying for aid in improving Beaver River Bridge.

Messrs. Jackson's, Hopkins', and Fletcher's Reports for the current year received and expressed in Minutes.

Statement of account received from the late Collector. Mr. Chittick re-appointed Collector. The sum of \$4 was refunded School Section No. 1, Durham Road.

The following were appointed Returning Officers to hold the next election in the different Wards of the Municipality, viz:—Ward No. 1, the Clerk; Ward No. 2, Charles Fletcher; Ward No. 3, Alex. Stephen; Ward No. 4, J. B. Davis; Ward No. 5, Peter Cromar.

A number of small accounts ordered to be paid. Council adjourned, to meet again in Durham, at the call of the Reeve.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

The Indian Summer.

We always look forward to this season of the year with feelings of joy and happiness, and are never disappointed when it comes with its autumnal flood of beauty and grandeur. Following the first keen visitations of frost, and mid-way between the storms of September and the piercing blasts of Winter, it has the same salutary, inspiring, and ex-

COLLINGWOOD MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY 18th Nov. 1863. [Corrected by R. SMITH, Esq., General Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Collingwood.]

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, H. do., Peas, Eggs, Pork, and Potatoes.

CAMERON & MIDDAGH'S ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STAGES.

LEAVE DURHAM AT 5 A. M., arriving at Collingwood at 1 P. M., connecting with trains that arrive at Toronto at 9 P. M., and Hamilton at 11:55 P. M., the same day.

RETURN. Leave Collingwood at 1 P. M., on the arrival of train from Toronto, arriving at Durham at 11 P. M. same evening. Parties leaving Hamilton on the morning train at 2:55 A. M., can connect with the Northern Railway at Toronto and arrive in Durham the same day.

CAMERON & MIDDAGH, PROPRIETORS. Nov. 10th, 1863. 251.

GREAT INVENTION! Patent Machine Pumps!

ISAAC IRELAND, & CO., MOUNT FOREST. PUMPS manufactured by the above invention are superior to any other manufactured in Canada, as it bores a perfectly smooth hole, and does not wrench or injure the timber—and as a natural consequence, does not injure the water by saturation. The pumps are durable, and less liable to get out of repair.

All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. Parties desiring Pumps will please examine the work of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere; and as he has had 18 years experience in hydraulics, he can manufacture hydraulic runs, syphons, aqueduct pipes, &c., either in lead or wood.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. I IRELAND, & CO. Mount Forest, 18th Nov. 1863. 251-14.

PRINTING TYPE

And all other Printing Materials, offered for sale at

ice's New York Type Foundry AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

man Type, Fancy Type, Script Type, Plain Type, Music Type, Chees & checker, Brass and Metal Rules, Brass & Electro-Circles and Ellipses, Labor-saving Rules, r-saving Slugs, Labor-saving Quotations, ers, Ornaments, Leads, Brass Dashes, lar Quads, Corner Quads, Ornamental ers. Metal Furniture, Compositors' Num- ing Slugs, &c., &c.

nters can also be supplied with Presses all the different manufacturers, Print- Ink of all colors, Composing Sticks, ds, Cases, Imposing Stones, Chases, d Type, and all other printing materials, ie manufacturers' prices.

ny publisher of a newspaper, who chooses blish this advertisement, INCLUDING THIS, three times before the first day of De- ber, 1863, and forwards me one of the papers containing it," will be allowed his bill at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufactures, of five times the amount of said bill.

GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers St., New York. 250-3.

NOTICE.

HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn on October 20th, ult., in favor of one James Dean, as I have not received value for the same.

WILLSON BENSON. Artoemesia, Nov. 9, 1863. 251-1.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN GLEN- rdo Post Office on the 9th Nov. 1863.

Alex. Riddell, Hugh Riddell, Charles Smith, Duncan Cameron, Michael Colman, Archd. McDonald, Peter Law, James Hutchinson, Duncan Campbell, John Furneaux, Cornelius Duggan, John Jopiman.

MARK APPELEY, Postmaster.

New Medical Discovery

For the permanent cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urthral Discharges, Impotence, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, which has been used by upwards of

ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS, in their private practice, with entire success, superseding Cubeb, Copoba, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are speedily in action effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless and never nauseate the stomach or impair the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseous taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them, nor does their action interfere with business pursuits.

Each Box contains six dozen Pills. Price One Dollar. Six Bottles Five Dollars. Sold by all the principal Druggists.

DR. BELL'S Treatise on Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Loss of Power, Premature Decay, Impotence, Impediments to Marriage, Nervous Debility, Self Abuse, Sexual Diseases, &c., &c. Sent under sealed envelope, by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 10 cents postage stamp.

IF in places where no agent is advertised, they will be sent, by mail, post paid, and confidentially secured from observation when desired, on receipt of money, by J. BRYAN, M. D., 77 Cedar St. New York Picaunt & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal. Oct. 28, 1863.

The Great Sensation.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

We publish numerous extracts to-day from several of our contemporaries about the big story which has thrown our neighbors on the borders, and far into the interior, into a state of extreme trepidation. The Detroit people, if their papers truly represent the state of feeling there, have been unusually excited. A friendly rifle match at Port Stanley is converted by those exceedingly nervous people into a thing of most portentous significance; every rifleman is described as if he were a filibuster in arms, and the most harmless vessel is converted by the excited "locals" into instruments of warfare dire and terrible. Little steamers were sent here and there, to look after the "rebels"; but no "rebels" were to be found, and the gallant crews returned to Detroit, fully convinced that somebody had been perpetrating a great hoax at their expense. We think this is the only rational conclusion to which any one can come. Indeed it seems probable, as suggested by the *Hamilton Spectator*, that the whole story arose from an expression left fall by some Southern gentlemen who were on a shooting expedition in the western part of the Province, to "make a descent upon Buffalo." The *Montreal Eveni g Telegraph* ventures upon the relation of some circumstances to which it attributes the rumor, but, although the liberation of prisoners is a very different thing to the burning of cities, we think our enterprising contemporary must be in error. There may be good cause for complaint against the Federal Government for their treatment of the two thousand Southern officers who are said to be immured in the prison at Johnson's Island; but that the Southern Government would hardly send an expedition out which, if failed, would admit of no means of escape. Such an expedition could hope for no countenance in Canada, whether, in case of failure, it would have to fall back. We think this alone a strong reason against a circumstantial story given by our Ministerial contemporary.

A Detroit paper says the "plot" was revealed by the passage of Confederate bonds through that city. Did the post office authorities there open the letters, and violate the sanctity of the mail? Or, if they were the first to make the discovery, how came it to be first telegraphed from our Governor General to Washington? These contradictory stories need to be reconciled before they receive the slightest credence. It is not impertinent to ask, why, at such a time the Premier is flitting about between Toronto and Buffalo and vice versa? The Washington Government can expect nothing from us, but open-handed neutrality; and we protest against our Administration interfering unnecessarily in the affairs of our neighbors. The Governor General ought to be well convinced of the truth of the statements communicated to him before giving the sanction of his name and station to them. If he has no better informant than poor old GRIPING he is apt to be deceived. "JOSHUA R." made a pretty madle of the recent kidnapping case in Mon-

Chancery Costs.

Last session of Parliament the Grit member for West Middlesex, *Scatcherd*, introduced a Bill for the reduction of law costs. This movement, to the casual observer, looked patriotic; but as we have our own belief of Grit honesty, remarks were forborne for the nonce. However, this model of purity, who wished to legislate against the iniquity of others, is himself the most vile offender, as the following correspondence from the Master in Chancery at Toronto will show:—

"IN CHANCERY.—JOHN B. MCCARTHY. 23rd April, 1863.

"I certify that the bill of costs of the defendant, whereof the foregoing is a true copy, brought in by Messrs. Scatcherd & Meredith, their Solicitors, at the sum of £12 8s. 7d., was taxed by me, pursuant to the order in that behalf at the reduced sum of £1 13s. 5d."

"A. N. BUELL."

"IN CHANCERY.—FREDERICK TIFFANY v. ALBERT TIFFANY. 17th March, 1863.

"I certify that the bill of the defendant's costs (mentioned in the order in this cause, dated the 9th day of December last) was brought into my office by Messrs. Scatcherd & Meredith, their solicitors, at the sum of £40 16s. 8d., and taxed at the sum of £6 4s. 7d."

"A. N. BUELL."

War! War!! War!!!

Our American neighbors have hitherto held out patronizing airs to us Canadians. They assumed to themselves the power of conquering Canada "before breakfast." Recently some wag perpetrated a joke upon the Yankees that a body of armed men from Canada were about to invade the Northern States with a view to destroy Detroit, Buffalo and other frontier cities, and liberate some 2,000 Confederate prisoners confined at Fort Johnson, on an island opposite Sandusky, on Lake Erie. Well, the effect of this sensation has thrown Yankeeism into convulsions. Notwithstand-

ing and amethysts that were heaped up in astounding and bewildering magnificence at his feet. Behold the magic there is in the grand old woods at this season of the year.—The hickory is a pyramid of gold; while the leaves of the hoary and shaggy oak look as if freshly dipped in the crimson tide of a Magenta, a Solferino or a Waterloo. Intermingled with these and bringing out the full force of the rich colors by contrast, stand the solemn cedars, the emeralds, spruces, and the dark green hemlocks; while between the rugged trunks of the aged trees, shoot up the slender shafts of the graceful birches.

A group of gentlemen clothed in the sombre which modern bad taste has so aburdly adopted, seems strangely out of place in a wood-path during the Indian Summer. In our eyes nothing could be more appropriate than a company of the warriors of old with their tawny skins and bright colored feathers, and bead trappings, and gleaming arms, and resplendent war-paint. On these quiet silver streams under the luxuriant and gorgeous canopy of the forest foliage, the "light bark canoes" should be gliding, the dipping paddles held by young and enchanting Indian miems.

Often see these visions flitting before our eyes as we sit in a dreary and abstracted mood under the shadow of some lofty giant in the boundless forest, and as the zephyrs play among the trees, discoursing music sweeter than the strains of an Aeolian harp we wish that we could forever sit and listen to such melody, away from the cares and anxieties of a cold and selfish world.

With set of sun all this vision disappears, for it is the property of it suddenly to strip the foliage of its splendid hues. Even under the rays of a full moon the autumnal tints are all merged in a uniform green. But if it breaks the peculiar charm of the Indian summer, it beguiles our senses with the semblance of June, and so keeps up the magic mystery of this enchanted and enchanting season of the year.

CUPID.

Some Russian sailors got on a spree in New York the other night, were arrested and taken to the station-house. There officers were unable to obtain the names of the interesting strangers, the only answer to their inquiries being a volley of "Koffs," which almost gave the clerk the influenza. They were accordingly ticketed Russian No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, and dismissed with a reprimand.

The following paragraph appears in the *London Observer* of October 25:—"We are enabled to state upon the best authority that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will probably be confined in or about the last week in March next. The health of the Princess is all that could be desired under the circumstances; and the nation has reason to rejoice at the prospect of the perpetuation, in a direct line, of the sovereignty of Her good and gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." Who is the "best" authority on this delicate subject?