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Kingston, Dec. 30th, 1862. 26.


## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on Monday, the 12 instant, the Mails for the United States will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Mails for England via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice.

MAILS GOING EAST

| | CLOSE. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| By Through Train, | 1.15 p.m. | 2.45 p.m. |
| By Mixed Train, | 9.00 p.m. | 1.00 a.m. |

MAILS GOING WEST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Through Train, | 3 p.m. | 4.30 p.m. |
| By Mixed Train, | 9 p.m. | 10.30 p.m. |

Mails for England by Canadian Steamers will close on Fridays at 1 p.m.

OFFICE HOURS—Daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Post Office,
Kingston, Jan. 8. 1863.


**A YORK-SHILLING A WEEK.**

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☞ Orders may be left with the Carrie boys, or at the British Whig Office.



# The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1863.


## AN UPPER CANADA MERCHANT ARRESTED FOR OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

[Specially Reported for the Whig.]

The charge was preferred by Mr. Edward Delanne, a clerk of Moss & Brothers, Wholesale Merchants, Montreal, against Mr. Harvey Lord, of the firm of Harvey Lord & Co., Merchants, Napanee. The case was heard on Thursday, the 8th Jan. 1863, before the following magistrates at Napanee, viz., Truman Beeman, Esq., John Stevenson, Esq., William Forward, Esq., Robert Esson, Esq., and Dr. Carey.

Mr. W. G. Draper and Mr. B. C. Davy appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Lord was defended by Mr. J. O'Reilly and Mr. W. H. Wilkison.

The first witness called and sworn was Edward Delanne, who was examined by Mr. Draper. He said:—

I am clerk to Moss & Brothers, of Montreal; I first became acquainted with Harvey Lord, the defendant, the latter end of August or early in November last; he was introduced to me by Mr J. N. White, merchant, of Kingston, at the warehouse of Moss & Brothers in Montreal; Lord desired to make a bill of goods on time; he purchased to the amount of $269, at six months; before he purchased the goods he told me Mr. J. N. White was a partner of his; I would not have sold or delivered the goods unless I believed Mr. White was his partner; at the time he purchased, he showed me a check of Mr. White's for some $600 or $800; Lord had also a number of packages of money. I counted one package—it contained $400; at Lord's request I paid $200 on account of a previous purchase he made of my brother Henry, who was a clerk in Moss & Brothers' establishment; last week I saw Mr. White for the first time after Lord obtained the parcel; I asked him if he was a partner of defendant—he told me he was not; I then become suspicious, and, upon enquiry, I ascertained that a quantity of silks and other valuable goods were shipped by defendant to Cape Vincent, and latterly seized there for a breach of the revenue laws; I went into his shop, and found that his stock was made up of the most costly and expensive descriptions of goods, and, although he made purchases in Montreal to $8,000 or $10,000, there was not more than half the quantity then in the shop; I then concluded that defendant was making away with his stock, and that he having obtained the parcel of goods I sold him under the false pretence that Mr. White was his partner, I concluded to have him arrested; I accordingly laid an information before Mr. Beeman, the magistrate, to that effect, upon which he issued a warrant for the arrest of Lord.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly—Did the defendant previously purchase goods of Moss & Brothers?

Witness—He did.

Mr. O'Reilly—When, and to what amount?

Witness—The defendant purchased on the first September last about $600 worth of goods of my brother, at six months.

Mr. O'Reilly—Did you know Lord then?

Witness—I did not, but my brother told me that he had sold to Lord, whom he considered good, and that he understood that Mr. White was his partner.

Mr. O'Reilly—For the parcel of goods you sold him in November were you to get a per centage on the sale?

Witness—No, I think not, as Lord was previously introduced to our house by my brother.

Mr O'Reilly—Are you paid by per centage or by salary?

Witness—By both.

Mr. O'Reilly—In what way?

Witness—I am paid a salary, and receive five per cent on sales made by me to every customer I procure for the house, and to whom I sell goods.

Mr. O'Reilly—Oh! then, you're a Drummer!

Witness—I am not a Drummer, I am a clerk.

Mr. O'Reilly—But you are a Drummer, for you drum up the hotels and public places to procure customers, and receive a per centage for your work.

Witness—All the clerks in wholesale houses do as I do.

Mr. O'Reilly—Now, witness, is not this your receipt for $200, paid on account of the purchase of goods made in September.

Witness—It is.

Mr. O'Reilly—Was the $200 paid before the second purchase?

Witness—It was.

Mr. O'Reilly—And before the deliveries?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. O'Reilly—When would the first purchase of $600 be due?

Witness—In March, I think.

Mr. O'Reilly—In March; and in the October previous he paid you $200?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. O'Reilly—And yet you say you would not have sold to him if you were aware that Mr. White was not his partner?

Witness—I would not.

Mr O'Reilly—But your brother sold him nearly three times the amount two months previously.

Witness—I know he did, but he told him the same thing.

Mr. O'Reilly—How do you know?

Witness—My brother told me so.

Mr. O'Reilly—Oh! your brother told you, and you swear to what your brother says?

Witness—Yes; I swear I believe he told my brother the same as he told me.

Mr O'Reilly—Did not the fact of Lord's showing you Mr. White's check, and having in his possession a large sum of money, induce you to credit Lord the second time?

Witness—It did not; I sold him because he told me that Mr. White was his partner, and I knew that Mr. White was an A 1 man.

Mr. O'Reilly—Did you not introduce Lord to several houses in Montreal as an A 1 man?

Witness—I did.

Mr. O'Reilly—Was it because he paid the $200 before it was due?

Witness—No, but because I thought White was his partner.

Mr. O'Reilly—Did you not yourself ask Mr Lord to take you as a partner?

Witness—He asked me.

Mr O'Reilly—But did you not write him six weeks ago requesting to be taken as a partner?

Witness—Yes; I wrote him to that effect.

Mr O'Reilly—Lord refused, I believe.

Witness—No; but he introduced his brother, Henry Lord, to me, and suggested a partnership with him.

Mr O'Reilly—Did you go into partnership with Henry Lord?

Witness—I did; but on my sister's account. I had a power of attorney to act for her.

Mr O'Reilly—On your sister's account, I believe your shop is in Napanee?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. O'Reilly—Then you have a rival shop to Harvey, Lord & Co.'s at Napanee?

Witness—My sister has an interest in the shop.

Mr O'Reilly—Well, sir, when did you find out goods taken from Harvey Lord & Co.'s shop were shipped to Cape Vincent?

Witness—After I had the conversation with Mr White.

Mr O'Reilly—When was that?

Witness—Last Monday week.

Mr. O'Reilly—How do you know the goods were taken from the defendant's shop and sent to Cape Vincent?

Witness—I have good reason to think so.

Mr. O'Reilly—But how do you know?

Witness—I have it from good authority.

Mr O'Reilly—Oh, then, you only heard it, you don't know of your own knowledge?

Witness—I don't know of my own knowledge.

Mr. O'Reilly—What course did you pursue when you heard that the goods were being removed, and that White was not Lord's partner?

Witness—I went to Montreal and had a meeting of all Harvey Lord & Co.'s creditors. They gave me a power of attorney to act for them, and I then came to Napanee and saw Mr. Lord.

Mr. O'Reilly—What did you say to Mr. Lord?

Witness—I told him he had better make an assignment, or give up the shop, with the goods and books, to the creditors.

Mr O'Reilly—Did he?

Witness—He did.

Mr O'Reilly—But did not Lord afterwards kick you all out?

Witness—He told us that he had changed his mind, and that he would not give us the stock, and for us to leave at once. He then took hold of the cash box and books, and Mr Taylor, who was there on the part of the creditors, left.

Mr O'Reilly—Then it was that you thought of having him arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences?

Witness—I thought of it when Mr. White told me he was not a partner, on the Monday week previous, and would not arrest him if he gave us the stock.

Mr O'Reilly—When did you complain to Mr. Beeman, and get the warrant to arrest Lord?

Witness—On Friday last.

Mr. O'Reilly—Defendant was not arrested until the next evening, Saturday; how was that?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. O'Reilly—Yes you do. Did you not go with Mr. John McCoy and threaten to arrest him if he did not give up the stock, cash box, books, and all to you?

Witness—I did not go.

Mr O'Reilly—But you sent Mr. McCoy.

Witness—I forget.

Mr O'Reilly—Will you swear you did not?

Witness—I may have said so.

Mr O'Reilly—Did you not?

Witness—I think I did!

Mr O'Reilly—Now sir, was not the object of holding the warrant over from Friday to Saturday evening, to frighten Lord to give up the stock?

Witness—I don't think it was.

Mr O'Reilly—How come it then that the warrant was not executed until late on Saturday evening?

Witness—I can't say.

Mr O'Reilly—Yes you can! for was not the constable under your instructions?

Witness—He was instructed by Mr. Davy, our attorney.

Mr O'Reilly—But Mr. McCoy was the good man who threatened Mr. Lord.

Witness—I don't know whether Mr. Lord was threatened by Mr McCoy or not.

Mr O'Reilly—You yourself threatened him.

Witness—I did not.

Mr O'Reilly—After you sued out the warrant to arrest him, did you not tell Lord you would have him arrested unless he made an arrangement?

Witness—I may have told him to make an arrangement.

Mr. O'Reilly—Did you not threaten him?

Witness—I did not.

Mr. O'Reilly—Was it not an arranged plan between Mr Davy, McCoy and yourself, to arrest Lord and when he was in the constable's hands to slip into possession of the shop again?

Witness—We intended to get into possession.

Mr. O'Reilly—You missed it that time, however!

Re-examined by Mr. Draper—Before you sold the goods to defendant, he told you that Mr. White was a partner of his.

Witness—He did.

Mr Draper—And you would not have sold the defendant, if it were not for this false pretence?

Witness—I would not.

Mr Draper—Do you believe that he then obtained the goods with the intent to defraud Moss & Brothers.

Witness—I believe so.

Mr. O'Reilly addressing Witness—Who cares about your belief sir, let us have the facts out, and let them speak for themselves.

Witness—The fact is that he told me a lie, or I would not have sold him the goods.

Mr O'Reilly—Ironically Drummers never tell lies.

The next witness sworn was

Mr. J. N. White, examined by Mr. Draper,—I reside in Kingston, and do business there. I am acquainted with Harvey Lord, the defendant. I am not, and never was in partnership with him. My clerk, though, was a partner of his. I never authorized Mr. Lord to represent himself as being a partner of mine. I lent him a check of some $800 before he went to Montreal, in November last, to be used, if he required the funds, in purchasing goods. He did not use it, but returned it to me. I recollect Mr. Gildersleeve, on the part of Moss & Brothers, coming to me in September, and enquiring of me if I thought Harvey Lord & Co. were good. I told Mr. Gildersleeve that I thought they were good, as I had sold them.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly—Had you an interview with Delanne on Friday last?

Witness—I had.

Mr. O'Reilly—What did he say to you about Harvey Lord & Co's matter?

Witness—He told me that he would arrest Lord on the next day, unless he made an arrangement.

Mr. O'Reilly—Was it you that introduced Lord to Delanne's brother in August or September last?

Witness—It was; but at young Delanne's own request.

Mr. O'Reilly—Did you then tell young Delanne who were Harvey Lord's partners?

Witness—Yes I told him that my clerk Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Rose of Bath were partners of his.

Mr. O'Reilly—Did you permit Mr. Lord to refer to you when he purchased goods in Montreal.

Witness—Yes I gave Lord permission to refer to me as to his standing. I believed him good then, and would, if he were let alone, pay his debts.

Re-examined by Mr. Draper—In Nov. last he was not a partner of yours and had no authority to use your name except as a reference.

Witness—Except as a reference.

Jesse Thayer, jr., was then sworn and examined by Mr. Davy—I reside in Montreal and am a Commission Merchant; I know the defendant Harvey Lord, he purchased goods from my brother who is doing business in Montreal; I saw defendant in Montreal the latter part of October, and he then informed me that he was a partner of Mr. J. N. White of Kingston.

Mr O'Reilly then refused to cross question Mr. Thayer as his evidence was not material. The charge against Mr. Lord was for obtaining goods under false pretences from Messrs. Moss & Bros with intention to defraud, and not from Thayer & Co.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution. The defendant called no witness, but contended that the evidence was insufficient to make out the charge. Mr. O'Reilly having quoted the statute, declared that no evidence was given of the intent to defraud which was one of the chief and most important ingredients in a prosecution under the statute to make out a case of misdemeanor. The fact of the defendant having paid $200 to Moss & Bros., upon a previous purchase of goods long before it became due, was evidence to rebut the charge of fraud. In fact, said Mr. O'Reilly, it was reversing the usual state of things with merchants in Upper Canada; for they sometimes pay after the debt became due; but in Mr. Lord's case he paid long before it became due, and upon this the prosecution attempt again to make out a case of fraud, and furthermore to defeat the evidence of an attempt even to deceive, Mr. Gildersleeve acting for Moss & Bros., advised with Mr. White as to Harvey Lord & Co.'s standing and was informed by Mr. White that he had sold them goods, thereby giving Moss & Bros. notice that he was not a partner but simply a person to whom he had sold goods, and this enquiry of Mr. Gildersleeve was made long before November, and, no doubt in the world, but it was made at Mr. Lord's own request. It was only an attempt of a rival establishment to destroy the reputation of a clever and rising young merchant, and if possible to destroy his credit. They may succeed in that, but certainly not in fixing any stigma on his character.

The Magistrate after consulting for a short time acquitted the defendant, and ordered the prosecutor to pay the costs! Mr. Lord was soon demanded by a host of friends who rejoiced with him in his happy acquittal.

## The Editor's Table.—No. 28.

Only one new work on 'Our Table,' and that not a book but a pamphlet:—

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING SETTLERS, &c., by Mr. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec. 8vo. pp 20.

From Kings, Potentates and Ministers of State, the smallest favors are thankfully received. The new Commissioner of Crown Lands has favoured the Canadian public with a pamphlet for the benefit of 'Intending Settlers' and Purchasers of 'Public Lands.' 'Oh! that mine enemy would write a book!'—but this is not a book, nor even a pamphlet expressing original or peculiar ideas, but is a mere compilation telling the reader where Crown Lands can be bought in Canada, how they are to be bought, and at what price. So far so good. Any one of Mr. McDougall's many Clerks could have done the same thing, and probably some one of them has. We might feel inclined to go over the contents of this little book and point out its usefulness, had not the Globe been before hand and done it to our hands. Instead therefore of plagiarizing the Globe's article, we shall copy it boldly, satisfied that any thing and every thing that can lead to the furtherance of immigration, and the settlement of Canada's wild lands must be beneficial, whether presented by friend or foe:

This pamphlet presents within a brief compass all the leading facts which it is desirable that intending settlers should be acquainted with, and is accompanied by a good map of the Province, showing the newly surveyed townships, colonization roads, &c. Mr. McDougall has done the public a service in issuing it and its publication, we have no doubt, will also be of use in lightening the labor in his own department, since it will dispense with the necessity for a great deal of correspondence in reply to inquiries to which it furnishes a complete and satisfactory answers.

The information which the pamphlet communicates, relates chiefly to the border territory of townships lately surveyed, and now in process of settlement, lying between the more densely settled parts of the Province and the districts still unsurveyed and wholly unoccupied except by lumberers. A few introductory pages are devoted to preliminary remarks, about the geographical position of Canada, its constitution and government, its municipal institutions, its rivers, canals, and railways, its climate, woods and forests, and the rapid progress it has made in being settled with an industrious, enterprising, and orderly population. Information is then given about the great lines of colonization roads, opened by the Government, on which 'free grants of one hundred acres are given to actual settlers. In Upper Canada, these are eight in number—the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, running east and west, and which, when completed, will connect the Ottawa with Lake Huron; the Frontenac road, running north of Kingston, through the County of Frontenac; the Addington road, running north and south through the County of Addington; the Hastings road, running nearly parallel to the Addington road, and connecting the County of Hastings with the Ottawa and Opeongo road; the Burleigh road, running north through Burleigh and Anstruther, in the County of Peterborough; the Bobcaygeon road, running from Bobcaygeon between the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, north, and intended to be continued to Lake Nipissing; the Victoria road, running north through the County of Victoria; and the Muskoka road, running from Lake Couchiching, north of Lake Simcoe, in a north-easterly direction to the Grand Falls of Muskoka.—The conditions on which the free grants are given along these colonization lines, are:—that the settler be eighteen years of age; that he take possession of the land allotted to him within six months, and build on it a log house 16 by 20 feet; and that he reside on the lot, and clear and cultivate ten acres of land in the course of four years. Members of a family having several lots granted to them, may reside on a single lot, being exempted from building and residence on each location.

Information is next given about the various Crown Land Agencies, the quantity and character of the lands they have to dispose of, and how the different localities may be reached. We learn that the agencies in Upper Canada have at present for sale, and open for immediate settlement, upwards of two millions of acres of land, not including the surveyed lands on the north shore of Lakes Huron and Superior. The lands on the north shore of Lake Huron, and at Fort William, on Lake Superior, are sold on time, at twenty cents per acre. All other Crown Lands in Upper Canada, still to be disposed of, (except the free grants) are sold for cash at seventy cents an acre; and on time at one dollar an acre, one-fifth to be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining four-fifths in four equal annual instalments, with interest, at six per cent on the purchase money unpaid. All Crown Lands in the newly surveyed territory are subject to settlement duties. The Admaston agency is the first in the Upper Canada list. This is reached by rail to Ottawa City, thence by steamer to Farrell's Landing, then by land to Admaston. In this agency there are about 240,000 acres for sale, in seven townships in the county of Frontenac. The land is stated to be, in general, well adapted for agricultural purposes, producing the best quality of wheat, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn. Large sections of it are also very suitable for grazing purposes, being well watered and having excellent meadow land. The Pembroke agency, lying further to the north, embraces 210,000 acres of land for sale, in seven townships of the county of Renfrew, and in the township of Maria, situated on the Ottawa river in the Nipissing District. In various parts of the townships there are extensive tracts of hardwood land, the soil of which though stony, may be cultivated extensively. Pine is abundant, and is the prevailing timber throughout. In the township of Alice, which has already a population of nearly a thousand there are still to be disposed of about 30,000 acres of good land in 1st settlement. The Clontarf agency, embraces five townships in Renfrew, and is one in the Nipissing District, and offers for sale about 270,000 acres. The three agencies, hitherto specified, comprise a portion of what is termed the Ottawa district in Upper Canada, and contain large tracts of fertile land. The districts thrown open for settlement are in the vicinity of immense lumbering regions, which increase her value by giving the settlers an opportunity of disposing of their produce at good prices. The Kinmount agency comprises 240,000 acres, in seven townships in the northern part of the County of Frontenac. In the township of Olden, excellent crops of wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and turnips, have been produced, but the land, generally, is better adapted for grazing than other kinds of husbandry. The other townships are also well adapted for agricultural purposes, and the lumbering operations in their vicinity make a good market for the surplus produce of the settlers, besides giving employment for themselves and their teams during the winter months. The Lanark agency, reached by stage from Napanee, comprises 2,000 acres for sale, in six townships of Addington and Frontenac.—Its location, being a mixed agricultural and timber producing region, offers great inducements to settlers, as there are sure of a ready market and high prices at the neighboring lumbering establishment. The Madoc agency, which is traversed by the Hastings road, which is connected by the Peterson line with the Opeongo road, contains 210,000 acres for sale, situated in twelve townships in the northern part of Hastings. The country is generally rough, but comprises many tracts of good arable land. The Bobcaygeon agency comprises 300,000 acres for sale, in the northern part of Peterborough, and is traversed by the Bobcaygeon road. The Lindsay agency has about 240,000 acres for sale, in six townships in the County of Victoria. The Muskoka agency has 120,000 acres for sale, in six townships, situated in the northern portion of Victoria and Ontario. The lands in this agency are said to be generally well timbered and watered by lakes and rivers, with fish in abundance, and excellent mill sites.

Interesting information is also given about the lands to be disposed of at a shilling an acre on the shores of Huron and Superior, and about the expected settlement in Lower Canada. We trust the wide circulation of the pamphlet will have the effect of making more generally known, and appreciated, the advantages which Canada can offer to those of the surplus population of the old world who desire to make homes for themselves and their families on this side of the Atlantic.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Nos. 2 and 3, January 10th and 17th. Mason & Co., Park Row, New York.

### NEW MUSIC.

But if we have no new works to notice, we have lots of new Time Force Music to criticise. So much indeed, that it is difficult to know how to compress criticism into reasonable compass, without more space than a few days' possession would warrant. The hackneyed cant phrases of 'pretty,' 'melodious,' 'very sweet,' 'nicely arranged,' 'music bold and striking,' &c., will have to be used over and over again, or we get through no less than fourteen sheets of New Music, some of them of many pages. As the heart is in love, 'faint heart never won fair lady,' so here goes:—

The undermentioned ten pieces have been kindly sent to us by Messrs. Oliver Ditson and Co., 277, Washington Street, Boston. The figures at the end of each indicate the number of pages each piece contains.

Valse par Charles D'Alvare. 5

The Confederate Q. and Marching Song. Glover. 5

Der Jungfrau Gebet (The Maiden's Prayer on her Wedding Day). Ira Tinney. Vocal. The Words. 5

Auf Flügeln des Gesanges (On Song's Bright Pinions). Mendelssohn. Arranged by Joseph Heller. 12

Woodland Whispers. Waltz, by George Stanley. 7.

The above five pieces of music are wholly instrumental, and with the exception of the last, are intended for the accomplished musician, that 'On Song's Bright Pinions,' being particularly brilliant.

'There's Truth in Woman Still.' Tenor Song. 3.

'The love you've slighted.' Soprano Song. 3

'Love is a gentle thing.' A Ballad. 3

The above are taken from Howard Glover's new Operetta, 'One, two, Three,' an Operetta that is all the rage in London.—They have the sweet melodic of all Mr. Howard Glover's music.

'MY HEART REMAINS WITH THEE.' A tenor Ballad, by John Abercrombie. A martial Song, very bold and striking.

JOUR DE FETE (The Holiday). Chorus, with Solos. Par J. Concone. Arranged for three female voices. 4. The two Solos in this very pretty Chorus come in delightfully, and cannot fail to render it popular. The 'Jour de Fete' is one of 24 other Choruses, and with Solos, arranged by the same Master.

The following four pieces of New Music have been kindly sent us by Messrs. Henry Tolman & Co., 291 Washington Street, Boston:—

THE EVERGREEN MOUNTAINS OF LIFE. A Song and Chorus. Arranged by Edwin L. Holbrook from the music of Wm. A. Springer. 3.

Short, sweet, and very pleasing—evidently intended for a Minstrel Corps of a religious turn of mind.

EVENING ZEPHYRS. By Theo. Œden. 5.

PAPILLONS ET FLEURS (Butterflies and Flowers). Par Jules Egghard. 8.

CASTA DIVA. A Transcription from 'Norma.' By A. Baumbach. 5.

These last pieces are all arranged for the Piano Forte, and are not very difficult for students. The transcription from 'Norma' is somewhat peculiar, but on the whole pleasing—it is hard to take anything from Bellini that is not pleasing.

Should any of our musical friends desire the above, or any one of them, application should be made at Murdoch's Music Store, where they may be had, or written for, should the purchaser prefer not to apply to the publishers at Boston. The price averages ten cents per page.

## THE TOWNSHIP COUNCILLORS RETURNED.

PITTSBURGH.

Messrs. W. Ferguson, Hutton, Urquhart, McCaughetty and W. Smith.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

Messrs. J. Flanigan, Gibson, Robinson, Day and Raymond.

STORRINGTON.

Messrs. W. Hewton, J. Waldron, D. G. Walker, J. Edwards, and — Vanluven.

AMHERST ISLAND.

Messrs. John McGinnis, Wm. Percival, Hugh Rothwell, William Howard, Samuel Merlin.

VILLAGE OF BATH

Messrs. W. F. Peterson, Thomas Armstong, Thos. Ashton, M.D., E. D. Priest, Wm. Burley.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

Messrs. Donovan Sills, John Nugent, George B. Sills, Ira Pringle, David Clute.

NAPANEE.

Messrs. W. H. Wilkison, J. Stevenson. Miller, Detlor and McGillivray.

WOLFE ISLAND.

Messrs. Calvin, Davis, Eccles, Hitchcock and Holiday.

SHEFFIELD.

Messrs. Neil Stewart, John Hinch, John Murphy, Philip Murphy, Ebenezer Perry.

PORTLAND.

Messrs. Shibley, Watson, Joyner, Lake, and Brooks.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Messrs. Boyce, Mace, Wood, McMullen, and Dr. Ash.

VILLAGE OF PORTSMOUTH.

Messrs. Mudie, J. Fisher, R. Campbell, T. McCammon and T. McCarthy.

CAMDEN.

The old Councillors re-elected.

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Messrs. A. Caton, S. Lake, E. Jones, D. Hooper and D. B. Stickney.

ERNESTON.

Messrs. S. Warner, J. Asselstyne, P. D. Booth, L. Spafford and — Fraser.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Messrs. John J. Watson, C. A. Robins, A. C. Davis, Philip Dorland and C. R. Cole.

BEDFORD.

Messrs. George Barr, John Atcheson, James Atcheson, John Cameron and Finlay Brash.

The other Townships not heard from.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

MOURNING FOR THE LATE LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC.—At a special meeting of the Select vestry of the Cathedral, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved:—'That it be a suggestion to the congregation to wear mourning for one month, as a mark of respect for the late Lord Bishop of Quebec.'

IN LUCK!—Ibri M. Mayell, of Newcastle, C.W., who last February left Canada for British Columbia, after a season's digging in the Cariboo district, has returned home with sufficient gold to make him comfortable for the rest of his life.

THURLOW POST OFFICE.—A short time ago, several of the inhabitants residing on the 8th concession of Thurlow, petitioned the Government to remove the Thurlow Post Office from the 9th to the 8th concession, the place where it was formerly located.—The Government have granted the prayer of the petition, and appointed Mr. Wm. Casey, Postmaster.

THE MILITIA MUTINY AT CHATEAU RICHER.—The difficulty between Lieut. Col. Lemoine, of the Sedentary Militia, and the officers and men of his command, still continues. They refuse to turn out for exercise, alleging that the law does not compel the Sedentary force to drill in times of peace. Col. DeNalaberry and Major Suzor went down on Wednesday to try and settle the difficulty, but were handled rather roughly and had to leave in a hurry. There was a rumor yesterday of sending down a troop of cavalry with a battery of artillery, but we do not think the authorities will resort to this until the last extremity. If the law is defective the men have an undoubted right to avail themselves of it.

It is reported that the 63d Regiment, now in London, C.W., will be removed to Toronto and take the place of the 30th Regiment, which will be sent to London. The troops, it is said, will march the distance between the two cities.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Leaves on Saturday, but not sufficiently to make good sleighing. Wheels are still the order of the day. The ice is making in the harbor, and should the cold weather last, the Bridge to Wolfe Island will be speedily made.

ALMOST DROWNED.—An accident occurred yesterday morning to an Artilleryman which nearly proved fatal. He remained in the Market Battery nearly all night, though quartered at Shoal Tower, and about nine o'clock on Sunday morning left the Battery for the Railway track where he intended waiting until a boat had arrived from Shoal Tower to convey him thither. In crossing the gap in the railway track, however, the rails at which part were very slippery, and where there was scarcely room to walk, over he went plump through the ice below, which was not very strong. The Artilleryman sank twice to the very bottom and then held on to the timbers under the bridge or gap until assistance was rendered, shouting loudly all the time. At length a boat put out from the Fish Market and he was taken on board, just as another boat started from the Tower to his assistance. Had the accident occurred at night there is little doubt he would have been drowned. Persons should be exceedingly cautious in going over these gaps on the track, especially during frosty weather.

ALMOST BUT NOT QUITE.—Saturday Evening's telegraphic despatch informs us of the very (to the North) important fact that, last month, the Confederate iron-clad terror-spreading war steamer and vessel of the line, the Alabama, was within twelve hours of being captured off Cuba. This is highly interesting to an imaginative mind where the deficit could be supplied or the 'document' added; but, unfortunately the Alabama was not captured. In the buoyancy of hope the telegraph operators are perhaps pardonable for exulting over a thing which never took place; but, dear me! the Alabama is the 'Flying Dutchman' of the nineteenth century, and as for Captain Raphael Semmes he is a wizard of the sea!

## POLICE COURT.

Kingston, Jan. 11.

There were no cases before the Police Court this morning.

## Arrival of the Jura.

A FEDERAL SYMPATHETIC MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

ADDITIONAL FRENCH TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT ATHENS, GREECE IN FAVOR OF PRINCE ALFRED.

Cape Race, Jan. 10.

The Jura from Liverpool on the 1st, and Londonderry on the 2nd, passed at noon today. The workmen of Manchester had held a meeting to express sympathy with the North at which a congratulatory address to President Lincoln on his course was adopted.

Additional French troops are declared to be indispensable in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton—sales on Friday 2,000 bales at ¼d to ⅛d decline. On Friday the Corn Exchange was closed, owing to the holidays. On Wednesday, market prices were steady and unchanged. Provisions dull. Consols were quoted on Friday at 92¼ to 92½ for money.—Erie shares at 43. Illinois Central at 42 to 41 discount.

## FURTHER BY THE JURA.

A meeting of the working men of Manchester was held at Free Trade Hall, on the 31st of December, to pass resolutions in support of the Federal cause and agree on an address to President Lincoln. The Mayor presided and explained that he did not do so as Mayor, but simply as a belle Haywood among Quakers.

Mr. Barclay, M.P., and the negro Jackson, Jeff. Davis' escaped coachman, were present.

A letter was read from Jno. Stuart Mills, warmly approving of the demonstration, as a just rebuke to the mean feeling of a great portion of the people, and as a source of unqualified happiness to those whose hopes and fears in the interest of humanity are wound up in the prosperity of the working classes.

Resolutions were then passed expressing sympathy with the attempt of President Lincoln and his colleagues to coerce the South, and high satisfaction at the proclamation of emancipation and other measures, tending at once to give freedom to the slaves and restore peace to the American nation. The address to Mr. Lincoln congratulates him on his humane and righteous policy of emancipation, and beseeches him, while yet his enthusiasm is a flame and the tide of events runs high, to finish the work effectually.

The Mayor was requested simply in his individual character to transmit the resolutions and address to President Lincoln, with the hearty salutation of the meeting, and with the expression of its earnest wishes that England and America may ever remain knit together in the most intimate and fraternal bonds.

The annual stock taking of cotton in Liverpool developed an excess of 100,000 bales over the estimated quantity. This attracted much attention and depressed prices nominally to the extent of half a penny; but as the market was closed on the 1st the effect was not finally tested.

GREECE.

A great popular demonstration occurred at Athens on the 30th, the crowd shouting for Prince Alfred and asking for the English special Envoy who refused the throne on the part of Alfred, at the same time promising the Greeks the sympathy and good will of England.

London, Dec 31st.

The funds are firmer and tend upward.—American securities, moderate business doing at steady prices. Virginia State stock touched 47.

Liverpoool, Dec. 31st.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet, but steady. White Western and Southern 10s to 12s. Corn steady, mixed 28s 6d to 28s 9d. Provisions very dull, beef no sales. Pork nominal.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

The Corn Exchange is closed on account of holidays. All other business is merely of a holiday character.

## THE WAR NEWS.

By this morning's telegraph we have news of a serious disaster to the Federal land and naval forces at Galveston, Texas. The land forces were captured. The Harriet Lane, one of the blockading squadron, was boarded and captured, and the flag ship Westfield was blown up by her commander, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, and by some mismanagement, Commodore Renshaw and his Lieutenant, lost their lives.

An account is given of a 'hair breadth escape,' of the notorious Butler, from a perilous railroad collision.

The Confederate statement of the embarkation of Gen. Sumner's corps d'armee, on the Potomac, is authoritatively denied.

Gen Sherman, under whom the Federal forces were disastrously defeated and driven back from Vicksburg, has been superseded, and Gen McClernand placed in command. We gather from Federal sources that the expedition against Vicksburg numbered some seventy-five thousand land forces, and twenty gunboats and rams.

From Cairo we have a full confirmation of the Confederate reports of the repulse of the Federals at Vicksburg, with the additional that all the Federal troops had re-embarked and were on the Missisippi side, a short distance from Napoleon.

Gen. Bragg's army has fallen back to Tullahoma, thirty-two miles from Murfreesboro, where he was determined to make another stand. The Federal army has advanced six miles from Murfreesboro.

## LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

GALLANT AFFAIR AT GALVESTON.

THE CONFEDERATES ATTACK THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

THE HARRIET LANE BOARDED AND CAPTURED.

THE FLAGSHIP AND COMMODORE RENSHAW BLOWN UP.

SURRENDER OF THE FEDERAL FORCES.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PORT ABANDONED.

SHERMAN'S REPULSE AT VICKSBURG COMPLETE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE ALABAMA.

*DEPARTURE OF A VESSEL WITH ASSISTANCE TO THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.*

RUMORED DISMISSAL OF COMMODORE WILKES.

Cairo, Jan. 10

A Memphis despatch of this morning says that McClernand had arrived at Vicksburg and superseded Sherman in command there. There has been no fighting for several days.

New York, Jan. 10.

The train on which Gen. Butler was going to Boston came in collision with another train this morning. All the seats in the car where he rode were smashed, but the General was uninjured.

New York, Jan. 11.

The steamer Creole arrived to night from New Orleans on the 3rd. She was detained by order of Gen. Banks to bring despatches to Gen. Halleck. She passed several gunboats bound up the river.

Purser Cook reports by the arrival of gunboat Clifton at South West Pass on the evening of the 3rd:—I learn that early on the morning of the 1st the Confederates made an attack by land and water on the field forces at Galveston. Our gunboats were attacked by five Confederate steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, and loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, &c.—The Harriet Lane was captured, by boarding her after nearly all her officers, including Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant Lee and the crew (130, all told) had been killed by musketry from the Confederate steamers. My informant states that but one or two of the officers and but twelve or fifteen of the crew escaped death. The gunboats Clifton and Owasco were engaged and escaped, the former losing no men and but one wounded. The Owasco lost one killed and 13 wounded.—Two barks loaded with coal fell into the hands of the enemy. The Westfield, the flagship of Commodore Renshaw, was not engaged, she being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports, and Renshaw fearing she would fall into the hands of the Confederates blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident the explosion occurred before the boat containing Renshaw, Lieut. Zimmerman and the boats crew got away, and they were consequently blown up with the ship. The crew of the Westfield arrived at New Orleans by transports, and the remaining troops are on their way back. They did not arrive until the place had been evacuated.

All the fleet are on the way to N. Orleans. The Confederate force was estimated at about 5,000 under Gen Magruder; our land force under command of Col. Burrill, of Massachusetts, probably did not exceed 300, the residue not having arrived, or not being disembarked in time to fight. Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 260 killed, and 200 taken prisoners. The navy suffered most.

It is thought that the Confederate loss was much more, as our guns were firing grape and canister continually in their midst.

Cairo, Jan.