CARLETON PLACE, C.W., OCTOBER 5, 1864

Falling Down.

The melancholy days have come, The leaves are falling down, And Nature's face of late so gay, Is darkened by a frown; The meads, the rills, the vales and hills, Have put their sackcloth ou, And there in deepest grief they mourn, All desolate and lone.

So Summer died in peace serene Then Autumn came to reign,
And though she smiled to fields and woods
They smiled not back again;
Then frosts with sacriligious hand Laid all their beauties low; And now to view the once fair land, With thoughtful steps I go,

Ye vales, ye hills, how sad your look, How sudden your decay! And though, my gentle, murmuring be How sad thy song to-day! And O ye woods, majestic woods!

O, of your sweet, deep solitudes No vestige now remains.

Oft as I view your loneliness, My heart grows lonely too, And thinks of friends whose fond caress Once caused soul-joys to flow Of all that band of other years But one or two I see! The rest-back, back ye bitter tears-

Are lost to earth and me. Man! take thou up a fallen leaf; A message 'tis to thee! Read, read and learn thy life is brief, There learn of thy decay; Thou'rt falling down, that fleshy load Will soon be laid below; Yes, man, that long and dreary road

Must soon be thine to go. A little sleep must nature take, But spring will come again, And with reviving song will wake To light and life the plain; So man must sleep, so man must wak Must rise with Him to reign, And once in that blest paradise, We shall not tall again.

GIRLS SHOULD LEARN TO KEEP

HOUSE. "No young lady can be too well instructed in anything which will affect the comfort of a family. Whatever position in society she occupies, she needs a practical knowledge of household duties. She may be placed in such circumstances that it will not be necession. essary for her to perform much domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less difficult to direct others, and requires more

"Mothers are frequently so nice and particular that they do not like to give up any part of the care to their children. This is a great mistake in their management, for they are often burdened with labour and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful; to assist their parents every way in their power, and

to consider it a privilege to do so.
"Young people cannot realize the impor tance of a thorough knowledge of house wifery; but those who have suffered the inconvenience and mortification of ignorance can well appreciate it. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to bake, and experiment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a troublesome help that they afford; still it is a great advantage to

"I know a little girl who at nine years old made a loaf of bread every week during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast, and salt, and flour to use, and she became quitefan expert baker. When-ever she is disposed to try her skill in mak-ing simple cakes or pies she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing herself, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her little houskeeper, and often permits her to get what is necessary for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical the jingling is to her ears. I think before she is over her teens, upon which she has not yet entered, that she will have some idea how to cook.
"Some mothers give their daughters the

care of the housekeeping, each a week by turns. It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education. "Domestic labor is by no means incom-patible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most ele-

gant, accomplished women I have known have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their busbands by so doing."

Economy, taste, skill in cooking, and neatness of the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous. The charm of good housekeeping is in order, economy, and taste displayed in attention to little things; and those little things have a wonderful influence. A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek comfort and happiness somewhere else. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.—Presbyterian.

An autograph mania has, in Paris, taken the place of the recent postage-stamp fever. The publication issued there, devoted to fac similes of the handwriting of aminent people, letters of a literary value, which are not simply curious for the evidence they afford of mere penmanship. How characteristic is this anecdote of Cassimir Delavigne: A poor literary man wrote to him in 1832, to beg for a loan of money. It unluckily happened that the day the letter fell into Delavigne's hands they were empty; so he replied, stat-ing the circumstances which prevented him from relieving an unfortunate brother,— He signed his name and proceeded to fold the letter, when his conscience appealed to him in charity's name not to turn off the suitor empty-handed. He took his pen him in charity's name not to turn off the suitor empty-handed. He took his pen again and added this touching posteript:—
"Sir, I cannot resist the painful emotions I experience. I send you the only object of value I possess. It is a repeater watch, which I beg you will use in any way you may please. You will not deprive me of it, for I shall not use it again; it would remind me every hour of the day that an unhappy man appealed to me in vain, when I still possessed the means of being useful to him."

plans have been devised for the safe keeping of empty combs, but all of them require more skill than bee-keepers usually have at their disposal. Once committed, however, to the faithful guardianship of the spider,

on the ground, and having sufficient opening, has been tenanted as early in the season as

Cxford, Butler Co., Ohio.

COCK-FIGHTING AT MATAMORAS In Matamoras Sunday is the grand gala day. After morning mass the male portion of the attendance, which is never large, proceed to the Plaza de Gallos, either to entwo feet in height and one hundred in eircumference-are gathered the owners of the future combatants, and others who challenge

weeks past. We have gone earnestly into

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upon wax.

But if a single female moth gain access to these combs after they are removed from the bees, or if only a few eggs are deposited in them before their removal the worms, as history ever enjoyed at the hands of a parent state. To it any wonder that thoughtful standing our occasional strifes with the Colonial Office, we have enjoyed a degree of soon as they hatch, begin to eat the combs, and so rapid is their increase in hot weather that in a short time such combs are rendergeous relations we have occupied towards the mother country? I am persuaded there never was a moment in the history of these colonies when the hearts of our people were ed entirely worthless.

Both in Europe and this country many

moment. A due consideration of the matter must satisfy every one that the more united they may be considered secure, whether placed in empty hives, or in any special dewe are, the stronger will we be—and the stronger we are, the less labor we will give the Imperial Government, and the more adpositary made easily accessible to these watchful insects.

If I found the spiders at all dilatory in taking possession, I should put their egg bags early in the season into the receptacles vantageous will be our commerce, and the more proud they will be cf us as a portion of the Empire. Our relation to the mother where I keep my empty combs, or I should question. Whether the right time for a general union has arrived, must be detercapture and introduce some full grown specimens; but thus far any hive or box placed mined by a close examination into the present position of all the Provinces, and the

L. L. LANGSTROTH.

the consideration of the question in all its bearings, and our unanimous conclusion is, that if terms of union, fair to all and acceptable to all, could be devised, a union of all the British North American Provinces A cock-fight under any circumstances is a ful state. At the census taken on the 12th Upper Canada.....Lower Canada..... cumference—are gathered the owners of the future combatants, and others who challenge and make bets freely on the fighting qualities of their various favorites, while at the same time the master of the ceremoales is engaged in sawing off the natural spur of the game-cock and affixing, as a substitute, a steel scyth—shaped knife, about two inches in length, glittering like, and as sharp as a razor. All being ready, the owners of the pair which is to fight step into the ring; the signal is given, the birds made to peck at each other a few times in order to enrage them, which preliminaries having been gone through, the fight commences. A few minutes generally decided the combat, while quite-frequently a cock is killed by the first thrust from his adversary, when all is over, until new bets are arranged for a new pair to repeat the same cruel scene. Sometimes the fight terminates like the fameus engagement of the "Kilkenny cate," both of the birds having foucht desperators the palm would a from the start be not much less than four millions of souls. (Cheers.) And there is, perhaps, a better way of measuring our strength than by mere numbers—and that is, by compering ourselves with other countries. Now, there are in Europe forty-eight sovereign States. Of these there are no fewer than thirty-seven containing less population than would the United British North American Provinces—and among them are no less prominent countries than Portugal, the public hierarchy for the day and the arched and the average increase meanwhile, calculated at fifteen per cent, makes the population of the six Provinces at this moment 3, 787,750. And if to this we add the large numbers necessarily omitted in countries so wast and sparsely settled, we will find that our total population, in the event of a union, the countries of the six Provinces at this moment 3, 787,750. And if to this we add the large numbers necessarily omitted in countries so wast and sparsely settled, we will find that our total population, in the event of a union, the s birds folling windows to their too full possession of game, and on one consists the written of game and on one consists the written of game, and on the strain of game, and strain of the strain of game

so firmly attached to the parent state by the ties of gratitude and affection as at this country does not, therefore, enter into the posal—some slight conception may be tormed of the future agricultural capabilities of the United British America. possibility of such an arrangement being matured as will be eatisfactory to all concerned. And that, Sir, has been the work in which the Conference has been engaged for two ed of the future agricultural capabilities of the United British American Provinces.—

(theory) Provinces.—

((Cheers.) But if our position would be so remarkable as an agricultural people, our union would give us almost as high an atti-

tude before the world as a great Maritime State. By the Cousus of 1861, it appears In Nova Scotia..... In New Brunswick..... ... 2,318

Total sailors and fishermen...69,256
Setting aside the unspeakable value of such a body of men in the defence of the country, the commercial returns from their industry must be very great. The expects of fish alone from the united Provinces amounted to no less a sum than nearly ten millions of with accuracy the number and tonnage of the shipping owned and sailed in British America—but this we do know, that last year no fewer than 623 vessels were built within our borders, having on aggregate ton-

nage of 240,312 tons. These ve distributed thus :-67,209 Nova Scotia.....207 New Bruaswick .. 137

it needs no special wisdom to perseive that Additional Particulars of the

be maple Sugar " 16,782,872 | would lift us above the petty of Sugar (" 7,010,914 | Flan and heap " 2,183,759 | Sing of Cheese " 460,065 | Butter " 52,570,886 | Cheese " 460,065 | Butter " 52,570,886 | Cheese " 460,065 | Cheese " 460,065 | Cheese " 52,570,886 | Cheese " 460,065 | Cheese " 52,570,886 | Chees

ed fully and frankly before our constitu-

ents in all the Provinces. The hon. gentle man resumed his seat amid applause.

SOUTHERN-BORN NORTHERNERS .- It is a curious fact, not generally known, that Gea. Grant, like President Lincoln (who Gea. Grant, like President Lincoln (who, however emigrated to Illinois in early youth) is a native of Kentucky. This is not an isolated case, a majority of the officers who have gained distinction in the Northern army and navy being born in the slave-holding States. Thus, General Thomas, who saved the Federal army from uter designation in the diseases of Cichamanter in who saved the Federal army from utter destruction in the disaster of Cichamauga, is a Virginian by birth; Admiral Farragut, who has just won the victory off Mobile, is a pative of North Carolina, and his first lieutenant of Virginia. These instances could be considerably increased, and if collected together would give a curious total result. The only counterpart in the Southern armies is to be found in the cases of General Pemberton a patire of Pennsylvania and Pemberton, a native of Pennsylvania, and General Lovel, appointed from New York, but born in Maryland, and by a strange fatality of coincidences these two names are identified with the two greatest reverses of the Confederate arms, the fall of Vicksburg and of New Orleans.—The Index.

FIR SPIDIS AND THE BEL MOTH.

From the chapt with Vigil may of home and the control of the board. The man of the control of the board of the control of the control of the board of the control of the c

not what to make of these proceedings but rang the bell to go ahead. One of the pirates went into the engine room and ordered An attempt was made to scuttle the boat, but this was not very well executed. The feed pipes were cut. It was their intention, it is said, to run the boat over to this side and set her on fire. The "Colonel" gave Campbell a set of silver forks and spoons, cooly remarking that that was his pay for the services he had rendered.

FROM THE STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE

No. 4.

not what to make of these proceedings but rang the bell to go ahead. One of the pirates went into the engine room and ordered the engineer to stop. Upon refusing he was shot in the face, the ball coming out of this cheek. The Ore the ball coming out of the coming out of the coming the coming out of the engineer to stop. Upon refusing he was shot in the face, the ball coming out of his cheek. The Queen was then stripped of everything valuable and the passengers of both boats were sent on shore. Capt. Orr and his engineer were retained on the Parsons. All the Parsons' officers and crew were also retained, excepting Gapt. Atwood and the clerk. Campbell was then ordered to head for Sandusky, the Queen in tow. Arriving near Ballast Island, the Queen was sunk. Campbell was then ordered to head for Malden. Mr. C. informs us that it was their avowed intention to go to Jonson's Island to make an attack on the U.S. steamer Michigan, but he informed them it was doubtful if he could get over the bar. The theory that such attack was in their programme conflicts with the return towards Malden. On the way up the river, Campbell was ordered to keep as close as possible to the Canada shore. They did not stop at Malden but made for Sandwich Point where they landed. The boat was stripped of everything valuable, which, with the baggage, were taken ashore and everthing carried off. An attempt was made to scuttle the boat. An attempt was made to scuttle the boat has a sundant and leave the lady at an unusually early hour. Miss Martini bade him good evening in a friendly and cordial way, without however, adding another word on the sub-