

The Carleton Place Herald
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JAMES POLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:—
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I'M VERY FOND OF WATER.

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG.
I'm very fond of water,
I drink it soon and right;
Not Rebecca's son or daughter,
But therein more delight.

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Lord Cockburn, the proprietor of Bonally,
was sitting on the hill side with a shepherd,
and observing the sheep reposing in the oldest
situation, he observed to him, "John, if I
were a sheep, I would lie on the other side
of the hill." The shepherd answered, "Ay,
my lord, but if ye had been a sheep ye would
have had his sense."

Why do you wear your hair so long?
asked a student of his companion, whose
locks fell over his brow. "Because I haven't
time to get it cut," was the reply. "I might
as well ask why is your head so bald?" "My
dear fellow, said the other, "I haven't time
to let mine grow."

In a back township magistrate, who kept
a tavern, sold liquor to the people till they
got drunk and fought in his house. He then
issued a warrant, apprehended them, and
tried them on the spot, and besides fining
them, made them treat each other to make
up the quarrel.

Nations, like children, grow more rapidly
and strongly at first than afterward; and
when men arrive at a certain grade of civilization,
they advance but slowly; as all the
stars mount more rapidly when they first
rise above the horizon than afterward.

"The wicked don't live out half their
days," said a good man to his negro servant.
"Dat is queer," said Cuff, "His no live out
half his days? Don't I s'pose he die 'bout
'teben o'clock in the forenoon?"

There are certain manners which force that, if
a person have them, he or she must be considered
everywhere as welcome, though without
wealth or genius.

Lord North, who detested music, was asked
to subscribe to the ancient concert. He
refused. "But your lordship's brother, the
Bishop of Winchester, subscribes," urged the
applicant. "If I were as deaf as he, I would
subscribe, too," was the reply.

Wife, I thought you said you were going
to have a goose for dinner?—"So I did;
and I've kept my word."—"Where is it?"
"Where you see, ain't you here?"

It is said that Madame Jenny Lind has
refused one thousand guineas for singing at
two concerts at Liverpool. She expects to
realize nearly double that sum by sharing
the receipts.

A merchant, lately advertising for a clerk
who could bear confinement, received an
answer from one who had been ten years in
the State prison!

Those people who turn up their noses at
the world might do well to reflect that it is
as good a world as they were ever in, and
a much better one than they are likely ever to
get into again.

Here is a puzzle—Can any one solve it?
Two gentlemen each have a daughter, each
marries the daughter of the other, if children
arise from the union on both sides, what
relation would they be to each other?

WELLINGTON FIGHTS A MOB.
One morning in February I noticed threatening
crowds near the Pall Mall gate, not
far from the statue of Achilles. This
statue was cast from cannon taken in the Iron
Duke's various battles, and was dedicated
to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, by the
Women of England. I determined to watch
the Duke, and see what was going to be done.
Punctual to the moment, he descended the
steps of Apsley House, his residence. His
appearance was imposing. He was at the
head of the Cabinet, Premier of England,
and he was par excellence the first man in
England.

It was a drizzly morning. He wore a
blue frock coat, buttoned up to the chin,
a military stock, and brown pantaloons. His
falcon eyes surveyed the excited groups about
the Park gate with a sort of silent contempt.
The mob were either awed by his appearance
and prestige, or they had not yet screwed
up their courage to the insulting point. The
Duke passed the mob, attended by his
faithful valet. Nobody molested him till he
reached his office. There the mob besieged
him; but when he turned around and faced
them the hissing ceased. He then quietly
entered his office. As I knew the hour he
would leave Downing street to return to the
Park, I was there in due season.

The neighborhood of the Horse Guards probably
deterred a good many of the excited fancies
from gathering about the office, but numbers
were gathered. The Duke was punctuality
itself, came out at the appointed moment,
and mounted his horse amid groans and hisses.
After he passed the Horse Guards, the
noise increased to shouts. When he passed
the Charles Cross, and entered Pall Mall,
the mob began to throw missiles and dirt.
Near Pall Mall gate, there was a whirlpool
of human beings eddying round in a strange,
wild, and yet in a sort of symmetrical
confusion. I feared they would murder him
there. As he approached the gate, a good
deal splattered with mud and dirt, the mob,
as if compelled by some higher power than
that of earth, made a lane for him to pass.
For a moment they seemed awed, and
appeared to relent. But when he had entered
the gate, their violence rose to fury. He
dismounted with difficulty, placed his back
against the rails of the statue of Achilles,
and calmly faced his furious assailants. I
shall never forget that moment. Not one
word did he utter. There was no shrieking
—not even a cloud of apprehension upon that
glorious face. Oh, how infinitely small and
contemptible his assailants looked! How
great is man! How little are men!

There was a lull in the storm of shouts
and missiles and dirt, and an old Irishman,
with a wooden leg, hustled his way up to
the Duke. This man was shrieking and
singing the hymn of the Duke. He had
been upset by the mob. When he had reached
the Iron Duke, he stood by his side, and
unbound his wooden leg, and made a speech
that immediately subdued the monster mob.
He began:
"My curse on ye for cowardly scoundrels!
If you curse me and fight me, let it be
two of us against you all. Come and
kill us both. This is your fair play! This is
English justice! Thousands against one!
Think of Waterloo! But for him and us,
Booby would have beaten ye! I've got my
wooden leg for fighting for ye—ye villains!
and ye are going to pay him by murdering
me, ye bloody scoundrels!—Come out,
come one at a time, not like cowards and
ruffians as ye are, altogether!"

The speech was a mighty success. The
mob was ashamed and calmed, and began to
sneak away. Wellington gave a smile of
recognition to the man who had saved his
life, and after a few moments he was
conducted to his carriage by a number of
his own private fortune, in his own quiet
noiseless way.—Moore.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL FREEMONT FOR THE FIELD.
The St. Louis Democrat of the 8th inst.,
thus describes the departure of Gen. Fremont
from Jefferson City:—

At daybreak all was bustle and activity
in the camp. Regiments had been leaving
all night and were still striking their tents
and moving off in the direction of Sodalia
road. Gen. Fremont, with his staff and
body guard, had been encamped on an eminence,
about a mile south of the city. From
early morn this had been the scene of preparation
and bustle. The tents were struck
carriage and baggage-waggons disputed the
passage at every step. Around the base of
the hill the army was equipping and
mounting their horses. Brilliant staff officers
rushed here and there, jabbering incoherently
French to bewildered Americans. The
General himself could be seen moving from
place to place with a handful of papers,
and followed by a cloud of Colonels and lesser
lights, asking for posting orders, or in
most cases explanations of orders.

On the brow of the hill stood Mrs. Fremont,
gaily chatting to a group of officers, her
sole attendant a youngish looking lady
with a jockey hat, who did the agreeable to
another group of officers. Near by a son of
the General's, a boy of ten or twelve, smartly
dressed in uniform, was superintending the
harnessing of a miniature war horse, with
miniature saddle and bridle, and riding
himself on the horse, and riding off,
attending the captain of the body guard,
and looking for all the world like the captain,
soon through the wrong end of a telescope.
If this war continues, we bid fair to return
to the feudal times, when a youth's education
consisted in knowing how to bear himself
in arms. General Anshel amused himself
by playing with a younger boy, who
trotted along in a sergeant's uniform.

At last the cavalry got ready to move.
The travelling kitchen, in disgust at so much
delay, had gone on, and now got mixed up
with the body guard, and was ignominiously
driven to halt and wait for the baggage
train. The baggage train, in consequence
everybody bore it with patience, dubious
considering that a travelling kitchen, with
all its necessary adjuncts, was too important
a thing to be lightly abused.

Mrs. Fremont rode in the General's travelling
carriage from the camp into town,
where the General parted with her and rode
off at the head of the line.
The carriages moved through town at half
past eleven o'clock. The General and staff
rode on a brisk trot, followed at a slower pace
by the body guard and the baggage train.
All the afternoon belated waggons were leaving,
and officers riding back with newspapers,
so that it was not till late that the town
was cleared of camp equipage. Even unhappy
war correspondents might have been
seen making frantically hither and thither,
completing their tardy equipments. General
Fremont had interested himself personally
in packing boxes for them, and at last
they got all mounted.

THE WAR.
The hostile forces are facing each other
along a line of about 1,100 miles, extending
from the western boundary of Missouri to
the eastern edge of Virginia. The secessionists
have possession of nearly half of Missouri,
about a third of Kentucky and three-fourths
of Virginia.

In Missouri, General Fremont was, at the
last accounts, at Jefferson City, which is on
the Missouri river, almost exactly in the
centre of the State, mastering his forces for
an attack on the main army of the secessionists
under General Price.
In Kentucky, the secession General Johnston
and Pillow had a large force at Columbus,
on the Mississippi, which forms the
western boundary of the State, where they
are encamping themselves, while their headquarters
are at Bowling Green, a little more
than one-third the length of the State from
its western boundary, and just about a third
of the distance from the secessionist
boundary. When last heard of, a General
Buckner, with 3,000 rebel troops, was some
forty miles northeast of Bowling Green. In
the southeast part of the State, a considerable
army of secessionists under General Zollicoffer,
had taken possession of Cumberland Gap
at the junction of two important roads.
All these bodies of secession troops were
ravaging the country, plundering the inhabitants,
and carrying off the slaves of Union
men to sell them at the South. The headquarters
of the Union forces are at Louisville,
on the Ohio river, though we have troops
stationed along the Louisville and Nashville
railroad, forty-two miles, to Elizabethton,
and General Cox was at least seventy-one
miles farther on the same road. The advanced
guard of the secessionists is very near
Elizabethton. A large body of Union forces
under General Grant is being concentrated
at Paducah on the Ohio river, at the mouth
of the Tennessee river, and fifty miles
above the mouth of the Ohio. The place is
regarded as one of great strategic importance,
and is being fortified, and brought in
communication with the State of Illinois by
a bridge across the Ohio.

In Western Virginia, Generals Rosecrans
and Shenck are in the upper portion of the
valley of the Kanawha, in the angle of the
New and Gauley rivers, where they unite to
form the Kanawha, and General Cox was
at last accounts, at Big Sewal mountain,
some fourteen miles farther to the southeast
in pursuit of the enemy. About sixty miles
northeast from Big Sewal mountain is Cheat
mountain, where a Union army is stationed
under General Reynolds. General Banks
still remains in his intrenchments at Harper's
Ferry, guarding the upper Potomac,
and the main army under General McClellan,
in its line south of Washington, is perfecting
its discipline and collecting its artillery
preparatory for the important operations
expected of it. The great army of the secessionists
under Beauregard, is also drilling
and arming in its lines at Manassas to the
southwest of our forces, and the early frosts
of Autumn will doubtless witness the greatest
battle between the two armies that has
ever taken place on this continent.

The able and veteran General Wool
continues at Fortress Monroe. General Mansfield
has gone to take command of our forces
on the coast of North Carolina.

COLORED SPECTACLES.—Many persons
who have weak eyes wear colored spectacles
when they are positively injurious. On no
account should colored glasses be worn on a
dull day, in the dusk of the evening, or as
a general rule, in mid artificial light. The
reasons for such caution in the use of glasses
are, that the power of the eye becomes
weakened by their use, and the early frosts
paired to endure strong light by accustoming
them to the impressions of feeble illuminations.

Some persons who have delicate organs
may occasionally enjoy spectacles of lightly
tinted glass for reading and writing, but they
should be avoided if possible. Colored glasses
are useful to protect the eyes from the
brilliant reflection of snow and the bright
rays of the oxyhydrogen and electric light,
and for this purpose they should be a deep
green. Persons recovering from an inflammation
of the eyes should also use such
glasses, but they ought to be laid aside as
soon as possible. The eye should be accustomed
to endure strong light by accustoming
them to the reflections of dazzling surfaces, such
as bodies of water, white sand and snow.

WHAT IS NEEDED.—We need for our
dwellings more ventilation and less heat;
we need more out door exercises, more sunlight,
more mental, athletic and rude sports;
we need more amusements, more holidays,
more frolic, and noisy, boisterous mirth.
Our infants need better nourishment than
colorless mothers can furnish, purer milk
than distilleries can manufacture; our children
need more romping and less study.—
Our men need more quiet, and earlier relaxation
from the labors of life.

RANGE OF SOUND.—Peschel gives 345
miles as the greatest known distance to
which sound has been carried in the air.—
This was when the awful explosion of a volcano
at St. Vincent's was heard at Demerara.
The cannonading of the battle of Jemmapes
was heard in the open fields near Dresden,
at a distance of 92 miles, and the cannon of
the fortress it was very distinct. The bombardment
of Antwerp in 1832, is said to have
been heard in the mines of Saxony, 370 miles
distant.

A bad tempered judge was annoyed by an
old gentleman who had a very bad chronic
cough, and after repeatedly desiring the
crier to keep the Court quiet, at length angrily
told the offending gentleman that he
would fine him £100 if he did not cease
coughing when he was met with the reply,
"I will give you Lordship £200 if you will
stop it for me."

A LARGE CONTRACT.—James Greenwell,
of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract
by which he is to furnish one hundred and
fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio
Central Railroad Company. The magnitude
of this contract can be understood only
when we take into consideration the fact that
it makes a pile four feet high and not less
than ten miles long of fifty-seven million
boards, and requires the delivery of nearly fifty cords
a day for ten years.

COLD FEET.—If you have cold feet,
persure them morning and evening in cold
water, rub with a rough towel, and rub
your feet till they warm. In one month
you will be entirely relieved.

The most easy way to lose your health is
to be all the time drinking that of others.

RETURN OF DR. HAY'S ARCTIC
EXPLORATION.
From the New York Herald, Oct. 10.
A telegraphic despatch from Halifax
announces the arrival there on Monday
of the schooner United States, the first-rate
steamer Dr. Hayes sailed from Boston on his
last expedition to the Arctic, bringing
back the command and passengers, and
reporting the deaths of three of his fellow
voyagers. These two are in August Sonntage,
the astronomer and son-in-law of the
commander, and Mr. G. Caruthers, the
carpenter.

The expedition sailed from Boston on the
7th July, 1860, in the schooner United
States, 140 tons burthen, and had its name
changed from that of the sailing ship.
The plan was to proceed first to the Upper
Arctic, in lat. 72 deg. 40 min. north, to procure
dog sleds and furs, and then to proceed
to the end of July, and proceed through the
middle ice, to reach the North Pole about
the first of September. From that time till
March, 1861, they were to remain inactive;
but, on the earliest return of sunshine,
sledge parties were to be formed and engaged
in making explorations.

The expedition reached Smith's Straits
about the 78th degree of north latitude, on
the 26th of Aug., 1860, but found that the
ice could not be penetrated and that the
schooner could not reach any higher. They
wintered at Foulke, expecting to get into
Smith's Sound when the ice would be melted
in the summer. It was in this Sound, in
latitude 78 deg. 40 minutes, that Dr. Kane's
sloop, the Advance, had been abandoned
in May, 1855. But the Straits continued
sealed up, and so far as the navigation
of the Sound formed part of the plan, it
had to be abandoned.

Sledge parties, however, were formed,
and in one of those Dr. Hayes made an
exploration as far north as 81 deg. 5 minutes
latitude, and the same latitude that was reached
by sledge parties in the last expedition
commanded by Dr. Kane. This point was
reached on the 16th of May, 1861. The
object of the expedition was—

1. To explore further the open polar sea
discovered by Dr. Kane, and to determine
its limits and character.
2. To complete the survey of the northern
coasts of Greenland and Grinnell land.
3. To determine important questions
relative to the magnetism, meteorology, natural
history, and general physical features
of the unexplored region north of Smith's
Straits.

The first object could not, of course, be
accomplished on account of the ice blocking
up the passage to Smith's Sound, but we
may presume from Dr. Hayes's activity and
determination, that the others have been,
so far, at least as it was possible to effect
their accomplishment.

Mr. August Sonntage, whose death we
are sorry to see recorded, was an experienced
voyager, above all things, a thorough
and a distinguished man of science. He
was engaged in the service of the government
on the Mexican expedition, on Dr. Kane's
Arctic expedition, and, we believe,
on Commodore Perry's Japan expedition.—
His death will grieve a large number of
friends and admirers.

We await with interest Dr. Hay's report
of the expedition.

THE BRITISH CROWN.
The imperial state crown of Her Majesty
Queen Victoria was made by Messrs. Rundell
and Bridge in the year 1838, with
jewels taken from old crowns and others
furnished by command of Her Majesty. It
consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires
and emeralds, set in silver and gold.

It has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine
border, and is set with 2,868 stones. Its
gross weight is 39 oz 5 grs 17 tws. The
lower part of the band, above the ermine border,
consists of a row of 129 pearls, between
which, in front of the crown, is a large
sapphire, partly drilled, purchased for the
crown by his majesty King George IV.
At the back is a sapphire of smaller size,
and six other sapphires, three on each
side, between which are eight emeralds.—
Above and below the seven sapphires at 14
diamonds, and around the eight emeralds
128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and
sapphires are 16 trefil ornaments, containing
160 diamonds. Above the band are
eight diamonds, between which are eight
sapphires, containing 148 diamonds. In
the front of the crown, and in the centre of
a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby
said to have been given to Edward Prince
of Wales, son of Edward III, called the
Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile,
after the battle of Najera, near Victoria,
A. D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the
crown of the Emperor of Austria, and in
the crown of A. B. 1415. It is pierced
through, after the Eastern custom, the upper
part of the piercing being filled up by a
small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the
cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three
other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides
and back of the crown, have emerald centres,
and contain respectively 129, 124 and 130
brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese
crosses are four ornaments in the form
of the French fleur de lis, with four rubies
in the centres, and surrounded by four diamonds,
containing respectively 85, 86, 86,
and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese
crosses issue four Imperial aiglets composed
of oak leaves and acorns, the leaves containing
725 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds,
32 pearls forming the acorns, set in cups
containing 54 rose diamonds and one table
diamond. The total number of diamonds
in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliants,
116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From
the upper part of the arches are suspended
four large pendant pear shaped pearls, with
rose diamonds, containing 24 rose diamonds.
Above the arches are 24 rose diamonds,
204 brilliants, and in the upper 244 brilliants;
the zone and are being composed of
33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit
has a rose cut sapphire in the centre,
surrounded by four large brilliant diamonds,
and containing respectively 129, 124 and 130
brilliant diamonds. Summary of jewels,
regularly polished, 1 large ruby irregularly
polished, 1 large broad spread sapphire,
16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies,
1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,278 rose diamonds,
147 table diamonds, 4 deep shaped
pearls, 273 pearls.

A Lamentable case is on record in
relation to the efforts of a hundred
thousand men every day for Kansas. At
this rate, should the rebellion last a
year or so, it will need no conventional
explanation to make Missouri a free State.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.
From the Hamilton Spectator.
Rev. Dr. Ormiston was of opinion that
after all that had been said and written,
and well said and written; the only essential
element of a first-rate school is a first-rate
teacher—a model teacher—one whose daily
teaching with the pupils was to say, "Follow,"
instead of the harsh, "go." [Hear.] Such
teachers should be thoroughly versed in all
those branches of education they had to
impart. Again they must be enthusiastically
attached to their work; not for itself, but
for the influence it had upon the lives, the
love, the labours, the homes of the
pupils. It was to be conceived that if there
was one work above all others that was elevating
and attractive in its nature, and calculated
to stir up and foster the kindest feelings of
humanity—that work was the arduous,
yet pleasing one of teaching; and
numerous proofs could be given of the truth
of this observation. He would compare it
to a well-kept garden, in which the soil was
the quarry; it was rough and ungrainly; but
the expert sculptor, by his lines and his rules
had made the cold, inanimate ungrainly mass
all but breathing model of perfection. It
was so with the painter, and his pencil,
brush and canvas—silent and inanimate
materials to which he applied the imaging
power of his mind, and the colors, as it were,
almost breathed and spoke; and the man
must be a poor, heartless, soulless thing
that could not pay the homage that was due
to genius on such occasions. But there was
a far higher reverence, a warmer love and
affection, due to the man or the woman that
devoted their whole energies to making some
thing out of it—in some cases—almost
shapeless bundles of humanity, giving life,
and vigor and usefulness to the senses, the
nerves and the brain, and directing all their
energies to him who is life eternal. A man
who does this—and in using the term
man he meant woman, also; for there could
not be a perfect man without a woman—
[laughter]—who thus takes the untalented
child, tests its capacities, and then declares
how best can I develop those capacities;
how direct them to make a shining character,
truly useful to themselves, their
companions, the world, and their God?—how
ever lowly that man or that woman may
they stand amongst the first and the most
distinguished in the sight of Heaven. High
praise be to his name for the pains he has
taken. A devoted, faithful teacher's reward
could not be computed by dollars or dimes,
[hear, hear.] and they had a reward more
dear to them on many accounts than any
pecuniary one. He [Mr. O.] had met with
hundreds of such cases, where men had come
and taken him by the hand with expressions
of joy and delight, and he had seen them
bestowed upon them as pupils. If a teacher
did not experience somewhat of such
endearments from his pupils in the course of
six months, it was better they should cease
to waste their own time and that of others. It
was useless for dullness to contend with its
fellow, for no progress could come. He
knew, above all things, that a thorough
teacher—one who feels a deep interest in his
work; such being the case, progress would
be made and our highest aspirations would
be accomplished. It was true alike of the
faithful laborer of the pulpit and the school-
room, and well each merited the thanks
of the community. [Hear, hear.] Such were
our own feelings, in remembering the
pasture, the early teachings of a pious mother,
and such the teachers of these girls should,
in a measure aspire to become, and then,
such being our pupils, such our teachers,
we should stand a fair chance of having a
noble race of men and women, the sons and
daughters of our land. [Applause.] And
he would say to such teachers, and to all
their care and anxiety, they should ever
remember that they are sowing good
seeds that will produce a rich harvest for
time and eternity. And to such he would
say, the best gift they could give to the world
—to their God, is themselves and all their
energies for the improvement and progress
of man, and the glory of God; and to be
such a noble privilege for man or woman,
and to be what God designed we should be,
virtuous, pure, and all that is lovely and
of good report. This is indeed what will
shed a radiance around us and will sweeten life's
rough voyage, and at its close give us the
happy reflection that we had left the world
to the better for our having had a dwelling
place there; and with these remarks he
would conclude, wishing most sincerely
every success may attend the Institution
and all in connection therewith, both govern-
ors, teachers and pupils, and praying that
the blessing of God may ever attend them
all. [Load applause.]

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.
From the Hamilton Spectator.
The newspapers appear determined to
marry the Prince of Wales to somebody,
and as the subject is exciting and interesting
it is not likely to be abandoned. The last
favorite to whom the heir of the Crown of
Great Britain is said to have paid attention
is the Princess Alexandra of Glucksburg,
a young lady in her seventeenth year,
and who is said to be as beautiful as she is young.
This Princess is the eldest daughter of Prince
Christian, her presumptive, by adoption,
to the Crown of Denmark, and, in the event
of a marriage, we should be in issue with
the policy of the Emperor Napoleon, who
is exerting himself to bring about a union
of the Scandinavian kingdom under the rule
of the King of Sweden, when the present
Ruler of Denmark shall have ceased to exist.
It is added, as a proof of the hold which
the Princess Alexandra has taken of the
affection of the Prince of Wales, that at
the close of the Prussian reviews, instead
of going to Berlin, he went to enjoy her society
at the castle of Rampenheim; but this seems
but very sorry evidence, inasmuch as Berlin
is hardly likely to be an object of attraction
to the Prince, seeing how unhappily his
sister lives with her husband, the Crown
Prince of Prussia. Perhaps it ought not to excite
surprise that royal marriages are usually
very miserable ones; for the principals see
very little of each other until the knot is
irrevocably tied; and, besides this, the range
of choice is so limited as to still further
constrain their movements. It was stated
only recently that, in the whole of Europe,
there were only five women from amongst
whom the Prince of Wales could select a
wife—a state of things in which the humiliated
ploughman has a decided advantage over
the Queen's son.

The Chicago papers announce a re-organization
of the Bureau of the Queen's
of the Prussian Empire. One of the parties
interested (Stuart) has gone to the war at a
moment's notice.

The Oregon journal state that a married
immigrant has taken place in the illicit
trade of this city, which entered greatly in the
American cities.

THE GREAT WEST YET.—The editor
of the Mercantile Dispatch gives a description
of an extraordinary vein of oil tapped the
other day on the McKelhaney farm at a depth
of four hundred and sixty feet. He says:
"A watch was held while it ran into a tank,
holding, by measurement, one hundred and
eight barrels, and it filled the same in fifty-
five minutes. At a fair estimate, taking
this as data, those who were working and
watching about it are confident that in the
first twenty-four hours it flowed two thousand
four hundred barrels of oil! And when we
left on Friday morning there appeared to be
but little diminution. What is also remarkable
is the fact that this well is located not
more than twenty rods from the Frank well,
which has been flowing some four months,
and has yielded an almost incredible quantity
of the greasy fluid.

The Great Exhibition to take place in
London next year will differ essentially in
arrangement from its predecessor. The products
of each country, instead of being exhibited
in departments by themselves, thus
affording a complete view of their natural
wealth and industrial progress, will be
brought directly into competition with those
of others. There will be no Canadian
department, but Canada must enter the
lists against all the world by exhibiting her
minerals, her agricultural products and
several classes alongside of those of all other
nations. The first exhibition showed the
industrial capabilities of each country; the
second will exhibit more directly the comparative
value of native productions, and the
comparative skill in manufacture.

The growing of distant thunder is distinctly
heard at St. Petersburg; it assails
the Carr's ears from every quarter of his
mighty empire, from the Caucasus, Siberia,
the Amor, the Crimea, Moscow, and even
from the distant Kasan. These are portentous
signs of the times, and must grate
harshly on ears so little accustomed to such
murmurings. Most dismal are the accounts
from Russia; dismal for the reigning dynasty
and the nobles, but full of hope and progress
for the people. They have risen in
many places to demand their rights, and the
great cities of the empire. The prudent
Czar seeks to make friends even with the
mammoth of democracy. He has compounded
a treaty with America, by which Russian
saves are exempted from the annoyance
of the blockade on the American coast. Diplo-
macy wishes to discover what the Czar has
given in exchange for this exceptional privilege.

Some English travellers, who visited the
monastery on the summit of the Great St.
Bernard a few days since, were shown with
great pride by one of the monks the piano
presented to them by the Prince of Wales,
which, notwithstanding the ravages of time,
is in tolerable preserve by the various lady
travellers, who are requested to obey the
dreary solitude by some performance.—
Whether good or bad it is always appreciated,
and always rewarded by unbounded
thanks.

Mr. Blair, British Consul at New Orleans,
is now in Washington, having been 24 days
on route. His journey was much obstructed
by the transportation of General Sherman's
troops. He states that the same
determination and enthusiasm continues to
be shown throughout the South. The
Confederates are subject to serious deprivations.
All luxuries had disappeared and many of
the necessities of life were becoming scarce.

The government of the King of the Netherlands
has intimated to Her Majesty's
Minister that in future no passport will be
required from any subject of Great Britain
passing through Holland.

THE WOOD TRADE.
The wool trade was marked, during the
month of September, by unusual activity in
the New York market. The transactions
comprised all kinds of domestic fleece and
pulled wools. The sales quite exhausted the
supply of pulled wool, the demand for it having
consumed it faster than it can be prepared
for sale. All descriptions of medium and
low qualities of foreign wools have met
with quick sales at advanced prices, and the
markets have been swept of nearly every-
thing of that nature. The new crop, up
to the 1st of September last, the quantity
of boards and scantling that arrived in Albany
was 120,301,664; shingles, 27,245 M;
staves 108,937,160 lbs., against 238,146,
600 feet, 26,520 M, 180,870,777 lbs in
1860. There has been a slight increase in
the staves, which shows, unfortunately, that
the best and whicker business is prospering;
while the great decrease of lumber shows
the building business to have been greatly
depressed.

The Abelle Medicate relates a curious
case of a young woman of 19 who, a few
weeks ago, suddenly felt a prickling sensa-
tion in one of the muscles of the right thigh,
which at length became so bad that she could
not sit down. Dr. Tennant being called in,
pronounced the pain to proceed from a needle
imbedded in the flesh, and, having made
an incision, succeeded in extracting one an
inch long. The patient did not recollect her
having ever sat down upon a needle or ac-
cidentally swallowing one.

The Times says it is reported, on good
authority, that the Great Eastern, notwith-
standing all the tossing and tumbling she
has sustained, has not given indications of
the slightest strain in her hull. Every door
continues on its hinges, and works as freely
as the day she started on her voyage. She
is, it is understood, to be immediately taken
to Milford, for re-fitting, and will as soon
as these are completed, resume her position
between this country and America.

Nine English pickpockets, who are sup-
posed to have given false names, were con-
victed the other day by the Correctional
Tribunal in Paris for pursuing their vocation
on the occasion of the opening of the Boule-
vard Malesherbes. They were sentenced to
12 months' imprisonment, and ten years'
surveillance of the police.

A new way of collecting a bad debt has
been most effectively tried in the Rue de la
Seine, in Paris, before the lodgings of a
somewhat dissipated student. A man was
observed walking up and down before the
house, having upon his head a large placard
with the word "Monsieur C" on it, and
for thirty bottles of wine, and I am waiting
until he pays for them." He did not wait
very long.

MASSACHUSETTS'S MANUFACTURING
ITEMS.
The Lyman Mills of Hallowell commenced
running again on the 30th inst. The mill
has on hand a large stock of cotton, purchas-
ed before the war broke out, which, if sold
in the hole at the present market price,
would afford a handsome dividend to its
stockholders, but the directors deem it best
for the interest of the town of Hallowell and
of all parties that it should be manufactured
into cloth.

The Columbia Mill at Southbridge is
now running on full time, and employs fifty
hands. The mill contains fifty looms and
2,368 spindles, and there is four months'
supply of cotton on hand.

The Fall River (Mass.) News says the
Linen Mill is running three days per week.
The Meteoric Mill will resume operations
on Monday, Oct. 7, and will also run for
three days each week. It is reported that
both these mills will run until their present
stock of cotton is exhausted.—Boston Com-
mercial Bulletin.

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