Carleton Place Herald.

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SABBATH READING.

Christian Work---Hints and Cautions.

1. Remember that the first claims upon us as Christians are in our own families, and among our daily associates, especially to any of those who are sick, needy or in trouble; or who are young, careless or exposed to any peril of body or soul.

2. Next to these claims, consider those of your parish and neighborhood. Help all efforts for their welfare. Pray privately and statedly for certain individuals; visit often (if possible in person) some sick or poor, or ignorant, or ungodly individual. If not in person then through your child, domestic or friend; send a kind word for the afflicted, a bit of food or a garment for the destitute, a delicacy for the sick, a tract or book for the inquiring or the thoughtless. In one word be doing some specific act by which their heart may be warmed, and soul or body or both be comforted.

3. Do not wait till you feel sure that you work from a purely Christian motive. Use the natural affections which God has given you; guarding against their abuse, and aiming constantly at a higher and higher standard of principle and action.

4. Never despair of any individual or of any class. Remember the omnipotence of Christ's love, and do not doubt that it will work with you if you hopefully and patiently strive to do good, as you have opportunity to all men.

5. Do not attempt too much. Finish what you begin. Mature your plans in advance, adhere to them except as experience imperatively requires a change.

6. Remember that in things temporal, and in one sense, in things spiritual, we best help others by teaching them to help themselves. It is better to give work than alms, to teach neatness and thrift than to encourage carelessness and waste. So in spiritual concerns, it is all important that people be led to become doers as well as hearers of the Word, to wait upon the Lord in active obedience, to his will for the influence of his spirit, rather than to expect these influences when slothful and inactive.

7. Remember that the rich, the refined, the intelligent are often, not less than the poor and neglected, as sheep without a shepherd, and that they are to be one to the fold by loving prayers and kindly offices.

8. After doing all let us remember that we are unprofitable servants, and that nothing but humble prayer and watchfulness can keep us from wandering, or secure our advance in divine life.—*Bishop A. Potter.*

There is a work for You.

Are you saved yourself? then begin to seek the salvation of others. Do not give way to the false and fatal delicacy that keeps Christian fathers and mothers from warning and entreating their sons and daughters to decide for Christ without delay—that restrains the friend or neighbor from dealing faithfully with his dearest companion and old schoolfellow, or his kindly neighbor—the Christian on a journey from giving the little leaflet, or speaking the quiet word in season, to a fellow-traveller whom he shall never see again on this side the judgment throne. Have you got the fervour of first love? That always opens the mouth and makes bold for Christ, and very tender is its pity for the lost. If it is yours use it, while not abusing it, and prudent yet bold in strong faith speak—or write the pleading letter when you cannot talk—to that loved yet still lost and leprous one. Aye, and even if you are repelled, return a kiss for the blow, and let your motto be, "Strike, but hear me!" And do not say, thou who are very feeble and unworthy in thine own eyes, humble in thine earthly station, or an "obscure discipline," Say what can I do? Didst thou never hear what James Therral, an old carpenter on Salisbury Plain, said to a young Christian who complained that she was unworthy to serve her Lord? "I used to think as you do, but the Lord taught me otherwise by a crooked stick. One day my son went to a sale of timber, and in the lot he bought was a piece so twisted and bent that I said sharply, 'It will be of no use.' Wait a bit; don't fret; let us keep a sharp look-out; there is a place somewhere for it. And soon after I was building a house; there was a corner to turn in it; not a stick in the yard would fit. I thought of the crooked one and fetched it. *It seemed as if the tree had grown aside for the purpose.* Then, said I, 'there's a place for the crooked stick after all! Then there's a place for poor James Therral. Dear Lord! show him the place into which he may fit in the building of thy heavenly temple.' That very day, I learned that, poor and unlettered as I was, there was a work for me. And so there is a work for you too, and nobody else can do it."—*British Messenger.*

On the Death of a Child.

If you are willing that God shall reign over you, and do in your family as he does in heaven, this sorrow will work out your highest good, and here on earth you will see that he has been good to the afflicted. It takes time, and prayer, and faith to bring such a result to pass, and years may roll by before you will admit that it was good to lose a child. If another child should grow up to pierce your heart with sorrows, you then would say, "O, that I had laid him to sleep in infancy by the side of my buried babe." It is only a figure of speech to say that the dead child is lost: he is saved. "Weep not for the dead," said the prophet, "neither bemoan him but weep sore for him that goeth away." And if your heart is softened, and you are more prayerful, and tender, and sympathizing, if you love Christ more and his service, and his heart is in heaven, where now your treasure is, it will then of a truth be made to appear that this affliction was a blessing and is yielding already the fruit of righteousness and peace. —*Rev. Dr. Prime.*

Wherever I will find truth, I will appropriate it, for it is an estray from God's word and belongs to me and to all. Eminent masters, parties, and sects claim truths as theirs, because they have expounded them; but men never make truths; they only recognise the value of this currency of God. They find truths as men sometimes find bills in the street, and only recognize the value of that which other parties have drawn.

Of all earthly music, that which reaches the farthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.

Reason can tell how love affects us but cannot tell what love is.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Soldier's Baby.

"A baby was sleeping,
A mother was weeping,"
Pale vigil was keeping,
For slumber had fled.
Had news from the battle,
Where death's cannon rattle,
O news from the battle!
Its father was dead.

The wife still is weeping,
The baby is sleeping
Good angels are keeping
Watch over its bed
Too young to know sorrow,
Or life's woes to borrow,
Must learn some to-morrow,
Its father is dead.

The State of the Atmosphere.

We believe it rained 21 days in July, and we think we have never seen the atmosphere so universally damp as it has been the last week in July and so far into August. Doors, windows, drawers, that never were troublesome before, have become immovable, or at least unusable. Carpets and clothing in rooms ordinarily dry, have become moldy to an extent never before witnessed. A pair of boots or shoes pulled off at night and left in their ordinary place, have entirely changed color in a single night, and from black have become decidedly blue. And this moldiness is not confined to the inside of houses. A coat left out over night upon the clothes'-line to air was found almost covered with blue mold in the morning. Grapes have rotted and are still rotting in the vicinity of New York to a degree quite unprecedented, and we hear of the same thing in Cincinnati. Butchers, we think, will agree with us, that meat has never spoiled so quickly as it has in August, 1863.

And this humid condition of the atmosphere is by no means confined to New York and vicinity. It is mentioned in many exchanges. It molds, rusts, mildews, and will damage property immensely if not checked. The best remedy we can advise is fire. Build hot fires, as far as possible all over the house, raising the temperature very high before you open the doors and windows. If your house is furnace-heated put fire in the furnace, and hot as these hot days have made your house, make it hotter. Then give it air, and it surely will be healthier. Many physicians have traced the cause of fevers to fungus growth. Remember that all moldiness is fungus. Look well to all your clothes and other things liable to injury, and give them air and the heat of fire or sun. The highest rooms are not exempt. Clothing and furs, packed in trunks in upper rooms, have been found sadly in need of attention, and cutlery, packed away and supposed safe, has been opened and found covered with rust. Beds long unused have been found so damp that the clothes stuck together. Be assured, good housewives, that you have not a a day to spare if you would save your precious things from decay, and preserve the health of your family. Do not put a friend to sleep in an unused room, in the spare bed, unless you are sure that it does not contain the germs of disease, hid away by action of this remarkable condition of the atmosphere. Now is the time for you to "look well to the ways of your household."

[We copy the above from a New York paper, because it describes precisely the state of things that has prevailed here, to the astonishment of housekeepers generally. Meat, bread, milk, and most other eatables gather mould with unaccountable rapidity for the last few weeks, and walls which were never damp before became quite discolored and even wet. The atmosphere is not only in a remarkably close and damp state, but the air must be full of the spores of the various kinds of fungi which make what is called mold.—*Mont. Witness.*

Neither of Them.

A lady on entering a car, not long since, was struck by the familiar appearance of a lady near her. Concluding it was a friend she had not met for some years, she advanced cordially and proferred her hand.

"How do you do?"

"Why, is this you? I'm so glad to see you I could kiss you on the spot!"

"Certainly. But it seems to me you are looking young; been married lately, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you are improved wonderfully. Look ten years younger."

"Where are you living now?"

"In B——, at the old place of course."

"In B——! Why, is not your name Mrs. H——?

"No indeed! But isn't your name Mrs. I——?"

"No!"

And as the Irishman said, "it proved to be nather."

Toil and trial are grim schoolmasters; but a flush of hope can make them beautiful, even as a sunbeam the rude mountain frost.

If a lady has a thousand acres of land, the young men are very apt to conclude that they have sufficient grounds for attachment.

Nearly every evil has its compensation. If a man has but one foot, he never treads on his own toes.

Philosophers tell us that nature never errs. They certainly cannot mean human nature.

Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of it, but is good-natured enough if you meet it like a man.

It may do but little good to follow good advice if you follow at too great a distance.

It is better to sleep with an empty stomach than to lie awake with an accusing conscience.

Cowper says that, "the tear that is wiped with address may be followed, perhaps, by a smile." If a woman's tear, says a cynic, the "perhaps" is unnecessary; you can always dry it with a dress.

The oldest piece of furniture is the multiplication "table." It was constructed more than two thousand years ago, and is as good as new.

Don't force a man to take your advice. You can advise him to take a bath without throwing him into the river.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

Only An Irishman.

Correspondent of the World.
Philadelphia, Aug. 8.

In June last, during the excitement caused by the opening, in a fashionable mansion on Chesnut Street, of a negro recruiting depot, under the auspices of the so-called "Loyal" League, "*Colonel*" Thomas one of the most active membrs of that body, being asked—"What do you intend to do with these men?" replied, "To shoot down the G—d d—d Irish."

The gallant colonel's intentions were carried into effect on Thursday last. On the Chiltren Hills, the most lovely spot in the vicinity of this city, a choice space of ground has been taken possession of to form a negro camp.

On Thursday evening last, an Irishman, living with Mrs. John Buttler as coachman, in the vicinity of the camp, was returning with his wife and three small children [the youngest of seven) from an ineffectual attempt to get off a younger brother who had been drafted.

Proceeding along a public highway, he arrived within three hundred yards from home, where an encampment is located. Here he and his party were stopped by the challenge of a sentry. This proved to be a negro on the the other side of the fence separating the camp from the road. After answering his challenge the negro told them to move on. The woman and the two children did so. The Irishman with the youngest child in his hand, stayed time enough to remark, "Why should I move on. I am on the public highway." The negro hailed the corporal of the guard, "Here's a fellah hyar who won't move on." The immediate reply was, "Shoot him." This order was at once obeyed. The negro fired; the bullet narrowly missing the child, passed through the Irishman's wrist, and entered the intestines. The man fell and died in twenty minutes,

Colonel Wagner the officer commanding the regiment, has written to Washington justifying the occurrance on the ground that the man was an Irishman.

Cheese and Onions.

Cheese and Onions are two articles of so extremely plebian a character that they are apt to be unjustly depreciated, and yet so high is their nutritive value that we have no hesitation in saying that they more than anything else, stand between the low paid agricultural laborer of some districts and the kind of chronic starvation which ensues on a diet quantitatively not very much more scanty than that which keeps him in tolerable health. But these are highly nitrogenious. With regard to the onions, their value is so well understood in the navy that in the list of rations they are considered equivalent in numerative value to four times their weight of any other kind of vegetable except their congeners, the leeks; while with regard to cheese, we may state that in nutritive value it equals or exceeds any single article of diet which it is possible to name. The one objection to cheese is that it is frequently slow of digestion; but this defect may be overcome, as Dr. Brinton well remarks, by "minute division, cooking, careful mastication," and "by a proper admixture of vegetable food." whence it follows that the cheese maraconi, with which many persons carelessly finish an already copious dinner is by no means a mere alimentary trifle that may be thrown in without due account taken, and that large masses of savoury Portugal onions, however tempting are not the thing to add to a meal without making serious compensating reductions.—"*Over-eating and Under-eating in the Cornhill Magazine.*

LOVE.—She put down her veil again immediately; her lips moved involuntarily as she lowered it; I thought I could see through the lace, that the slight movement ripened into a smile. Still there was enough left to look on—enough to charm. There was the little rim of delicate white lace, encircling the lovely, dusky throat; there was the figure visible where the shawl had fallen open, slender, but already well developed in its slenderness, and exquisitely supple; there was the waist, naturally low, and left to its natural place and size; there were the little jewellery-ornaments that she wore—simple and common-place enough in themselves—yet each a beauty, each a treasure on her. There was all this to behold, all this to dwell on, in spite of the veil. The veil! how little of the woman does it hide, when the man really loves her!—*Melford.*

SLEEPING IN RIFLE PITS.—A letter from Vicksburg says that many men stay in the rifle pits day and night. There is one pit that extends nearly half a mile, which is only three feet wide and about ten feet deep. In the side of this they have cut bunks like those upon a ship. A man measures himself, makes a recess about his size, spreads, his India rubber blanket in it and sleeps as quietly as at home. In the forts where the artillerists are at work, I have seen men sleep beside the guns that fairly shook the hills, and sleep as soundly and as sweetly as though peace still spread her kind mantle o'er us and silence reigned supreme.

THE MEDDLE.—"I can't see," said Mrs. Partington, as Ike came home from school, and threw his books in one chair and his jacket on another, and his cap on the floor, saying that he didn't get the medal; "I don't see dear, why you didn't get the medal, for certainly a more meddlesome boy I never knew. But no matter; when the anniversary comes round again you will get it." What hope there was in her remark for him! And he took courage, and one of the old lady's doughnuts, and sat wiping his feet on a clean stocking that the dame was preparing to darn that lay by her side.

If we had a choice between a wife with ten thousand pounds and a bad temper, and one with sixpence with a good temper, we should take the latter at once, or we are a bigger fool than we suspected ourselves of being. We deliberately believe that ten thousand pounds five times told could not be made to procure as much happiness as a sweet tempered wife could yield. And much as men love money, the greater and best part of them will judge as we do. So, girls, cultivate a sweet temper as the best dowry you can bring a husband.

Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" has been proscribed by several bishops in France, who enjoin their flocks instantly to place any copies of it they may possess in the hands of their confessors, who will immediately destroy this "very immoral and pernicious book."

Pneumatic Despatch.

The directors of this company in London state in their report that the experimental tube and machinery have been removed from Battersea, and laid underground from the Euston station from the London and North-Western Company to the district Post-office in Eversholt Street. The length of the tube is 600 yards. On the 20th of February last the Post-office authorities entrusted the company with the transmission of the mails. From that date the service of the district has been entirely performed by the company. Thirty trains per diem (Sunday excepted) have been despatched with perfect regularity, and upwards of 4,000 trains have run without impediment or delay. The time occupied in the transmission has not exceeded 70 seconds. The daily cost of working has averaged £1 4s. 5d., and five times the number of trains could have been conveyed without any appreciable increase of expense. Confirmed in their views by this result, the directors proceeded to carry out the decision of the last general meeting by the issue of a capital sufficient to lay a main line of tube 54 in. in diameter, with the necessary stations, appliances and machinery, from the Euston station to the General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and forward to Gresham street. This capital having been subscribed, the directors entered into contracts for its completion. The length of this tube will be nearly two miles and a half, and the entire cost so far as can be foreseen, including the laying, station accommodation and the necessary apparatus and pumping engines, will be about £65,000. The whole route has been carefully examined and definitely determined. From the active measures taken by the contractors in the preparation of the tubes and engines the directors hope to commence laying the line at an early date, and will press forward its completion with all practicable expedition. A considerable portion of the further issue of shares has been taken up by the original proprietors and contractors, and the remainder has been alloted among 76 new shareholders.

The Flax Crop.

The flax crop of the United States this year will be larger than ever before raised in this country, and inquiries are made as to the best way of disposing of it. One of our exchanges advises the farmer, after thrashing out his seed, to stack the straw carefully, protect the stacks with boards, or a good thatch, and await the coming of customers, who will appear between this and the close of the year. It is important that the straw be kept dry, otherwise it will rot, and the fibre be destroyed. From present appearances, there is no doubt that there will be demand for every ton of flax raised; and farmers will do well to preserve all their straw in good condition. The preparation of fibre had better be left for those who make that their special business. In view of the increasing importance of flax, consequent upon the suspension of cotton we adhere our invention and to examine and see if they cannot produce improvement in flax dressing machinery. The field for this class of inventions seems to be a good one.

John Burns, over seventy years of age, a resident of Gettysburg, fought throughout the battle of the first day, and was wounded no less than five times, the last shot taking effect in his ancle, wounding him severely. He came up to Colonel Wister in the thickest of the fight, shook hands with him, and said that he came to help. He was dressed in his best; consisting of a blue swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons, corduroy pantaloons, and a stove-pipe hat of considerable height; all of ancient pattern and doubtless heir-looms in his house. He was armed with a regulation musket. He loaded and fired unflinchingly, until the last of his five wounds brought him down. He will recover. His little cottage was burned down by the rebels. A purse of one hundred dollars has been sent to him from Germantown.

THE FROG MARKET.—The *Chronicle* says: "There is a frog market in Pittsburgh, and quite a large amount of business is done in it too. The frogs are brought from all parts of the adjacent country, and disposed of to restaurant-keepers and others at prices which, considering that it costs nothing to raise them, and but little to catch them, must prove highly remunerative. Some are considerably larger than spring chickens, and are held at the lively price of twelve cents each. The regular price to restaurant-keepers is $8 a hundred, which is an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the price of last year."

The *Evangelist*, quoting the above, remarks that the chickens about Pittsburgh must be very small or else the frogs are very large.

THE OYSTER CROP.—It is feared the oyster crop this year will be a failure. The beds in the Chesepeake are almost entirely destroyed, and as yet those in the Virginia cannot be approached. Fully half of the boats engaged in the trade have also been destroyed since the war broke out. The Baltimore packers have accordingly declined to make contracts on specific terms.

[We suppose this announcement is put forth "to operate for a rise" as the stock brokers say. It is a remarkable fact that, immediately after these mysterious prophecies, the prices of the articles increase amazingly.—EDS.

Mr. Bailie Cochrane stated recently in the British House of Commons, that the personal expenditure of the Sultan is £9,600,000 per annum, and he gave some of the items of this enormous expenditure, among which were these:—36 wives, £70,000 a month; 1,780 "other ladies," £18,000 a month; $7,000 per month for certain gentlemen who attend the ladies; £24,000 a month for the kitchen; £80,000 per month for the ladies connected with the seraglio.

PUT TO A USEFUL PURPOSE.—A Detroit paper says that in one of the gardens in that city a large crinoline may be seen, suspended by a pole running through the centre, forming a circular trellis, around which cypress vines and morning glories are climbing upward. Being pyramidal in form it looks like a well hooped green velvet dress embroidered with flower work. We presume some old bachelor lives where that garden is located.

We lately met a grammarian, says a California paper, who had just made a tour through the mines, conjurating, or rather cogitating thus:—"Positive, mine; comparative miner; superlative minus!"

Miscellaneous Items.

Why does the fish-hawk build its nest in a tree? Ans.—Because it can always find a perch there.

Even Brigham Young's wives are affected with the military spirit, They call their husband Briggy-dear.

The most miserable pettifogging in the world is that of a man in the court of his own conscience.

The young lady who promises one gentleman and marries another, hasn't the "right ring" about her.

Gunpowder reduced to dust and applied to gunshot wounds, is the most powerful agent known for staunching the flow of blood.

Good diet makes healthy children; and the South Islanders think healthy children make good diet.

An Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

It is said that the seat of Government of Mississippi was recently removed from Jackson in a carpet bag.

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin (*tooth in*), the other tooth out.

A man named Swanger, head miller in Mr. Fairchild's flouring mill, in Ogdensburgh, was, on Monday afternoon last, caught by some of the belting of the mill, and instantly killed.

One of the best uses of good, not hackneyed, quotation, beyond the purpose of quotation itself is that it makes a man careful to write, as far as he can up to the quality of his quotation.

A Western editor was lately shot in an affray. Luckily the ball came against a bundle of unpaid accounts which he had in his pocket. Gunpowder couldn't get through that.

LEAVING A NAME.—"Is Mr. Jones in?" asked an Irishman of the porter in a hotel. "No sir," was the reply; "will you leave your name?" "Och, murther, do you think I'd be after going home without a name?"

BEAUTY OF YOUTH.—Is it not true that the young not only appear to be, but really are most beautiful in the presence of those they love? It calls forth all of their beauty.

UNMARRIED.—By a recent census, there are reliable to conscription, in the United States, at present, "unmarried men, between the ages of twenty and thirty, fifteen hundred thousand!"

They have rather a mixed population in San Francisco. Children from twenty-three different countries attend the public schools.

The Transcript says:—"The President signs his documents A. Lincoln. It would be better to give us Abraham in full, then it would appear that he was the Lincoln. A. Lincoln has an undignified look for the Chief Magistrate of the United States."

A contempory says:—"The two opposing armies in the North may be said to have imbibed, of late, a pastoral taste—since they are now led by,

"Spangled Meade and flowery Lea."

Fyler who murdered his wife in Onenda ga county, in 1858, and was convicted, but instead of being hung was sent to the Utica Insane Asylum on the ground of insanity, has recovered his senses and his freedom, the latter by a quirk of the law—sentence not having been passed at the time of his conviction.

Farmers never fail in business. The Massachusetts Plowman states that out of 1,112 persons who took the benefit of the late bankrupt act in that state, only 14 were farmers. In New York, 2,250 took the benefit of the act, and only 46 were farmers. The profits of agriculture may be slow, but they are sure.

A GOOD HINT.—Send your little children to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give it a warm good night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds.

Liquor Traffic with the Indians of the Interior.

(*From the Globe.*)

The following has been sent to us for publication. We rejoice to see the natives themselves formally taking up the matter. What a picture!—natives just emerged from heathenism, protesting against the immoral practices of those who should be their guides in civilization and Christianity.

We understand that copies of the document have been forwarded to the Honourable Company and to the private traders more immediately concerned:

To the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company and to any Merchant who in person or by his Agents may desire to trade amongst the Indians at Devon, Cumberland District.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, being the Chief and some of the principal Indians settled at Devon, do herby give our protest against the introduction of rum, or any intoxicating spirits at our settlement, acting herein according to the expressed wishes of the majority of our people. We lament the evil consequences resulting from the use of spirituous liquors, and knowing that some amongst us are unable to resist the temptation of drinking them when accessible, we do urge you as you value morality, and ought from every consideration to strive to maintain it amongst the natives of the country, that henceforth for the purposes of trade, you do send us dry goods and provisions, but not intoxicating liquors of any kind; and we request you in this matter to act unanimously. We do not yet go to the extent of adopting as our determination the suggestion that has been made in our assembly—that we should break open and destroy any keg of spirits, immediately on its first appearance at our village, but we will not hold ourselves responsible if any such destruction of property should take place, after giving you this warning.

In witness whereof, we sign our names in the presence of our minister, the Rev. E. A. Watkins, and our schoolmaster, Mr. Philip M'Donald, this sixth day of June in the year 1863.

(Signed,)
LOUIS CONSTANT, Chief, my ⋈ mark.
JOHN TURNER,
ISAAC BEGNELL,
JOHN MEAR.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, August 19.

After our report left last night, the amendment of Hon. Mr. Cameron, for referring the special return in the case of the Essex election to an election committee, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Alleyn, Archambault, Beaubien, Bell (Russell), Bellerose, Blanchet, Bown, Brousseau, Cameron, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Cauchon, Chapais, Conger, Cornellier, Currier, Daoust, Deboucherville, Denis, Duckett, Dufresne, (Montcalm), Dunkin, Evanturel, Ferguson (South Simcoe), Ferguson (Frontenac), Foley, Gault, Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Langevin, Lebouthillier, McDonald (Kingston), McGee, O'Halloran, Pinsonneault, Pope, Poulin, Robitaille, Rose, Ross, [Champlain], Ross, [Dundas], Shanly, Sicotte, Simpson, Street Taschereau, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb and Wilson.—56.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ault, Bell [North Lanark], Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Burwell, Caron, Chambers, Coupal, Cowan, Dickson, Attorney-Gen. Dorion, Dorion [Drummond] Dufresne, [Iberville], Dunsford, Fortier, Gagnon, Geoffreon, Halton, Houde, Howland, Huntington Huot, Joly, Laframboise, Lajoie, McDonald [W.Toronto] Attorney-General J. S. McDonald, McFarlane, McKenzie [Lambton], McKenzie (N. Oxford.) McConkey, McDougall, McGivern, McIntyre, McKellar, Mowatt, Munroe, Notman, Paquet, Perrault, Poupart, Rimmiliard, Richards, Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Smith [Toronto East], Smith [East Durham,] Somerville, Stirton, Thibadeau, Thompson, Wallbridge [North Hastings], Wells, White, Wood, and Wright [East York]—59.

The main motion of Mr. Scatcherd declaring that from the poll books it appeared that Mr. Rankin had a majority of votes, was then put; and on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Rose the debate was adjourned, and the House adjourned at midnight.

The Speaker took the chair to-day at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Rose resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Scatcherd's motion respecting the Essex election return.

Mr. Dunkin moved an amendment to the effect that the return, poll-books, and other documents did not establish such a state of facts as to warrant the action of the House thereon within the period limited for receiving election petitions otherwise than by petition according to law.

The debate was proceeding when our report left.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

August 19.

Shortly after our report left last night, the debate on the address was adjourned, and the House adjourned.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Alexander resumed the adjourned debate on the address.

The address was subsequently adopted, without amendment, and was ordered to be presented to His Excellency on Tuesday next by the whole House.

The House then adjourned.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

Quebec, August 19.

Mr. T. Ferguson supported the amendment after a recess.

On the conclusion of Mr. Ferguson,

Mr. Wood took the floor, and discussed the legal merits of the case. Sheriff McEwen, in his opinion, had no right to set aside the certificates of the Deputy Returning Officer. The House should be jealous of its priviliges, and punish palpable fraud. He would vote against the amendment. He quoted the Statute to show that Rankin was entitled to the seat because he had a majority of votes.

Mr. Cartier replied in French, attacking Wood's manner of delivery, and contended that his quotations of the law were incorrect.

Mr. Langevin in French urged that the House had no jurisdiction over the case. The election Committee was the proper tribunal.

Mr. Joly took a different view, stating his belief that the poll-books in Anderdon afforded evidence of forgery.

Mr. Bellerose would vote for the amendment.

Mr. McGee disapproved of the tone of Mr. Wood's speech. His ignorance of constitutional law he strongly condemned, and advised him to seek information from the librarian or his assistant, or he who sweeps the floor. He also represented Mr. Brown's speech of last night, attacking the Returning Officer of Essex. The rights of Parliament were the rights of the people and should be protected. (Hear.) If the constitution was spoken of with levity in-roads would be made into our liberties, our intelligence and our institutions. The Government had declared that it was not a Ministerial question, which meant that the case was doubtful. Thick and thin supporters of the Government, and Ministers themselves, would, however, vote for it notwithstanding their unconstitutional existence.

Hon. J. S. McDonald.—Hear, hear.

Mr. McGee heard Hon. Attorney General say hear, hear, but he defied him to point out a single act of his in his somewhat long career in which he had betrayed his own friends. He here went on to argue against the main motion, which established a dangerous precedent.

Hon. Mr. Huntington said Mr. McGee had endorsed the principal by his own vote in the case of Lennox and Addington.

Hon. Mr. McGee denied that this case was a parallel.

Hon. Mr. Huntington contended that it was exactly in point.

The special return was amended by the House, and might be done with propriety again. He censured Mr. McGee for his bitterness of tone towards the Premier, and accused him of personal malice. He did so with deep regret, but felt that such conduct was uncalled for and derogatory to this reputation.

The House divided on the question at a quarter past eleven. The amendment was lost. Yeas 59; Nays 60. Coupal voted nay, making 61, but was struck off, not being in when the question was put.

The Chicagoans are about to run a tunnel two miles in extent, under the bed of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of securing a supply of fresh water for the city.

Naval authorities say that the policy of the United States Government in regard to iron-clads is soon to undergo a change, and that turrets are hereafter to be dispensed with.

The Address from the Throne.

His Excellency's speech will be found under our telegraphic heading. It differs but slightly from that delivered at the opening of the last session. Some important measures were then alluded to as about to be brought before Parliament. These were duly introduced and advanced through the preliminary stages; but the abrupt termination of the session preventing their becoming law, his Excellency again informs us that they will be laid before the house for consideration. It is noticeable that the question of providing for an effective militia force receives the attention the importance of the subject demands, and we doubt not the ministry will act with firmness and judgment in this matter. We with some of our contemporaries pointed out the defects of the bill introduced last session. His Excellency has not failed to allude to the same subject, and to express a hope that the necessary alterations may be made. The question of establishing a telegraphic communication to British Columbia is also noticed, and important documents relating to this subject is promised to be sent down to the House. The inequality between the revenue and expenditure of the Province is referred to, and the speech as usual closes with reference to the abundant harvest which on this occasion is anticipated. Altogether we have every reason to believe that the speech will give general satisfaction on account of its plain business like character. The reference to the Militia law, and the success of the drill associations evinces the desire of the Government to foster the patriotic spirit manifested through out the Province. The important measures relating to trade, and the administration of justice, will we believe be taken up immediately. The course with regard to the money bill is strictly constitutional, and a decided improvement on the system that has heretofore prevailed. The determination to reduce the expenditure, and to encourage communication with Western territory, and the other measures spoken of, show that the session will be an important one, and it is very probable that it may be much longer than was at first anticipated. The discussion on the address is also likely to be protracted, and will doubtless result in a trial of strength in consequence of the cabinet changes and the recent dissolution.

There can be little doubt that the strength of the Ministry will increase as the session progresses the vote already taken showing them to have a good working majority.—*Montreal Herald.*

Novel Swindle.

The churn swindle, says the Newburyport Herald, which is causing considerable excitement throughout this country, rivals, as a financial transaction, the most impudent operation of contractors. It seems that last Aprilan enterprising genius, finding his stock of greenbacks getting low, conceived the idea of making a raid into the country and levying a contribution on the yeomanry. Accordingly he obtained a horse and chaise, a book of blank notes, and a model of what appeared to be an approved churn, and started on his tour. His *modis operandi* was to drive up to every substantial farm-house, and with great volubility read the "man of the house" a lecture on the merits of his incomparable churn, illustrating its action by churning a pail of water. He would then proceed to state that he desired to advance the interests of agriculture by introducing his churn in that town, to which end he wished to procure seventeen responsible men to act as a committee and take up an interest in the matter, one of their number to be chosen agent for the sale of the churns. The price of this valuable utensil was three dollars, but the committee, in consideration of their influence, were to pay but a dollar and a half. Nearly everybody was found willing to get a new churn at half price, and at the same time act the part of a "responsible man" in promoting the interests of science. The book of blank notes was next opened, and the subscriber kindly shown where to affix his name, which was generally done without any question. Sometimes, however, an unusually cautious gentleman would, just for the form's sake, stop to read what he was signing, which turned out to be simply a note for five dollars, payable to somebody or bearer, in three months from date. Of course he couldn't quite see why he should give his note for five dollars, when his churn was to cost him but a dollar and a half, but this was explained on the ground that the note was only in the nature of an indemnifying bond, to ensure their acting in good faith, &c. This explanation, given in such a bland and gentlemanly manner, was satisfactory, and our hero would bow himself out with the promise that the churns would be forthcoming in a few days, or as soon as the "cows came in." The churns have not yet got along, though they are expected every day by telegraph, but the demand for the payment of the notes has. The notes were sold to a broker in this city, who put them in the hands of a lawyer, for collection, who forthwith notified the parties for the "little demand against you." The victims have held a meeting and voted to contest the matter, choosing one of their number to procure counsel, &c. Many however, have paid up, being advised that a note though fraudulently obtained, is good in the hands of an innocent party.

The Fourteen Mile Walk was performed last evening on the Champ de Mars by Smith, the champion walker, in one hour and 45 minutes, commenced at 6:30 p. m., and terminating at 8:15. He will walk again next week.—*Mon. Herald.*

A CURIOSITY.—The *Daily Citizen*, printed in Vicksburg in July, consists of a small piece of wall paper, containing four short columns of reading matter, and is of course printed only on one side. A copy, issued on July 2nd, has been sent to Kingston, and is to be transfered to Queen's College to be preserved as a curiosity.

The London *Spectator* says that the audience at a Mormon meeting were astonished at seeing small white figures moving mysteriously over the floor. A lady pocketed one of these objects and found it to be a frog done up in white paper, with the intention of working upon the fears and superstition of the credulous.

In the Industrial Exhibition at London, thermometers made by Negretti and Zambra, were shown, which were so sensitive that the mercury rose when the hand was placed within three inches of them.

The number of immigrants arriving in New York city is enormous. During the time between March 1st and August 1st, 85,046 arrived, just double the number of last year.