Johnny," said the man.
"Father don't approve of them," answer

ed Johnsy.
"Well, go for once, and I'll pay for you. "No, sir," said Johnny, "my father would give me money if he thought 'twere best; besides, I've got twenty-five cents in my strong

box, twice enough to go."

"I'd go, Johany, for once; it's wonderful the way the horses do," said the man. "Your father need't know it."
"I shan't," said the boy.

"Now why?" asked the man.
"'Cause," said Johnny, twirling his bare
toes in the saud, "after I've been I could'no look my father right in the eye, and I can now."—Child's Paper.

AN INDIAN BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

An officer of the army turnishes the Santa We Gazette on the 11th ult., with the following particulars of the late battle with the dians, of which we have had already a brief account :-

1 left Albuquerque on the evening of the 25th, with Captain George McLean of the Rifles, and 12 men of his company. On the 27th we were joined by Captain Blas Lucero and his any company, composed of 50 Mexiand his spy company, composed of 50 Mexicans. We proceeded rapidly on our march until the morning of the 29th, when we reached Bear Spring, about 40 miles distant from this post. On the 28th we had both from this post. On the 28th we had both from the post of the p possession of Captain McLean, determined im to prepare for a contest with any considerable number o them. As we passed the spring on the morning of the 29th, we discovered a large number of Indiaes and ponies to the left, and half a mile distant from us. Captain Mc-Lean detailed four of his men, and Captain

the and left and in front—those to the right defit remaining concealed behind trees, while to and fro where his men were, apparently giving command, Captain McLean fired a pietol shot at him. This seemed to arouse The Captain then gave orders did so, and commenced a desperate execution mong the Indians at a distance of 400 school-room be abolished; and let parents and Liverproof.

ards, with their rifles. This seemed to surprise them, and they rapidly fled to the trees, be so conducted as to make it a self-buoyant occasionally jumping and running some dis-tance across, as it to draw our fires, and also to decoy us into a closer, or an ambush

not be more than two or three hundred wide on either side, and in front of with the respect and thanks of all the human with covered with pine timber. which rise hills covered with pine timber.—
Captain McLean's party operated about the middle of this valley, and we were not more than one hundred and fifty yards from either side. As Capt. McLean was aiming a shot Indian in front, some three hu yards distant, an Indian to the left took derate aim with a rifle at him. He fired took down the Indian in front, and quickly wheeled to get another cartridge. Just as he turned, the indian fired, the ball entering the front of the right breas, and, passing round some two and a half inches, came out. eaving a severe and painful, but not fatal round. The shock was stunning—so much so, that it was several minutes before be could collect hunself sufficiently to mount his horse, and with the assistance of two of his men, ride to the waggon. The engageas I could judge, and I sat on my horse immediately in the midst of the attacking party, watching closely everything that passed; there were about three hundred Indians on the were about three hundred Indians on the ground, against whom were twenty-six of our men, including the twenty spies under Capt.

Lineero, Captain McLean and myself. I think there were eight or ten killed, and three or four wounded. Four were taken prisoners, a number of ponies captured, blankets taken and camp destroyed. The attacking

taken and camp destroyed. The attacking party lost nothing but a profuse discharge of blood from Captain McClean's wound.

Thus has opened the campaign against the Navajoes. Captain McClean did himself great credit in the mode in which he made the attack. The sudden, determined, and active manner in which he operated, completely dumbfounded the savages, and incorred a completely dumbfounded the savages, and incorred a completely dumbfounded the savages, and inspired confi-dence and courage with the spies who were with him. He is a gallan: soldier and an ele-gant gentleman, in both of which characters I have had ample opportunity to observe him, and as brave and true a man as ever smelt gunpowder—insensible to fear. Such men should be fostered and encouraged by the government, for they are invaluable in

is frontier country.
The spies under Captain Lucero behaved mention that Captain Lucero's son, a little fellow 12 years old, was on the ground, and, with pistol in hand, galloped to and fro with his father on the field.

ch are the main incidents and facts the Lattle of "Bear Spring," fought at 91 o'clock on Sunday, the 29th August, 1858, on the side of the Americans, there being 26 men, including the Indian Agent, who, on the uccasion, had to be a non-combatant, and 300

on the part of the Indians.

Col. Miles reached here yesterday, have difficulty. Of course such a proposition was not listened to. Col. Miles told him that he uld be here five days. If the chiefs wished to come in and have a talk, they could do so with impunity within that time and depart without molestation. After that time he should go after them.

SCHOOL DANGERS.

vear, to the cupidity of sordid, stuaid, or reckless school-teachers, aided and abested by the contempticle vanity of the thought-less parents themselves. We regard public sparents themselves. We regard public sparents themselves. We regard public to the payment of interest on shares. This to the payment of interest on shares. This to the payment of interest on shares. examinations and school exhibitions a cheat and a sham, in three cases out of four. It is done for the benefit and behoof of the teacher, and to the irreparable injury of the scholar; while the poor dolt of a parent has

hope never to see a child of ours competitor for any prize or station at school.

Not long since, a gentleman of wealth from the East, consulted as on behalf of an only child, a daughter of seventeen, at school.—

land wes leased for 999 years, at a rental of 6 per cent on a capital of £1,226,000. Contingent upon the concessions by the Legislature already referred to, and by which the sum of £3,111,500 was placed behind all other monies raised or to be raised was the

the East, consulted us on behalf of an only child, a daughter of seventeen, at school.— She was expected to complete her studies, at an academy, in two mo in academy, in two months. Already such and been preparing for an examination, for some weeks. The report was, that she was much "interested in her studies, that she struction of a different line of railway from Arthabasta on the Quebec and Richmond line to Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence, and also to subscribe to the extent of £100,000 towards the improvement of certain existing lines, running at right angles with the Trunk, which lines are no doubt destination. barely allowed hetself necessary sleep; and that she always ate in haste, and went to her eautiful hills of her own new England, and carcely allowed time out of the saddle to have been compelled to eat her meals on herseback." But the gratification which was to result to her from a suncessful examination, outweighed all considerations of the happiness of healthful youth. We declined giving special advice while she was at school.—
We have no doubt that the reaction which tions and the masonry of the abutments had been put in for a double line. The works, inclusive of the plant, &c., had been all constructed under contract, but in many places, from a want of the necessary information and will take place after the examination will, with her previous condition, send her to an of similar cases before. Parents ought to remember, that reviewing studies for an exaination is for the glorification of the teacher, without any commensurate advantage to

that she was at school, preparing berself as a teacher, with the view to support herself and mother, by obtaining a position in the school in which she was then only a scholar; but, in order to do that, it was necessary that her examination should entitle her to a diploma. How long or how hard she had been striving, we do not know; but the struggle had been so severe, the tension so great and continued to the stridge. The total milesge would be

"A weakness and drowsiness has come over me, from which I cannot arouse myself, after deduction of working expenses, provide and causes me almost to despair of recovery. for the lease of the Portland Road and the Mere talking is a weariness. It seems as if I shall never feel wide awake again. I feel as If I could sleep for ever. This sleepiness is experienced, not only at noon and at night, but also in the early morning. Having always ranked first in my classes at school, I Lucero twenty of his men, who, with their respective captains and myself, proceeded to where the Indians were encamped.

As we approached in a rapid gallop, the Indians gave the war-whoop, received us with threatening gestures and a voltey of arrows, and then quickly deployed off to the right and left and in front—those to the right. is not equal to the task. It seems that the facilities of my mind are not what they once ware, especially my memory. The time is drawing near when the diploma will be year ending the 30th of June, 1858—by far year ending the 30th of June, 1858—by far those in front, who remained much further those in front, who remained much further off, seemed to invite a contest. As one of the Indians (a chief, 1 presume), was riding to and fro where his men were, apparently mind; and fail I must, unless I can be aroused mile. The Provincial Government mile. The Provincial Government gaanted a subsidy of £50,000 per anonm from my stupid state. The very efforts I make to keep myself awake in the daytime, next year. The possession of the independent oceanic line would afford the Grand

Here is the cause of a young brain stimuers of life were failing with it. Out upon it, we say. Let the barbarous customs of the spherical and expeditions route between New Orleans and Chicago lated to sheer exhaustion, while all the powprocess, from the commencement of the all phabet to its successful close. Really competent teachers can make it a delight, instead of a burden and a bore—can make it the These are ectical teachers, and deserve treble salaries

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Times of Saturday, the 16th ult entains a long account of the last report of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada contains several statements of interest, and an be not only secretly encouraged, but warmly ecount of the position of the Company and

The London directors announce in their eport the complete success of the plan for dated tock of the company into 7 per cent.

debentures, upon a subscription for a like amount of this capital. All those debenamount of this capital. All those deben-tures have been appropriated. The section of the railway from Stratford to London, a that it will permit no more filibustering in distance of 31 miles, was opened for traffic on the 27th Sept., thus connecting a most important part of Western Canada with Toronto and the east, by means of the Grand of course provided with tha usual passports Trunk system. The capital account shows that £9,648,135 had been received, and ring the past half year, leaving a balance well known, and their reception will probab-262,296. The revenue account showed £9,585,839 expended, including £812,787, of £62,296. The revenue account showed that £218,880 had been received and expended during the half-year ending the 30th of With British means and resources at hand,

The report of Mr. T. E. Blackwell, the managing director in Canada, states that disappointment has followed disappointment in regard to the revenue of the company. Trunk Railway had only been about 84 per cent. There were other causes, however, viz., the absence of the proper facilities for developing traffic, of a continuous and unbroken line, increased accommodation at the chief stations for freight, particularly at the terminals, &c. The Canadian Parliament, which showed the great interest taken in the success of the railway, had waived any demand on the company for the interest on £3,111,500 until after the shareholders shall have been paid 6 per cent. on the shall have been paid 6 per cent. on the amount of their shares. Putting this sum France is too powerful an ally. aside, the capital of the company authorized stands at £10,788,000, of which the sum of £1,862,400 remains unissued. To this has now to be added the £500,000 shares capit-Col. Miles reached here yesterday, having marched four hundred miles, with infantory, in sixteen days. He assumes the cometry, in sixteen days. He assumes the cometry, in sixteen days. mand of the forces, and is now actively engaged in completing his preparations for an energetic and vigorous campaign. Immediately on his arrival here, Sandoval, the friendly chief, who has been here several days, came to see him is connection with myself.

The Indian intimated that any price that would be given to settle the difficulty. Of course such a proposition was

cent capital £191,684, and including the interest on bonds and loans the item of inter-

est chargeable to the capital account of the company is, in all, £1,100,000. The an-

THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

indertaking on the part of the company

experience in regard to what was required,

the line was left incomplete in many important points of detail at the stations and termini

fairly said that the traffic had not yet had a de-

system would be a continuous railway from Detroit to Portland and Riviere du Loup,

upwards of 100 miles below Quebec, the total cost of which would be as nearly as can

now be estimated, capitalizing the reat of the Portland section, about £10,700,000 or

increased by the Detroit Extension to 1,114 miles. As £20 per mile per week would,

made in the right direction, a diminution at the rate of £80,000 per annum had been made in the last half year,—the actual work-

a weekly line between Liverpool and Que-bec and Portland, which would commence

CARLETON-PLACE.

Thursday, November 11, 1858.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

General Walker, with a party of filibus

ters, bas again left for Niosragua; and al-

though President Buchanan has issued

panifesto denouncing the expedition, it

well known that, were it successful, it would

applauded by a large and powerful party in

the republic. But successful it cannot be

since Britain is awake to the importance of

preserving the neutrality of Central America

that quarter. Walker and his party proceed

by means of which alone they could claim

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The hopes, to which the directors and the

rom the want of which facilities it may

Now as 11-3 Ocean Telegraph is about to be set down as a failure, for the present, public the fore review ttention is naturally turned to the new line of steam vessels plying between Galway and this Country, as affording the shortest route and the essents solicitation of his father and across the Atlantic, and the speediest mode of ommunication between the old world and the shortening the time spent on the passage from 24 to 48 hours, and avoids the dangers and the Trunk, which lines are no doubt destin-ed to be important feeders. The Govern-ment relinquished the right of requiring the company to proceed to a point further east than Riviere du Loup, relieving them from the construction of a section of the line which, judging from past experience, would not have been in the least degree remuneradelays of the channel navigation. Besides its commercial importance, it will, if properly encouraged, tend greatly to promote the mative, unt I, at all events, the lines from the lower provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had effected a junction with it on the shores of the St. Lawrence. The Grand public spirit in inaugurating this new line of Trunk Railway was a single line throughout, of the 5ft. 6io. guage, but land had in all cases been provided for a double track, and in several of the larger structures the foundations and the Oceanic communicat

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

"A dog made his bed in a manger, and lay snarling and growling to keep the horses from their provender. 'See,' said one of them, 'what a miserable cur! who can neither

Although made about six hundred before the Christian era, the above fable is still instructions and clearly exemplifies the quate opp rtunties of development. At the close of the year 1859 the Grand Trunk doings of some animals who call the nen in our own times. It is, perhace, well nough known to most of readers, that there is a small hanting club in this village, composed of eight or ten individuals, who have a few deer hounds and are in the habit of going out occasionally to have a hunt. Their suc cess has excited jenlousy in the minds of a few bineds who have spent weeks and ever months stalling deer, without bagging their game, and they have got up a petition to the Statute. And we are quite sure they would

> will have his hunt, get the fresh air about for the money. Saw Wallace take out some um, listen to the music of the bounds, and bring down a Buck occasionally, as time and nclination may dictate, in the face of any fines and penalties that may be imposed by the legislators of Ramsay.

Since writing the above we had a conver-&c : but if it comes to this we would suggest that it will take MEN, if they have any, to out their new game regulations in force, against the dictates of reason, justice, and

and has not only taken that country under its THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES .- ADother fishery dispute has sprung up between the French and English along the coast of Newtoundland. From a petition addressed by British subjects in that Neighborhood to he Governor of Newfoundland, it appears entrance into the country. His object is hat they have received notice from the Comander of the French naval squadron on that coast forbidding them to continue the concurrent right of fishery, which, as they allege, to preserve the integrity of the country and they have enjoyed " without molestation or support the wavering valor of the native question for a period of eighty years and uppeople, a hostile invader like Walker can do wards." They say that the threatened indisappointment has relowed the revenue of the company. All past anticipations respecting the traffic of the country had more or less remained unrealized. This had arisen from the unparalized depression of trade both in the United States and Canada. Small as their receipts had been in themselves, they had not decresated in the same extraordinary proportion as those of other lines similarly located in the States; for while the falling off on the other lines similarly located in many cases 20 per cent., the decresse on the Grand Trunk Railway had only been about 8½ per cent. There were other causes, however, very little, save to effect his own ruin and terference will utterly destroy their business

> thirty vessels, of which four were ships, two were brige, twenty-one were schooners, and one a sloop. The total value of property public have clung tenaciously, in reference to lost was five hundred and thirty-three thouthe success of the present Ocean Telegraph sand five hundred dollars. This is the value waters have buried it in their billowy bosom, damage to ressels not amounting to a total

been paid to the shareholders, for interest on its hoary locks," there is still in its unexplorthe share capital, £500,000 in cash (of which £180,000 has been allowed by the which £180,000 has been allowed by the contractors of the line, according to the terms of the contract), and £191,684, in the 7 per cent bonds of the company. It thus appears that the shareholders have received for interest from the commencement of the underpours that the suarenoiders have received for interest from the commencement of the under-taking in cash about \$2500,000, in 7 per marine Cable.

The suarenoiders have received for the under-taking in cash about \$2500,000, in 7 per marine Cable.

THE NEW COIN.—We have received in-MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.-The Hamilformation, says the Toronto Globe, of Satur- ton Times understands that it is probable that Parliament will meet before the end of January, instead of February, as was previously

THE LIVE BUCK CASE.

GAMBLING have published Two w ks ago ch was given on k Case; but, in

ome of his friends, we deferred its publica- a few remarks relative to a communication tion. Now, however, it appears necessary which appeared in your last issue, the purpor new. This route presents the advantages of that it should appear, in order to correct cer- of which was to overhaul the propriety of tain misrepresentations which have since gentlemen expounders of the Grapel making

The suit was entered for collection in the Pakenham Court, but was withdrawn and left to arbitration, by the consent of both parties terial prosperity of Ireland, so that regarding __the Plaintiff chosing Mr. Robert Young, it in every point of view, its promoters are de- of Ramsay, the Defendant, Mr. Nathaniel serving of the thanks of the public and the McNeely, of Carleton-Place; and these patronage of the Empire, for their energy and two men called upon John Sumner, Esq., as

The Plaintiff, in introducing is case, stated that on the 30th of August last, Mr. James Wallace had challenged him in the sum of \$10, as the Captain of a Hunting Club, to catch a deer alive and bring him to Lavallee's botel, for the dinner then about to be held.

That he had accepted the challenge, and promised a like sum on failure of the undertakeat corn himself nor allow those to eat it who ling. That he had succeeded in capturing a seven year old buck, in perfect health, and in good condition, and brought him alive and unharmed to Lavallee's hotel; but that the defindant, instead of fulfilling his agreement, had repudiated the debt, and that he had since sued him for the amount, and hoped to be able to establish his claim to the satisfaction

of the Court, by a number of witnesses.

Absalom McCappry, sworn.—Corrobe ated the statement made by the plaintiff. Was present when the bet was made. Heard ace say that if a buck was brought to Lavallee's door he would pay ten dollars.—
That he would not table the money that day, but that his word was good for ten dollars. FRANCOIS LAVALLER, SWORN—. Was present on the day in question. Heard the parties talking about the dinner. Asked Mr. Lavellee would he cook a quarter of a buck it the Kentuckies would give him one, when Ramsay Council,—and what could not a petition be got up for?—praying that body to get one in time for the cinner. Poole said pass a By-law to prohibit the hunting of deer with hounds, &c. We hope better things of the good sense of the Ramsay Council, than to suppose that they would attempt to intertable rewith the game laws or with any matter that is regulated already by Provincial good enough. There was no more said about every hundred, the baloon-like swell which and encouragement to any mean spiteful proceeding, of the character of the "dog in the will pay." Wallace said,—" Yes, bring the deer and I will pay." Was present at the language of the which we refer.

At all events—" let them rip!" Nimrod Lavallee's door. Heard Poole ask Wallace fully intimate to "Lucy" the propriety of

treat was not to come out of the ten dollars. It was to be \$10 and a 'reat for all hands Paris in particular, religion and good morals who might be present when the deer would are, for the most part, a nonentity. alive. It was not mentioned that he was to

lawful for the "Ramsay boys" to shoot house is about the deer; but understood that a bet of and flog the owners, when found hunting \$10 and drink for all hands was made, between Poole and Wallace, that a live buck would not be produced in time for the dinner. It was to be a buck with horns.

The treat for all hands cost Wallace only

AMES DUNCAN, Esq., sworp. -- Saw Mr. Poole and Mr. Wallace at Lavallee's front or. Heard Wallace say that if the deer door. Heard Wallace say that if the deer was brought he would pay \$10 and treat all hands. Thinks David Campbell, Esq., was not present during the conversation about the deer, but came to the door afterwards Cross-examined.—Never told a different story to any one about the matter.

GEORGE MCPHERSON, sworn.—Was in McArthurs's store, and heard Wallace say he had made a bet with Poole. Heard him

John Brown, sworn.—Heard Mr. Wallace speaking about the buck, and saying that he had made a bet of \$10 with Mr. Poole.

a day or two, he would pay it then.

ALEXANDER MILNE, SWORD.—On the evening the deer was brought, was present with a number of others, talking about the buck. Saw Wallace pull out a roll of bills and say, "there was the money," but he "would rather pay it in a day or two;" and eay that " it would be a dear dinner,-be would have to pay Poole \$10."

DR. HURD, swora.—Was present of evening of the day the deer was cause Heard the conversation mentioned by former witnesses, and corroborated them timony. Understood Wallace to acknowledge the data was a constant. ledge the debt, and promise payment.

Mr. Wallace then spoke for some time the defence, denying, positively, that he had ever made the bet; and called upon the

DAVID CAMPBELL, Eeq., sworn.—Said— There was a few of us in Lavallee's room, talking about the dicner. Did not hear the bet made. Was out in the yard some time, and thought the bet might have been made in

WILLIAM STURGEON, SWOTH,-Knew nothing about the matter except from a conver-sation be had with Mr. A. McCaffry. The Plaintiff objected to his evidence as being only "bearsay." and it was not received. JOHN PORTERFIELD, sworn.—Knew nothing about the bet; but heard the Plaintiff say that he had sued Wallace, and that it would be a costly suit. That his object in him was not so much for the ten dell let it be seen who was telling the truth

shillings, debt, and three pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, costs.

LUCY AND THE HOOPS.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.) DEAR SIR,-As a constant reader of you aluable journal, you will permit me to make any digressional remarks, when in the pulpit, having a direct bearing upon the immoderate

Of all the potentates who sit upon the vari ous thrones of the different dynasties of this world, upon wone of whom has so much paper and ink been expended, during the last few years at least, as His Imperial Majesty f the Land of Fashions-la Belle France But, setting a ide dip omatists and their concomitants, the next greatest subject of discus sion on both sides the Atlantic has been, and still continues to be, Crinoline,

Before proceeding to the discussion of the abs'ract, it may not be out of place for us to enquire from whence sprung the root of this, in my eyes, glaring innovation. Well then, for the benefit of those who are not already aware of the fact, this expansiveism and its European origin with the now worldenoweed Countess de Montejo, the Present Empress Eugenie, of France.

"Lucy,"in alluding to the spiritual outpour ug of some reverend magnate, waxes more wrothy at the man o' God, than did the ange with the false Prophet Balaam : but, not withstanding my repugnance at ruffling the temper of romintic nymphs, such as I take "Lucy" to be, and your rather encouraging c upon her lucubration, 1 am constru place myself on the opposition side, in regard to this rather delicate matter, "Lucy Poole said may urge, and certainly with a great deal it in the room, but heard it repeated again at the front door, when Poole said,—" Wallace, vain inanity of which can not be too strongly repudiated in a new and Christian country,her considering that the nation over bills and put them 10to his pocket again, saying that he had some use for that to-day, but would pay it in a day or two, or when he would be down again, or something to that Cross-examined. — Understood that the ties or utilities. And, also, that in the principal cities of the nation spoken of, and that of

> was it not truly melancholy, last Sabbath, for the congregation who assembled in the foreoon for divine worship, to hear their pastor compelled to draw their attention to the delorable condition of the miserable fabric wherein be officiated? If "Lucy" was present at the time, perhaps it did not occur to her that the monies expended upon superfluous crinolines, by the ladies of the congregation. if properly applied, would, in a very short time, enable them to improve the comfort of the edifice so much, that the divine word would attract the sensibilties of these present, and not the whistling, biting blast, which must, almost to a certainty, have been the case last

Whilst recommending "Lucy" to leave the wearing of the peripheric expanders to talking about it again on the day the deer was caught, saying "that \$10 was nothing to him, that he could soon make that in a the Nabob of Delbi - NANA SAHIB - and to occupy her time in obtaining contributions. be they ever so small, for the laudable pur JAMES McFADDEN, sworn. - Was here pose of church repairages, I will now conclude when the deer was brought. Saw Poole sending a horse and buggy for Wallace.—
Heard Wallace asking the Captain,—"what will I do now?" Heard the Captain reply—
"We have done our part;—now do yours."
Heard him, the same evening, ask Wallace for the \$10, and saw Wallace take out a tyour hands, and the distressing incidents which transpired, subsequent to their publica-

Yours, &c., SYLVANDER. Carleton-Place, Nov. 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR EDITOR -- I observe in a recent numher of the Globe, that the Ottawa country is decided as having "sold itself" again, and the proof of the statement is sought to be unded in the fact that certain surveys are to be made along the Ottawa, with a view of one of the new roads for opening up wild similar roads are being built in other sections of the back country. Now is the mere fact of certain public improvements being carried on under the direction of the Board of Works. such as are constantly being made in nearly every part of the country, a sufficient justification for a public journal to assert that such improvements or surveys however needful and indi-pensible they may be, are offered as a bribe to a section of country, and accepted as rious influence upon the other. Does he

Has political partizanship come ass, in Canada, that nothing can be done in a years, or the growth and productiveness of blic capacity, without public men being the mummy wheat, after being abrouded in harged with dishonorable motives for performing it?

Politics must, indeed, be a desperate game fact, and distortions of the ordinary course of laces. " Let the truth be spoken though the Heavens should fall," and surely the government have mistakes enough to answer for without inventing fabulous improvabities to add irrespective of the Moon's quadratures. I

ment but a means of bribery and corruption. is not likely to manage the machinery with much scrupulousness or public probity should it come to be entrusted to his keening.

The Ottawa people have not sold them alves, any more than the Counties of Peterpore and Victoria sold themselver for the augvey of new townships and roads in the ands in their rear, or that the people of Red River sold themselves for the half monthly mail which this province has despatched to them during the present season. The Ora tawa country has never had justice done it in comparison with what other portions of the country has received; and it has a right to claim that justice without subjecting itself to the imputation of being "sold,"

Will Mr. Brown's organ accuse Montreal f " selling berselt" by and by, when he succeeds in driving the seat of Government out of Upper Canada, and locating it in that eits? We shall see. In the meantime it is very evident that somebody is being bought and

> Truly yours, CHAUDIERE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. SIR. -As I am after walking seven weeks on the Opeongo Road, the Hastings Road, and the Branch road which connects said roads, it may be interesting to some of your readers to obtain some little information about the extensive tracts of land through which these roads pass. The Opeongo Road runs through a very hilly country. The road is good, considering the sort of land through which it has been made. I wondered to ree the road allowed to pass this whole season vithout any of the settlers performing statute labor on it. The branch road to the Madawaska river, 134 miles, made by Mark Cardiff & Co., was almost finished as I passed a few days since. This is a beautiful road. I heard that the Contractors are likely to be in debt; if so, I think they ought to be fully compensated for their time, and liberally rewarded for making such a complete road in such a place. This road is also made 21 niles South of the Madawaska, and intersects the Hastings road at the N. E. corner of the Township of Herschel, about 35 miles from the Opeongo Road. There is a great quantity of good land on this branch road, chiefle on the south side of the Madawaska River. walked about fifteen miles north of the oint above mentioned, to McKenzie's Lake, in the Township of Sabine, and turned south to Madoc village. The road runs through some tracts of good land. There are many Grant Lots yet unoccupied, but settlers are coming in very fast. If the various mill sites on the Hastings and branch road were occupied, and some good stores opened along the road, I believe that the whole territtony several others in with me who took up large tracts of land all along the road into Sabine and Lyell, upwards of 70 miles north of Ma-

I do not like to trespass further on your ime and valuable space, but if any of your eaders wish to make any further enquiries of me, they are at liberty to do so fand I will feel happy to give them any information in my power), by sending a letter to my address, postpaid.

I am, Sir. Your obdt. servant, ROBERT ELLIOTT. Hubbill's Falls, Nov. 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

In the Herald of the 11th instant, I observe an article upon the effects of the Moon's bases on vegetation, recommending particuar times for sowing certain garden seeds, and, of course, inferentially, all other garden and field crops; now, although I am well aware of the effects of the Moon's changes upon tides, &c., and believing, to a certain extent, in planetary influence upon the weather. I cannot arrive at a belief in the old doctrine ab ut particular times, winds, &c., for sowing seeds; in fact there are some difficulties in the way that appear to be utterly irreconcileable with reason. If it could be shows that plants, as a general rule, when in a state of nature, shed their seeds at a particular period of the Moon's revolution, it would be one grand step goined in favor of the theory; but, as the reverse is the case, af course that argument falls to the ground. Again, even admitting that the Moon does affect vegetation, it must be evident that the time of depositing the seed in the earth can have no connection with the matter,mproving the navigation of the river, and Seeds may lie dormant in the earth for months or years, and until the living principle lands is about to be completed just as other is developed by warmth and mo sture, it is perfectly absurd to imagine that Luna's pale beams can affect the future being, whether microscopic moss or a giant oak.

Your correspondent classifies peas, culture bers, &c., together, and also potatoes &c.-plants so entirely dissimilar and habitat, that any extrangos circur.na stances that might favorably freet the one. might be reasonably supposed have a deletebink that the resuscitation of the Egyptian pea, after an entombment of three thousand utter darkness for ave thousand years?

Perhaps the plainest manner of putting the case would be to take two equal portions of seed (My peas), soak the one part for twelve bours, and sow the other part without any preparation; according to season and reather, Ceteris paribus, the former will make their appearance from one to four days before the other, but except that differ in forwardness, the product will be identical, am aware that the Moon, or rather its light,