Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XV. CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MARCH 22, 1865. No. 27.

The Hospital.

Narrow beds by one another—
White and low!
Through them softly as in church aisles
Nurses go—
For the hot lips ice drops bringing,
Cold and clear;
Or white eye-lids gently closing
For the bier.

Strong men in a moment smitten
Down from strength,
Brave men, now in anguish praying—
Death at length.
Burns the night lamp where the watchers
By the bed,
Write for many a waiting loved one—
"He is dead!"

One lies there in utter weakness—
Shattered, faint—
But his brow wears calm befitting
Martyred saint;
And although his lips may quiver,
They can smile,
And he says, "This will be over
In a while.

"As the old crusaders, weeping
In delight,
Knelt when Zion's holy city
Rose in sight,
So I fling away my weapons,
From the din,
To the quietness of heaven,
Entering in.

"Standing in the solemn shadow
Of God's hand
Love of glory fading from me,
Love of land.
I thank God that he has let me
Strike one blow
For this poor and helpless people
Ere I go."

White and whiter grows the glory
On his brow,
Does he see the Towers of Zion
Rising now?
Stands the Doctor, weary, hurried,
By his bed;
"Here is room for one more wounded—
He is dead."

ST. HELENA.

Mothers, Put Your Children to Bed.

There may be some mothers who feel it to be a self-denial to leave their parlors, or firesides, or work, to put their children to bed. They think that the nurse could do it just as well; that it is of no consequence who "hears the children say their prayers."

Now, setting aside the pleasure of opening the little bed and tucking the darling up, there are really important reasons why the mother should not yield this to any one. In the first place, it is the time of all times when a child is inclined to show its confidence and affection. All its little secrets come out with more truth and less restraint; its naugtiness through the day can be reproved and talked over with less excitement, and with the tenderness and calmness necessary to make permanent impression. If the little one has shown a desire to do well and be obedient, its effort and success can be acknowledged and commended in a manner that need not render it vain or self-satisfied.

We must make it a habit to *talk* to our children, in order to get from them an expression of their feelings. We cannot understand the characters of these little beings committed to our care unless we do. And if we do not know what they are, we shall not be able to govern them wisely, or educate them as their different natures demand.

Certainly it would be unwise to excite your children by too much conversation with them just before putting them to bed. Every mother who carefully studies the temperament of her children will know how to manage them in this respect. But of this all mothers may be assured, that the last words at night are of great importance, even to the babies of the flock; the very tones of the voice they had listened to make an impression on their sensitive organizations.

Mother, do not think the time and strength wasted which you spend in reviewing the day with your little boy or girl; do not neglect to teach it to pray, and to pray for it in simple and earnest language which it can understand. Soothe and quiet its little heart after the experience of the day. It has had its disappointments and trials as well as its plays and pleasures; it is ready to throw its arms around your neck, and take its good night's kiss.—*Mother's Magazine.*

"What is in the Bedroom?"

If two persons occupy a bedroom during a night let them step upon weighing scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find the actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be more than a pound. That is, during the night there is a pound of matter which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs, partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid, and decayed animal matter, or poisonous exhalations. This is diffused through the air in part absorbed by the bedding. If a single ounce of wool or cotton be burned in a room it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be an ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night the air will be kept saturated with smoke, unless there be an open door or window for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed are far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound weight during the eight hours of sleeping, for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of bedrooms being well ventilated, and thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlids and mattresses in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly made bed?

It is not always necessary to go to Ireland for *bulls*. A clergyman, preaching in the city of London, a short time since, took occasion to reprove some of his congregation for sleeping in church, and observed that many arguments could not be necessary to show the enormity of that offence, as it was one of those sins which people must commit with *their eyes open.*

Education of Children.

CONCLUDED.

A time must come—and all a mother's judgment is needed to determine when it has come—when advancing reason will ally itself to that growing spirit of independence which is a part of our nature,—well trained, the basis of life's success; ill regulated, the bane. Little duties are heavy laws on little folk; things are to be done which are distasteful, others left undone which are very pleasant to a child. Too young to understand the wherefore of a command, as yet untaught in any severe penalty following on disobedience, we must expect rebellion; but let us not forget what is due to the ignorance of the little rebel. To be angry with a child of tender years because it cannot see as we see is folly. No less foolish is it to expect to convince it of evil before it has yet learnt to distinguish what makes right or wrong. I believe the sound principle is, ever to claim obedience to the parent as a duty not to be questioned, and never to yield for one moment that position of command which should reign all powerful to the age when advanced reason can be taught, that parents govern children on principles derived from authority by which they themselves are governed.

We must punish; the discretion with which we do it will greatly govern the amount which will be necessary. It should ever be seen to be one of sorrow; it should never be done hastily or angrily. The dispositions of children vary greatly. Their sensitiveness to shame or pain does not vary more than do their dispositions to break out into degrees of open rebellion, or to offer a more or less sullen and more determined exhibition of self-will. As is the disease so should the remedy be adapted to it; there are children so continuously violent, that they are easily made defiant of all the ordinary means of punishment; there are some so sensitive, and yet so self-willed, that although they need strong control, what would be as a feather against others is to them as the rending of their little hearts; others are then of that strange sullen temper which seems deaf to all reproof, as it is proof against the effect of any more bodily pain. To treat all alike is as foolish as cruel, the character of each has to be studied, and the symptoms of the individual firmly dealt with according to that prudent judgment which may best apply itself to their particular features.

There are those who say that the parent should never let a child gain the mastery for an hour; I say that there are children, with whom to contend at the time, beyond a certain limit, is only to do them physical harm and to gain no real moral advantage; it is better to let them see you retire with sorrow from the contest, to leave them for awhile to the disturbance of their better nature, and watch the moment when the storm has passed to win them to a sense of shame at their defiance of your authority, their affront to your love. Then, to let the punishment be one which they shall see painful to yourself as to them—such as the withdrawing from them for a time some of the evidence of your affectionate care for their pleasures; thus many a proud, violent heart may be tamed to an obedience that no rod could have commanded. Nature dealing with the child makes bodily pain a part of the discipline by which it is made careful in the use of its bodily powers. A broken nose from a fall on the nursery floor seems a hard measure dealt to the weakness of the child who chose to try and walk before it had scarcely learned to stand, and yet that bruising of the face will have taught a caution which may save it a worse fall from a too adventurous use of its early powers of locomotion. I would follow nature thus far; I would far rather make the flesh smart for a moment than seek to terrify the mind by a prolonged punishment of some other character, directed solely to affect some inward sense. The smart of the rod speaks to the occasion and then is silent; solitude in the corner, with enforced silence, too long prolonged, breeds but too often a sullen temper; the closet begets a state of mind often sorely afflicting the criminal long after the crime has been pardoned and forgotten.

In my opinion, with children, at least up to three or four years of age, toys, those bones of nursery contention, should be the property of the nursery commonwealth. As such they may be instrumental in the production of harmony, whereas if they are the property of individuals they are sure to beget discord at this early age. I think we err greatly in expecting the exercise of those virtues which proceed from a sense that property has its duties as well as its rights. To give a sense of possession, to the exclusion of all others, even in a toy, is to me questionable, when it is from the age of the possessor likely only to beget selfishness; the toy is coveted and cried for, perhaps attempts are made to take it by a still younger child, who is then punished or scolded for his larcenious disposition; the proprietor is thus often made selfish on a principle he cannot understand; his brother made angry, still left covetous, by a process equally unintelligible to him. Once establish an amiable feeling among all the members of the nuresdom by a judicious use of a few toys in common, and you have gained a great step towards the amiable use of this kind of property, when the time comes for each having his own to deal with as he will. And here let me say it is not wise to be very liberal in toys; the gifts, often repeated, of these artificial contrivances for the production of childish pleasure are too apt to create an unhealthy appetite for artificial amusement; they contract the powers of observation within an area in which little is real or useful; the old-fashioned wooden bricks encourage thought, the building which tumbles down gives impulse to contrivance to make it stand; the generality of toys for the young are good of these kind if used with moderation; they help out the child's long days, but they should aid his efforts to find his own amusement, not supplant them.

The habit of kind relations of for ever giving toys is not, however, so hurtful as that detestable habit of seeking to please children by for ever giving them things to gratify simply the sense of taste; the lump of sugar after the dose is excusable enough; it has a specific purpose to fulfil, in which it would fail did it not please by its taste; but this is no justification of that foolish custom which makes a bun or an orange the reward of virtue, but too often the bribe to cease rebellion. I admit that there is too much reason to believe that by nature we have a very strong predisposition toward confectionary, as we have a certain amount of pleasure in destruction; we do not, however, encourage children to wantonly smash toys or cruelly put their fingers out to maim flies. It seems to me that in the matter of sugar and all things to which it is an accompaniment, or in which it is an element, we make it a sort of "Child's Guide" to pleasure. I believe we thus not only create a depraved taste, making children averse to really wholesome food, with 'the sweet' in proper amount, but we pervert the sense of taste, and, by its abuse, makes it morally injurious. I always think it a poor compliment to the children and their parents when those they visit at once storm them with cake.

With these hints on the discipline of a nursery, I would at once end my task—one, I confess, I think any prudent mother of experience would have far better performed; but I know I shall be accused of having evaded the most important topic—the religious teaching. It is with some reluctance I proceed to give a few opinions in this direction, for I fear my view will not be a popular one. Our great Divine Example and Teacher invited young children to come to Him, lifted them, blessed them. I do not read anywhere that He expected great religious knowledge from them; but I do read that He commanded *all* to become, in matters of faith, as a little child. I cannot believe that He ever meant the very young children should have His religion ever before them as a hard lesson: My own view is this,—children's first feelings of reverence should be obtained towards the earthly parents; as early as may be it should be instilled into their minds that these parents, to them so wise and powerful,—and, it is to be hoped, good,—daily serve and pray to a Power, infinitely wiser, more powerful, and better than themselves. Invitation may then be given to the child to kneel as its parents kneel, and offer some very short, most simple prayer to God—the Being the parents worship. The child's prayer should be strictly childish—a simple request for blessing on itself and those it loves. By degrees, and only so, should a pious mother give more and more light as to the duty of prayer and the reverence it demands, unfolding gradually the connexion of man with his Maker, thus lifting the love and the principle of obedience in the child beyond the Unseen Parent—not diminishing it as regards the former, but showing that this carries out the law of the latter. With equal caution—not as a hard lesson, but as one reverently and wisely given, and in all possible simplicity of language—the child may have such points of the Redeemer's history impressed upon it as are the most likely to arrest its attention, avoiding that which, from its age, it cannot in anywise comprehend displaying all—and how much is there?—it may well love to learn. I would ever avoid at this early age all religious teaching, which becoming wearisome as a mere lesson, is likely to set the heart against it as such. I would never seek to terrify by dwelling on these features of revelation, which, to a mere child, must be full of dread; just tasting life, every physical and moral agency as yet scarce breaking through life's soil, I would not bring up the grave and judgment to awe and to perplex where from the same book in which both are written there is child's food far more congenial and appropriate to a child's understanding.

Obtain reverence for the Unseen, fortified by your example as well as by your teaching; tell of the beauty and love and mercy of the Redeemer, as shown in the passages you select from His life; teach these holy things with reverence as if yourself felt them. A very young child will soon own their influence; you will have prepared the soil for seed requiring greater strength in it; the deeper mysteries of our common faith, the fuller after teaching direct from the Scripture lessons, will be the more efficient for good, in that they have not been taught until the child's heart has been won to Him, from whose blessing on them all our hope depends.

Jan. 5. S. G. O.

Sowing Little Seeds.

Little Bessie had got a present of a new book, and she eagerly opened it to look at the first picture. It was the picture of a boy sitting by the side of a stream, and throwing seeds into the water.

"I wonder what this picture is about," said she; "why does the boy throw the seeds into the water?"

'Oh, I know,' said her brother Edward, who had been looking at the book, 'he is sowing the seeds of water-lillies."

'But how small the seeds look', said Bessie. 'It seems strange to think that large plants should grow from such little things.'

'You are sowing just such tiny seeds every day, Bessie; and they will come up large strong plants after awhile,' said her father.

'Oh no, father; I have not sown any seeds for a long time,'

'I have seen my daughter sow a number of seeds to-day.'

Bessie looked puzzled, and her father smiled and said, 'Yes, I have watched you planting flowers, and trees, and weeds, today!'

'Now I know that you are joking, for I would not plant ugly weeds.'

'I shall have to tell you what I mean. When you laid aside that interesting book, and attended to what your brother wished done, you were sowing seeds of kindness and love. When you broke the dish that you knew your mother valued, and came instantly and told her, you were sowing seeds of truth. When you took the cup of cold water to the poor woman at the gate, you were sowing seeds of mercy. These are all beautiful flowers, Bessie, and will grow up brightly and sweetly, if you water them well by a constant repetition of these acts. But more than all, I hope that my little girl has been planting the great tree of 'love to God,' and that she will tend and watch it and allow it to grow and spread, until its branches reach the skies, and meet before his throne.'

'And the weeds, father?'

'When you were impatient while baby was cross, you sowed the seeds of ill-temper. When you spoke crossly to Robert, you planted anger. When you waited some time after your mother called you, you sowed disobedience and selfishness. These are all noxious weeds, pull them up by the root, my child. Do not suffer them to grow in your garden, or they will completely overrun it.'

A Mr. George Sharp, commonly called by his friends, G *Sharp*, looking rather dull one evening in company, a friend observed G. Sharp was in rather a *low key*. "Oh!" replied a lady, "any one knows that G *Sharp* is A *flat*."

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

[Concluded.]

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Ryan, seconded by Mr Robertson, the Bylaw to confirm a Bylaw of the Township of Lanark, for the sale of a Road allowed to John Yuill, was read a second time.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Ryan, seconded by Mr Doran, the same By-law was read a third time and passed.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Robertson, seconded by Mr Ritchie, the By-law for the appointment of County Auditors had the blanks filled up with the names, Wm. McN. Shaw and Thomas Brooks, Esqs., and was read a third time and passed.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Ryan, seconded by Mr Robertson, the By-law to confirm a By-law of the Municipal Council of the Township of Lanark, providing for the sale of a portion of the 3rd concession line of that Township, to George Giles was read a second time.

Resolved,—On motion of the same gentlemen the same By-law was read a third time and passed,

Resolved,—On motion of Mr McIntyre, seconded by Mr McLaren, the By-law for the payment of all sums of money granted or allowed at this session of Council, was read a second time.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Code, seconded by Mr Taylor, the By-law appointing a Railway Committee for the current year, was brought up and read a first time.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Taylor, seconded by Mr Robertson, the By-law to extend the time of collecting the taxes of the different Municipalites of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew, from the 4th day of December 1864 to the 20th day of February 1865, was read a second time.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Taylor, seconded by Mr Robertson, the By-law extending the time for the return of the Collector's Roll was read a third time and passed.

Mr Scott moved, seconded by Mr Motherwell,

Resolved,—That J. Doran, A. Code and Mr Robertson, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to inspect the Books of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company according to Resolution of Council adopted in October last.

Mr Lynn moved, seconded by Mr O'Toole,

Resolved,—That whereas a great amount of time is wasted by reason of the Finance Committee not being furnished at the commencement of each session, with the various accounts requiring payment and having frequently to postpone making their final Report until the end of the session, be it therefore resolved that the clerk be instructed to post up a notice in his office requiring that all persons having money claims against this corporation shall hand in their accounts to him on or before the second day of each session, after which time no account is to be received during the session.

Mr Watson moved, seconded by Mr W. Doran,

Resolved,—That a Committee be appointed consisting of Messrs. J. Doran, McNee, Robertson, Code and Burton, to take into consideration the desirableness of any change being made in the municipal laws of this Province, and to report to this council at its next session, and that they be empowered to meet in the interem for said purpose.

The council then adjourned to four o'clock p.m.

The council assembled this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the same members present as in the morning, and the Warden in the chair.

Mr Clarke gave notice that during this session of Council he would introduce a By-law to grant a sum of money to repair the Bridge crossing the Rideau River at Kilmarnock.

Mr John Doran submitted the Report of the Committee on Finance, which was read and adopted as follows, viz:—

To the Warden and Municipal Councillors, in Council assembled.

Your Finance Committee beg leave to present you with this their first Report.

1st. Your Committee have had before them the County Treasurer's Report giving a statement of receipts and disbursements on behalf of the Counties during the past year, from which it appears that he had in his hands to the credit of the Counties on 31st December last, $1704.2-100.

2nd. Your Treasurer also reports that he has received from the B. & O. Railway Company, the sum of $2716.50, as part payment of their indebtedness to this municipality, for sums advanced to the Government under the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Your Committee recommend that the Treasurer be requested to deposit the above sum in the Loan Bank, to remain at interest until the June session, then to be disposed of as your council may think proper.

3rd. Your Committee have had under consideration an account from the Sheriff, amounting to $93, which they recommend to be paid, and would recommend that hereafter no other copies of Jury lists be furnished by the Sheriff, than those required by law.

Your Committee recommend that the following sums be paid to the parties whose names they appear opposite, viz:—

Robert R. Smith	$ 8.00
W. C. Chewitt & Co.	18.00
George Patterson	65.75
Jas. Shaw, Jr.,	18.92
Jas. Bell, Esq	20.00
John Hart	33.98
Wm. Burns, Sec. B. P.	16.00
R. Kellock	137.14
Jas. Poole, C. P.	17.75
Wm. Gill	15.45
John Cox	5.00
Cairns & Scott	11.00
Board of Public Instruction, S. Falls	14.00
do do Perth.	43.44
do do Lanark	33.00
do do Renfrew	30.75

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOHN DORAN, Chairman.
W. ROBERTSON,
YOUNG SCOTT,
JOHN RANKIN,
JOHN FISHER.

Committee Room, 27th Jan., 1865.

Mr Code submitted the Report of the committee of Education, which was read as follows, viz:

To the Warden and Council of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew:

Your Committee on Education beg leave to present this our Report.

We recommend that the following persons be appointed Grammar School Trustees for the different Grammar Schools in these United Counties, viz: for the Town of Perth, Rev. W. Bain & Richard Shaw; for the Village of Smith's Falls, Rev. Geo. W. White & A. R. Ward; for the Village of Carleton Place, Rev. T. A. Preston & Doctor W. Wilson; for the Village of Lanark, Jacob Gallinger & W. Robertson; for the Village of Renfrew, Rev. G. Thompson & Rev. A. Fraser; for the Village of Pembroke, Rev. W. Henderson & Rev. W. Gillie; for the Village of Pakenham, Rev. W. Burnes & W. Dickson; for the Village of Arnprior, Rev. Ottis Hackett & the Rev. Peter Lindsay.

We also recommend the following persons as Local Superintendents for the undermentioned places, viz: Lanark, Bathurst, North Sherbrooke, Drummond, Darling, Dalhousie and Lavant, J. A. Murdock; North Burgess, M. B. Stanley; Beckwith, Rev. J. A. McKinnon, Pakenham, Rev. A. Mann; Montague, Rev. S. Mylne; Bromley, Rev. M. Byrne; Pembroke Township, Rev. W. Tomblin; Ramsay, Rev. J. McMorine; McNab, Rev. S. C. Fraser; Ross, Rev. M. Cameron; Stafford, Robert Childerhouse; Alice, Rev. J. McEwen; Admaston, George Brown; Bagot & Blythefield, Thos. Brady; Brougham, P. Kennedy; Stratton & Algona, Rev. M. Byrne; Wilberforce, Rev. T. S. Campbell; Horton, James Johnson; Westmeath, Rev. H. Cameron; South Sherbrooke, Alva Adams, Rolph Buchanan, Wylie & McKoy, John Tane; Sebastopol, Griffith & Matawatchan, Thomas Brady; North Elmsley, Rev. G. W. White; Brudenell, Raglin, Radcliffe and Lyndoch, Rev. M. Byrne; Darling, J. A. Murdock; Pettiwawa, Rev. J. McEwen.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM CODE, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR,
JOHN MC G. CHAMBERS,
JAMES BONEFIELD,
ARCH. FOSTER.

In amendment, Mr Spalding moved, seconded by Mr Robertson,

Resolved,—That the Report of the committee on Education be amended by substituting the name of the Rev. James B. Duncan, for that of the Rev. G. White, for Local Superintendent for the Township of North Elmsley.

On motion of Mr Rankin, seconded by Mr Chambers, Mr Moore was allowed to address the Council in reference to the question under consideration.

The amendment was then put and carried and the Report was adopted with the amendment.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr McIntyre, seconded by Mr Guthrie, the By-law for the payment of all sums of money granted or allowed at this session of council, had the blanks filled in agreeable to the Finance Report, and was read a third time and passed.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr ———, seconded by Mr Guthrie, the By-law for the appointment of Local Superintendents of Schools for the year 1865, had the blanks filled in accordance with the Report of the committee on Education (as adopted) and was read a third time and passed.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Code, seconded by Mr Struthers, the By-law appointing Grammar School Trustees for the year 1865, had the blanks filled in accordance with the Report of the committee on Education, and was read a second time.

Resolved, on motion of Mr Code, seconded by Mr McIntyre, the same By-law was read a third time and passed.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Code, seconded by Mr Moffat, the By-law appointing a Railway committee, had the blanks filled up with the names of the following gentlemen, viz:—Wm. Robertson, J. Doran, J. Mc G. Chambers, John Watson, A. H. Dowswell, John Rankin and the mover, and was read a second time, the 24th Rule of Council having been suspended for that purpose.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr Code, seconded by Mr Ryan, the By-law was read a third time and passed.

In amendment,

Mr Lynn moved, seconded by Mr Foster, and

Resolved,—That the By-law appointing a Railway Committee, be read this day six months hence, and in the meantime the Treasurer be instructed to furnish the amount of the expenses incurred by the Railway Committee for the last three years.

Lost.—Messrs. Lynn and Foster only voting for it.

Mr Robertson moved, seconded by Mr Ryan,

Resolved,—That the Warden be a member ex-officio of the committee to revise and suggest improvements upon the Assessment laws.

Moved by Mr Robertson, seconded by Mr Scott,

Resolved,—That whereas the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew, feeling that in consequence of the County buildings at Pembroke, a delay must take place in the final separation of the County of Lanark under the existing municipal law, and whereas said council intend to apply to the Legislature at its present Session, for an Act to facilitate the separation.

Be it resolved that this council concurs with the said Provisional Council in the presperity of such legislation and in the propriety of having a day fixed by the Governor in Council by Proclamation for such separation. After all claims and demands existing between said Counties shall have been finally settled, and that for such purpose the Warden and Clerk are hereby empowered to memorialize the three branches of the Legislation to pass such an Act as will effectually relieve the said Provisional Council from the delay consequent upon the non completion of the County buildings, and further to take such other action as may lead to accomplish such purpose, but in no way to interfere with the settlement yet to take place respecting the financial affairs of the United Counties.

And it is further resolved that the clerk do forward the Honorable Messrs. S. Read, Shaw, and Matheson, and to R. McIntyre, Esq., the Honorable William McDougall and Alexander Morris, Esq., M. P. P., being Representatives in the Legislature, a copy of this Resolution and request their co-operation in forwarding the passage of the said Bill.

Mr W. Doran moved, seconded by Mr McLaren,

Resolved,—That the Clerk and Treasurer are hereby required and authorized to carry out in their true intent and meaning all the Resolutions, Reports and By-laws passed during the present Session of Council.

Mr Chambers moved, seconded by Mr Lynn,

Resolved,—That the memorial to the Legislative Assembly, praying for relief from our municipal indebtedness be now read.

The motion was read and adopted.

Mr Lynn moved, seconded by Mr Chambers,

Resolved,—That the memorial adopted by this Council to the Legislature, praying for relief from our municipal indebtedness be signed by the Warden, and the seal of the Corporation affixed thereto, and to be then forwarded to the member of the County, Alex. Morris, Esq., M.P.P.

Mr John Doran moved, seconded by Mr Dowswell,

Resolved,—That Messrs. John A. McLaren, John Motherwell and the mover, be and they are hereby appointed a Gaol Committee for the present year.

It was then moved and seconded that the Warden do vacate the Chair and that W. Doran be Chairman for the present time.

W. Doran, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr Lynn moved, seconded by Mr Chambers,

Resolved,—That the thanks of this council be given to the warden for his impartial and gentlemanly conduct during this Session.

The Warden resumed the Chair, and Mr W. Doran reported the complimentary vote to the Warden.

The Warden returned thanks.

Mr W. Doran moved, seconded by Mr Watson,

Resolved,—That the Council do now adjourn and stand adjourned until the third Tuesday in June next.

The New Light.

It is almost sixty years since Sir Humphrey Davy produced "magnesium," a bright white metal, brittle, light, then accounted curious only as being "first cousin" in chemistry to such substances as Epsom salts, steatite, talc, and chrysolite. It is closely related to all the magnesian limestones; the meerschaum pipe is a silicate of its oxide, and asbestos, which wont burn, belongs to the same stock. "Nobody expected" Davy's discovery could ever literally *enlighten* the world, and snuff the sun out, so far as photography goes! But Mr Senstadt, who looked up the forgotten metal, found methods to produce it in any quantity and of a perfectly pure quality. A wire thus manufactured was shown to give in flame a light which was not only sun-like in its brilliancy, but actually rivalled the solar beam in containing chemical or actinic rays. So rich is the magnesium lamp in those rays indeed, that the full power of the orb does not greatly exceed it. At the zenith distance of 67 degress the chemical brightness of an unclouded sun is not more than five times that of a magnesium flame of the same apparent dimensions. A thin wire is equivalent in power to seventy-four stearine candles; and to keep up that splendor for ten hours only two and a half ounces of magnesium need be consumed. True, one ounce of metal is five times costlier than the same weight of silver; but the price is rapidly descending, as processes are effected and demand increases. And the recently discovered material gives off nothing unpleasant or vaporous in burning—no smell or evil gases, no inconvenient heat. The Americans have heard of our new commodity, and send over for coils of sunshine. Their idea is that magnesium may serve them in the blockade; and it would be strange indeed to read that Davy's metal, suddenly flooding the seas with white brilliancy, had turned night into day for ships as well as photographic studios. Other Governments are also busy with experimentalising upon its possible use in lighthouse lamps, and for signals at sea. For the last purpose it seems admirably qualified; it is but to take a few inches of the wire and a match, and in a moment a light may be shown over a vessel's side, which thus naked, has been made out twenty-eight miles off. A little of the magnesium in powder gives to the "bouquet" of rockets, or similar fireworks, wonderful and piercing brilliance; and sensational dramatists and managers may henceforward illuminate situations with a splendor unparalleled. By the magnesium lamp blues and greens, whites and yellows, might be matched at night. Here is a combination of qualities and promises which quite prepare us to learn that the wholesale manufacture of the metal has now been taken up by excellent hands. No doubt further benefits will spring from it, for nobody knows what uses the possession of cheap actinic force may not ultimately yield. And if such qualities were lurking in this out-of-the-way curiosity of the laboratory, what may not await us in other metals scarcely named at present—cæsium, titanium, iridium, osniun, rubidium, and the rest? The great object is to make the new light cheap. It burns too fast to be available for ordinary purposes. Any one who can succeed in bringing down its cost, though at a sacrifice of its intense brilliancy, will be likely to shut up the gas companies and make a fortune.

The "Dumfries Reformer" says that the Prohibitory Law can be made to work both ways it would seem, and teetotallers as well as their opponents be brought under the influence of Prohibition. In Beverly the tavernkeepers are forced to close their barrooms, and they have padlocked their pumps so that travellers cannot have the use of them. Thus the devotees of Bacchus and the worshipers at the shrine of the "old Town Pump," who may happen to journey through Beverly, will alike be denied a bibulous supply for man and beast.

"When droughty neebers neebers meet,"

we imagine the confab will be a thirsty one, unless they adjourn to some neighboring creek, or have an important supply of the "lightning-killer" in their coat pockets.

A late number of the Edinburgh Review gives some interesting statistics in regard to the working of the money order system in Great Britain. There are no less than three thousand and five money order offices, so that almost every inhabitant is within a dozen miles of one, and each of the larger cities has several offices. The amount sent by money orders in 1839 was about $7,000,000. In 1863 it had increased to the enormous sum of $82,000,000. The losses in ten years had only been the insignificant sum of $1,300, while an average of $10,000 yearly was not called for at all. The profits to the government in 1863 were $130,000, notwithstanding there was a loss on all orders less than five dollars, on account of the smallness of the charge.

When flowers are full of heaven-descended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, getting proud as they get full.

A Real Romance of the Harem.

Rare are conversions from Mussulmanism to Christianity, or from the latter to Islam, yet fewer still are the instances in which the proselytes to either faith are women. One of these very exceptional cases, has however, occurred during the past week, in which the neophyte is a young Belgian girl, named Cordelier—the niece of the proprietoress of a well-known English shop in Pera—who, despite all the popular errors as to the status of woman in the Prophet's paradise, has risked everything, and gone boldly over to the faith of Mecca, for love of a seductive young Boy. For some months past she had been in the habit of going frequently to the harem in Stamboul to take and execute millinary orders, and in the course of these business visits appears to have made the acquaintance of the young effendi in question. The *entente* was, we believe entirely unknown to her aunt, who, on her sudden disappearance on Sunday week, remained for several hours in anxious ignorance of her whereabouts. Late in the evening, however, a note from the fair runaway put an end to her relative's suspense by announcing the step she had taken, and firmly stating her determination to embrace her lover's faith in spite of every opposition. A personal interview on the following day—at the Turkish house, near Atbazar, where she had taken sanctuary—failed to shake this resolution, and accordingly on Tuesday she went before the cadi, and made the first of the necessary declarations which precede formal admission into the pale of Islam. The Belgian Legation then interfered, and later in the week the young convert—who is about 19 years of age, and possesses the buxom personal attractions which are dear to the eyes of eastern connoisseurs—was brought before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in company with her national dragoman. Here, again, she declared her resolute purpose to abjure Christianity, in spite of all that either A'ali Pasha or the dragoman could do to urge reflection before finally committing herself to so grave a step. In view of this obstinacy, the Belgian authorities now deny her right to make the change, on the ground of nonage; and the Porte temporarily acceding to the objection, her final reception into Mussulmanism is suspended until the receipt from Brussels of specific proof of her age. The affair has been the nine days' talk of Pera gossips, to most of whom the fair but foolish apostate was, by face at least, well-known. —*Levant Herald.*

ROMANCE OF THE DIVORCE COURT.—The particulars of an extraordinary case in connection with the Divorce Court have reached me, which although reading like a romance, are nevertheless strictly true. For obvious reasons, I shall not mention names. The facts, are, however, as follows:—Not long after the late Sir. Cresswell Cresswell was installed as Judge Ordinary, an officer in Her Majesty's service, whom I shall describe as Mr. A., presented a petition for a divorce from his wife, on the usual grounds. The *faux pas* of the lady (an Irish woman, I should mention) occasioned much pain and surprise to her friends, as her conduct previous to the unfortunate *denouement* had been unexceptionable as a wife and a mother. The correspondent in the case, also, an officer in the army, whom I shall call Mr. B., made the lady all the reparation in his power, and married her. She was subsequently received in society in India, where her antecedents were not so critically examined, but in three years afterwards, Mr. B. died, and she was left a widow. Having no longer any tie in India, she returned to England, whither she had been preceded by Mr. A. and his three little children. Having taken up her residence in a fashionable town in the midland county, celebrated for the purity of its waters, Mrs. B. soon obtained admission to good society as the widow of a British officer, and a very beautiful and attractive woman to boot. Here, after an interval of nearly two years, she again encountered Mr. A., and the result is, that they have again married. The children of Mr. A. have not recognised their mother, and all they know is that "Papa married a widow." Beat this in a sensation novel if you can. The circumstances of this extraordinary case are related with critical accuracy; and were I to give the real initials of the parties, they could be easily identified. They afford the only illustration on record of the ruling passion strong in divorce!—*Correspondent of the Belfast News-Letter.*

BURIAL PLACE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The royal mausoleum at Frogmore, where the mortal remains of the Prince Consort lie interred, is slowly but gradually approaching completion, nearly three years having elapsed since the commencement of its erection; the foundation stone having been laid by the Queen on the 15th of March, 1862. On the 17th December of that year the ceremony of consecration was performed by the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of her Majesty and the royal family, and on the next day the coffin was removed from the royal vault at St. George's Chapel, and deposited in a temporary sarcophagus within the new burial place—a sepulchral building of solemn grandeur. The mausoleum, the site for which was chosen near trees of a dark foliage, is planned in the form of a cross, the arms of which are of equal length, while on the eastern side a portico has been erected, the ceiling of which has been enriched with Venetian of another coffin by the side of that of the Prince. Long may that place be unoccupied. The recumbent figure of the Prince Consort, the commission for which was placed in the hands of Baron Marochetti, the sculptor, will mark the exact place of his interment. Over the doorway, within the portico, and facing the visitor as he ascends the top of the flight of steps by which the mausoleum is approached, is the monumental inscription in bronze. The steps and terraces of the royal tomb are defended by a stone balustrading. It is an exceedingly costly erection.

"Sambo," said a dying planter to his slave, "for your faithful services, I mean now to do you an honor, and I have it in my will that you shall be buried in our family ground." "Ah massa, replied Sambo, "Sambo no good to be buried; Sambo rather hab de money or de freedom, buddies if de devil come in de dark to look for massa, he mistake, and take de poor nigger man."

British Columbia has followed the example of Vancouver Island and adopted the decimal currency system.