

## If We Know.

If we knew the cases and causes,  
Crowding out neighbor's way,  
If we knew the little losses,  
Sorely grieved day by day,  
Would we then so often chide  
For his lack of thrift and gain—  
Leaving on his heart a shadow,  
Leaving on his face a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us,  
Held by gentle blessings there,  
Would we turn away all trembling  
In our blind and weak despair?  
Would we shrink from little shadows  
Lying on the dory gale,  
While 'tis only birds of Eden,  
Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story  
Quivering through the heart of pain,  
Would our womanhood dare doom it  
Back to haunts of guilt again?  
Life hath many a tangled crossing,  
Joy hath many a break of woe,  
And the cheeks tear-washed are whiter;  
This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our bosoms  
For the key to other lives,  
And with love toward erring nature,  
Cherish good that still survives;  
So that, when our diabolical spirits  
Soar to realms of light again,  
We may say, "Dear Father, judge us,  
As we judge our fellow-men."

## Agricultural.

### TEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN MAKING BUTTER.

In making good butter there are several important rules to be observed, which require a little care, forethought and some little experience.

1. On milking clean, fast, yet gently, regularly twice a day, depends the success of the dairymaid. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd; better pay double the price for good ones.

2. Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pails about half full each will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk if in one pan, the reason of this is the greater surface.

3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather; the cream rises much quicker, milk keeps sweet much longer, and butter is of a better color, and churns in one half the time.

4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes lapped; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost.

5. Churning, whether by hand or otherwise should occupy forty or fifty minutes.

6. Washing in cold soft water is one of its preserving qualities, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle; very hard water is highly charged with lime, and must in a measure impart to it alkaline properties.

7. Salting is necessarily done with the best kind of ground salt; the quantity varies according to the state it is taken from the churn; if soft, more, if hard, less, always taking the taste for the sure guide.

8. First working, after about twenty-four hours, is for the purpose of giving it greater compactness.

9. Second working takes place at the time of packing, and when the butter has dissolved the salt, and that the brine may be worked out.

10. Packing is done with the hands or with a butter maul, and when butter is put into wooden vessels, they should be soaked in warm brine two or three days before using. After each packing cover the butter with a wet cloth and put a layer of salt upon it; in this way the salt can be easily removed at any time, by simply taking hold of the edges of the cloth.

Butter made in this way will keep any length of time required.—*Genesee Farmer.*

### The French Weather Prophet.

A correspondence has lately appeared in the Parisian journals, between M. Mathieu de Drome, formerly one of the Legislative Assembly, and M. Le Verrier, the eminent astronomer. M. Mathieu believes that he has discovered a rule for predicting the weather, and basing his theory on meteorological observations taken at Geneva. M. Le Verrier first examines these data, and then laughs at his former colleague. He proves that the tables quoted by M. Mathieu contradict at least as often as they support his theory. M. Verrier observes that the people who profess to predict the weather are of two classes—those who prophesy at fixed days, and hours, and those who content themselves with foretelling general phenomena of particular seasons. The first class announces that it will rain, or freeze, or snow, on a certain day. This, it positively does make the prophet the lion of the hour. When the time comes round, if he is wrong, he loses his reputation, if his prophecy has not been forgotten; if he is right, he makes a great noise. The more prudent content themselves with prophesying an hot August or a windy March, and secure even betting in their favor. Such persons are like a man playing at dice who bets that he will throw seven against an other who says he will throw twelve; the former has six chances in his favor, the latter only one. Weather prophets are only guessers, and of course, they sometimes guess correctly.

### How the Guns of the "Keokuk" were Raised.

The Charleston Mercury, of May 7th thus describes the process of raising the guns of the Keokuk:—  
"By order of General Ripley, Colonel Alfred Rhoet, on the 17th, after the departure of the iron-clad fleet, examined the wreck, and reported the attainments of the guns practicable. Mr. La Costa, assisted by Adjutant Boylston, and a detachment of men from Fort Sumter, under different lieutenants, have been saving these fine pieces of ordnance with much trouble. Lately the Keokuk has been entirely submerged, and in rough water. The turret had to be unbolted or unscrewed and taken off before the guns could be slung for removal. This was an unpleasant job of some difficulty, the labor being performed under water, when the sea was smooth, and in the night time only. Those engaged in the undertaking, going in the small boat of the fort, were sometimes protected from the enemy by the presence of our gunboats, at other times not. One gun was raised last week, being removed by the light-house boat. General Ripley himself, night before last, went down to superintend the removal of the second gun."

INDISPENSABLE.—A woman will never acknowledge defeat. You may conquer her, you may bring her on her knees, you may wave over her head the very flag of victory, but still she will not acknowledge she is beaten.

Housetop: "What is the meaning of this vision sent on the butcher's hook, Bridget? I haven't seen it on the table."

Cook: "Why you see, ma'am, it wasn't for the upper table at all; James can't bear it, so I had to get a bit of venison for him."

Why is a baby like a certain star?—  
Because it is in the milky way.

## Magnetic Storms.

No fact is more widely known than that a suspended bar of magnetized steel points in one direction, north and south; and yet the cause of this is one of the greatest mysteries of nature. A suspended magnetized bar, and west, and back its poles will come again, as if provided with instinct, to their proper position. A belief exists among scientific men and others that the earth acts as a great magnet, but how it has acquired magnetism and how it is distributed, and what may be the causes of its many changes are still unsolved problems in physical science. Magnetism is a force of nature, but what it is in essence we know not. The earth acts upon a suspended magnet in a peculiar manner by causing it to move in a certain direction; and it is subject to five different changes. For a period of about two hundred years the north pole moves slowly toward the west, then again it returns slowly toward its former position. It is also subject to an annual variation, a daily variation, and a variation caused by the moon; and most perplexing of all, it is subject to sudden changes of position called "magnetic storms."

The magnetic needle is like a wind vane, as it serves to render visible the direction and intensity of the mysterious force which operates through the earth. Observations upon the magnetic needle reveal the fact that it will sometimes stop and oscillate with great activity, without any apparent cause; and it has been noticed that magnets in various parts of the world are always thus agitated at the same moment—those in the American observatories and those in Europe, these in India. These disturbances of the needle have been the subject of much study by scientific men, and it is believed that these phenomena have a connection with movements in the sun. Prof. Schuabe, of Dessau, has been watching the disc of the sun for nearly forty years, and he has recorded the groups of spots which have appeared upon it. He has found that these occur in greater number in periods of about ten years. They were noticed in 1848 and 1859, and in these two years great disturbances of the magnetic needle were observed. A remarkable lunar scene was witnessed in the latter year, on the 1st of September, by two astronomers. Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson in England. They were independently observing the sun's disc, which at that time exhibited a large spot, when they saw a very bright ball of light suddenly break out over the spot and move with a high velocity over the sun's surface.

At that moment a magnetic storm took place and the needle was agitated as if moved by a sudden living impulse.

Magnetic storms are always accompanied by aurora and earth magnetic currents. The latter are known to telegraph operators. They traverse the surface of the earth, and a portion of magnetism is taken up by the line-wire, seriously disturbing communications. It has been found that aurora and great earth currents recur at intervals of about ten years, with the spots on the sun's surface. It therefore appears that magnetic disturbances occur in the sun, in the earth's atmosphere, and in the earth itself, at the same time and at regular periods. The mysterious force, "magnetism," seems to permeate the entire solar system, and perhaps the whole universe. The next period of great magnetic disturbance will take place in 1869. In that year groups of spots will appear on the sun's disc; brilliant aurora will be noticed in the earth's atmosphere, extending over the greater part of the globe (as in 1859, when they were seen as far south as Cuba); and the magnetic needle will be greatly disturbed by earth currents.

### The Lancashire Emigrants.

We have seen some of these emigrants from Lancashire, and are glad to find that they have already been able to play one or two of their number in eligible situations, and hope to obtain situations for one or two more in Montreal. The St. George's Society and some members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, have manifested a great interest in their welfare. Among the latter body especially they speak with much gratification of attention shown them by Mr. Bryson and Mr. James Mathewson. They wish, however, to express their thanks for the sympathy and desire to assist them which they have met with from many other persons. They say that great efforts are made by agents from the Australian Colonies to entice emigrants from those places, and that so many Englishmen have friends and relations in the United States that there is a strong tendency of the tide of emigration in that direction. The Australian Government offers passage money; and friends in the United States are often willing themselves to advance funds, so that there are many incentives to diversify the intending settlers from our territory. Several of these emigrants propose to go farther West, and seem to have a strong inclination to try their hands at farming, at any rate to see that part of the country in order to be able to report. They suggest that if any gentlemen of means and standing in Toronto would take the trouble to form a committee or committees to co-operate with committees of emigrants it would be likely to effect an exceedingly valuable purpose. We believe that any communication may be made through the Secretary of the St. George's Society.—*Montreal Herald.*

### Useful Receipts.

HARD CEMENT.—The following cement has been used with success in covering terraces, lining cisterns and uniting stone flagging.—Take 90 parts by weight of well-burned brick, reduced to powder, and 7 parts of litharge, mix them together and render them plastic with linseed oil. It is a paste of the consistency of plaster, and the body that is to be covered being again previously wetted on the outside with a sponge. When the cement is extended over a large surface it sometimes dries with flaws in it, which must be filled up with a fresh quantity. In three or four days it becomes firm. A French lady has the recipe for plaster of Paris, and the manner of plastering plaster of Paris with a deep dish with moderately thick slices of bread, thinly spread with butter, and then fill the dish with any kind of sweetmeats. Over this place another layer of bread and butter, and let the dish stand until the bread is thoroughly soaked with the syrup. Make a custard and pour it over the whole. Bake for about twenty minutes, and after it is cold turn it out on the dish on which it is to be served. Send to the table with a hot liquid sauce.

### THE QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—L. E. Palmer, of Lanesboro, Mass., contributes the following to the American Agriculturist, and challenges any housekeeper in the country to say made of pudding is more delicious than his.

One pint of rice, fine bread crumbs to one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs beaten, the grated rind of a lemon, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake until done but not watery. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff, and beat in a teaspoonful of sugar, which has been beaten the juice of a lemon. Spread over the pudding a layer of jelly, or any sweetmeats you may prefer. Four the whites of the eggs over this, and replace in the oven and bake lightly. To be eaten cold with cream. It is second only to ice cream, and for some reasons better.

### WOOL WOOL!

ALL CASH and higher than the highest will be paid for clean fine wool. FACTORY CLOTHS, and all other Dry Goods, on hand, and will be offered lower than the lowest. A new lot of TEAS and TOBACCOES 10 to 15% lower on the point than previous Stock. Butter Tubs at 2d by taking 6¢, cash.

Island Store, Almonte, 16th June, 1863. 41

J. CHANANHOUSE, M.D. GRADUATE of University Queen's College, late House Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital, Canadian Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale or to Let.

LOT No. 15, being that lot on the 6th line between the Methodist Church and the Free Church in Ramsey. For particulars apply to the Subscribers.

June 10th, 1863. JOHN McARTHUR. 41

## Found His Crowd.

A young man clad in homespun was standing, Court street, Boston, a few days since, devouring a doughnut, when he was accosted by one of a half dozen genteelly dressed idlers with—  
"Just come down?"  
"Yes, guess I have. Great place this, ain't it?" said the countryman.  
"This so? How's your marm?" asked the city hawk, bent on sport with the countryman.  
"Well, she's pretty well, she sent me down on business."

"She did? What kind of business are you on?"  
"Why, she wanted me to come down to Boston and look around and find half a dozen of the biggest fellows, to educate 'em, and I rather guess I've got my eyes on 'em now," said the stranger, taking in the whole crowd at a glance. The next moment he had the education of himself, where he quietly finished his doughnut.

TRAVELLING IN ARKANSAS.—"My dear Malam, can you give me a glass of grog?" asked a fatigued traveller in Arkansas, as he entered a cabin on the roadside.

"I ain't got a drop, stranger," replied the woman.

"But a gentleman told me you had a barrel."

"Why, good gracious," replied the woman, "what do you reckon one barrel of whiskey is to me and my children, when we are out of milk?"

WANTED AN OFFICE.—The private secretary to the Governor of a State is a wag. The other day a young man, decidedly ebriated, walked into the executive chamber, and asked for the Governor.

"What do you want with him?" inquired the secretary.

"Oh, I want an office with a good salary."

"Well," replied the secretary, "I can tell you something better for you than a sinecure—you had better try a water cure."

A new idea seemed to strike the young inebriate, and he vanished.

The Grand Rapids Eagle man says he wouldn't mind the high price of wood so much, if all his neighbors hadn't taken to the disgusting habit of locking their wood-houses doors at night.

"How well he plays for one so young," said Mrs. Partington, as the organ boy performed with the monkey near the door, and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure."

Peace makes plenty, plenty makes pride, pride breeds quarrel, and quarrel brings war; war brings spoil, and spoil poverty; poverty patience, and patience peace; so peace brings war, and war brings peace.

CAREFUL WIVES.—"Don't, Charles, go to Boston with that lot in the elbow of your shirt." Husband—"Why not, my dear?" Careful wife—"Because if the cars should run off the track and you should get killed, people would think me a very negligent wife." Husband, buttoning up his overcoat—"Ahem! yes I dare say they would."

INCORRUPTIBLE.—"Sedley," said Charles II., "look me out a man who can't be corrupted. I have sent three treasurers to the North, and they have all turned thieves."

"Well, your majesty, I recommend Mirvet." "Mirvet, your dog?" said Charles. "Why, Mirvet is a thief already!" "Therefore he cannot be corrupted, your majesty," said Sedley.

SUFFICIENTLY COOKED.—A gentleman at a table remarked that he could not endure fish, unless it was well cooked. "This," said the waiter (as he handed him a plate of the desired dish), "is, I hope, sufficiently good to suit you." "Well," replied the gentleman, as he tasted it, "it does a good deal better than I anticipated it would be."

## ROCK OIL!

A PHOENIX COMPANY'S high test, extra refined, and extra deodorized.

A trial will satisfy you it is the BEST OIL ever produced.

Sold Retail at 45 cents per gallon by Alexander Shaw, Druggist, Almonte.

Wholesale Agents, John Finken & Co., Toronto, June 15th, 1863.

### Land for Sale.

LOT No. 19, in the 4th Con. of Admiration, an excellent clay road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres cleared and well fenced, a log house and barn, and a fine creek and saline spring on the lot.

ALSO LOT No. 22, containing 100 acres of level land, a splendid lot, 20 acres cleared, with a house and a new barn 30 x 40 feet.

The above lots with or without the standing crop as may be required.

A. McKENZIE, Admiration, P. O., June 20, 1863. 42-c

### Brookville & Ottawa RAIL.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On Monday, Nov. 24th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 5:00 p.m.

Leave Brookville for Almonte, 7:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Leave Perth for Almonte, 8:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 6:00 p.m.

Leave Almonte for Perth, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 6:30 p.m.

Leave Perth for Brookville, 9:00 a.m., 3:00 p.m., and 6:30 p.m.

Leave Brookville for Almonte, 9:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m., and 7:00 p.m.

Leave Almonte for Perth, 10:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m., and 7:30 p.m.

Leave Perth for Brookville, 10:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., and 8:00 p.m.

Leave Brookville for Almonte, 11:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m., and 8:30 p.m.

Leave Almonte for Perth, 11:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m., and 9:00 p.m.

Leave Perth for Brookville, 12:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m., and 9:30 p.m.

Leave Brookville for Almonte, 12:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m., and 10:00 p.m.

Leave Almonte for Perth, 1:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., and 10:30 p.m.

Leave Perth for Brookville, 1:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., and 11:00 p.m.

Leave Brookville for Almonte, 2:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., and 11:30 p.m.

Leave Almonte for Perth, 2:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m., and 12:00 p.m.

Leave Perth for Brookville, 3:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., and 12:30 p.m.

Leave Brookville for Almonte, 3:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m., and 1:00 p.m.

Leave Almonte for Perth, 4:00 p.m., 10:00 p.m., and 1:30 p.m.

## 1863. Brookville to the West.

THE Northern Transportation Company will, during the present season, run their line of First Class Express Cabs, between Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Toledo, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Leaving Ogdensburg on the arrival of the Express Train from the East, calling regularly for Passengers and Freight, at BROOKVILLE, ALEXANDRIA BAY, CLAYTON, CAPE VINCENT, and OSWEGO.

Passengers and Families moving West can embark with their baggage, Trunks, Stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or Transshipment, at their port of destination.

These Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers; and Second Cabins with Cook Stoves and comfortable accommodations for passengers and Families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

No effort will be spared to maintain the reputation of this as the CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.

For tickets, &c., apply to

General Passenger and Freight Agent, BROOKVILLE, C. W. R. H. FOLFOUR.

Office adjoining Brookville & Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub Agents:

WILLIAM KELLY, Almonte.

K. C. COLE, Perth.

Warren Rossford, Smith's Falls.

John Hourigan, Miramichi.

D. C. Sone, April 14th, 1863. 32

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his usual varied and well-sorted stock of SPRING GOODS, amongst which are the following:

DRESS GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

SHAWLS, SILKS.

VELVETS, RIBBONS.

SEWED GOODS.

FLOWERS.

GREY COTTONS.

BLEACHED do.

STRIPES.

LADIES' MISSES STRAW & FANCY HATS, BONNETS.

FEATHERS, GLOVES.

HOSIERY, &c.

With a great quantity of other Fancy and Stable Goods, which are too numerous to mention, and with a large assortment of Groceries and Felt Hats. The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices to suit the times.

A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, May 12th, 1863. 36

## Land for Sale.

THE HALF ALFERS OF LOTS No. 19, 21, and 24, in the 6th concession of the Township of Pakenham. The West Half of Lots No. 19 and 21 in the 8th concession of the Township of Pakenham.

The above Lots contain 100 acres each, a portion being under cultivation and the remainder hardwood bush.

For further particulars apply to the Subscribers, JAS. W. DUNNETT.

Pakenham, 8th June, 1863. 40-c

## W. W. Dickson, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE of McGill University, Montreal, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c.

Office in Mason's Buildings, Main-st., Port-au-Fort.

June 6th, 1863.

## Tailoring.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the public, that he has commenced the tailoring business in that house known as Dr. Beck's building, formerly occupied by Dr. Beck, and which as an office, he will be prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality and despatch. Good fits warranted.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Carleton Place, June 12th, 1863.

## FARMERS LOOK HERE!

ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in Carleton Place, would beg to intimate that he has just received a large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS.

and all other articles usually found in a country store, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerating prices for cash or ready pay.

A quantity of good SEED OATS for sale by the subscriber.

ROBERT CRAMPTON, Carleton Place, 11th May, 1863. 36

## Great Bargains at the Store of W. Tennant & Co.

SPRINGS and SUMMER GOODS.

All on hand, and will be sold at the smallest profits.

Ladies and Gents, Cloth, black, colored, Hosiery and Gloves, Parasols, Grey Cottons, Point, Delaines and Coburgs, Gents, Ladies, and Children's Hats. A large and splendid assortment of Ladies' Mantles, from 10s. to 30s. The largest and best assorted Stock of Boots and Shoes that we ever had, and very cheap. A nice lot of Groceries and Tobacco. Tea from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. good, Golden Syrup, Green and Dry Apples, Nails, Glass, Paints, Chains, Picks, Powder, Shot, Hopes, and small Wares, Boring Machines, Shingles, Bench Screws, Gels and Bar Hinges. Crockery and Medicines low. 30,000 Maillets, Log Pumps on hand, cheap, Grass seed, and 60 bushels best Wheat. No. 1 bri. Flour, and 200 Butter Tubs.

TERMS—Cash or Ready Pay. Don't forget the difference between Ready Pay and Credit these Hard Times.

And highest Praise Paid for all Merchandise Produce, good Butter in covered Tubs, 1000 lbs. of good clean Wool and 1000 Cask Skins.

W. TENNANT & Co. Island Store, Almonte 4th May, 1863.

## HIDES! HIDES!

ALMONTE TANNERY.

1,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.

FOR SALE, a quantity of superlative and finished LEATHER, comprising Boots, Upper, Kip, and Calfskin, no price asked.

ALMONTE, September 22nd, 1862. 31

THOMAS SMITH.

## FARMERS, ATTENTION.

THE Subscribers have a large stock of CLOTHS on hand, which they are selling very low for

WOOL OR CASH.

Now is the time to get good bargains.

CASH paid for any quantity of WOOL.

B. & W. ROSAMOND, Almonte, 2nd June, 1863. 39-c

Harness! Harness!

J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLERY and HARNESS business, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made wares, consisting of carriage and gig harness, silver plated and painted, and also Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars. Shaffed and Buck Saddles, Trunks, Carriage Trimmings done to order.

All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the cheapest.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Pakenham Nov 15th, 1862. 11-11

## SEEDS.

THE GROWTH OF 1862.

RELIABLE QUALITIES AND TRUE TO NAME. CABBAGES—Early York, Early London, Early Market, Early French Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, "King of the Cabbages," Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch, TURNIPS—Green and Purple Top Swedish, Larings and Skirring, Improved Swedes, White Swede, Early Six Weeks, Early White Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, Red Top Globes and Red Top Strap Leaf.

MANGLE WORTZEL—Long Rod, Red Globe and Yellow Globe.

CLOVER SEED—Western, Random, Vermont, and English Red Clovers, White Dutch ditto.

FLAX SEED—Pure Riga (Russian) Flax Seed, for seed.

Catalogues mailed to any address.