

Carleton Place

VOL. XIII.

CARLETON PLACE, W., APRIL 29, 1863.

No. 34

SABBATH READING.

Up-Hill.

Does the road wind up-hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end;
Will the day's journey take the whole long
day?

From morn till night, my friend,
But is there for the night a resting-place?
A roof for when the slow dark hours begin,
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
Those who have gone before,
Then must I knock, or call when just in
sight?
They will not keep you standing at that
door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?
Of labor you shall find the sum,
Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yea beds for all who come.

"A Wish."

O would that life was but a dream,
A fleeting vision of the night;
That all our woes and griefs and cares
Might vanish at the morning light!
O would that Lethe's wave might cast
Oblivion darkness o'er the past—
That with each morning sun we view
We might begin our lives anew.

The Unknown Painter.

Murillo, the celebrated artist of Seville, often found upon the canvas of some one of his pupils sketches or specimens of drawing, imperfect and unfinished, but bearing the rich impress of genius. They were executed during the night, and he was utterly unable to conjecture the author. One morning the pupils had arrived at the studio before him, and were grouped before an easel, uttering exclamations of delighted surprise, when Murillo entered. His astonishment was quite equal to their own on finding an unfinished head of the Virgin, of exquisite outline, with many touches of surpassing beauty. He appealed first to one and then to another of the young gentlemen, to see if they could lay claim to the choice but mysterious production, but they returned a sorrowful negative. "He who has left this tracing will one day be master of us all," Sebastian said. "He is a youthful slave, stooping trembling before him," who occupies this studio at night!"

"No one but myself, senior."

"Well, take your station here to-night, and if you do not inform of the mysterious visitor to this room, thirty lashes shall be your reward on the morrow."

He bowed in quiet submission and retired. That night he lay upon his bed, and before the dawn, and slept soundly till the clock struck three. He then sprang from his couch, and exclaimed, "Three hours are my own, the rest are my master's!" He then seized a palette, and took his seat at the frame, to erase the work of the preceding night. With brush in hand to make the oblique stroke he paused. "O those eyes," said he, "they pierce me through! that blood will run from those purple veins; I cannot, O, I cannot erase it! rather let me finish it."

He went to work; and soon the slave, the darkened brow, the chill and toil and suffering, are merged in a youthful spirit, rising from the impetus of his own destined energies into a sphere of liberty and bright beauty.

"A little colouring here, a touch there, a soft shade here," and thus three hours rolled unheeded by. O those beaming eyes! those lips, they speak and bless me! my beautiful! O my beautiful! a slight noise caused him to look up. Murillo with his pupils stood around, the sunshine was peering brightly through the casement, while yet the unextinguished taper burned. Again he was a slave, and the spirit's folded wing scarce seemed to flutter. His eyes fell beneath their eager gaze.

"Who is your master, Sebastian?"

"Your drawing-master, I mean?"

"You, senior."

"I have never given you lessons."

"No; but you gave them to those young gentlemen, and I heard them."

"Yes, you have done better—you have profited by them. Does this boy deserve punishment or reward, my dear pupils?"

"Reward, senior? Is this the quick response?"

"What shall it be?"

One suggested a suit of clothes, another a sum of money; but no chord was touched in the captive's bosom. Another said,

"The master feels kindly to-day; ask your freedom, Sebastian."

He sunk on his knees, and a groan of anguish burst from him; he lifted his eyes to his master's face, "the freedom of my father!"

The death-bell had passed from his heart, and he breathed. Murillo folded him in his bosom. "Your pencil shows that you have talent, your request that you have a heart; you are no longer my slave, but my son! Happy Murillo! I have not painted, but made a painter!"

There are still to be seen in classic Italy many beautiful specimens from the pencil of Murillo and Sebastian.

Is there not a voice fraught with sweet eloquence from this little story, penetrating to the sanctuary of the heart and awakening its holiest sensibilities? Is there not between the circumstances and trials of our little hero, and the events that sometimes occur in the career of the Christian, an impressive analogy?

Does he not sometimes feel that the shadows of night encompass his pathway, and that dark captivity rest upon him; but, true to the heavenly impulse, he keeps brightly burning the lamp of faith? With chastened spirit he applies himself vigorously, earnestly to his work, his appointed work, and O what springs, perennial springs of life and beauty, are opened to him in that hour of dark, stern trial. He finds by the light of his wondrous lamp, looked in the cell of his oppressed heart, the germ of infinite treasures, and opening into its profound depths a fountain of light from the shores of immortality. He forgets his captivity, forgets that sin and sorrow have cast their murky shadows over him in the delightful service of his heavenly Master.

Bright will be the morn of eternity dawn. Sometimes he thought he was toiling alone and unheeded; but that light will disclose cherubim and seraphim with eyes of eager interest bent upon him—arms of everlasting love ready to enfold him, and a voice filling his soul with infinite bliss, shall say, "I have loved thee with infinite and unchanging tenderness. Thou hast overcome; henceforth thou art forever mine."

Those "Noisy Children."

Well, how do you like your stupid, quiet blockheads, that never make a noise only when some one pushes them out of their way?

"I cannot bear the noise of children."

"Then go and shut yourself up in some quiet room, where the music of childhood is never heard. Shut yourself away from the world, and thus still the little music stirring in your heart. If you wish to crush the life and spirit from the souls of children, stay their noise, instruct them, but play carefully, avoiding all outbreaks of joy. We like the noise of children. Not that rude, wicked, wild noise that is heard in the streets of the profane and uncivilized; but the natural outburst of childhood's innocence and mirth."

As well as you command the spring brooklet, swelled by recent showers, to run over its rocky bed without making any noise, as to expect children, full of the springs of human life, to play and make no noise. Do not banish your children out of your hearing, that you may not be troubled with their noise. Let them feel that you love to see them happy and cheerful, and then they will not seek to avoid your presence to find enjoyment.

"Boasting in the Lord."

What a friend have I! a tried, kind, almighty, everlasting Friend; a Friend who loveth at all times, and has sworn that he will never leave me nor forsake me. "This is my Beloved, and this is my Friend, O ye daughters of Jerusalem."

What a Shepherd have I! "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. He leadeth me to down in soft pastures; he leadeth me by the still waters. Yes, though I walk in the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

What a God is mine! "The God of truth, the God of all grace, a God in covenant with me. This God is my God for ever and ever; he will be my guide even unto death."

What portion is mine! The Lord is the portion of my inheritance and of my cup; thou maintainest my lot. "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yes, I have a goodly heritage."

My soul shall make her boast in the Lord; the humble shall hear thereof, and be glad. Rev. William Jay.

The Christian's Business.

As Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost, his servants must do likewise. Their work, like their Master's is to save lost souls. They cannot save, like him by their own power of merit. But as instruments in his hands they may be the means of saving. Not the preacher only, but the humblest Christian, in his little sphere, is bound, in some way, and in some degree, to seek and to save that which is lost. With this commission we are all sent forth. We are not sent to a world which is merely in danger of being lost. It is lost. It is condemned already. The Gospel is not merely a method of prevention, but of cure. Christ came to seek that which was lost already, and to save it, in order that it might be saved; and we, as his instruments, are bound to seek the lost, that we may save them. We must not keep back the salvation of the Gospel till ourselves. We must not press it upon them. We must not only spread the feast, but bid men to it. It is our business to invite men to the Saviour. We must therefore learn the art of invitation. —J. Addison Alexander.

Divine Generosity.

O friends, if you are Christ, be generous. In your thinking, your actions, your gifts, be generous. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. Give as the Son of God has given you. All in the Bible is generous! We give little to God, and we grudge the little that we give. We spend our money on dress, or luxuries or vanities, till we have none left for God. We love our apparel, our comforts, our meat, and our drink, better than we love our Lord! The drunkards of this land spend their millions on strong drink, the Christians only their thousands. The drunkard loves his glass better than the Christian loves his Lord! O shame, shame! Is this Christianity? Is this religion? Are these the followers of Him who, though he was rich, for our sakes became poor.—Christian Treasury.

"Lacked Ye Anything."

The Lord will always provide for his own people, who keep his company, do his will, and aim at his glory. If he sends us, though he chooses to carry the purse, our bread shall be given, and our water shall be sure. The disciples went out unfurnished, but then Jesus commanded them; they returned and confessed that they lacked nothing, the God of providence supplied them. If we are in the Lord's way, we may rest assured that we shall meet the Lord's messengers bringing our supply. They that lack the Lord shall not want any good thing. He notices our wants, remembers his promises, times his mercies, and provides himself a faithful God. Have you lacked anything? for body? for soul? He who has supplied the past will provide for the future. Jesus is full of grace; go and receive, that your joy may be full. Jesus is the God of providence; look to him, trust in him, plead with him, and you shall never be destitute. Believe his word, he cannot deny himself; trust in his faithfulness, and he will put honor upon thy faith, fulfilling his own word. "Thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water shall be sure."—Rev. James Smith.

To love and to labor is the sum of living; and yet how many think they live who neither labor nor love.

The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men not fit to be buried.

None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon tired of their own company, as those who are on the best terms with themselves.

A French bishop, in a sermon, recently administered a platitude to a circle of wearers. "Let women beware," said he, while putting on their profuse and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

It is better, in conversation with positive men, to turn off the subject in dispute with some merry conceit than to keep up the contention to the discomfiture of the company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival of the Jura.

Portland April 21. The Jura, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Londonderry on the 10th, arrived at 11:20 this morning. Her dates are one day later than those of the City of Baltimore.

The political news is unimportant. Cotton had declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for American. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady, but corn which was tending down. Provisions flat.

The U. S. Consul at Dublin contradicts the rumors with respect to the enticement of Irishmen for the U. S. army. The representatives of the United States Government in Ireland, however, are said to be literally besieged by persons who are anxious to be sent out to join the Federal army. The Manchester Guardian has the following:

A short time since four men who were quarter-masters on board the Great Eastern, and who had been gunners in the British Navy, left the ship and joined the vessel known as the Jura, which was fitted out at Greenock for China and other eastern ports. More recently these quarter-masters came to Liverpool and shipped about 100 men; some of the men got intoxicated, and the rest having learned some secret from an indiscreet quarter-master, they paid a visit to Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, who told them to be down in soft pastures; he leadeth me by the still waters. Yes, though I walk in the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me.

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Arrival of the Baltimore.

New York, April 21. The steamer City of Baltimore which left Liverpool at noon on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived here at 8 this morning.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Inman line announce an extra service by their steamers leaving Liverpool every Friday beginning on the 1st of April.

The Great Eastern was not floated till about the 18th of April. Departure postponed till about a fortnight after that.

The new gunboat Albatross, built by Miller & Co., Liverpool recently launched, was seized in one of the Liverpool docks on Sunday the 5th, by the customs authorities on the suspicion of being intended for the Confederates.

The matter will be fully investigated before any proceedings will be taken beyond the detention of the vessel.

The London Star contains the event an exceedingly good omen. It demands the attention of the public.

denote between the capture of the Peterhoff and the foreign office is published. Lord Russell says that an examination of the papers having satisfied the Government that there was no *prima facie* ground of capture and that the seizure was wholly unjustifiable, have instructed Lord Lyons to issue an immediate protest to the Washington government and if legal ground is not alleged, to press for the release of vessel and cargo and compensation without delay of a prize court, but if legal ground of capture is alleged, this case like all others, must follow the ordinary course.

It is reported that two well known American merchants had arrived at London, to discuss the proposed loan of the Confederate loan touched through 3 per cent, but rallied to 14.

The American Consul at Hamburg refused to attest his signature to a notarial document, because the name of Schroder & Co., who negotiated the Confederate loan, appeared on the document.

The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester had a meeting to protest against the building of war ships for the rebels, and adopted a memorial calling on the Government to vindicate the honor of England by stopping such proceedings.

Princess Louise of Hesse (Princess Alice of England) was safely delivered of a prince.

London, April 9.—The Confederate loan advanced one half per cent yesterday on advice from Manchester and Liverpool.

The Times has an article to the effect that California riots with preparations for offensive and defensive war against England, probably under the inspiration of Mr. Sedgwick, the editor of the California. It says the Federal Government is building three monitors for California use, and exporting thirty large quantities of shells and gunpowder.

The New Militia Bill.

From the Globe.

If the synopsis of the new Militia Bill published in the official organ of the Government be correct, the measure cannot be called a great one. There is nothing about it at all likely to excite the country either with admiration or with hate. It contains simply a few commonsense provisions, some of which are of very great moment in themselves, but which, though they may not satisfy the men who desire to see Canada possessed of a standing army, or of an enormous militia force, will go far to conduce to the more thorough efficiency of the system that now prevails. Mr. John A. Macdonald was very indignant in his first post-prandial speeches over the risk to which the country is deliberately exposed by the Ministry, but no amount of eloquence which he can bring to bear upon the subject will induce the people of this Province to burden themselves with an establishment of the kind which he proposed. He understands this well, and we may be perfectly assured that should he by any chance again occupy a seat upon the Treasury benches, the last thing he will do will be to repeat the blunder which in 1862 was the direct cause of his fall. The present Ministry takes a sensible view of the question upon which they are called upon to drive into incurring expense. The Province cannot bear, no matter how high the quarter from which the pressure may come, but they will go as far as the opinion of the people will permit.

One of the greatest difficulties which volunteer companies meet with, is the absence of drill rooms. Even in large towns like Montreal and Toronto, the buildings in which company drill is practised are in the most inconvenient and unsuitable places. In one or two places, as in Toronto for instance, some of the volunteers have, with great spirit, but at considerable expense, provided themselves with drill rooms. The members of our active militia, however, are for the most part the reverse of wealthy men, and as the time they spend in the militia service, together with their expenses upon them; they cannot generally be expected to follow the exceptional examples which have been set. Still, it is desirable that drill rooms and armories should be provided in many places. Our climate is such that, for a great portion of the year, the militia cannot exercise out of doors, and consequently cannot attain that efficient discipline which is desirable. Furthermore, in case of disturbance, the volunteers would be exposed to great danger if they were ordered to turn out, and were under the necessity of forming in the streets. These difficulties have long been felt, and the Government have been petitioned to provide armories where the men may assemble in times of public disturbance or for drill. But they have hitherto, and wisely, as we think, refused to listen to the prayer. It is manifestly impossible for the power entrusted with the general management of the affairs of the Province to judge correctly in such cases, especially when we consider over how vast a space of country the volunteer companies are spread. If the Government were to assume the duty, they would always be open to the invidious charge that they were favoring one company or one battalion at the expense of another. This being in each case, they have determined to leave the matter to the municipalities, to empower them to erect armories or to defray such portion of the expenses as may appear to them reasonable or necessary. We think the idea is a good one. If the active force in any given locality cannot persuade the municipal authorities that a drill room is necessary to the public weal, as well as to the efficiency of the volunteer corps, the conclusion will be, at last, that those who differ in opinion should be left to supply the want they feel, out of their own pockets.

By the new bill it is proposed that the volunteers be divided no longer, but that all shall be placed upon the same footing. One of the most bungling pieces of the legislation of the late Government with regard to the militia, was the division of the Active Force into two classes, A and B. The first class received a certain amount of pay, but its number was limited. The second was unlimited, and received no pay at all. It was also provided that the companies in class A might be filled up, as necessity required, from the ranks of class B. The consequence was that no sooner had a captain in the second class, at great expense and trouble to himself, got his men into a good state of discipline, than the best of them were apt to be taken from him, in order to bring the companies of the first class up to the legal complement. The system was productive of standard. The system was productive of the greatest heart-burnings, and led to the complete demoralization of class B. It is now, as we have said, proposed to remove this anomaly, to place all the volunteers on the same footing, and to allow as many men to enlist as think fit. The change is, in every respect, a good one.

Until the whole Bill is before us, we will not express an opinion on the provision that clothing will be issued to the volunteers upon the calculation that it will be available for five years. We think there must be some mistake. Experience proves that a suit of clothing will not serve a man for more than two years at the utmost. Perhaps, if the volunteers drilled only for a few months of time prescribed by law, it might last for a much longer period. But, as everyone knows, if their efficiency is an object, they must meet more often; and upon nearly every holiday which occurs, they turn out for the gratification of the people throughout the whole Province. We suspend further comment upon this clause.

These are the principal provisions of the Bill relating to the active force. The machinery for calling out the sedentary militia in time of war is simplified, perhaps improved. The matter of greatest importance to this branch of the service is that the officers should be compelled to drill, and we should be glad to see a clause introduced into the Bill, making it incumbent upon them to meet for that purpose a specified number of days in each year. They are generally men who are better able to spare the time than the private of the active force, but as a rule they are far less energetic. If the officers of each battalion were compelled to drill, say for thirty days in each year, it would do them a great deal of good. Should they refuse, it will be easy to fill their places with others. We are aware that a start has been made; that under the law of 1862 drill associations have been organized in many places, and at first they gave great promise of success. We do not know what the reports made by the Ministry as to the Government may say, but this we know, that the reports we have received indicate that power to compel attendance is much needed. If the Ministry were to dismiss any of the delinquents now, they would lay themselves open to a charge of partiality and increase the political enmity of the disgraced. But if they were to reduce the question to one of law, they would avoid both these difficulties.

A Declaration in favor of Bel-ligerent Rights.

LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL.

Foreign Office, April 3, 1863.

Sir,—I am now directed by Earl Russell to ask you acquainted with the conclusion at which, having considered, in communication with the law officers of the crown, your letter of the 29th of March, requesting to be referred to the right of British vessels to trade with Matamoros, her Majesty's Government have arrived.

The government of the United States has clearly no right to seize vessels bona fide bound from this country, or from any other British possession, to the ports of Vera Cruz, Matamoros, or either of them, or to any other port, unless, and then only, touch at, or have an intermediate or contingent destination to, some blockaded port or place, or are carriers of contraband of war destined for the Confederate States; and in any admitted case of such unlawful capture, her Majesty's government would feel it their duty to demand immediate restitution of the ship and cargo, with full compensation, and without the delay of proceedings in a prize court.

Her Majesty's government, however, cannot, without violating the rules of international law, claim for British vessels navigating between Great Britain and these places any general exemption from the belligerent right of visitation by the cruisers of any general assumption that such vessels may not so act as to render their capture lawful and justifiable. Nothing is more common than for those who contemplate a breach of blockade, or the carriage of contraband, to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination, and by deceptive papers; and the situation of the ports on the coast of Mexico with reference to the Confederate States is such as to make it not only possible, but in many cases probable, that an ostensible Mexican destination would really justify capture. It has already happened, in many cases, that British vessels have been seized while engaged in voyages apparently lawful, which vessels have afterwards been proved in the prize courts to have been really guilty of endeavoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederates.

It is right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably suspected of either of these transgressions of international law, and whenever any such case of capture is alleged, the case cannot be withdrawn from the consideration of the prize court of the captor. After the case has undergone investigation, it is the duty of the prize court to restore any such prizes unlawfully made, with costs and damages, and the proper compensation for the interference of her Majesty's government is, in general, when the prize courts have refused redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable.

Her Majesty's government cannot, upon ex-parte statements, deny the belligerent in this war the exercise of those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has been concerned, she has claimed heretofore. I can only say, your most obedient servant, E. T. Courlay, Esq.

No. 3, Leadenhall street.

Flax Culture.

Our friend Mr. Wm. Bos, whose warm interest in the agricultural advancement of Lower Canada, and whose efforts in this behalf are well known, requests us to insert the following report upon a subject of extraordinary interest at present, as his answer to the numerous letters he is receiving about flax culture.

REPORT OF THE HEMP AND FLAX ENOUGH-AGREMENT SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of the Lower Canada Agriculturalist.)

I believe it is pretty generally known that the County of Jacques Cartier Agricultural Society was organized in the beginning of the year 1862 as a central society for the purpose of encouraging the culture of hemp and flax in the surrounding districts.

With a view to carry out the intentions of the society there was a sub-committee appointed of Joseph Robillard, Esq., St. Ann, and Uguis Valois, Esq., Point Claire, said Committee, I feel it now to be a duty incumbent upon me to lay before the farmers of Canada and all concerned a few practical facts and results which I have come to the knowledge of, since the organization of the society. I adopt this as the best method of answering the numerous enquiries coming to me from all quarters concerning the cultivation and preparation, and value of hemp and flax as a crop; our knowledge of these as yet must necessarily be very imperfect on account of the short time our attention has been turned to them.

A short time after the organization of the society we obtained from Government the Board of Agriculture the sum of twenty-five pounds for the purpose of importing seed from Europe. We obtained through the agency of Messrs. Lymans and Clare a quantity of flax seed said to be Riga; this seed was not clean but mixed with seeds of a plant, resembling flax in its growth, bearing no fibre but a great number of small seeds, rendering the seed from the crop of much less value than it would have been had the seed been clean; but worst of all this seed cost one pound ten shillings per minute; this nearly upon our scheme altogether. What habitation would think of paying twelve dollars for seed to sow one arpent?

The society having bought seed resolved to distribute it at a greatly reduced price, and offering a number of prizes for the best managed fields of hemp and flax, not to be less than a quarter of an arpent, they prevailed on quite a number of French Canadians to make a trial. The results are quite satisfactory as far as I can judge. I would also refer to the report of the gentlemen who inspected the crops on the fields published in the Ontario Farmer, and the Lower Canada Agriculturalist for 1862.

The Board of Agriculture also presented the Society with one of Rowan's Patent Scotchmowing Machines, which was entrusted to my care. We have had it in operation for some time past; we think it a very efficient machine, being easily managed, requiring little power to properly set, yet performing a considerable amount of work. The power we have used is a pair of Canadian ponies, or the horse power of a common thrashing machine. I send you along with these three samples of fiber dressed by the machine—one of hemp and two of flax.

We run the machine against time on the hemp without breaking and bruising the stems in any manner, running them just the machine their whole length. It dressed the hemp at the rate of ten pounds of fibre per hour. The handful I send you is a fair sample of the work done. We also run it against time for two hours on a lot of dew rotted flax from the county of Two Mountains, a sample of which I send you marked number 1. The amount of the two hours' work was twenty-eight pounds ready for the heckle as you see it. This lot was the produce of sixty perches or six-tenths of an arpent, and produced, when all dressed 184 pounds of fibre, 91 pounds fit for the heckle, the remainder as tow, and 9 minutes of seed.

The seed sown was Canadian. This was good lot but badly managed; the seed was not taken until it was rotted, and then thrashed with a flail, which operation had broken the straw and matted the fibres to about one third of its length, which accounts for the large proportion of tow. The other sample of flax grew on my own farm from the imported seed. It was sown on the 1st of May and harvested in the first week of September; the seed was taken off by thrashing it into a large box; this method takes off the seed without bruising the straw or injuring the fibre. It was then bound into bundles of about 10 inches through, and steeped in a pond of clean soft water for five days when taken out of the water it was spread upon the grass until dry and then carried into the barn; this yielded a much less proportion of tow and more long fibre than the dew-rotted.

The hemp grew on the same field with flax. The seed was American, bought of Lymans and Clare and cost 14 and 15 cents per minute; it was sown at the rate of two minutes per arpent, on the same day the flax was sown; harvested at the same time, steeped the same time in the same water, and treated in every respect the same as the flax, except that it required no weeding. In this respect it was taken care of itself if it be thick enough sown, and one gets its head above ground. I could almost recommend it as a weed exterminator if it does not leave its seed in the ground and turn out or weed itself. At the time it was harvested the male plants were in full blossom and shedding their pollen; the female plants were just coming in; the seed was cut out promiscuously. The sample is part of the produce.

I am not prepared at present to say what the value of these plants may be to the Canadian farmer; neither can I say which of the two would be most profitable. This will depend upon the proper management of them, and the price that can be got for them in the market. I will only state what I know to be facts and let the farmers think for themselves. I have already stated that the society offered prizes for the best managed fields of flax; there were eight prizes awarded. The first prize field had half a minute of seed, and yielded six minutes of seed; a portion of this field was pulled before it was ripe, and that of course yielded no seed. I have not the exact measurement of the land. The second prize field had half a minute of seed and yielded three minutes of seed. The third prize field had half a minute of seed and yielded two minutes of seed. The fourth prize field had half a minute of seed and yielded one minute of seed. The fifth prize field had half a minute of seed and yielded one minute of seed. The sixth prize field had half a minute of seed and yielded one minute of seed. The seventh prize field had half a minute of seed and yielded one minute of seed. The eighth prize field had half a minute of seed and yielded one minute of seed.

The stock of four in Hamilton is said to exceed 50,000 lbs. This with the quantity held in Montreal and Toronto, totals up a total of about 250,000 barrels.

Supposed Murder near Toronto to Twelve Years Ago.

About twelve years ago, a rumor was current in a little village of Hamlet, about eighteen miles from Toronto, on the Kingston road, and known as the Rouge, that a Jewellery store had been murdered at a house in the village. The story was that the peddler had been seen to enter the house in question one night in midwinter, and was never afterwards seen, either dead or alive. Next morning a man, it is said was observed to leave the house with the peddler's horse and cutter, and a