Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIII — CARLETON PLACE, C. W., JUNE 10, 1863. — No. 40

SABBATH READING.

A Saviour Sought and Found.

I sought Thee when my heart was low,
I found Thee and my hopes revived,
And all the world from me shall know
What comfort I from Thee derived;
All that I needed, all and more,
Thy presence did to me restore.

I laid my burden at Thy feet,
My head upon Thy tender breast,
Thy name of Love I did repeat,
And Thou didst understand the rest;
All that I needed, all and more,
Thy presence did to me restore.

I wept the sorrow of my heart,
And Thou mine eyes didst gently dry,
I sighed through fear that we must part,
But thou didst whisper, "Ever nigh;"
It was enough, I asked no more,
Thy voice did all my life restore.

And now that life to Thee I'll give,
With calmer trust and brighter joy,
In Thee, and for Thee, I will live,
To do Thy will my sole employ;
Thus most secure to part no more,
With that sweet joy Thou didst restore.
—*Monell's Hymns of Love and Praise.*

The Dreamy Hearer.

In one of our large churches, perhaps the one in which you, my dear reader, are wont to sit, there sat from Sabbath to Sabbath a tradesman of respectable position in life. He came as many others come; he went as many others may go. For some fourteen years he was "a constant *hearer*;" so the officials said.

This man was sick, and was in view of death, when a minister called to see him, and carefully inquired into his state of mind. He was unconverted; and, more than this, he was dark. When urged to seek for pardon, and not to rest until he knew his sins forgiven, he expressed great surprise. He did not know that it was possible.

"Not know that it was possible. Have you not attended——church,?"

"Yes," was the reply; "but I do not know that I ever heard a sermon."

"What do you mean? You have regularly sat there for some fourteen years and not heard a sermon? How can that be?"

"Why," said he, "the truth is this: as soon as the preacher took his text I began to think of my business; and I acquired such a habit of abstraction, that while the preacher was preaching, I could trace on the panel of my seat before me all the work of the past week; and having reviewed that could lay all my plans for the week to come. And the consequence is, that I do not know that I ever heard a sermon."

That man had a long affliction, and we have good hope that he proved the joy of pardon ere he left this world. But how many dreamy hearers are left! Not sleepy hearers, who tell all around them that they are not hearing anything; but dreamy hearers who sit with eyes wide open, and ears quite closed. What were you thinking about, my reader, only the last time you sat under the sound of the word? Business past, business coming; pleasures gone, pleasures for to-morrow; some one's dress, or, it may be, your own; or what else?

Be sure that to sit in the house of God will not secure to you the profit of the service, unless you will take care to listen, to "mark, learn, and inwardly digest" what you hear. You are not serving God, but mammon when you devote the hours set apart for the worship of God to thoughts of business or pleasure. Be watchful for the future, and pray that you may watch. Otherwise when the time of fierce temptation comes, or the time of trial, or when death itself approaches, you too may find that you have failed to learn the lessons which most you needed; the very lessons which were most frequently set before you. Every sermon may be to you a means of instruction or of confirmation; only be not a dreamy hearer.—*Christian Miscellany.*

Money Scales.

A wealthy merchant, having received a sum of money, was putting the ducats one by one into a pair of scales, in order to ascertain if they were too light.

"For my part," said Gotthold, who was present, "I should be more afraid of their being too heavy."

"How so?" inquired the merchant.

"Do you not think," rejoined Gotthold, "that money is too heavy when bedewed with the blood of the poor, the sweat of the laborious, and the tears of the widow and the orphan; or when loaded with the curses of those who by fraud or violence have been robbed of it? I will hope, however, that there are no pieces of this description in that heap of yours, or rather I will not fear that there are any. Suffer me, however, without offense, to express the wish that you will always make your conscience your scales, and weigh in it your dollars and ducats, to ascertain that they are the proper weight and have been honestly acquired. Many a man never learns, until he is struggling with death, how difficult, or rather impossible, it is to force a soul burdened with unrighteous gain through the straight gate that leadeth unto life. Take heed, then, that no such gain ever burdens yours. The more he carries, the more the pilgrim sweats and pants as he climbs the steep; and the more the conscience is oppressed with dishonesty and fraud the harder will the struggle of a death-bed be!"

May God withhold from us the wealth to which tears, and sighs, and curses cleave! Better none at all than wealth like that.

Skepticism Cured.

The London *Record* is credited for the following most instructive sketch of autobiography. It appears in response to the work of Bishop Colenso, on the Pentateuch:

I remember when I first began to read the Bible, (and I thought I was sincerely seeking the truth,) I was miserable because I could not believe it; I dared not reject any statement I found there; but I could not fully believe it was true. The Bishop of Natal just expresses what I felt; and the fact that we took exactly the same university honors (in different years, of course) makes me sympathize with him peculiarly. My own history was just this: I had read and studied deeply in mathematics; had mastered every fresh subject I entered upon with ease and delight; had become accustomed (as every exact mathematician must do) to investigate and discover fundamental differences between things which seem to be uninitiated one and the same; had seen my way into the physical astronomy and the higher parts of Newton's immortal "Principia," and had been frequently lost in admiration of his genius till St. Mary's clock warned me that midnight was past three hours ago. I had, in fact, (as we say) made myself master of dynamics, and become gradually more and more a believer in the unlimited capacity of my own mind! This self-conceited idea was only flattered and fostered by eminent success in the Senate House, and by subsequently obtaining a Fellowship at Trinity, and enjoying very considerable popularity as a mathematical lecturer.

It would have spared me many an hour of misery in after days had I really felt what I so often said, namely, that the deeper a man went in science the humbler he ought to be, and the more cautious in pronouncing an independent opinion on a subject he had not investigated, or could not thoroughly sift. But, though all this was true, I had yet to learn that this humility in spiritual things is never found in a natural man.

I took orders and began to preach, and then, like the bishop among the Zulus, I found out the grand deficit in my theology. I had not the Spirit's teachings myself, and how could I without it speak "in demonstration of the Spirit and of power?"

In vain did I read Chalmers, Paley, Butler, Gausseu, etc., and determine that, as I had mastered all other subjects I had grappled with, so I would the Bible, and that I would make myself a believer. I found a poor, ignorant old woman in my parish more than a match for me in divine things. I was distressed to find that she was often happy in the evident mercy of the Lord to her, and that she found prayer answered, and that all this was proved sincere by her blameless and harmless walk among her neighbors, while I, with all my science and investigation, was barren and unprofitable and miserable—an unbeliever in heart, and yet not daring to avow it, partly from the fear of man, and more from a certain inward conviction that all my skeptical difficulties would be crushed and leaped over by the experience of the most illiterate Christian.

I was perfectly ashamed to feel in my mind like Voltaire, Volney, or Tom Paine. I could claim no originality in my views; and I found they were no comfort, but a constant source of misery to me.

May we not compare this kind of state to that which God speaks of, Jeremiah xlix: "Thy terribleness hath deceived thee, and the pride of thine heart?" And observe what follows: "Hear the counsel of the Lord. Surely the least of the flock shall draw them out."

I may now be asked how I came ever to view divine truth differently. I desire to ascribe all praise to Him to whom power belongeth. I desire to put my own mouth to the dust, and be ashamed, and never open my mouth any more because of my former unbelief. I cannot describe all I passed through, but I desire with humility and gratitude to say, I was made willing in the day of Christ's power. He sweetly melted down my heart with his love; he shut my mouth forever from caviling at any difficulties in the written word; and one of the first things in which the great change appeared was, that whereas before preaching had been misery, now it became my delight to be able to say, without a host of skeptical or infidel doubts rushing into my mind: "Thus saith the Lord." O! I am quite certain no natural man can see the things of God, and I am equally certain he cannot make himself do so. "It was the Lord exalted Moses and Aaron," said Samuel; and "By the grace of God I am what I am," said St. Paul; and so, in a modified and humble sense, I can truly say.

It used to be a terrible stumbling block to me to find so many learned men, so many acute men, so many scientific men, infidels. It is not so now; I see that God has said, "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble;" I see as plainly as it is possible for me to see anything, that no natural man can receive the things of the Spirit of God. Hence I expect to find men of this stamp of intellect coming out boldly with their avowal of unbelief in the written word of God. The only answer I can give them is, "God has in mercy taught me better;" and never do I sing those beautiful words in the well-known hymn but I feel my eyes filling with tears of gratitude to the God of all compassion:

Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God.

So it was with me; so it must be with any one of them if ever they are to know the truth in its power, or to receive the love of the truth that they may be saved.

I feel very much for the young of this generation, remembering the conflicts I passed through in consequence of the errors of men of ability. I hope the Lord will graciously impress on many hearts the serious truth of these words, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit;" and "The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." My own way of explaining it to myself and others, when required to do so, is by saying, "It is not the mind, but the affections, which receive true religion."

Apologizing for occupying so much room I remain, my dear sir, your most obedient servant,

A FORMER FEL. OF TRIN. COL., CAMB.
Wymeswold Vic.
Loughborough, Oct. 15, 1863.

I never knew my mother. She died when I was three years old that she might be an angel to me all my life. But one day, in after years, turning over a pile of letters in my father's study, I found a package of her letters to him, beginning with her first acquaintance with him, and coming down into her married life; and as I read those pages, at last I knew my mother.

What these letters were to her life, that are the four Gospels to the life of Christ. But I remember that there was one letter in which she first spoke freely and frankly of her love. That, to me, is the Gospel of John. It is God's love-letter to the world.

The common school stands on the threshold of society, and throws each generation back to the one starting-point, and says to it, "Now come up because of what is in you." Who can estimate the power of an institution that is continually evening one end of life, but leaving the other to shoot up as plants do from the common soil?

Paul and his companions meddled, to be sure, only with the religion of Jesus Christ; but that, faithfully preached, meddles with every thing else on the earth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Poland.

The telegrams continue to report that the insurrection is increasing in various directions. Between the 8th and 10th May an insurrection broke out at five different points of Volhynia. The insurgents confined in Galicia had all refused to avail themselves of the amnesty, in spite of the solicitations of the Russian agents. The insurrection had broken out in four districts of Podolia. The peasantry remains quiet. The insurgent corps have made their appearance in the districts of Wladmir and Luck.

The whole of Ukrania is in a state of insurrection, with the exception of the district of Czerkash and Czechryn, where the nobility are favorable to Russia. An insurrectionary proclamation has been issued, recognizing the rights of the Russian nationalities.

The Turkish government have agreed, at the urgent request of the French ambassador, to join in the general remonstrances with the Emperor of Russia. At first the Porte refused because it was not a party to the treaties of 1815.

It is reported that the Russian Government had ordered the officials in Poland to send their wives and children, without delay, to the interior of Russia.

The number of insurgents in the kingdom of Poland is estimated by the *Times'* correspondent as not to exceed 20,000, and in Lithuania at under 10,000. The number of small bands, containing from 50 to 500 men, is about 200.

British and Foreign Miscellany.

Pedestrians in London have been much interrested in a rather perilous-looking attempt to rebuild the ball and cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. Happily the workmen have succeeded in placing scaffolding all round the summit of Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece, and people amuse themselves by watching through telescopes the operations of the men at the giddy height at which they are compelled to work.

A Parliamentary return has been published, giving an account of all the arms, stores, &c., captured at Sebastopol. The estimated value of the whole is £26,000, and the only stores sold are the old flint lock arms, fetching £137 19s 7d., which was paid into the Treasury. Among the items of these stores are 524 pickaxes, 175 of various carts and carriages, 126 cwt. of chains, 26 cwt. of copper, 638 cwt. of iron, 1,407 muskets, 1,167 ordnance, 44 cwt. of rope, and 106,355 shots and shells.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Madame de Corneillan, a lady whose researches in the rearing of the silkworm we have mentioned before, wrote to state that she had succeeded in winding off silk from the cocoons of the common silkworm of the mulberry-tree, and from which the butterfly had made its exit. These cocoons are lost to the trade, since, according to the vulgar prejudice, the butterfly is supposed to cut the thread in piercing the hole through which it creeps. Mme. de Corneillan accompanied her paper with specimens of silk wound off in a continuous thread from such cocoons; the silk obtained from them being much finer than that obtained from the other, because it is the finest cocoons that are kept for propagation.—*Galignani.*

An English paper states that, at Astley Moss, Captain H. Ross tried an improved gun recently brought out by Mr. Edger, of Manchester. In ten successive shots, at a 500 yard range, he placed the ball six times within a centre of six inches, and the whole of the ten shots within a centre of twelve inches. The gallant captain is to proceed to the Hythe School of musketry, where, with this new match rifle, it is anticipated he will register some still more astonishing shots.

A BALLOON IN A CONVENT.—A Naples letter mentions a curious dilemma which recently occurred to the inmates of a convent in that city. A Frenchwoman named Mener had made an ascent in a balloon, which, after floating for some time in the air, alighted on a building inhabited by a considerable number of nuns. The embarrassment in the fold was extreme. Should they go to the assistance of the person in the balloon or not? It might contain a—man! This was a case not foreseen by the canon law. After deliberation, the sisters came to the conclusion that they might risk themselves, and with their faces concealed in their veils, they helped down their æriel visitor, and let her out of the convent gates promising to send her baloon after her.

Malicious Perpetration.

On Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, the Cabinet shop of Mr. P. Damas, Dalhousie Street, was entered by some malicious fiend, in human shape, and a beautifully carved Bureau, of black walnut, with veneered front, completely destroyed. A single piece in its construction scarcely escaped without being disfigured. The instrument used was a large gouge, which belonged to the shop. The Bureau was valued at £10. A few days previous Mr. Dumas had refused $34 for it, and now he has the mortification of beholding it as a worthless incumberance. This is an improvement on the carriage act; but it is to be hoped, from the fact that Mr. Dumas has strong suspicions of the perpetrator, that he will be brought to justice.—*Ottawa Union.*

The race for the Derby was a very close affair. Maccaroni only beat Lord Clifden by a short neck and Rapid Shone and Blue Mantle, third and fourth respectively, were only a length from the winner. Thirty-one horses ran. The stakes were nearly £7,000 sterling. The weather was miserable, and the attendance consequently less than usual. The Prince of Wales was present.

Private letters from England state that Earl Russell has issued orders that no sealed mail-bag shall be sent to Mattamoras or other port where the privilege may be abused for the protection of a vessel endeavoring to run the blockade, as it was by the Peterhoff. Thus the British Government waives the question raised in the Peterhoff.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The letters in the London Times signed Historicus, were written by Mr. Greville Vernon Harcourt, a well-known contributor to the Saturday Review, and not by the late Sir George C. Lewis, as some have supposed.

Arrival of the "Jura."

CAPE RACE, May 20.—The "Jura," from Liverpool, 21st., *via* Londonderry, 22nd, was boarded by the news-boat this a.m. Her dates are five days later.

Political news unimportant.

There was a general feeling of suspence for later American news.

The Derby was won by Maccaroni, by a short head only. Lord Clifden was second.

Cotton dull and slightly lower. Breadstuffs quiet and steady, without change. Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols 93⅜ to 93½ for money.

LATEST VIA. LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, May 21.—The "Glasgow" arrived out to-day.

Cotton sales of the week 28,000 bales; prices ¼d to ½d lower for American and Surats.

LATEST BY THE "JURA."

Liverpool, May 22.—Rumors of an armistice in America, received by the "Glasgow," which reached here to-day, have created buoyancy in the cotton market. The week's decline has been partially recovered; sales to-day 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm and steady.

London, May 22.—Consols for money 93½.

The steamer "Saxonia" did not leave Southampton for New York on the 20th, owing to the damage of her machinery. The "Hamonia" was expected there on the 22nd to take her place.

The Cork Examiner contains correspondence from various parts of Ireland that leaves scarcely any doubt that recruting for the Northern army is attempted to be carried on on an extensive scale. It appears that Mitchelstown, Charlesville, and Fermoy have been visited by several American gentlemen, of military aspect, who publicly offered to give passage to any number of young men willing to accept it to New York, for 3d each with the certainty of continuous remuneration and work when they arrive there. The police were present on several occasions, who obviously disconcerted the strangers, but as there was nothing illegal in the proposition made, no proceedings could be taken.

Several hundred young men await the early steamers, who beyond all doubt engaged to go to America on the terms offered by the American agents.

Advices from Cherbourgh report that considerable reinforcements are being despatched from there to Mexico.

POLAND.

There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

The Bank of England on the 21st advanced its minimum rate of discount another half per cent.

Liverpool, 22nd.—The political news today is unimportant.

The "Glasgow's" arrival has dispelled the rumors of an armistice in America, and created buoyancy in the cotton market.

Mr. Laird stated, in Parliament, that the British Consul in Mobile was promptly dismissed for shipping specie on a British war steamer.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clanricarde denounced the seizure of British vessels by Federal cruisers, as a violation of the law of nations, and complained of the proceedings of the United States Prize Courts.

Earl Russell defended the course of the American Government, and said all their communications showed that they fully respected international law, and desired to act accordingly. The law officers of the crown in all cases of complaint, report that there was no national ground of objection to the decision of the United States Prize Courts. He said that the blockade runners, when they lost a vessel, demanded redress with all the airs of innocence. He said that the "Alabama" was fitted out with the cognizance of the British Government.

Lord Derby fully concurred with Earl Russell, and thought every allowance ought to be made for the provocation America must feel at seeing so much commerce carried on with the Confederates, notwithstanding the blockade.

Further advices of Hookers battles were eagerly awaited.

The *Times* looks upon Hooker's design as frustrated and thinks his defeat will be the last chance of success in Virginia.

The *Post* and *Herald* think Hooker sustained a disastrous defeat.

Our journals regard affairs as indecisive, and still hopeful for the Federals.

The reply of Mr. Lincoln to the address of the Emancipation Society has been received. He says the address was very gratifying, and expressed friendly feeling toward England.

The House of Commons had voted postal subsidies, including Galway.

Polish telegrams report the continued spread of the insurrection.

It is reported that the Russian Government had ordered the officials in Poland to send their wives and children, without delay, into the interior of Russia.

New Russian Regiments are ordered for Finland.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On the 15th ult., a man named Andrew McKenzie, residing in the 4th concession of Thurlow, left Arkle's Tavern in the evening for home. He was very much under the influence of liquor, and with difficulty kept on his horse. This was the last that was seen of him for 10 or 12 days. The morning after he left, his horse was found in the yard on his own premises without either saddle or bridle. As he had left home with the intention of getting a large sum of money, it was naturally supposed that he had been murdered; but it has since been ascertained that he did not get the money, so if really made away with it could only have been under the supposition that he had got it. On Wednesday last his body was found in the river near Reed's mill. It is difficult to account for finding the body in the water, unless under the suggestion that he went astray in the dark, and fell from his horse into the river; but the question then naturally arises, what became of the saddle and bridle? An inquest was held before Jonas Caniff, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of "found drowned" returned.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

We have very good reports from Lower Canada. If Upper Canada does her duty by electing a handsome majority of her true friends, the support which they will receive in Lower Canada will be amply sufficient to enable them to carry on the Government of the country.—*Globe.*

The number of eggs imported into England thirty-two years ago was 61,000; to-day the amount has increased to 163,000,000.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

New York, June 1.

Memphis papers of the 28th state that the Bulletin confirms the statement that Grant invests Vicksburg. It also states that our forces have succeeded in taking a portion of the rebel works. The forts remaining to be taken are very formidable, and command the entire town. Several charges have been made upon them, but with little success. The rebels seem to think their position is impregnable. The river batteries have been mostly silenced.

Sherman is on the right, 2 miles from Haines' Bluff, McClernand 1½ miles from the court house, in the centre; McPherson at the lower end of Vicksburg.

The report that Pemberton offered to surrender Vicksburg on terms is confirmed.

It is also believed that the reported arrival of Gen. Banks' force at Warrenton is true.

Headquarters in the Field near Vicksburg, May 23.—But little has been effected for the last 36 hours. Over 100 pieces of field artillery and seven siege guns rained shot and shell on the enemy's works. Yesterday the mortar fleet also took the position behind Desoto Point, and bombarded the city the entire day.

On the right Gen. Sherman has pushed Steel's division squarely to the foot of the parapets. Our men lay in the ditch, and on the slope of the parapet, on the side of one of the principle forts, unable to take it by storm, but determined not to retire. The Federal and rebel soldiers were not 25 feet apart, both powerless to inflict much harm. Each watches the other, and a dozen muskets are fired as soon as a soldier exposes himself above the works on either side. Nearly the same condition of things exists in McPherson's front. His sharpshooters prevent the working of the enemy's guns in one or two of the forts. A charge was made yesterday morning on one of them by Stevenson's brigade and repulsed; Two companies of one regiment got inside, and a few got out again, but most of them were captured.

The forts are all filled with infantry. Our artillery has dismounted a few guns.

Cincinnati, June 1.

The Commercial has full particulars of the operations of Gen. Grant's army up to the 22nd of May. When our army advanced upon the city of Vicksburg it was confident of an easy conquest—but the ground in the rear of the city was so broken and rugged and wild as to be almost impassible for artillery. The rebel fortifications were discovered to be formidable, being grass grown, and showing that preparations had long since been made to stand a siege upon the land side. The main fortifications consist of a chain of forts, about eight hundred yards apart, connected by deep intrenchments, and extending for 7 miles.

Our loss in the assault of to-day (22nd May) was about 2,000.

It was the opinion that another assault upon the rebel works would not be ordered but that the city would be taken by regular siege approaches.

The Gazette has advices up to the 27th of May, through a staff officer of one of Gen. Grant's generals, who left for Washington last evening. Three assaults had been made by our forces upon the rebel stronghold, in all of which we were repulsed. The last assault was made by Gen. Sherman with 20,000 men, in which we lost 600 killed and a large number wounded. Our other line is within 100 yards of the rebel works, and our sharpshooters prevent the rebels from working their guns. The rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those in front.

Gen. Joe Johnston is in the neighborhood of Jackson with about 15,000 men, short of provisions and ammunition. No apprehensions are felt of any serious attack in our rear.

Hostilities Against the British on the West Coast of Africa.

The tidings which reached us last month from the west coast of the intentions of the King of Ashantee to make an ascent under British protection are verified by the advices by the present mail. The King of Ashantee had invade the unprotected countries on the Gold Coast, in consequence of the refusal on the part of the English government to deliver up to the officers of the King of Ashantee the fugitive native chief, who is accused of stealing rock gold, and who, in order to escape losing his head, fled into the British territory for safety. Owing to the insufficiency and timidity of the scouts of the Fantees, but little intelligence was obtained, and that consisted of reports of a varied character; but it would certainly appear that three large bodies of Ashantees are in the protectorate, threatening the countries of Wassau, Assin, and Akein. The last accounts stated that several skirmishes had taken place, and some Ashantee heads had been brought to Cape Coast and Acra.

On the morning of the 15th of April a large body of regular troops, supported by volunteers, were to have marched in aid of the main body of the Fantees, encamped some distance in the interior. Commodore Wilmot and the officers and men of the Rattlesnake had entrenched and garrisoned Cape Coast and the environs, and assistance had been demanded by Governor Pine from Gambler and Sierra Leone, in consequence of which nearly two hundred men had been despatched at once from these stations to the Gold Coast.

It is calculated that we shall have 750 regular troops and upwards of 350 volunteers, all armed with Enfield rifles, in addition to the large native force. If the old policy of marching far into the interior in order to meet the enemy be for once laid aside, and should the Fantees act more on the defensive, it will be certain defeat to the King of Ashantee if he attempted to advance to the seaboard; but on the contrary if we advance too far inland we shall be in great danger, both from the country, which is composed of almost impenetrable bush, and therefore very favorable to the Ashantees and their mode of fighting, and from the great likelihood of our being cut off by one or other of the invading corps, and deprived of the means of communicating with headquarters or our base of supplies.

Her Majesty's ships Rattlesnake, Ranger, Just and Medina, were lying off Cape Coast Castle; while the Wrangler was at Sierra Leone, shipping troops for Cape Coast.

Widow Mehitable Potter, of South Adams, Mass., completed her 100th year on Tuesday last, and makes her own bed yet. That is more than some sixteen year old females do in these days.—*American Exptr.*

The Weather and the Crops.

PETERBOURG COUNTY.

A subscriber in North Douro writes:—

"The winter held on very long, and a great many cattle died on account of scarcity of fodder. It was the 11th of April before the snow began to go away, and then went away very fast without much rain or frost at night, consequently the land soon became dry and fit for cultivation, and the fall wheat escaped injury from what we term "sugar weather," that is when the snow is going away we generally have frost at night, and sunshine in the daytime. Since farm-work commenced the spring has been all that could be desired. For twenty nine years I have been a resident in Canada, and I never saw the fall wheat look better at this season of the year than at present. The spring grain is got in in excellent condition, and should the season continue as favorable as it commenced we have every prospect of an abundant harvest.

"During the past winter quite a number of families have passed through the village of Lakefield, which may be considered the starting place for the new country opened up by the making of the Burkligh road. I have endeavored to obtain correct information as to the prospects of the said country being fit for the agriculturist; but such are the conflictig statements of the various parties who have visited the country, that I have found it impossible to form anything like a correct idea of it."

A correspondent in Bristol, C. E., says: "We have never had a finer seed time; fall wheat also looks well; spring wheat, oats, and peas are coming on finely. The 22nd and 23rd excessively hot for May; rain now would be very beneficial."

A gentleman passing through the County of Chateauguay reports the forward and healthy appearance of the crops. Ploughing is nearly over, the season being very favorable for field work. What little fall wheat their is, looks well, but there has not been much sown. The farmers all seem well pleased with the state of things and look forward to an abundant harvest. The only crop which looks doubtful is the hay which has been much damaged by spring flooding.

THE CROPS.—The ground has been in excellent condition for the reception of seed and spring operations are completed throughout the country. Never has there been a more promising season for the farmer, and if the dry weather does not continue to long, we may look forward to an abundant harvest.—*Lindsay C. W. Paper.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA, (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)—The "Presbyterian, for June is freighted with a large amount of excellent reading matter" there has been a great improvement in some respects, in this periodical since it came under the new editorial management. It is intended to make further improvements in the way of giving more information respecting the work of the Christian Churches and their missions.——At the last meeting of the Montreal Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Cochrane, lately arrived from Scotland, to labor in this Presbytery, was cordially received. ——A call has been given from St. Andrew's Church Kingston, to the Rev. W. M. Inglis, M.A., assistant minister of St. Andrew's Church in this city.——The Church at Fergus has been fitted up with Rattan's heating and ventilating apparatus. ——The student's missionary Association of Queen's College has just issued their report. The object of the association is: first, to diffuse missionary intelligence; and secondly to employ students during college vacation and labor in poor settlements. Its first missionary was the Rev. Mr. Lindsy now of Arnprior. Last year it sustained, during the summer months, eight students as home missionaries.—*Montreal Paper.*

DESERTER ARRESTED.—Corporal Henry Badman, whose desertion from the 62nd Regiment, in company with a private named Molloy, we noticed a few days ago, was arrested in the township of Inverary on Monday by one of the military police. He was brought in the same day, and will be sent immediately to Quebec. The prisoner who was dressed in citizen's clothes when arrested, denies that he had any intention of deserting. He says he was in charge of a lookout-party on duty at Colins' Bay, and that while taking a stroll in the country, he lost his road, and was unable to return to his post. He also states he was not aware that the regiment was about to leave the city. His companion, Molloy is still at large.

The Paris Moniteur publishes the following notification:

"An international conferrence has just been opened in Paris, at the Ministry of Finance Affairs, for the purpose of examining a project for a telegraphic line intended to connect Europe with the American continent. It is supposed that the submarine cable shall cross the ocean from Cape Verd Islands to Brazil, and be continued thence by the West India Islands to North America. The powers most immedialy interrested in the success of this undertaking have promptly given in their adhesion to the views of the Emperor's government."

ADMIRAL WILKES IN DISCHARGE.—The following Washington telegram reflects upon Admiral Wilkes, who appears to have disobeyed orders and neglected to search for the Alabama as directed. Perhaps the Admiral's tastes incline more to rough handling of an unarmed British mail steamer than to cope with a daring cruiser like the Alabama, which could match his best vessel:—

The Navy department had ordered the Vanderbilt to cruise in the latitude where the recent depredations by the Alabama were committed, and among other ports she was instructed to enter was that of Fernando de Norenka, where the Alabama rendezvoused. Upon reaching the West Indies Admiral Wilkes, instead of allowing her to carry out the orders of the Department, seized her as a flag ship, and at the latest dates she was cruising under his direction.

The weather in Lower Canada continues very fine, and the growth of all kinds of crops is extraordinarily luxuriant and fine for the season. So far, the dry warm term has done nothing but good; but rain will be wanted for the green crops in a few days. There is every appearance of an abundant harvest in Lower Canada this year.

"Doesfoot" has at last quitted England carrying with him upwards of a thousand pounds as the first fruits of his running taken.

Representation by Population.

If we are to believe the Corruptionist press, Representation by Population has been abandoned by the Reform party of Upper Canada in a very naughty manner, and the John A. Macdonald, Cartier, and Galt faction are quite determined on pushing the said Reform party from their lapse from virtue, and of pressing for Representation by Population till it becomes the law of the land. The announcement of this startling change in the relations of the two great Canadian parties, totally destroys our composure, and some efforts is needed to recall our scattered faculties and enable us to answer the question—where are we? When we gain coolness enough to examine the position, we are somewhat astonished to find no outward and visible signs of the change which, it is alleged, has been accomplished. We look at the address of Reform Candidates, and we find clearer and more positive pledges than were ever given before in favor of Representation by Population. We look at Reform journals, and we find a similar state of things. There is nothing different here from what existed before. There is, doubtless, temptation to do otherwise. The Reform party is in power, and they endanger the loss of office by putting the Representation question in the foreground. Under similar circumstances, the Conservatives acted very differently. The Reform party remain true to past professions and circumstances of great temptation.

And when we turn to the Corruptionists' presses and the addresses of their candidates, we find that they have not changed their position on Representation by Population. They charge reformers with having abandoned it, and they insinuate that they are its best advocates, but they do not pledge themselves to support it. Mr. John A. Macdonald is still their leader, and his platform is just what it was at last election—opposition to all change in the relations between Upper and Lower Canada. In thorough Reform constituencies the corruptionist candidates, it is true try to use the Representation question as an election cry, but in other counties, they are very chary to their promises. Their addresses are very short and non-committal. They deal in generalities and avoid details.

The Reform candidates act differently. They come fairly and squarely up to the mark, and say plainly that they will advocate Representation in the House and out of the House, in the Cabinet and out of the Cabinet, that they will make all other questions subordinate to this. And the people trust them. They have learned to rely upon their promises during the long period which Reformers spent in Opposition, struggling against the tyranny and corruption of the Cartier faction. The number of counties in which no whisper of opposition to the Reform candidates is raised shows the strength of the public confidence. It would be remarkable if it were otherwise. It would be something wonderful if the people of Upper Canada were to withdraw their confidence from Messrs. Brown, Mowat, Wallbridge, McKellar, Mackenzie, Scoble, White, Scatchered, Dickson, Burwell, Foly, Notman, Rymal, Wright, Munro, Howland, Cockburn, Biggar, Smith, Patrick, Bell, D. A. Macdonald, and others, at the bidding of John A. Macdonald, Galt and Cartier. The Reform party of Upper Canada are pledged to advocate an adjustment of the relations between Upper and Lower Canada by the application of the principle of Representation by Population. If they were to deny their pledges or even turn aside from the straight path to pursue any other object they would justly sacrifice the confidence reposed in them by the people of Upper Canada, and be summarily deprived of the high positions in the councils of the country which they now hold. No such result is to be feared. The success of the Reform party in the present appeal to the people will be the best omen for the readjustment of the Representation which has yet been witnessed. The Province has given power to the Conservatives for the last ten years and the result has been enormous extravagance and corruption and the domination of Lower Canada on ever question of vital importance. Let the country give the Reformers a chance to see what they can do, and let them be judged by the result. We have no other object in view than the success of the principles we have long advocated, principles shared by a vast majority of the people of Upper Canada. We believe that the best means of carrying those principles into effect is to support the present Government in their appeal to the people. We believe that if they were to be defeated, and Cartier, Galt and Macdonald were to come back, Representation by Population would be put back many years, whereas great and beneficial changes will follow the establishment of the Reform party in power. The fact that at the present moment, the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry does not yield Representation by population does not alter our views one whit. Nothing better could have been secured on the eve of a general election. The only choice lay between accepting an Upper Canadian Ministry thoroughly pledged to our views, and liberal Lower Canadian Ministers and rejecting them in order to bring back the wretched John A. Macdonald, Cartier and Galt combination. There was no choice, in fact all the argument lay on the side we have chosen, and which the people of Upper Canada are now sustaining by their votes.

The Corruptionists are not doing the cause of Representation by Population any harm, however, by the course they are pursuing. They will not deprive Reform candidates of a single vote; but if they get up the steam to a proper pitch, they will convince the people of Lower Canada that a change of relations between the two provinces is inevitable, and then Western Canada will obtain justice. We hope therefore, that the Corruptionist journals will press the question as forcible as they can, so that every member elected, of all shades of politics, may be thoroughly pledged, and there will be no backing out in the coming Parliament.—*Globe.*

Fire.

It is with regret we have to announce the total destruction, by fire, of the residence of John Poupore, Esq., late member, in Chichester, which occurred on Friday last at 11 o'clock, A.M. We are happy to state that his library, furniture, &c., have all been saved; and from what we can learn, his house was partially insured; we trust for his sake it is true.—*Ottawa Union.*

PERSONAL.—The Hon. John Sanfield MacDonald arrived in Kingston on Saturday.