A LECTURE By REV. W. AITKEN.

(Concluded.)

The planets, primary and secondary, con nected with our system, numerous as are, especially since the smaller planets have been so largely augmented, are yet greatly out-tripped in number by the Comets, of which several hundreds have been observed, and which, on adequate grounds of probability, are computed to amount to many eds or thousands more. Of those which have been made the subject of scientific consideration, some, as was formerly men tioned, in their furthest flight from the Sun keep still within the outermost planetary orbit, and are hence named interior Comets some, again, moving in hyperbolical curves come to us we know not whence, and depart we know not whither—being, perhaps, as Humboldt has suggested, "Merely wanderers through our Solar system, moving from one Sun to another." (Cosmos iv., 199.) There are others which, though describing vast orbits of extreme ellipticity, may, never theless, in obedience to the power of Solar attraction, be expected back from their longest excursions into the ethereal realm : their visits, however being necessarily "few were regarded with a superstitious dreadtheir appearance "with fear of change per plexing monarchs," and being, in general estimation, ominous of terrible disaster, the forerunner of pestilence and war. In our own time, they have inspired alarm of another sort, but scarcely less visionary-alarm lest in their irregular career, sweeping in all directions through space, one or other of them should come into collision with the earth. Such a collision is, no doubt, within the limits of possibility, and in the instance of the Comet called after the Astronomer Bella as Sir John Herschel has remarked "Supposing neither its orbit, nor that of the earth to be variable, must, in all likelihood happen in the lapse of some millions of years.' This comet's orbit, "by a remarkable cidence, very nearly intersecting that at the earth, had the latter, at the time of its pas sage in 1832, been a month in advance o its actual place, it would have passed through the Comet." (Outlines, Ast. 579, 585. Whether, if a collision had taken place, i would have been followed by the disasters foreboded from such a catastrophe, may, notwithstanding, be reasonably questioned One Comet which approached the earth to within six or seven times the distance of the Moon, afterwards got astray in the minia ture system of Jupiter, but without produc ing the slightest sensible disturbance of the motions of that planet's Satellites. "The most unsubstantial clouds," according to the eminent Astronomer just cited, "which float in the highest regions of our atmosphere. and seem at sunset to be drenched in light and to glow throughout their whole depth as if in actual ignition, without any shadow or dark side, must be looked upon as dense and massive bodies compared with the filmy and is to be ascribed to the internal arrangeall but spiritual texture of a Comet." ton," it is subjoined in a note, "has calculated that a globe of air of ordinary density at the earth's surface, of one inch in diame ter, if reduced to the density due to the attitude above the surface of one radius of the earth, would occupy a sphere exceeding in deration than such combinations. Their radius the orbit of Saturn. The tail of a stupendous scale, the multitude of indivi- glorious perfectious And it must be con great Comet then, for aught we can tell, duals they involve, the perfect symmetry may consist of only a few pounds or even and regularity which many of them present, accounted for, that the most successful culounces of matter." (Outlines, Ast. 558, 560, the utter disregard of complication in thus tivators of the Science of nature have only

the enormous bulk of the larger Comets mention that of 1680, at its greatest size had a length much exceeding the whole interval between the Sun and the Earthamounting, in fact, to forty-one millions of leagues. This Comet is supposed, though on uncertain data, to accomplish its revolution in a period of eight thousand eight hundred years; and at its greatest distance from the Sun is computed to be twenty-eight or twenty-nine times further from him than Neptune. When we add that the nearest fixed Star-that, at any rate, which by the greatness of its parallax would seem to b nearest-a certain Star in the constellation of the Centaur-is two hundred and seventy times more distant still, it may tend to give us some faint notion of the immensity of a domain, the first step towards whose confines from our system, is over an interval whose width arbitrary signs, indeed, may denote, but which atterly baffles our capacity of definite conception.

Besides the celestial bodies to which hitherto we have chiefly been adverting-those, namely, belonging to the Solar System-the Heavens contain an incalculable multitude comprehended under the general classification of Stars, and commonly on account of their greatest apparent permanence, distin-guished as fixed Stars. And the spectacle which the nocturnal sky, sparkling with these living fires, offers to the view,-irres pectively of scientific considerations is one to whose ineffable sublimity few are wholly insensible. A late illustrious poet (Byron) in language characterized by his usual energy and beauty, has embodied the impression which the contemplation of the starry host is adapted to produce on the poetic temperament---

"Who ever gazed upon them shining, Nor wisted for wings to soar away,

And mix with their eternal ray;"—Siege of

In an earlier age the sentiment thus expressed assumed the form of a "vain idolatory" in the Zabian worship. Another perversion of it has been witnessed in the mystical theories and vile impostures of Astrology. The proper effect is realized when the thoughts are raised in sacred homage to Him by whom "the Stars were ordained "who bringeth forth their hosts by number. who calleth them all by their names;" and who "hath set his glory above the hea-

In a clear night, two or three thousand of the Stars-but, an optical illusion seemingly many more-are visible to the naked eye, under the telescope, they swell into numbers defying computation, and apparently limited only by the penetrating and defining power of the instrument employed in their examination. Their distance, as is proved by the scarcely appreciable smallness of their parallax or by the entire absence of any parallax susceptible of measurement by the most delicate process of investigation, is immense. Our distance from the Sun is above ninety millions of miles; but the distance from the Sun, of what is believed to be the vast remote of the Stars, exceeds the former distance more than two hundred thousand times. Their visibility at such unimaginable mighty aqueducts in the majestic rivers distances implies both their transcendent magnitude, and their surpassing splendour. The Stars are, in truth, Suns, shining,not like the planets, by reflection-but by their own intrinsic brightness. The analogies of our own system would, accordingly, lead vs to conceive of them centres of attraction and sources of Solar influence, to planetary spheres revolving around them; and eption is sustained in the case of some of them; by a variable brilliancy, most supposition of a dark body, such and so causing a partial obscuration of their effulgence,

In the irregular distribution of the Stars over the heavens at unequal distances from her fabulous ages of our system, maily of them no doubt appear "Gorgous, and hydras

《新兴谷·安培》《治理》唐本宗为唯立 to be in close juxtaposition without any particular connection being implied; the seeming connection is merely optical. But in other instances it is different; and combinations of Stars are found revolving about one another, or about their common centre of gravity, comformably to the same grand law which regulates the movements of the same science and Revealed Religion, 4th Ed., vol. 1, p.p. 263-4.) In the phenomena ne planets about the Sun. Thus we have Ed., vol. 1, p.p. 263-4.) In the pho and assuming these Suns to have respectively planetary accompaniments, the result must obviously no areterns of core o bviously be systems at once, the most mag- ceptible of rational explanation without sup-

ificent and the most complex. Sun and the Stars more immediately surounding it, are believed to constitue a cluster of the class now under consideration. token a real connection, and the probable reno doubt but the Sun and our system as a whole are advancing towards a certain quarter of the heavens, whether this movement ments of the cluster in which they are comprised, or is attributable to a common observed, "can be presented to our cons

em of which so imperfect an outline has -When did this system so amazingly originate? What is the date of its wonderous hirth? To this inquiry of course it is imossible te return a precise answer; it ad mits nevertheless, of a certain general soluion. The fact that objects placed at such mmense distances from us, as are many the stars and starry firmaments, are, notitself significant of a lengthened period having elapsed since they first began to shed heir effulgence in the illimitable realms of and confirmed by other observations, is such that it moves at the rate of about one hunddred and ninety thousand miles in a second. The velocity of movement, which, even for considerable distances, may be regarded as virtually instantaneous, is far indeed from being so when such distances, as separate us from the Stars are to be traversed. It is certain that thousands of years—to venture no greater definiteness-must have been spent in the passing of light from from some the immeasurable remote regions of the universe, which by its transit it has revealed to us. So long therefore, must the more distant of the celestial fires have been kindled. And since luminous objects are discov ered by us, such as they appeared at the in stant, of their emitting the radiance which perhaps long subsequently, reaches the eyewe therefore behold those starry spheres. and mighty aggregations of spheres, not, in truth, as they are now, but under the aspect which they exhibited years, or thousands of years ago, and for years-thousands of years-might they have suffered annihilation, and all their splendid garniture have

been swept from the heavens, before w

could perceive that their glory had been

instruction upon

lost in wonder and admiration at the evi

dence they afford of infinite power and un-

In contemplating the vast univertal sys-

fathomable design." (Outlines, Ast. 878.

extinguished, or had begun even to wax Geological Science, by its investigaion of the structure of our globe, not only confirms such conclusions in reference to the ntiquity of the universe as has just been de from another-yet kindred-source ut greatly extends them. To adopt the anguage of a Roman Catholic divine, seco n profound learning to none-Geology may truly be called the science of nature's anti quities. Fresh and young as this power may look to us, and ever vigorous in all her operations,-free from all symptoms of decay as her beauty and energy may appearvet hath she too her olden times, her early days of rude contention and arduous strip ings, and then her epochs of calmer subsi lence, and gentle rule. And the legends of all these she hath written upon monu ments innumerable scattered boundless tract of her supreme dom in characters which the skill of man hath learned to decipher. She has her pyramids in those mountain cones of disputed formation, which raise in every continent-her which bestride, as it were, large territoriesnow sinking into the depths of earth-now flowing in the peaceful streams ot the reservoirs in the vasty deep-her land-marks and local monuments to note the times and places of her victories over art, or of her defeats by a stronger energy than her ownher cameos and sculptured gems, in the impressions, upon stone laminae, of insects in a wrong spirit, and is not made subser-or plants—and we have but even now disof early generations lie inurned, yea embalm- of Nature—who has everywhere impresse med by her preserving hand, with evidences it with evidences of the and proofs of when they lived, and how they

"Gorgous, and bydras,

different from that of our Sur, to be separated by an interval much wider than that organic remains—their successive elevations wax; and if he find not the image perfect, terminates in a different brightness, proceed their extension—to the countless my- of a perfect representation." [Lectures on ing from crowded myriads of Stars which riads of Globe's with which Astronomy is the telescope fails to resolve. But in other conversant, we shall have for the universe an vealed Religion, vol. 1, p.p. 353-4]* directions where the Stars are less densely antiquity in harmonious correspondence with aggregated, the telescopes penetrates into its all but infinite vastness. It would the boundless regions of space beyond; and there, relieved against the dark background of the sky discovers firmaments, as they we might suppose all the multitudinous have been termed,—starry clusters—compre-hending numbers of single Stars past reck-to be replenished and peopled like the world oning, and exhibiting singular diversities in which we dwell. This however, is evi f form, among which the globular struc- dentally, in great measure, a region of un tures are the most frequent, and in particu- certain speculation; and one in which the inlar instances, dependant for their stability quirer is not likely to be rewarded by the on the operation of dynamical laws, whose discovery of much in the shape of posicharacter is involved in profoundest mys- tive truth. It would, of course, be the tery. Such starry clusters-observed un- height of absurdity to fancy that the starry ed under such conditions as have been des spheres were intended exclusively, or princi cribed or otherwise, -are many in num pally for the benefit, that is, of a world from ber: and some of them are so remote—for which, except by artificial aid, only an inthere can be no doubt of their belonging to considerable amount of them can be beheld this classification, though hitherto unresolved And the analogies of nature, so far as our ac into distinct Stars, as to be visible only by quaintance with it yet goes, would lead us the most powerful telescopes, and even in to believe that, in common with this world them, but as a faint and feeble gleam. Our in which, in the bosom of immensity, we to believe that in common with this world have found a home, they are the seats of life and intelligence, under infinitely varied conditions; or if not already so tenanted, are Among those which occupy the profounder yet, at least, as in the geological period of the depths of space, in more than one instance earth's history, passing through the long ich relations obtain as would seem to be continued processes of change by which they shall ultimately be prepared for such inhabi olution of one around another. There is now tation. This is indeed, nearly the amount of all that can be advanced on a matter on information regarding which even if it were greater than it really is, would constitue at most, but a basis for probable conjecture. A great poet ha said-"An indevout As

revolution of the entire cluster around some may pronounced a fatuity of its kind. But invisible and unknown centre. "Nothing the indevotion of the Astronomer has this more magnificent," it has with reason been special aggrevation that it is maintained directly in the face of proofs the most overwhelming of the Being of God and His fessed, in whatever way the fact ought to be heaping together system upon system, and too often indicated-along with an admiron other sub jects-a strange incapacity to apprehend, or reluctance to entertain, what she teaches when contemplated in her noblest aspect, namely, as a manifestation of God-the as revealed. In this connection, I may be permitted to testify in passing, to the strong feeling of painful disappointment experience ed, on discovering in the perusal of "Cusgive a new and enlarged idea of the capa pacity of the human intellect, | that the lustrious author would refer us, for the oriwithstanding, visible to us—this fact is in gion of that Cosmical System which he has so nobly delineated, not to the hand of a God, "excellent in Council and wonderful in working," but to an unintelligable form observation of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Sate. necessity." With such a result of philoso lites from different points of the Earth's orbit, phie inquiry, prosecuted through a long life by a mind of the loftiest order—before

> "Are these the pompous tidings ye proclaim? Lights of the world and demigods of fame O Star-eyed Science! hast thou was dered the To wast us back the message of despair? PLEASURES OF HOPE. For what is left us of immortal hope, if like

"Denied Divinely the Divine, and died

the poets-

We must look through the "great broad niverse," and behold no God. But that there is a God, "all nature cries aloud through all her works; and if a God there is, that in wisdom, and in power and in all perfec-

I am well aware that some of the views which have been presented in the course of tion, would not be wanting. And to what the foregoing observations-I allude particularly to what has been advanced with reference to the age of the world-have been thought in conflict with the testimony f Revelation. Such conflict is not now. ndeed, believed to exist, so generally as it once was; and it may be presumed, that labour a comfortable subsistence for millions more than our present population. We have there will not long continue to be much difference of opinion on this point. Between the truths of Kevelation, and the facts of cience, there can, of course, be no real conradiction. But interpretations alike of the Book of Revelation and the Book of Nature may be erroneous, and so exhibit discordant results: and there can be no greater disservice to the interests of Revelation than needlessy persisting in interpretations which place it in opposition to well established scientific facts—hopeless as such persistance must ever be in the end. The grand opening announcement of the Sacred Volume leaves the question of the age of the Material Universe undetermined, while, however, distinctly intimating that it had a com mencement—that it is a Creation. And here it is in entire harmony with the teachings of Nature, contemplated in the light of true Science. The Universe whatever its antiquity is not Eternal. The amazing worlds and systems of worlds, of which As tronomy takes cognisance, and the only less imposing phenomena comprehended in the domain of Geology, concur in pointing to a beginning-however far remote in the obcurity of the past-and in testifying to the intervention of a Supreme Creator. ever we meet with organization and relative adjustment, there we meet with proofs of intelligence and design, implying the designer in whom the intelligence resides. And the study of the science of nature is conducted covered her cemeteries or columbaria in the mind upward, in solemn neverence, and those curious caverns, wherein the bones sacred awe, to that God who is the author

duced—"There is no way, in the machine of the natural Sciences of religion, by viewing them as the appointed channels by which a true perception and estimate of the Divine perceptions are meant to pass into the understanding; as the glass wherein ficent and the most complex.

The most magposing the agency of the natural causes to the understanding; as the glass wherein therein involved to have been in operation the embodied forms of every great and under the influence of their mutual attraction, the period of their revolution being ascertained, furnishes means for determining both their distance from one another and the sum of their mass. In this way the distances of certain Stars from certain other descend—a depth in Europe, for except the great depth to which the fossiliferous strata descend—a depth in Europe, for except the great depth to which the fossiliferous strata descend—a depth in Europe, for except the great depth to which the fossiliferous contains the great depth to which the Stars has been calculated, together with their united mass. And thus, for example, two Stars, apparently in closest contiguity, are found, with a combined mass not very different forms that of our Stars has been calculated, together with example of not less than eight or ten miles—
the extremely slow state of their formation—
a few inches in thickness, except in extraordifferent forms that of our Stars has been calculated, together with
example of not less than eight or ten miles—
the extremely slow state of their formation—
a few inches in thickness, except in extraordifferent forms that of our Stars has been calculated, together with
a few inches than eight or ten miles—
most expressive of an all-embracing, allpreserving love. And even as the engraver,
when he hath out some way into his gem,
deth. rated by an interval much wider than that interposed between the Sun and the furthest removed of the planets, the dimly descried Neptune—than an interval, that is, of about three thousand millions of miles. When the telescope is directed to certain parts of the heavens—as, for instance, to have been the theatre, it has gradually have been the theatre, it has gradually have been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain has been the theatre, it has gradually selected to certain the first presents each time a progressive approach to thereby dishertened, so long as it is not thereby dishertened, so long many portions of the Milky Way—Star on Star is observed as far as the power of the instrument extends, and the view at length

*This and one other quotations have been added the Lecture was originally delivered.

Rector Campbell and the Rev. H. Ward Beecher.

The rector has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Emancipation So-

Cornwall, Oct, 10, 1863. Str-In reply to your letter requesting me to inform my congregation that Mr. H Beecher "will deliver a lecture in the Philharmonic Hall on the American was and emancipation," I beg to inform you that I decline to invite my congregation to attend a lecture on that species of "emancipation" which Lord Brougham, in my opinion, justly calls "a hollow pretext, designed to produce a slave insurrection

I return you the platform ticket you have sent me, not intending to attend the lecture being of opinion that persons professing to be the ministers of a merciful God, "the author of peace and lover of concord." might be better employed than in advocating a fratri cidal war accompanied by atrocities which as Lord Brougham says again, "Christian times have seen nothing to equal, and at which the whole world stands aghast almost to incredulity."

Your obedient servant. AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL. Rector of Liverpool Mr. Robert Trimbie

Merald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Nov.4, 1863.

largely to the idea that Canada was to re ceive a large influx of emigration during the past season. The anticipations, however, been presented, the inquiry naturally arises pect in which alone her proper Unity stands have not been fully borne out by the number lished reports. At the commencement the present season circumstances appeared remarkably favorable for a larger protoms" [one lof the few books adapted to tion of emigrants from the old world, that usual to settle in this province. As the "Globe" says-in addition to the cause work in ordinary years, which are constant ly sending us a portion of the surplus popu lation of the old world, the terrible disaste space. The velocity of light as deduced from of speech in the shape of a "primordial which had befallen the cotton trade, in con sequence of the American war, had swelled the emigrating class to far more than the us well may we exclaim with another of usual proportions. An immense number of factory operatives had been thrown out of employment, and, if they stayed at home they had no prospect before them but pau perism, if not absolute starvation, for them selves. There could be little doubt that very many of this class would seek to emi grate, and that, if they had not enough sav ings of their own left, to carry them to som more fortunate land where honest industry would be certain to find remunerative en ployment, assistance from the benevolent God how great"-how great in goodness as through the channel of relief committees, o other associations, to enable them thus t make their escape from poverty and destitu

country could they more advantageously emigrate than to Canada? We have here a healthy climate equal to any in the world and a fertile soil capable of yielding to steady the advantage also of comparative nearness Europe, the cost of a few days' sail from Liverpool or Glasgow to Quebec being bu trifling when compared with the expens and tediousness of the long voyage to the distant fields of emigration in other British colonies. And this year, moreover, it wa supposed that, the United States being rent and torn by the convulsions of civil war, much larger proportion than usual of emigration aeross the Atlantic would be directed to the peaceful shores of Canadaand that Quebec, rather than New York, would be the chief landing place for the crowds who would be coming to seek new homes and better fortunes in America. The expectations have not been realized The emigation from England, as was anticipated, has been very much larger than usual, but the proportion coming to Canada has been very little in excess of the average number of arrivals in past years. those who have arrived in Canada, a large

number have merely made it the route by which they passed to the United States. It will probably be found, when the returns are made for the whole season, that the actual accession to our population by immigration during the present year, that is, and proofs of when they lived, and how they dom, and Power, and Beneficence, which are died. And even beyond those times, we may go back to her cyclopean monuments, her fabulous ages of "Gorgous, and bydras, and chimeras dire."

We have as good a right to our opinions as other people have, and we shall continue to exceed 15,000 or at the most 20,000, and in this estimate we include those coming via Suspension Bridge, having made New York Susp

their landing-place, as well as those who have landed at Quebec. notwithstanding.

The number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the quarter ending 30th Septen feel amused at the attempts which some tember last, exceeded by 16,517 persons the of our enemies make to try and get up a The cartoon represents Britannia, with number during the corresponding quarter quarrel, and, if possible, induce us to bring troubled countenance, standing beside a huge of 1862. But of the large exodus this year them into notice. Such petty ebullitions of flag pole, with pulleys and ropes, in the very from England, Canada has received con- spleen are, probably, excited by self-conceit- act of hauling up "THE STORM SIGNAL, paratively a small share. For this more ed ignorance of our true position, or envy or what is known as the "Storm Drun. than one cause may be assigned. One is of our success. But, in either case, we Her countenance portends anxiety, while the continued insufficiency of the machinery can assure them, the thing will not work. she grasps the rope with surprising firmness provided for making thoroughly understood We do not write with a view of pleasing and determination. Had we an engraver we in the old world the inducements we have everybody; and hence, we are not at all, to offer to emigrants. And, undoubtedly, another cause which has checked emigration to Canada very materially, is to be found in if they feel disposed to abuse and misrepre- give our readers a better idea of the affair the alarmist cry, representing us to be in imminent peril of invasion from the United States, which certain parties in England, allow hostile breezes to blow past, beneath Britain is preparing for it :and certain parties in this country, have us, without interruption, it is because we are thought proper to raise. The Emmigration Committee presented report last session in which they urged

the Legislature various practical suggestions

with a view to improving the efficiency of our emigration system, which had been offered by previous committees, but have never yet been carried out. In the first place they renewed the suggestion for the establishment of a permanent agency in England, and as an evidence of the beneficial results that might flow from such an agency, they point to the fact that Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Superintendent of Emigration, during the two months he was in England last spring, received no fewer than 1,128 letters from persons desirous to emigrate to this country. Secondly the committee recommended an agency during the season at New York. They state that up to the end of August during the presen season, there arrived at Hamilton, via the Suspension Bridge from New York, 12,633 emigrants, or only 3,392 less than had ar ived at the same date at Quebec. The committee consider that the two main cause for so many preferring the New York to the St. Lawrence route are the much lower rate of passage, and the greater number Trans-Atlantic steamship lines having their terminus at New York; and as it is proba ble that these causes may continue in opera tion for some time to come, the committee strongly urge the appointment before the opening of another year's immigration, of a competent active person to reside at New York, giving gratitutions directions to comers whose ultimate destination is Canada Thirdly, the committee recommend the com pletion of the arrangements for a proper en closed landing place at Quebec, where emi grants on arriving would be protected against

being led astray and cheated by runners and

means of reaching the destina-

whither they wished to go. -

Fourthly, they recommend districting the

ganizing the duties of each agency. Al

hese are suggestions well worthy of the

onsideration of the Government. We have

no doubt the whole question will engage

due share of their attention, and we trus

that the opening of next season will witness

n operation a better organized system for at-

racting emigration to our shores and for pro-

riding the emigrants when they arrive with

and or work, than any which has heretofore

gencies within the Province, and

een in existence A certain Tory paper, published in this ounty, has been trying for a long time ast, to obtain a notice from the Carleton Place Herald. To secure this gratification t has, time and again, resorted to misrepre sentation, and even vilification, of the editor of this sheet. After all his pushing and shoving to get into notice we shall not deign to mention his name or that of the paper publishes. We will only say that he was stout apologist for the old corrupt coalition thick and thin supporter of all their min deeds and their misgovernment, and is nor going it strong for Morris and the present pposition-in fact, for Cartier Macdonald

We appeal to the readers of the Herald and to every reader of any newspaper of respectability, in the country, if they were not tired of the government of the party to which we have alluded; and if they were the last Cunard steamer. We believe we not anxious to make some change which, they supposed, might be for the better. It Arthur Gordon, at present Governor of New was agreed on all hands, at that time,—that Brunswick, as the noble Marquis' success so change could be for the worse; and we or, and the Hon. John Rose, of Montreal as appeal to the same parties again, and the newly appointed Governor of New ask them are they satisfied with the one-sid- Brunswick. We learn also that Capt. ed course which the member for South Kennedy has been appointed Governor of Lanark has pursued since his election, as epresentative in Parliament, of the intelli gent electors of South Lanark. If they are satisfied, we are not; and a contemptible perfect lickspittle of Mr. Morris's,-has the mpudence to drag our name weekly before prosperity which the Province is now enjoythe public. Fortunately, for us, we disre ing. They have named Wednesday, the gard his attacks; and we feel that we have eleventh of November. just as good a right to give our opinion of the course pursued by the member for South Lanark-and to condemn his "factious" and partizan opposition to the Reform government, as any supporter and admirer of the old corrupt Coalition has to toady round the "independent member" with a sycophantic smile which should meet the contempt of every thinking man in the

We write as we feel, and we say we don't

and party conspiracies—to the contrary,

We need not hide the fact—that we ofnot fond of squabbling. We believe in Reform and Progress in every department of life-political, social, moral and religious. And so intent are we in obtaining our ob upon the attention of the Government and ject and in making the Herald a welcom visitor in every house in the country that we have not time to stop to quarrel with every petulant hireling, whose opinions may differ from ours.

We have now, credibly maintained colitical existence of fourteen years, and we may add, that ever since we have been in th habit of reading newspapers, we have noticed on the part of some members of the press both political and religious-a disposition to garble the language, pervert the sense mistake the position or misrepresent th doctrine of an opponent. This, we respect fully submit, to an intelligent public, is not exactly honest. Nor does the practice, in the long run, advantage the party resorting to it. It can never advance the cause of truth, whilst it usually leads to endless contention, bickering, crimination, and retaliation. Houesty, candour, and fairness, are, we are fully persuaded, the best policy in logic literature, and politics, as well as in the domain of traffic and exchange. If any one will take the trouble to retros-

ect the history of human society, he will fied that most of the deputations that have divided men into sects, subdivided sects nto parties, and cliques, as we see amongst purselves-arrayed different parties of poliicians and different sects of religionists against each other, and even plunged nations into war, have arisen more from diferences in the manner of expressing ideas, han from the intrinsic differences of the And forge are glows, and hammer falls The disposition, generally, is not so much

clothe their thoughts. Many a hot-blooded duelist has discovered, after an exchange of Or comes the storm from the Banks of Spr shots, that the "offensive words" ceptible of an explanation, compatible with nonor. Many a time have learned Philoso phers quarrelled over a problem of which, it was afterwards ascertained, neither of ther knew anything. In fact many persons have been put to death for simply asserting what now the general opinion of mankind. Those who underrate Reformers and Reform principles should remember that, if the

world is actually improving-if there is aw of progress-there must be a constant cession of new ideas, and a perpetual con lict of opinion. Progression implies this If all minds were equally intelligent, or if all men saw everything from the some standpoint, or with the same eyes, humanity would be like a pool of stagnant waters! If humanity would progress and be devel

ped, human minds must be as much varied as are human forms and features. But why hould we seek to destroy each other about it Every new idea that is started, necessarily rovokes controversy, and is sure to be me by opposition. All the experience of our ace will fully sustain the assertion that just in proportion as the proposition announced is in advance of the age, and above the grasp of the general mass of mind, will the opposition to it be bitter, and the persecution of its advocates relentless.

The rumored intentian of appointing the Hon. John Rose to the Governorship of New Brunswick is revived. The London Times of the 10th inst. says :- "The late Governor of Nova Scotia, the present Marquis of Normandy, arrived in England by are correct in naming the Honorable Vancouver's Island, vice Gov. Douglas,"

We learn that the Government have agreed to recommend the general observance of a day of thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest of this season, and for the peace and

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of L. de Carle. of Brockville, who is, decidedly, the best Marble Catter in this part of Canada,-Persons requiring monuments, gravestones, or any description of marble work, can have it done in the very best style of the art, and at prices as low, if not lower, than some others charge for common work.

Albert Gunn was recently discharged for ame dragged, every week, into false entries in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. His dismissal reads thus:—"A. Guan discharged for making a

The last issue of the London Punch is remarkably good. Punch-that is, the Punch, is always good. But the one before us has excited more than usual interest .should certainly transfer the picture to our surprised to find, that the opinions of other columns. But we must content ourselves men sometimes differ from our own. And with copying the following lines, which will sent their neighbors, that is no reason why than anything we can write. There is no we should do the same. If we sometimes doubt trouble is brewing somewhere and

> RRITANNIA HOISTS HER STORM-DRUM Up with the drum that storm forcbodes From the signal rigging flown; The only puzzle 's about the modes In which to point the cone-For upwards tells of storms from East And downwards from Westward blows But if upwards or downwards who shall say Or opposite cones together, When clouds so bank and blacken each way Portending awful weather? That not the most sky piercing sense

> Will the storm come from the nor'-nor'-west About the Great Black Eagle's nest Where red stains freeze along the snow That fain poor Poland's dead would hide But up the accusing corpses show. With teeth set hard as when they died With face to Heaven, and breast to foe Their hands still clenching seythe or spade That served for bayonet or blade

That Europe holds dare speculate whence,

Or, still less, prophesy whither.

Where skeleton-like the charred beams peer Out of those sheets of winter's sleep,
That look so pure and shroud such sin Or a little hand shows here and there Or a silky curl of infant's hair Still clasped the mother's hand within. Who died so hard, yet could not save The little one that shares her grave?

The clouds they draw to the nor'-nor'-west, About the Great Black Eagle's nest, So thick, so charged with vengeful ire, So laden with God's own levin fire. It scarce may be but the storth must burst. On the nest of the Great Black Eagle firs

But farther to South and more to West The storm-clouds gather grim, Where Dansker and Dutchy-man are prest On Baltic's West-land rim, Spirits of Vikings wake from seep, Who living loved the loud wild roar Of elements upon the deep, Or charged as fiercely on the shore, And Swede and Norseman to Dansker calls, And bids be of good cheer

Welding the armour for wooden walls. Or shaping sword and spear, And the white hot metal splashing runs about what men do, as about the language Into the moulds of the mighty guns, with which they describe their actions or And growling thunder, near and far, Roll up the sulphurous clouds of war

> Where "a little game" they're at, While the Hohenzollern's crown for pea, And for thimble DOLLF's his hat Comes the storm from the people's wrath, Slow-roused, to sweep away The bauble sceptre that bars the path Of Prussia to breathing day? Comes the storm from the smouldering fires Of "Federal" Execution, The breath of the Diet that never tires

> Of its threats of Retribution Comes the storm from the clash in air Of Pruss and Austrian Eagles? or from Franks with Prussians ; roud to wear Their collars as Russia's beagles, To hunt the Polish patriot down Or the baser hound, that for the crowns. Betrays whom he inveigles?

> Comes the storm from the bed that heave With the groans of "the sick man" lying, With his heirs all cursing him in their sleeves, Because he 's so long a dying? Comes the storm from Venice or Rome Or comes the storm from across the foam ! Where, as North and South, the tempest rages And threatens e'en their ancient Home Once place of Pilgrimages,

> But now their scoff and scorn and hate. Because we've watched their storms rage on, And only prayed they might abate, for catch up Englishman, Frank, or Dou, And tangle Europe with Union's fate? But howsoever we hoist the drum,

Or whencesoever the storm may come, A watchful, wily, Eagle I see With the banks of the Seine for his aery. That wheels and wheels about the pile Of cloud, all sullen with stormy war, Now soaring, sinking otherwhiles. As if he scented the prey a-far, And meant that the storm where'er it break, Should bring him food for his yellow beak We know not whence the storm may come But its coming 's in the air, And this is the warning of the drum.

Against the storm, PREPARE!

A correspondent in Huntly has written as a letter giving on account of a stabbing affair, which, he says, took place lately in that Township. He either forgot to sign the document or was afraid to trust us with his name, as a guarantee for the truth of what he says; and he need not be surprised if we decline publishing his statement of the affair, since we have no means of knowing whether the information is correct or not and cannot even guess who is our informant. Another esteemed correspondent writes

from Pakenham, complaining of the nightly pranks of some unruly boys in that village. We would, most willingly, assist in setting such matters right, could we do so without the risk of a libel suit either against ourselves or our correspondents. We learn from the communication that the names of the fast young gentlemen are known, and the proper course would be to put them under the care of a constable. No delicacy should exist in the mind of any one about taking this course. Parents and guardians of children who give them a street education after night, must expect the usual consenences. All who wish well to the future of their country should assist in correcting evils of this kind. The boys of the present, will be the men of the next generation, and just as the twig is bent the tree will be in-

Those of our agricultural friends who are in need of good Fanning Mills, will do well to apply to Mr. Lamb of Smith's Falls