MODERN EMPIRICISM.

No IV.

For the Carleton-Place Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—Byron's Satire on the Critics of his day, would apply with equal force against a portion of the "medicine-men" of the present time. Let us see how it would read:—

——"A man must serve his time to every trade,
Save Physic,—Doctors all are ready made."

That will do very well. It is not always, when stealing the wit of our betters, we are enabled to preserve both the reason and the rhyme. In regard to the unfaltering truth therein taught, there are two ways of consoling ourselves. First, by remembering that "the world is bad frae end to end," and that in this great community of error, he must expect "only evil continually," and being all on an equality in mischief, we have no right to complain. Second by hoping for improvement in the future, and looking forward to the good time coming, which

"The prophet's have foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold."

We have tried both these sources of consolation, and cannot speak very flatteringly of either; still, we would not lessen the pleasure of others who see more to admire in the present or more to hope for in the revelations of the future.

It is said that every effect must have a cause, and from these we infer that a reason of some kind can generally be assigned for men's actions. If then, persons undertake to 'doctor' themselves by means of the puffing nostrums of the day, it is because there is some real or imaginary benefit derived from them. Some of your readers, can, doubtless, refer to instances among their friends or neighbors, or persons who have recovered their health, as they believe, by the use of some of the self-styled infallibles whose merits we are discussing. Now, from these cases, we must make a large deduction of those who have recovered spontaneously, or where the efforts of Nature have been sufficient to triumph over the disease, and where a cure would have been effected as well, or perhaps better, without the remedies employed.

Every one has heard of cases where the disease has resisted a host of remedies, and having "run its course," or the noxious element which fed it having been consumed, or finding the way out of the system, the health has been restored; and in such cases the means last employed, though perhaps the most worthless of them all, gets the credit of the cure. This is especially the case with those diseases of a periodic type, which have a regular point of advance and recession; and it frequently occurs, that when the well-directed efforts of the physician has got the patient to the turning point, where improvement begins to take place, other ulterior means, of a useless or unimportant kind, comes to be regarded as the cause of the cure, which the physician has patiently and judiciously, yet, unthanked and often unpaid, achieved. Oh, that we could see this world in its true aspect and relations and bearings through the microscope of truth, instead of through the delusive mists of error with which we are surrounded! Surely:—

"It was the trusty bramble free us,
And foolish notion."

Yet, granting that some do find benefit occasionally from the use of patent medicines, it would be strange indeed if among the multitude who devour them none could found to testify in their behalf. The ancient oracles had many votaries, who believed implicitly in the truth of their vague predictions; and because the weather occasionally justified the predictions in our almanacs, would any sensible man hold up those casual coincidences as proof that they were veritable and well-founded. The light of science has dispelled these vagaries of a past age, as it doubtless will yet do many of the pet systems and darling theories of the present. It is worthy of remark, that in instances of this kind, a lucky hit is sure to be remembered and reported, while a thousand failures are forgotten; thus reversing the old proverb about writing our good deeds in sand, and our evil ones in marble. Invoking the kind indulgence of your readers towards these hasty lucubrations,

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

Hillside, Feb. 27, 1856. S.

THE WATER-CURE CASES.

For the Carleton-Place Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—In reference to the successful treatment of some cases of disease at a "Water Cure" establishment, as detailed by AQUA PURA in a late number of your paper, it ought to be borne in mind, that to select a few cases which terminated favorably, making no mention of failures or modifying circumstances, is not the way to convey a correct idea of the real merits of that mode of treatment. It is only the relative number of cures to that of failures, that can enable us to form a just conclusion. For instance,—of a given number attending the establishment, had we a true estimate as to their real condition on entering, and the time each remained there and the number cured, or partially cured, and the number unbenefitted, it would be much more satisfactory. To the inexperienced eye of your correspondent many of these cases may have seemed much more formidable than they really were; and after all, seeing that many remain there for months and years, how is it to be shown that it was not owing to the inherent power of the vital principle,—to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, of which your correspondent writes, that they are, in the end, indebted for their cure?

The advocates of the "Water-Cure" system, will not, surely, claim for it the credit of discovering the efficacy of pure air, plain diet, early rising, exercise, &c; as, from time immemorial, these have been an important part of the means used in every system of medication; as also the use of water, both hot and cold in some cases. It is a p men, and especially *Americans* shoul prone to run into extremes; but as generally "a semblance of good i evil," and theories in themselves have often contributed something to Truth, we believe some good will the one under consideration. We could say as much of other "new light are now dazzling the republican Brother Jonathan.

With due respect to yourself and y meaning correspondent,

I remain, yours &c.

Hillside, Feb. 26th, 1856.

THE SONS OF TEMPERAN

To the young man, about to enter stage of active life, this institution p advantages of no common quality. In vision of this order he is permitted to part in proceedings, that cannot fail t him, a useful member of Society. trained to think for himself—and not self alone, but also for those who lack courage; to do it—for themselves. taught to act—to feel—and live as if had been but lent him for the good kind at large; while his being compe render a ready, and cheerful complisu legally constituted majority cannot make him a loyal, and law abiding From seeing the business of his Divisi sacted in the most approved, and forms of the day. He acquires intuit he be an attentive observer,) correct habits, from which, the civil relations ciety must be materially benefitted.

This order tends to extend the friendship, and also, to eradicate thos and often foolish prejudices which are cated and fostered by ignorance or pa dity, with which, too many young me on the duties of life, and which annu frequently prevent the extension of Liberal and Christian sentiments.

The young men of Canada must sho the old men—they are destined to occ seats of our Judges, Councillors, Mag and Ministers. It is on our young me Canada's future prosperity and imp must in a great measure depend; the then, and the more effectually that sober and independent principles are lished in their minds, and engraven hearts—the better will it be for our c

Were a foreign foe, to shake the of thraldom on our as yet unenslaved were war's red, ruthless, and destructive to scatter the industry of our fathers winds;—to trample with iron heels, and stain'd hoof the hearths of Canadian and relatives—would not the young Canada vie with one another in a g struggle, for who should be first enrolled our country's protectors? Would th arise, and with all the dignity of Free the fire and unconquerable ardor of swear to sweep before them with the be destruction, the daring invaders, who contaminated their shores, or failing to perish by altars they could no longe fend! Assuredly they would, though of them yet hesitate, to unroll them among those, that are pledged and stru to rid the country of a traffic, which i rupting the morals of all classes. Wh blighting, and desolating the homes a piness of thousands of families. A which has and is traversing our land w slimy, stealthy windings of a venomo pent; striking its blacken'd, sin sting in the bosoms of innocent confid men, and once intelligent, honest, an created men!

Reader are you a Son of Tempera total abstainer? or are you one of the strong minded men who imagine that t touch the unclean thing, and not be If you belong to this class pause we i you, while you review the circle of y quaintance. Choose from within it any less, helpless, fallen one, retrace his ch and in imagination retread the steps by he attained the drunkard's unenvied n ascertain if he too did not once stand ingly, on the same slippery pathway of s mindedness—in which you are cont trust.

D. G. W. P. No.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROA

To the Editor of the Brockville Reco

SIR,—As many of the Provincial abound with accounts of the opening of roads, the sumptuous feasts, the appr toasts drank, and the eloquent speeches vered on such occasions,—particula Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Broc Cornwall, &c.—at all of which much mation has been elicited, curiosity s and the public mind put in possession large amount of statistical informatio pecting such parts as were completed, operation, and the progress of such port were being made; I refer more parti to the Grand Trunk. In all the lengt planations given on these interesting oc I believe not a word is said descriptive Grand Trunk Railroad works between ville and the city of Kingston T silence on this subject may have the ef the uninformed part of the community posing that as much as a sod has no turned on the "Trunk" line between mentioned places; whereas, the fact road is approximating to completion the hopes of its most sanguine frien supply the lack of unpublished inform this subject, is my apology for aski use of the columns of your Journal in a hasty sketched epitome of the Gran Railroad from Brockville to the city o ston, taken from a correspondent of th onto Leader:—

One thousand five hundred feet W the Brockville Station, the road Hubbel's Creek—over which is a wrought-iron girder bridge, 40 feet span; the abutments are of rock-faced ashlar masonary; height of embankment at bridge, 15 feet. Two miles west of this, nothing of much interest occurs; the road passing over a tolerably level surface. The next mile and a half, the road passes over rough land, causing a large amount of heavy labor in the excavation of rock, to the depth of nearly 30 feet, and the raising of an embankment 20 feet above the surface.

The next object calling for remark is the Lyn Valley Creek, which is passed over by a wrought iron girder bridge, with span between abutment of 40 feet. This Creek is 5¼ miles West of Brockville.

The next to be noticed is Jones' Mills, (known as Yonge Mills,) the pond of which is being filled with a substantial embankment; and a bridge with a 40 feet water opening span with wrought iron girders. From Jones' to within one mile East of Vanston's Pond, nothing of particular interest occurs. To this point includes a distance of sixteen miles west of Brockville, the first eight miles of which is under contract by Messrs Row, Brown and Wilson, to Lyn valley Creek; and the West 8 miles under contract by Mr. Fox. At this point terminates the western boundary of the Brockville and Prescott Grand Trunk Railroad district, so ably superintended by Mr. Ellis, the Chief Engineer of that portion of the road, and who has completed 40 miles East of Brockville, said to be the best constructed part of the road from thence to Montreal.

About one mile West of Mr. Fox's job, commences Vanston's Mill Pond, 17 miles West of Brockville. The making of the road through this pond has been a heavy and difficult undertaking, passing over a distance of a mile and a quarter, made with an embankment taken from islands in the pond, by way of borrowing pits. There was also much rock excavation of the islands over which the road passed. At the deepest part of the pond the embankment is 19 feet, at which place a bridge is erected of the most solid and durable nature; the abutments are of the best rock faced Ashlar masonry, with a forty feet water opening, spanned by wrought iron girders, which are riveted and ready to be laid down. To make the road through this pond (which is now completed,) over the space of 1¼ miles of water surface, and the drawing of stone for the bridge about 2 miles, over one of the worst roads we ever saw, was a patient perseverence worthy the scientific character which Robert Crawford Esq., is well known to possess, and which so eminently qualifies him for the arduous and responsible duties of Engineer. In conducting the work of this portion of the road, Mr. Crawford had valuable auxiliaries, namely, Messrs Adams and Lang. These gentlemen so stringently carried out the orders of Mr. Crawford, that drunkenness and fighting, so conspicuous on other public works, were here unknown, which speaks highly in favor of the last named gentlemen; and their close application to business early and late, is strong evidence of their fitness to discharge the duties of their respective situations. Mr. Lang's long experience on public works, added to his character for uprightness and integrity, must render his services of great value to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company.

Doubts were entertained for some time of the durability of the embankment in Vanston's pond; to provide against any accident happening to it, Mr. Crawford wisely ordered "a rip rap wall," to be built on either side, which will effectually resist the injurious influences of water and frost, as also the dashing of the ice against it in the spring. It is now placed beyond the reach of danger from these causes. From the Western boundary of Mr. Ellis's contract, that is, one mile East of Vanston's pond to Gananoque Creek, is about 14 miles. The land over which the road passess is generally level—not requiring further comment from us. These 14 miles are so far completed as to be nearly ready for laying on the ties and rails, the greater part of which are being laid down along the side of the embankment, so that if no unforeseen accident occurs, the road from Brockville to Gananoque can be ready for the cars to run by the 1st of May or June, if required; and we doubt not, if expedient, the road will be finished to the City of Kingston by the 1st of July.

Crossing the Gananoque Creek, a bridge is being built, having 4 spans of 60 feet each, to be be raised 20 feet above the water level, and covered with wrought iron girders, laid for a double track, as are also all the bridges we have named. The piers of this bridge are completed above high water mark, built of lime-stone brought from Sir John's Island, in the River St. Lawrence, 10 miles West of Gananoque. The stone is of the finest description, and there is a sufficient quantity laid on the ground to finish the bridge. The iron girders have arrived, and the riveters are engaged in riveting them together. For about a quarter of a mile on the West side of the bridge is an embankment 25 feet high, laid 100 feet at the bottom and 20 feet at the top about three fourths of which is now completed, with earth brought from borrowing pits on rails. This bridge, with several miles of the road, is under contract by Messrs Beckwith, Foster & Co., who are pushing forward the work with great vigour.

Half a mile West of Gananoque River the material consists of solid granite, of the hardest description. For the length of three-quarters of a mile, the cutting of which at its greatest depth is 25 feet, over half this quantity is completed by means of a moveable bridge, technically called a "Traveller," by which large blocks of stone, of over five tons, are raised and placed on the wagons that convey them down the incline to the embankment. From this point to Kingston Mills the work has been carried on with great rapidity the past season, and, we are informed, will be completed early this Spring.

The next object of importance is the Bridge over the Rideau River and Canal the masonry of which is nearly completed. The bridge consists of four spans of 100 feet each, on the same principle as the celebrated Brittania Bridge, erected by Mr. Stephenson, on the North Wales end Holyhead Railway. The Kingston bridge will be tubular, like the Brittania Bridge, the only difference being that the cars will pass over the tubes of the Kingston bridge instead of through the tubes, as they do on the Brittania Bridge. From Kingston Mills to the city of Kingston, we believe the line is completed and the track laid.

From one mile east of Vanston's pond to the City of Kingston is what is known as the Gananoque District of the Grand Trunk Railway, being nearly 40 miles, all of which will be completed early this season. It is under the able superintendence of Robert Crawford, Esq., before named, than whom a more efficient and persevering man is not found, combining the qualities of a gentleman with the high literary attainments of an engineer.

West of the City of Kingston a large portion of road can be opened the present season. Ninety miles of it are under the superintendence of Frederick J. Rowan, Esq.

SUCCESS TO THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

W. R. C.

February, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—In looking over the Common School report for the year 1854, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, and turning to the County of Carleton, and Township of Fitzroy, anxious to see the degree of progress represented by our Local Superintendent, the Rev. J. A. Morris, as I was aware of considerable advancement being made, not only in the Section in which I reside, but in most cases in the Townships, and expecting to find the present report more favorable than former ones, which were much to our credit in School matters, think Sir, of my surprise to find a most contemptible slander published to the Province, upon the Teachers, Parents and Pupils of this Township. Whether from ignorance and want of "experience" or a desire to try to make the people believe that he is the embodyment of all wisdom, I am at a loss to decide; if the former, he deserves pity, not blame, if the latter, with all allowance to aspirants of boys but of yesterday, he must not think that the inhabitants of this Township will tamely submit (to pay) to be scandalized, broadcast. However, I shall leave the readers of said report to form their own opinion, who are acquainted with the Schools, Teachers, &c., of this Township. We might, perhaps, if required, bear a favorable comparison, with any of the Townships of the County, or the adjoining counties, for a class of Teachers of good standing, and a willingness on the part of the Parents and Guardians to comply with and carry out fully the requirements and measures of our noble Common School Act. My own experience reaches back for nearly one score years nor do I hesitate to place my opinion beside the one of this mighty *Don* of Education; having more or less to do for that time, and sometimes officially, with the Schools, Teachers, and school matters in general, and hesitate not to say that a respectable advancement is making; any thing to the contrary notwithstanding. We do not intend at the present to particularize much, but I think, Sir, the section in which I reside, has been honored with about one hour of the *very* precious time of this *very* efficient Local Superintendent, for the whole of the year 1855! Now, Sir, you are well aware that our School Law requires Local Superintendents to visit such school at least twice, and deliver a Public Lecture during the year, our Lecture has never made its appearance; I hope, however, from the fact of his reappointment, that we will yet be favored with something worthy of the man, who can laugh to scorn all or everything that now exists in an Educational point of view in the Township; unless our worthy Superintendent has, since his short advent into this Township, caught the infectious disease of ignorance, that so generally prevails, and that his mental faculties have been prostrated, under the awful malady. I am waiting, however, to see the auditors report published, for the Township, when the people shall have an opportunity of knowing, whether, the Educational interest of our children, or our pounds shillings and pence have been most conscientiously attended to. The Township would not, I think, sustain a great loss, had our Reeve, instead of moving for his reappointment, applied to him his own yearly rule of uncertainty and disposed with his *valuable* services, and let us remain quiet in our happy ignorance.

A. B. C.

Fitzroy, March 8th, 1856.

Mr. DORION (Montreal) moved that the House do now go into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:

1stly. That the Laws which now regulate the mode of granting Tavern Licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors are insufficient, and that it is expedient to provide in a more efficient manner by further enactments for the prevention and repression of intemperance.

2ndly. That no person shall be permitted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors than—— gallons, without having first obtained a License for the purpose.

3rdly. That the exclusive right of granting such Licenses shall be vested in the Council's of the Local Municipalities, with power to make By-Laws to determine the manner in which Licenses shall be granted for the regulation of Taverns and other places in which spirituous or fermented liquor shall be sold.

4thly. That no Tavern License shall authorize the person holding such License to retail or furnish intoxicating beverages or spirituous or fermented liquors to any but travellers or persons residing more than—— miles from such Tavern, or to persons lodging at or boarding in the said Tavern.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

New York, March 4.

The Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived this a. m., with four days later advices. She brings no news of the Pacific.

Cotton dull and quite—price unchanged.

Manchester market steady; prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs slightly advanced, except Wheat which has declined 1s. In Flour there is an improved demand. Western Canal Flour quoted 34s *a* 34s; Philadelphia and baltimore 37s *a* 39os; Ohio 39s

Corn opened heavy but improved at the close; Mixed Corn is quoted at 33s; White at 36s.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quotes Pork quiet at 81s 3d; Beef there is an improved demand, 100s for Prime Mess and at retail 120s.

Lard quiet, and prices irregular quotations are 55s to 56s, and improved demand.

Bacon is 51s to 53s 6d.

Money more stringent.

Consols advanced to 90¼ to 96¾.

The new loan has been fixed at £5,000,000.

The peace conference opened on the 21st. All the envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence on the re establishment of peace continues.

The excitement respecting the American difficulty was not so great.

A large force of British troops is to be sent to Canada.

SECOND REPORT.

New York, March 4, 1856,

The *Baltic* arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock.

The *Africa* arrived out on the 18th.

The *Baltic* brings dates to the 20th.

The news is very dull. The *Times* announces that the 106th Regiment, and a Battalion of Rifles are about to be detached to Canada and several other regiments will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful force in that country. It is rumoured also that almost every regiment that is attached to the home service has received intimation that their services may be required in Canada.

The Money Market continues extremely light, and the demand being in excess of the supply. The new loan is announced with the issue of Exchequer, bills to the extent of £3,000,000, as these amounts have to be paid in five instalments in the course of two months, and the demand will doubtlessly continue active and market stringent. The Rothschild's, it is said proposed doing the whole of the new loan.

There is much gossip about the peace conference.

Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace but that if peace is not made within three or four weeks from the opening of the conference, difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question.

Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor immediately on his arrival at Paris.

A Mulatto girl was found seereted on board the ship Artesian which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans.

The article in the *Assemblee Nationale* touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth, England has excited some remarks and is looked upon as an exhibition of French jealousy.

AUSTRIA.

Some additional particulars of the fourthcoming of the Austrian amnesty had transpired. It will, with few exceptions be unconditional, and be made known immediately individually to those immediately concerned.—Those who would return can resume their citizenship at once and be put in possession of their property; those who did not chose to return immediately may sell; those who do neither will be considered dead, and their property handed to their legal heirs.

ASIA.

On the 5th January——battalions of Russians surprised a battalion of Turks near Seuggiade. The latter retreated, leaving their guns and baggage. The Russians subsequently burned the Pacha's palace and several villages.

RUSSIA.

The Emporor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas is married to the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandrina Petrowna.

The London *Times* says, under the head of military news:—"In addition to the 18th Regt., a Battalion of Rifles which are able to be despatched, it is understood to be the intention of the British Government to send out several other Regiments to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country. It is rumoured that almost every Regiment attached to the home station has received private intimation that their services may be required, in Canada and such early notice has been given in order that the regimental clothing which is made expressly for that station may be in readiness, in case the exigencies of the Governments should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country."

The ship *Vanguard* had arrived at London with a cargo of rice, from Madagascar, making the first attempt of the kind direct from that Island.

A company has been formed to work the iron mines of Nova Scotia, to be called the Arcadian Iron Company, with a capital of £200,000, in five pound shares; among the Directors are persons connected with the trade in Sheffield.

Among the passengers by the Baltic, are B. C. Townsend, Bearer of Despatches, D. E. Hughes, inventor of the new celebrated Printing Telegraph, Capt. Freeman late of the Ship Yarmouth, of Boston, Capt. Duffray, late of the Schooner Mayflower, of New Port, foundered at sea.

ASTONISHING ACCURACY IN PRINTING.—It appears by a calculation made by a printer of Steven's edition of Shakespeare that every octavo page of that work (text and notes) contains two thousand six hundred and eighty distinct pieces of metal, which in a sheet, amounts to forty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty; the misplacing any one of which would infallibly cause a blunder. With this curious fact before our eyes, surely the accurate state of our printing in general is to be admired; and our errata ought more freely to be pardoned than the fastidiousness of certain critics will allow.

FRESH BUTTER.—The scarcity of fresh butter renders every mode of making in more desirable. The last means we heard of was exhibited in Esquire Rowekamp's office this morning, were a Mr. Freshe was married to a Miss Butter. The Squire made the *Butter Freshe* in about five minutes.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A VOICE FROM THE BAR-ROOM.

(From the Witness.)

It is well known, that when a spider catches a fly, he proceeds leisurely to suck out its juices, a process which only terminates, when there is nothing left of the poor victim but an unsightly wreck. The analogy between this process and that of the rumseller with his victim has been often pointed out, and the more one reflects on it, the more striking it appears. But what would be thought of the spider who should ask his victim at the very time of sucking out his life, to sign a petition against brooms, and in favor of spiders and spiders' webs! Yet, this is the course pursued, we are credibly informed, by the tavern-keepers of Montreal, and we suppose, in other places also.

In connection with this effort of the distillers and tavern-keepers, we have heard of people being asked to sign a Maine Law petition who supposed it was a petition *for* the Maine Law, and were only surprised that it was presented by persons engaged in the traffic.—Many may therefore have signed it, on the supposition that its prayer was *for*, instead of *against* a Prohibitory Law.

A starting incident connected with the getting up of this petition, has been communicated to us, and we mention it for the purpose of showing how this rumseller's effort is regarded, even by drinking men.

A number of men, who frequent taverns and take their glass freely, met in a bar-room, where the petition above mentioned was presented for signature, doubtless by the dispenser of intoxicating drinks.—One of the party also urged the others to sign, saying, "Come boys, you'll sign if I do," or words to that effect, but they all, much to their credit, refused. After some further persuasion, the individual in question took up the pen and said he would sign it himself; but before doing so, he turned again to the company and said, "Boys I am afraid I am doing wrong," and immediately fell down and expired. His disease was of the heart and his death was probably, no way caused by the scene or circumstances narrated, but the coincidence is remarkable; and we hope the last testimony of a man, who used liquor freely, although no drunkard in the common acception of the term, will suggest themselves to every one, who is tempted either to sign petitions against the Maine Law or to vote against it.

"Boys I am afraid I am doing wrong."

FARM STOCK IN IRELAND.—Of 20,000,000 acres, which comprise the area of Ireland's soil, only about one-fourth is under direct tillage, and fully one-third in pasture. During the past fourteen years, however the value of farm stock in Ireland has increased from £22,000,000 to £35,000,000 sterling, and no only has the number of horned cattle risen 2,000,000 to 3,250,000, but the description that stock is of a quality very superior to the best ever before raised in this country.

SQUINTING.—What is called a squint, or cast in the eye, may be cured without an operation. Wear over the eyes small pasteboard funnels, fastened on like a pair of spectacles. The eye that squints must look through the funnel, or not be able to see at all. In its efforts to see, it will gradually lose the cast; in fact, will be obliged to educate itself to look straight, just as a raw recruit is drilled to walk like a soldier.

ORANGE AND PINK COLOR ON SILK.—The pink is dyed by using a small quantity of brazil wood liquor, with some chloride of tin, in a clean vessel, and handling the silk in this liquor until it is about the depth of shade required. It is then lifted, washed in cold water, run through a solution of clean soap suds, then washed again, and it is fit to be dried. The soap suds give the shade that delicate blue tinge necessary to the pink shade. Enough of the chloride of tin should be used to give the liquor a sharp, sour taste. The color is very easy to dye.

ORANGE.—This color is dyed on silk by handling the goods in a strong solution of anotta boiled in soda, until the silk acquires a deep yellow color, when it is taken out, washed, and then handled for ten minutes in dilute sulphuric acid—the taste should be moderately sour. The silk is then washed and dried. This also is an easy color to dye.—*Scientific American.*

LIP SALVE.—Two ounces of white wax, two ounces of hog's lard, half an ounce of spermaceti, two ounces of alkanet root, two drachms of balsam of Peru, one ounce of sweet oil, and a little loaf sugar. Let it all simmer until all the ingredients are dissolved, then strain it through muslin, and let it stand a few minutes before it is put in the mould.

WASH TO REMOVE PIMPLES.—Take equal parts of white tansy and rhubarb-water, and to every half-pint add two drachms of sal-ammoniac. This fluid is applied with a feather or hair-pencil three or four times a day to the eruptions.

COLD CREAM.—Very good cheap cold cream may be made by beating up hog's lard with rose-water.

ORIGIN OF SHAVIG IN ENGLAND.—The smooth chins, short hair, and shaved lip of the English were adopted to distinguish those obedient to the Norman rule, in contradistinction to those Saxons who manifested, by persevering in the use of the long hair and beard of their ancestors, their aversion to the Norman conquerors, and a fixed determination to free themselves whenever possible.

A POSER.—An artist who had been employed to construct an angel for the spire of a church in a neighbouring town, finished the work with a pair of shoes on. Some one undertook to point out the error to him, and asked, "Whoever saw an angel with brogans on?" The artist regarded the work for a moment with an air of mortification, but recovering himself, rejoined, "You may be right, but who ever saw one without?"—*Belfast Journal.*

BIBLES IN TURKEY.—A box of New Testaments in Turkish, that were to be shipped to Thessalonia, were recently sent from the Bible depot in Constantinople to the custom-house. As they were books some copies had to be sent to the Government censor to be examined before they could pass. They soon came back with the Government seal on the first blank leaf, authorizing their free circulation in Turkey.

POWER OF THE WORD.—Sixteen years ago, a few packages of Bibles and Religious Tracts were introduced into Piedmont by a few pious citizens of Genoa, and distributed among the young soldiers of the Waldensian valleys. Not one of these sixteen years has passed without bringing to Genoa, Italians who have been converted by means of these Bibles and Tracts, and sometimes without any other instrumentality.

ONE WAY TO COOK CHICKENS.—The following is highly recommended: "Cut the chicken up, it in a pan and cover it over with water; let it stew as usual, and when done, make a thickening of cream and flour, adding a piece of butter, and pepper and salt,; have made and baked a pair of short-cakes, made as piecrust, but rolled thin and cut in small squares. This is much better than chicken-pie, and more simple to make. The crust should be laid on a dish, and the chicken gravy put over it while both are hot."

FIRE.—We are again called upon to announce that a most destructive fire broke out in Peterboro' East on Monday morning last, which before it was extinguished entirely destroyed the work shops of Messrs. Hurley and Ayres and the Carding Mill of Mr. Daniel Doran. It is not known positively how or in which building the fire originated. The loss in this case, which is total, cannot fail to be severely felt, not only by those who occupied the premises, but by the public at large. Mr. Ayres' Axe and Tool Factory was we feel certain, as complete in the various departments as any establishment this side of Toronto; no expense had been spared to make it complete. Mr. Hurley had established, and we learn was carrying on a lucrative business in Turning, Bedstead making, &c., and Mr. Doran's Carding and Fulling Mill, was fully employed. Nothing now remains but a mass of ruins. The buildings were the property of R. D. Rodgers, Esq. The Foundry and work-shops of Mr. M. Mowry were in imminent danger but through the exertions of the Fire Brigade, aided by the bystanders, were, we are glad to say, preserved uninjured.—*Peterboro' Dispatch.*

In and after May next fifteen gigantic mail steam packets will leave Europe monthly for the American continent, viz: seven English packets, four United States, three Belguim, and one Portugese.

A fellow stole a woodsaw, and on trial told the judge that he only took it in a joke. "How far did you carry it?" asked the judge. "Two miles," answered the prisoner. "That is carrying the joke too far," remarked the judge, and the prisoner was committed for further examination.

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

From the Pembroke Observer.

March, 6th, 1856.

PORK—Prime Mess, $ 18.
" Mess, $ 22.
FLOUR—40s. a 45s 3d.
OATS—1s. 6d. a 1s 9d.
HAY—Pressed. $20.

MARRIED,

On the 28th Feb. by Rev. Wm. Bell, Mr. William Davidson, to Miss Ellen Hunter, both of Perth.

On the 29th February, by the same, Mr. Samuel Reid, to Miss Euphemia Paul, both of Ramsay.

DIED.

At Lyn, on the 25th ult., Mary Louisa, wife of J. B. McDonald, Esq., aged 27 years, much regretted by a large circle of friends.

CASH

PAID for OATS and HAY, at this office.

March 12th, 1856.

EXHIBITION OF ENTIRE HORSES.

COUNTY OF RENFREW!

THE Directors of the County of Renfrew County Agricultural Society, will hold an Exhibiton of Entire Horses, at Plante's Hotel, Renfrew, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Premiums of FIVE POUNDS, THREE POUNDS and TWO POUNDS—will be awarded to the three best Horses for general purposes, and shall travel in the County the present Season, whether owned in this or any other County.

GEORGE ROSS,
Secretary.

Renfrew, 1st March, 1856. 26-g.

THE COUNTY OF RENFREW BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Renfrew, will meet at the School House, Renfrew, on Tuesday the 21st day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of granting Teachers certificates.

GEORGE ROSS,
Secretary.

Renfrew, March 1, 1856. 25-g.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a Second Class Teacher for School Section No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

Apply to
J. M. BRACE,
ELLIOT JOHNSTONE,
WILLIAM GORBY,
Trustees.

Castleford, 3rd March, 1856. 26-g.

AUCTION!

WILL be Sold by PUBLIC SALE! In the Premises occupied by PETER McEWEN, TAILOR & CLOTHIER, AT THE VILLAGE OF ALMONTE!!

Ramsay,

On *TUESDAY, the 25th day of March Instant.*

A large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!!!

Consisting in part of Chairs, French Bedsteads, one Chest of Drawers, one Cupboard, one Clock, one Large Looking-Glass, one Dining Kitchen and Cutting Tables, one Cooking Stove, Stovepipes, two Gallon Pipes, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

☞ The Furniture is good and almost new

—ALSO—

Broad Cloths, Doeskins and a choice lot of Vestings, well worth the attention of Furnishing Tailors, also a quantity of Ready-Made Clothing.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock forenoon.

TERMS,—CASH.

ALEX. LEISHMAN, *Auctioneer.*

Ramsay, March 9th, '56. 26-g.

NOTICE.

GIVING UP BUSINESS IN ALMONTE.

THE Subscriber is preparing to remove further West the country, therefore parties indebted to him are requested to pay immediately and save costs.

PETER McEWEN, Tailor.

Almonte, 6th March, 1856.