

The Carleton Place Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,
should be addressed.
Only One Dollar a Year.
IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 50 cents each subsequent insertion; 10 lines and under first insertion, \$1.00, and 50 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be inserted by the space which it occupies in a column. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until ordered and charged accordingly.

Her Last Half Crown.

Hugh Miller, the geologist, journalist, and a man of genius, was sitting in his newspaper office late one dreary winter night. The clock had all left, and he was preparing to go, when a quick rap came to the door. He said, "Come in," and looking towards the entrance, saw a little ragged child all wet with snow. "Are you Hugh Miller?" "Yes," "Mary Duff says you are." "What does she want?" "She's dead." Some faint recollection of the name came back at once to him, and with his well-known placid and sickly face he was soon striding after the child, who trotted through the now deserted High street, into the Canongate. By the time he got to the Old Playhouse Close, Hugh had revived the memory of Mary Duff, a lively girl who had been bred up beside him in Cromarty. The last time he had seen her was at a brother-in-law's marriage, where Mary Duff was "best maid," and he "best man." He seemed still to see her bright young careless face, her tidy short gown, and her merry dark eyes, and to hear her bantering, merry tongue.

Down the close went the ragged little woman, and up an outside stair, Hugh near her with difficulty. In the passage she held out her hand and took it, and taking it in his great palm, he felt that she wanted a thumb. Finding her way like a cat through the darkness, she opened a door, and saying, "that's her," vanished. By the light of a dying fire he saw lying in the corner of the large empty room something like a woman's dress, and on drawing near he saw the head of a pale face and two dark eyes looking keenly but hopelessly up at him. The eyes were plainly Mary Duff's though he could not recognize no other feature. She went silent, gazing steadily at him. "Are you Mary Duff?" "It's that of me, Hugh." She then tried to speak to him, something plainly of great import, but he could not hear, and seeing that she was very ill, and was making herself worse, he put half a crown into her feverish hand, and said he would call again in the morning. He could get no information about her from the neighbors; they were surly or asleep.

When he returned next morning, the little girl sat up at the stair-head, and said, "She's dead." He went in and found that it was true; there she lay, the fire out, her face pale, and the likeness to her maiden self restored. Hugh thought he would have known her now, even with those bright black eyes closed as they were, *eternum*.

Seeking out a doctor, he said he would like to bury Mary Duff, and arranged for the funeral with an undertaker in the close. Little seemed to be known of the poor outcast, except that she was a "light" or, as Solomon would have said, a "strange woman." "Did she drink?" "Whiles." On the day of the funeral one or two residents in the close accompanied him to the Canongate churchyard. He observed a decent looking old woman watching them, and following at a distance, though the day was wet and bitter. After the grave was filled, and he had taken off his hat, as the men finished their business by putting on and slapping the sod, before this old woman remained. She came up and courtesying, said, "Ye wad ken that lass, sir?" "Yes," "I knew her when she was young." The woman then burst into tears and told Hugh that she "kept a bit shop at the Close-mouth, and Mary deid wi' me, and she paid regular, and I was feared she was dead, for she had been a month and a half in the close, and then with a look and voice of awe, she told him how on the night he was sent for, and immediately after he had left, she had been awakened by some one in her room; and by her bright fire—for she was a *bein*, well-to-do body—she found the wasted dying creature, who came forward and said, "Wasn't it half a crown?" "Yes," "There it is," and putting it under the bottom, vanished.

Alas for Mary Duff! her career had been a sad one since the day when she had stood side by side with Hugh at the wedding of their friends. Her father died not long after, and her mother supplanted her in the affections of the man to whom she had given her heart. The shock was overwhelming, and made her more irritable. Mary was full of blighted and embittered, and after a life of shame and sorrow, except into the corner of her wretched garret, to die deserted and alone; giving evidence in her latest act that honesty had survived amid the wreck of nearly every other virtue.

My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, said the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts."

PAINFUL CASE OF INSANITY.—A gentleman, on the point of marriage, left his intended bride for a short time, to go to the place of his abode. The last journey he took from her was the last of his life. Anxious to see her, he returned, and she, who had been expecting his return, went to meet the vehicle. An old friend announced to her the death of her lover. She uttered an involuntary scream and piteous exclamation. He is dead. From that fatal moment, for fifty years, has this unfortunate female daily, in all seasons, traversed the distance of many miles to the spot where she expected her future husband to alight from the coach, uttering in a plaintive tone, "He is not come yet—I will return to-morrow." [Disseas of the Brain.]

Dr. Rodet, of Lyons, France, who has for a long time devoted his attention to researches for an antidote to various animal poisons, as in glanders, syphilis, &c., employs especially, a light, containing peroxide of iron as a basis, which he has found very efficacious, as it destroys the virus after the bite of a rabid animal.

A grammar and Dictionary of the Japanese language have been announced in Paris.

DEATH OF LORD CAMPBELL.

The news of the death of Lord Campbell will be heard with regret throughout the British dominions. He was one of the great men of the time, a true patriot, a just and learned judge, he stood in the first rank of statesmen, and as an author has won and long won the highest honours.

John, Lord Campbell, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Lord Chancellor of England, was the son of a Scotch clergyman of ancient lineage. He was born in 1781, and educated, with a view to clerical pursuits, at the university of St. Andrews. Resolving, as time passed on, to seek fame and fortune at the English bar, Mr. Campbell, while pursuing his legal studies, exercised his literary skill as reporter and theoretical critic to one of the London papers. Being called to the bar in 1806, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, his talents are long won him a prominent place among advocates, but his politics not being of a colour particularly grateful to Lord Eldon, he was not until 1827, invested with the silk gown of a King's Counsel, and admitted within the bar. Obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, in 1830, he was in 1832 appointed Solicitor General, and in 1834, Attorney General in Lord Grey's Ministry. In the latter year he had the distinction of being elected member of the city of Edinburgh, and continued to represent the Scottish metropolis until June, 1841, when he relinquished the functions of Attorney General to accept the Chancellorship of Ireland, and a place among the peers of England; his wife, a daughter of Lord Abinger, having previously been created a peeress in her own right, with the title of Baroness Stratheden. In the summer of 1841, however, the Melbourne Cabinet was under the necessity of resigning, and the exertions of Lord Campbell in his legal capacity were limited to his judicial functions as a member of the Privy Council and the House of Lords. Entertaining a becoming respect for Bacon's maxim in regard to every man being a debtor to his profession, Lord Campbell employed his leisure in writing "the lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal," a work which was hailed by all parties as an accession to biographic literature, which he still further enriched by giving to the public his "Chief Justices of England." The return of the Whig party to power in 1846, restored Lord Campbell to office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and as member of the Russell Cabinet he took a leading part in the debates of the House of Commons. In 1850, upon the retirement of Lord Denham from the Bench, Lord Campbell was installed as Chief Justice of England, and in that capacity added to the fame and popularity he had previously enjoyed. Upon the accession of the Palmerston Ministry to power in 1859, he was created Lord High Chancellor, with a salary of £50,000 per annum, which office he held at the time of his death.

Our next view of the heavenly visitor was on the evening of the 22nd inst., at 9 p. m. It was then a little past the zenith, moving in a north-west path. We kept company with the comet for an hour and a half, assisted by a good telescope, and had a fine time.

At intervals during this observation the comet presented a most brilliant and extraordinary appearance. The nucleus and tail would shine out with great distinctness and fervor for a brief period, and then the glow of light seemed to subside, and the whole body would assume a hazy, dull, diminished look. During some of the intervals of greatest brilliancy the nucleus had a bluish tint, and appeared like a flaming ball of fire. The tail extended back in regular fan shape, and very bright, for a comparatively short distance, and from the center of this bright fan arose another tail of less width, and less brilliancy, but of an astonishing length, extending more than half across the heavens.

Sometimes the head of the comet would be buried in a cloud, from which arose a most glorious pillar of light, reminding us of the divine record of that miraculous sign by which the great God led onward his triumphant hosts of Israel.

Again, the nucleus would emerge from the cloud, leaving the brightest portion of the tail obscured. We then had the appearance of an independent patch or body of light, irregular in form, rather hazy, and nearly as large as a first-quarter moon.

Seen through the telescope, we observed at all times, near the head of the comet, a small but distinct ball of glowing fire. It was not so large as a star of the second magnitude, nor so clear, nor so steady. A halo or illuminated atmosphere of the same stuff as the tail, seemed to project in advance of the ball, to a distance, say fifteen times its diameter.

The tail, viewed through the glass, seemed to be composed of infinitesimal specks of fire, which had a contracting and expanding movement toward and from the center, and also a sidewise, swaying motion.

The comet stood at about 45° above the horizon at 10.20 p. m., when it was observed at all times, near the head of the comet, a small but distinct ball of glowing fire. It was not so large as a star of the second magnitude, nor so clear, nor so steady. A halo or illuminated atmosphere of the same stuff as the tail, seemed to project in advance of the ball, to a distance, say fifteen times its diameter.

FROM ST. DOMINGO. The news from St. Domingo is important, a bloody reaction having taken place against the invasion by Spain. The *Kingdom Journal* (of the *San Domingo*), in reference to affairs in St. Domingo, says that Gen. Santana has succeeded in establishing a reign of terror in the Republic, similar in its features to that which prevailed in France during the revolution. A system of the severest espionage has been inaugurated, and upon the slightest suspicion of disaffection to the new order of things, the police unconsciously force their way into private dwellings of the citizens. Numerous arrests of suspected persons—several of them of high social position—have been made, and a great many of those who are obnoxious to him have been summarily condemned and shot by his orders.

The tidings of a popular insurrection in China are confirmed, and in addition we learn that the people of Moa, another province of the Republic, took up arms on the 24th, and pulled down the Spanish flag. An engagement between the Spanish troops and the populace took place, and much blood was spilled. In Vega a traitor, Padre Moya who was sold to the Spaniards, raised the Spanish flag in opposition to the wishes of the people, who are pursuing to put him under arrest. In all parts of the country the Dominicans, roused to a sense of the degradation that has been put upon them, and of their danger, are rising against the Spaniards, determined to defend their nationality by force of arms.

The Spaniards had the work upon their hands growing warmer every day, and a reinforcement has consequently been called for from Porto Rico. It was thought at first that ten thousand soldiers would have been more than sufficient to subjugate the country, but already they begin to feel that twenty thousand will not be too many.

A GUTTA PERCHA FLOATING BRIDGE.

Mr. John Ryder, of this city, is about to submit to the government a new invention of gutta-percha floating bridge, which, it is claimed, will be of great benefit to our army when a river has to be crossed, and no standing bridges are near. The former part of the bridge, it is said, can be formed into a barricade in a few minutes' time, and is perfectly bullet-proof. The structure is divided into sections twenty feet long by twenty inches in diameter; each section being supplied with a large air chamber to be inflated with air, and which the inventor asserts will sustain twenty-two hundred pounds. The chamber is similar to a clipper ship's bottom. The sections are united by lacing with hemp rope, the eyelet holes being about six inches apart. Over the sections, plank, if necessary, can be laid down; the space between each section being sufficiently wide for men, horses, and artillery to pass without the slightest inconvenience. Any number of sections can be used at once, and very little time is consumed in putting them together. The bridge is raised to be formed by drawing up the leading sections with guy lines, behind which the soldiers can work their guns to a good advantage.—*Sci. American.*

THE COMET AS IT APPEARED TO THE EYES OF A COMMON MAN.

I first saw it on Sunday evening, 30th ult., 9 p. m. It was then about 45° above the north-west horizon. Both naked eye and telescope presented a dull, hazy, whitish appearance.

Our next view of the heavenly visitor was on the evening of the 22nd inst., at 9 p. m. It was then a little past the zenith, moving in a north-west path. We kept company with the comet for an hour and a half, assisted by a good telescope, and had a fine time.

At intervals during this observation the comet presented a most brilliant and extraordinary appearance. The nucleus and tail would shine out with great distinctness and fervor for a brief period, and then the glow of light seemed to subside, and the whole body would assume a hazy, dull, diminished look. During some of the intervals of greatest brilliancy the nucleus had a bluish tint, and appeared like a flaming ball of fire. The tail extended back in regular fan shape, and very bright, for a comparatively short distance, and from the center of this bright fan arose another tail of less width, and less brilliancy, but of an astonishing length, extending more than half across the heavens.

Sometimes the head of the comet would be buried in a cloud, from which arose a most glorious pillar of light, reminding us of the divine record of that miraculous sign by which the great God led onward his triumphant hosts of Israel.

Again, the nucleus would emerge from the cloud, leaving the brightest portion of the tail obscured. We then had the appearance of an independent patch or body of light, irregular in form, rather hazy, and nearly as large as a first-quarter moon.

Seen through the telescope, we observed at all times, near the head of the comet, a small but distinct ball of glowing fire. It was not so large as a star of the second magnitude, nor so clear, nor so steady. A halo or illuminated atmosphere of the same stuff as the tail, seemed to project in advance of the ball, to a distance, say fifteen times its diameter.

The tail, viewed through the glass, seemed to be composed of infinitesimal specks of fire, which had a contracting and expanding movement toward and from the center, and also a sidewise, swaying motion.

The comet stood at about 45° above the horizon at 10.20 p. m., when it was observed at all times, near the head of the comet, a small but distinct ball of glowing fire. It was not so large as a star of the second magnitude, nor so clear, nor so steady. A halo or illuminated atmosphere of the same stuff as the tail, seemed to project in advance of the ball, to a distance, say fifteen times its diameter.

NOT AN ASTRONOMER. A *Kiss for Charity's Sake*.—At a race-course in Normandy, some Englishmen were admiring the picturesque and historic costume of the country. Several of the gentlemen, slightly excited by the impressions of their *dejeuner*, were gathered together in a knot, admiring not only the costume but the beauty of the women of Normandy, whose beauty was heightened by the piquant originality of their lively head gear. These sportsmen were entering their comments on the passers-by in a loud tone of voice, when their attention was arrested to the extraordinary beauty of a young woman, exceedingly well married, who at that moment passed by. She was wearing in the midst of a group of ladies and ladies, and their silk dresses and long-tailed waist-coats, and in the company might be seen the black casock of the curé and vicar of the parish. "What a beauty!" exclaimed one of the sportsmen; "on my honor, I'd give two sovereigns for a kiss of her rosy cheek." "Hollo! here's a fellow, who says he'll give two sovereigns to kiss our Louise," said a bouncer in black velvet vest and hosiery. "Ah! ah!" cried several of the girls together. "How generous, two louis are not perdue!" "Well then, I'll give three," said the Englishman. The young woman to whom the proposition was addressed looked towards the Englishman, and smilingly said, "It would give you a great deal of pleasure, then, Monsieur?" "Oh! an immense deal!" "Well, in that case," continued she, after a little hesitation, "give five louis and here's my cheek." This challenge, his liberality would not have backed out had it cost twenty guineas. The five golden pieces were drawn from his purse and placed in the young woman's hands, who honestly performed her part of the contract and received a brace of kisses. "What a windfall!" cried the gaily: "here, M. le Curé, are five golden pieces for the poor of our parish." As she finished, accompaniments of all sides. "Oh! if that is to be the use of the money, a guinea more for the poor," said the sportsman, and the exclamations were louder than ever.—*Courier des Etais Unis.*

A CURIOUS BET.—Mr. T. Barrey, a clerk in Mr. Patterson's store, Lower Town, and Mr. F. Lynch, a messenger in one of the Government Offices, had a bet on the election for Montreal East, according to the conditions of which the loser, bareheaded, was to wheel the winner in a wheelbarrow up Mountain Hill. The first named having lost, paid the penalty yesterday, by putting the others into a *honga* wheelbarrow, and stockading, transferring him from our office to the Place d'Armes. Quite a crowd assembled to see the event.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The number of soldiers which left for Great Britain on the 22d. Lawrence, during the week ending 22d. June, was 31.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.—One is afraid and the other dare not.

FEEDING HORSES.

The London Omnibus Company have lately made a report on feeding horses, which discloses some interesting information, not only to farmers, but to every owner of a horse. As a great number of horses are now used in the army for cavalry, artillery and draught purposes, the report is of great value at the present time.

The London Company employ no less than 6,000 horses; 3,000 of which are used for their feed bruised oats and hay and straw. The allowance according to the first was: bruised oats, 16 lbs.; cut hay, 7 1/2 lbs.; cut straw, 2 1/2 lbs. The allowance according to the second was: bruised oats, 15 lbs.; cut hay, 13 lbs. The third was: bruised oats and cut straw amounted to 26 lbs. and the unbruised oats, &c., to 32 lbs. The horse which had bruised oats, with cut hay and straw, and consumed 26 lbs., probably, could do the same work as well, and as good as good as the first.

Here was a saving of 6 lbs. per day on the feeding of each horse receiving bruised oats, cut hay and cut straw. The advantage of bruised oats and cut hay over unbruised oats and uncut hay is estimated at five cents per day on each horse, amounting to \$200 per year on the company's 6,000 horses. It is by no means an unimportant result with which this experiment has supplied us. To the farmer who expends a large sum in the support of horse-power, there are two points in this experiment clearly establishes which, in practice, must be profitable: first, the saving of food to the amount of 6 lbs. per day; and second, no loss of horse-power arising from that saving.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The last number of the *North British Review* contains a laborious article on this subject in relation to British railways. What social changes have taken place since the days of the stage coach and the canal packet? The speed of five miles per hour was exhilarating in those days; now travel would die of *ennui* if subjected to less than from 20 to 40 miles per hour. And yet with this great increase of speed in travelling, life appears to be more safe than ever. This is especially so on the other side of the Atlantic. The number of miles of English roads now open is 9,506. For eight years past, only one person has been killed out of every 6,460,413 passengers carried, and one injured out of 225,222 carried. Various causes for accidents are set forth. One is defective permanent way (track), rails frequently laminate, split, and fracture.

Several locomotives have now used on all the British railways, thereby try the rails severely, more especially as the speed is very high, being usually from 30 to 45 miles per hour. The way of testing the strength of rails is by permitting a heavy weight to fall upon them from a height of sixteen feet. This method is better fitted to discover defects than by subjecting them to gradual pressure. Several self-acting switches have been introduced, but careful railroad inspectors have denounced them, a number of accidents having resulted from their use. Careful personal inspection of the switches is advocated. The surface of rails have been covered with steel in several instances; this has increased the durability.

So excellent are the arrangements on some of the English railways, such as the London and Northwestern, that of 7,900,000 passengers carried in 1851, only one was killed, and this accident was caused by positive gross disobedience of orders.

RAISING MONEY FOR THE WAR.

If a farmer who is not able to buy a horse, and is consequently cultivating his land with a spade, can succeed in hiring a horse and plow from one of his neighbors, he can by their means raise a much larger crop and can therefore well afford to pay the owner for their use. Or if he hires money to buy a horse and plow, he can, from the larger product of his farm, afford to pay interest for the use of the money.

In the same way, a manufacturer who hires money and invests it in machinery, by the larger amount of commodities which he can manufacture, enabled to pay the interest on the money, and still have an addition to his profit.

The man who lives on the interest of the capital employed in industrial operations is no burden on the community. The use of their capital increases the product of wealth in the country to an amount greater than the income which they derive from it. They contribute more than any other class to the increase of the national wealth.

But when a government hires capital and consumes it in war, this capital ceases to aid in the production of wealth, and the interest that is paid for its use is drawn from the pockets of the industrial classes, diminishing by just that amount the sum which they can use for their own comfort and pleasure.

Such is the effect of a national debt after it is formed; the process of its formation is not less injurious. The means of carrying on a war must be supplied by the community, and it is easier to furnish it in taxes than by the way of loans. The great mass of our business men and a very large portion of our farmers are in debt. If the capitalists to whom these debts are due, change their investments to government stocks, they will invest the money in the war, and the manufacturer or merchant has his active capital taken away from him, it embarrasses his operations very seriously. It is better for him to pay a large portion of his profits in taxes than to find it impossible to renew his loans. The former simply diminishes his income, the latter frequently causes his bankruptcy.

Nearly all intelligent English writers now regard it as a matter of regret that the funds for their great wars were not raised by taxation instead of by loans. The *Watsonian Review* says that it would have been done had the statement of the times understood the subject of political economy.—*Sci. American.*

COTTON IN INDIA.—Accounts from India state that England is building railroads into the interior, so that the cotton crop, very soon, can be moved as fast as it is produced to the sea shore; and the ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, from the red sea to the Mediterranean shortening the distance 6,000 miles, will be finished in twelve months. It is said that if the American troubles continue five years, India will export 4,000,000 bales, rather than 1,000,000, but there is no doubt that great efforts will be made in that country to supply the English manufacturers independent of the United States.

Mr. George Brown goes to his political grave followed by the lamentations of both parties; for if his defeat is a mere discouragement to the *Rouge-Grit* camp, it is actual ruin to the Ministerial cause. Any time during the past seven years, the strength of the Ministry has been the sacred stronghold of Brown; that highest removed, and its own elements will make very short work with the *Rouge-Grit*. Indeed, it may be said of it, it will with Brown; for without him it could not have existed.

THE SOUL WANTS NO COMPROMISE.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Centinel*, at Charleston, says:—

There are some yet, however, who affect to believe that we shall have a peace before we have a fight. The reaction so long predicted at the North having begun, the circulating petitions of merchants, bankers, clergymen and other citizens of New York, which are pressing their powerful influence upon Abraham Lincoln, are also operating here. The question is already being discussed in its various bearings, and the suspicion even has been assigned a place in this side of Christmas.

We have no idea, however, of giving up the contest, without at least, one grand exhibition of the power, the prowess, and the resources of the people who have been stigmatized as "the rabid rebels of the South." We went into the war on principle. Let us come out on principle, but not until we have done for us for all time to come, the business of the world. The hundred thousand men we have in the field will not be content to lay down their arms in peace, until they have struck a blow that "shall quiver through the North; and unless this be done, the millions they have left behind them will have their welcome home" alloyed by the thought that the South, who have been stigmatized as "the rabid rebels of the South," have returned without teaching that lesson of humiliation to an insolent foe, which next to the Lord's Prayer, has been the uppermost desire in every Southern heart.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The *Great Eastern*, commanded by Capt. James Kennedy, late of the *Essex*, a young man, apparently not more than 30 years of age. This is only his first trip to the St. Lawrence. On taking command, Capt. K. resolved to handle her in the same way as an ordinary vessel; he reduced the number of officers to one-half, and brought her across the ocean, the slightest difficulty, until the pilots Demers, Connell and Simard took her in charge. She swung freely with the tide and there is ample room in her present berth for three vessels of her size to swing with ease and safety; thus affording another proof of the superiority of our harbor over any other into which the Great Ship has hitherto sailed. She was exactly eight days from the time the pilot was discharged at Liverpool till the pilots were taken on board at Pointe de Montes, and during all this time there were but twenty hours of clear weather.—*Quebec July 8.*

The London *Prototype* of the 9th inst. has the following:—A serious case of stabbing took place last evening on Richmond street, in the barber's shop of Mr. Bell, opposite the City Hall. A young man named David Farrell visited the barber's shop in question, he said, at the time somewhat intoxicated, and very abusive. An altercation ensued between a coloured man named John Ponting, the other party in the shop at the time, and Farrell, whom it is supposed from the nature of the wound, that Ponting seized a razor and drew it across Farrell's abdomen, inflicting a frightful wound, and causing the unfortunate man's intestines to protrude. Farrell, when wounded, made his way as best he could, to Arkell's Hotel, adjoining, where he was laid down upon the floor, and medical assistance sent for. The poor fellow, at last accounts was very low, and some doubts exist as to whether he will recover. The affair caused the greatest excitement throughout the city. Ponting, after committing the deed, decamped, and has not been arrested.

Captain Heston has published a table entitled "Analysis of One Thousand Cases of Engine Failures and Defects on the London and Northwestern and Subsidiary Railway, and the Stock Exchange being 587." There were 157 bad tubes burst, 92 bad springs broken, 89 broken valve-spindles, 77 broken pumps, 40 broken piston rods, 13 broken cranks, 13 broken reversing gears. Most of these breaks were due to defective material and imperfect forging on these engines. Continuous brakes are recommended, because they can be applied at once by the engineer. A great many experiments have been made with different brakes, and it has been found that a train of 12 cars may be stopped in a space equal to the length of the train. It has also been determined that a conductor situated on the back of the twelfth carriage of a train frequently could not hear the whistle of a locomotive in front, so that a whistle is not a reliable signal. A bell is said to be more distinct and superior signal. Many persons entertained a different opinion, but they are now used on American locomotives, so that we are doubly insured.

TO PREVENT FIRES FROM TRADING HORNS.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for fifteen minutes. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to wet a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let his legs, which are most irritated, be smeared over with the liquor.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

A train of twenty-five wagons, 228 oxen, eighteen mules and horses, and fifty men, left Sacramento on the 27th of May, with telegraph materials to make a line of telegraph from Port Churchill to Salt Lake City—distance of 500 miles. They hope to have it done by the 1st of December, and by that time the line from the Mississippi to Salt Lake will be finished.

A meeting had been held in London, for the purpose of raising funds for the fugitive slave Anderson, upon which some two thousand, Canada West, to aid them in raising a church and school. The Rev. Dr. Burns presided. Anderson addressed the meeting and regretted that he had been compelled to shed blood to obtain his liberty. The meeting justified him in the course he had taken, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested in his behalf. A monster meeting on behalf of Anderson was announced to be held at Kew Hall on the 2nd of July.

Mr. George Brown goes to his political grave followed by the lamentations of both parties; for if his defeat is a mere discouragement to the *Rouge-Grit* camp, it is actual ruin to the Ministerial cause. Any time during the past seven years, the strength of the Ministry has been the sacred stronghold of Brown; that highest removed, and its own elements will make very short work with the *Rouge-Grit*. Indeed, it may be said of it, it will with Brown; for without him it could not have existed.

THE COAL TRADE AT SYDNEY, C.B. A correspondent writes, under date of the 18th, that the coal at these mines, which has all this spring been unusually active, is just now beginning to slacken. He says that at the time of his writing there was not a coal freight to be had in the port, the rates from Boston have been from \$2 to \$1.75, but now vessels are not wanted even at the latter rate. For New York vessels have been getting from \$2.50 to \$2, but the demand all along has been very slack, and is now exhausted. Very little Sydney goes to the out ports. For St. John's, Nfld., freights are from 12s. 6d to 12s per chaldron, and for Halifax 4s. 9d. to 5s. per ton. There are a considerable number of vessels in port, principally small and bound either for Halifax or St. John's. Judging by the above, you will be inclined to think we are exceedingly dull here, which is certainly the case. That horrible dark the Yankees are kicking up has at last rolled down and closed the down season. We have been

now so seriously, however, that matters are not so bad. The shipments of coal this year exceeds those of last year, up to this time, by more than 2000 tons. At this season the foreign demand for Sydney is always slight; and we are in hopes that as in former years, as the season advances the demand will be greater, and our vessels will find employment at fair, though perhaps somewhat lower than ordinary rates.

Lingan is still full of vessels. There are eighteen there at last accounts, and as they load only about one per day the delay is about three weeks. Nearly all the contractors have now got enough vessels in port to complete their orders, and for the present fleet is cleared out, but there are less than perhaps in Picton or in Sydney. By the first of July the Company will have a steam engine at work, and new tug boat employed, which will greatly facilitate despatch. The present rate of freight from Lingan for New York is \$2.50, which is still offered, but the Scotch vessels are got at a much lower rate. At the Crow Bay and Glace Bay Mines there is but little doing. Several American vessels were chartered to come down to these mines at low rates, but have been delayed some time in getting loaded. The fault lies I think with the mines, in that they are not means on the part of the proprietors, Mr. Archibald, the proprietor of the Glace Bay Mines, has, I believe, gone to the States, for the purpose of negotiating for the sale of his coal, in which, I trust he may be successful.

The steamship Tallisman, from Jamaica, and the steamship Plantagenet, from Liverpool, of Holt's Line of West India Steamers are both due at this port, where they call during the summer months for coal both on the outward and homeward voyages.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

BORAX MINERAL.—Among the minerals found abundantly with the native copper of Lake Superior is one very hard and white resembling marble, called "massive whitely," first noticed by Professor T. D. Whitney, in *Silliman's Journal of Science*, in 1859. It contained over 20 per cent of boracic acid, and will therefore prove valuable for the manufacture of borax. Experiments recently made by Dr. Keop, and reported by Dr. Hays, of Boston, prove that this mineral may even take the place of borax in many most important applications, without any previous chemical change this might have been inferred from the fact that it contains nearly one-half as much pure borax as is found in the commercial boracic acid.

STOLEN ARMS.—It is gratifying to know that of the arms which the traitor Floyd sent South, but a small portion were rifled, while most of them were the old flint-lock, altered over, and these are so much weakened in the process of alteration, as to become almost as dangerous when discharged to the person at the breech as to the one in front of the muzzle.

M. AICH, of Brussels, is reported to have produced a new metallic alloy, presents the advantage of working as well cold as hot, and which may be forged without losing its cohesion; melts very readily, and can be afterwards submitted to the operations of hammering, rolling, and punching. It is said to be cheaper than brass, and to cost much less than red copper. In the state of homogeneous fusion it consists of 60 parts copper, 38 of zinc, and 1 of iron.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says that tobacco is going up higher every day. Mr. Lud, the agent of the British and Foreign Co., who are the French contractors, is now in Richmond superintending the purchase of tobacco for the French Empire, and this, of itself, is sufficient to give a great stimulus to trade. We may state that tobacco ranged higher on Wednesday and Thursday than at any time this year, and as high as any time last. It ranged in prices on Wednesday from \$6.50 to \$10.50.

Two hundred and eleven ladies had the honor of being presented to the Queen on her Majesty's first drawing-room after her late bereavement. The Queen wore a black dress of paramatta train, with a deep trimming of crapes. Her Majesty's head dress was formed of black crape veil and black feathers.

The market prices at Dubuque, Iowa, June 23rd, were as follows: Eggs, three cents per dozen; new butter, five cents per pound; strawberries, four cents per quart; meats average six cents per pound.

Capt. Simpson, of the brig Bird of the Wave, at Boston, from Port au Prince states that he saw a floating island, circular in form, about eighty feet in diameter, and twenty feet high, with several trees on it. It was at the mouth of the 19th ult., in latitude 20 59 North and longitude 72 41 West, and passed within two hundred feet of it.

A Southern merchant arrived at Cincinnati from New Orleans the other day, bringing letters for three Ohio merchants. He demanded ten dollars each for conveying the documents, and the money was reluctantly paid.

Henry M. Harman, of Albany, New York is one of the spies employed by Lincoln. He has travelled all through Virginia, with a monkey and an organ.

John E. Gaston, a member of the 13th regiment, while exhibiting a pistol to Mary Hill, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown in Baltimore, on Wednesday, accidentally shot her in the face.

The fashionable watering places are rather bare of guests this season. As Niagara Falls it is not difficult to find three guides for one visitor.

EXPECTED CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

There is no doubt that there will be a considerable modification of the American tariff at the extra session of Congress now assembled, which will, to some extent, affect the business of Canada. The Morrill tariff is very objectionable to foreign nations, and should be to the Americans themselves, in as much as many of the duties on foreign manufacturers amount to prohibition; and as a great increase of revenue is needed, it is probably that these duties will be decreased to a point that will render them productive. The great change of policy, however, will be to tax articles of universal consumption, which have heretofore been free, and it is in this direction that the commerce will be most affected. It is said to know not what authority, that a duty of 10 cents per lb. will be laid on tea; 3 cents on coffee, and 12 cents on sugar; in which case these leading articles will be dearer in the United States than in Canada. Now it has been the cheapest