Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XII. CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 30, 1862. No. 34.

AULD LANGSYNE.

DONE UP IN TARTAN.

The following *jeu d'esprit* was written by the Minister of a small rural parish, near Perth, with reference to the Highland belief in the antiquity of the Gaelic tongue:

Should Gaelic speech be e'er forgot,
An' never brocht to min',
For she'll be spoke in Paradise
In the days o' auld lang syne.

When Eve, all fresh in beauty's charms,
First met fond Adam's view,
The first words that he'll spoke till her,
Was "Cumar ashum dhu."

And Adam, in his garden fair,
Whenever the day did close,
The dish that he'll to supper teuk
Was always Athole brose.

When Adam from his leafy bower
Cam oot at break o'day,
He'll always for his morning teuk
A quaich o' usquebae.

An' when wi' Eve hell had a crack,
He'll teuk his sneeshin horn,
An' on the tap ye'll weel micht mark
A pony braw cairngorm.

The sneeshin' mull is fine, my frien's,
The sneeshin' mull is grand;
We'll teuk it hearty sneesh my frien's
An' pass't frae hand to hand.

When man first fand the want o' claes,
The wind and cauld to fleg,
He twisted round and about his waist
The Tartan philabeg.

An' music first on earth was heard
In Gaelic accents deep;
Whe Jubal in his oxter squeezed
The blether o' a sheep.

The braw bagpipes is grand, my frien's
The braw bagpipes is fine;
We'll teukit anither pibroch yet,
For the days o' auld lang syne.

PRESCRIPTION FOR SPRING FEVER.

Take the open air,
The more you take the better;
Follow Nature's laws
To the very letter.

Let the doctors go
To the Bay of Biscay;
Let alone the gin,
The brandy, and the whisky.

Freely exercise,
Keep your spirits cheerful;
Let no dread of sickness
Make you ever fearful.

Eat the simplest food,
Drink the pure, cold water,
Then you will be well,
Or at least you ought to.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Recent news from Mexico is more warlike than that brought by several previous arrivals. If war should break out England will have no part or lot in the matter. Her forces have long since been withdrawn; and any hostile movements that may take place will rest with the French and Spanish troops. It will be remembered that, according to the preliminaries of Soledad, the allies were allowed to occupy the three inland towns of Orizaba, Cordova, and Tehuacan, until such times as a treaty of finality were agreed to between the Mexican governments and the representatives of France, England, and Spain. In case of desired negociations could not be come to, the allies agreed to fall back to their original position. The despatches by the latest arrivals state that the French have made a backward movement, and that the Spaniards would soon take the same course. These movements would seem to indicate that the negociations at Orizaba have been broken off and that hostilities may be expected at any moment.

Additional force is given to this view of the matter, from the fact that Zuloaga had published a proclamation, calling upon his followers of the Church party to join their strength to that of the allies, and aid in clearing a way to the national capital. Almonte the ex-Minister to France, has also issued a proclamation. He styles himself an agent of the allied powers; and appeals to the entire nation urging the establishment of a monarch through French intervention. Probably he is but sounding the Mexican people in the interest of the French Emperor. He is known to be a person of Great influence among certain classes in the Republic; and his late relations in Paris with the French Government give some degree of colour to the supposition that Napoleon holds the string and that Almonte is but the puppet which moves at the will of the French Emperor.

The withdrawal of England from the alliance does not speak well for the sincerity of the motives which actuate the French and Spanish Governments. The interference to be drawn from this part on the English contingent can hardly be of equivocal interpretation; more particularly when coupled with the proclamation of Almonte. Unless future events should very much belie present appearances. France and Spain are in for a brisk time of it in Mexico. The next mail may bring word of the commencement of hostilities.—*Leader.*

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—The following anecdote is related of Victoria: "The incumbent of Osborne had occasion to visit an aged parishioner. Upon his arrival at the house, as he entered the door where the invalid was, he saw sitting by the bedside a lady in deep mourning reading the word of God. He was about to retire, when the lady remarked: 'Pray remain. I should not wish the invalid to loose the comfort which a clergyman might afford. The lady retired, and the clergyman found lying on the bed a book with texts of the scripture adapted to the sick; and he found that out of that book portions of scripture had been read by the lady in black. The Lady was the Queen of England."

DEATH OF A GIRL FROM FRIGHT.—A shocking occurrence took place at Doncaster on Monday at noon, the result of a quarrel. It appears that one of the children of Mr. Bellwood, of Silver Street, had a quarrel with one of Mr. Yarbrough's children who resided next door. As is not unfrequently the case the parents took up the quarrel, and in the course of the dispute, in which blows were dealt, Mr. Bellwood's daughter fell down and expired on the spot. The deceased was sixteen years of age, and for some years it is said, has been subject to palpitation of the heart.—*Leeds Mercury.*

☞ ADVERTISE IN THE "CARLETON PLACE HERALD."

LANARK COUNCIL.

Lanark, Town Hall, 10th March, 1862.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met this day; the Reeve and Councillors all present.

The minutes of last session having been read, approved, and signed by the Reeve, a petition from the Rev. Thos. Fraser and others, was presented and read, praying relief from the poor fund in favor or Thomas Gillespie.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the sum to be paid for licence to keep an Inn in the village of Lanark be fifty-five dollars.

Moved by Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Robertson,—That the sum to be paid for a licence to keep an Inn in the village of Lanark be $60.

Decided in favor of Mr. McLaren's motion by the casting vote of the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the Yeas and Nays on the foregoing motion and amendment be recorded in the minutes.

FOR THE MOTION—YEAS.—Mr. Campbell and Mr. Ireton. NAYS—Mr. McLaren and Mr. Robertson.

FOR THE AMENDMENT—YEAS.—Mr McLaren and Mr. Robertson. NAYS.—Mr. Campbell and Mr. Ireton.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the sum to be paid for Grocer's licence be $30.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. McLaren,—That the sum to be paid for a Grocer's licence be $40.

Decided in favor of the amendment by the casting vote of the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the prayer of Wm. Croft and others, presented to the Council on the first day of this session, be not granted. Carried.

Adjourned for one hour.

Council resumed, all present.

Moved by Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the By-law providing for the licencing and regulating of Innkeepers and licencing Grocers be now read a first time. Carried.

By-law read accordingly.

Moved by Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the above By-law be now read a second time. Carried.

By-law read accordingly.

Moved by Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the above By-law be now read a third time short and passed. Carried.

By-law read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. McLaren,—That $8 be granted from the poor fund to relieve the wants of Thos. Gillespie, and that the Rev. Thos. Fraser is hereby appointed to administer the grant. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Campbell,—That in consideration of the increased labor of the messenger of the Council the sum of $4 be granted to him as a bonus. Carried.

Town Clerk presented his account for balance of salary and fees as Returning Officer. Ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. McLaren,—That 100 copies of the Rules and Regulations for the guidance of Innkeepers, be ordered from the Carleton Place Steam Press. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the Clerk write to the trustees of School Section No. 2, individually, informing them of the date of the next meeting of Council, and that there is a charge of irregularity, in relation to calling a late meeting of the residents of the Section, laid before the Council against them. Carried.

Adjourned till the 20th March.

20th March, 1862.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met this day; the Reeve and Councillors all present.

The minutes of last sitting of Council having been read, approved, and signed by the Reeve, Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would, at this session of Council, introduce a By-law providing for the repeal of the 4th clause of a By-law passed by the Municipal Council of the township of Lanark on the 7th day of April 1859, and entitled "A By-law for preventing and restraining animals from running at large."

On the petition of Michael O'Conner presented at last session of Council, and reserved for consideration,

Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. McLaren,—That the action already taken by this Council, in relation to the 2nd School Section, be not interfered with. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Campbell,—That the By-law providing for the repeal of a certain clause of a By-law passed by the Municipal Council of the township of Lanark, on the 7th day of April 1859, and entitled "A By-law for preventing and restraining animals from running at large," be now read a first time. Carried

By-law read accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. McLaren,—That the aforesaid By-law be now read a second time; and that the 30th rule of Council be suspended during the remainder of the session. Carried,

By-law read accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Ireton,—That the aforesaid By-law be now read a third time and passed. Carried.

By-law read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Campbell,—That Daniel Wilson be and he is hereby appointed to call a meeting of the residents of School Section No. 5, and that Edward Ball be and he is hereby appointed to call a meeting of the residents of School Section No. 13, for the purpose of electing School Trustees in pursuance of the action taken by this Council in dissolving School Section No. 2, and attaching the residents thereof to the aforesaid fifth and thirteenth S. S. Carried.

Inspectors of Taverns presented their Accounts. Ordered to be paid.

Adjourned to meet at the village of Middleville on Monday the 21st day of April, and in the Town Hall on the 22nd of April for the distribution of Statute Labour.

WM. SCOTT,
TOWN CLERK.

Lanark, 2nd April, 1862.

Among the curious items of Paris gossip is a statement that the Empress desirous of shining more brightly than being set in diamonds, is having a coronet constructed that will be irradiated by electric light. It is to consist of a row of small glass balls, through of which flashes of electric light will pass. This is easy of comprehension, but as we (*Athenæum*) are not told from whence the electric light is to be derived, it is not easy to understand how her Majesty is to carry about the necessary battery. Perhaps a voluminous steel hoop might be made subservient to the purpose.

THE ESSENCE OF THE MATTER.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee in his recent speech in Parliament, placed most admirably before the House the true difficulty in the way of Representation by Population. Replying to the silly remarks of Mr. Rykert, Mr. McGee said:—

"The hon. member for Lincoln had said "that in these constitutional debates the "cause of his own section of the Province, "had received 'a mortal wound' from in-"judicious advocates. Advocates were al-"ways injudicious who struck two principles "when their accusers desired them. (Cheers) "He could tell the hon, member for Lincoln, "and other western members who were "shilly shallying with these constitutional "questions, and if no man, however liberal, "however bold, was found in Lower Canada to stake his political existence on the "representation question, it was just be-"cause the members most interested—the "members pledged to effect that settlement "—set them such an example of unsteadi-"ness and inconstancy. If the Western "members stood firm they could effect a "settlement—a rational and equitable set-"tlement of the Representation question "in a single session, but when they were not "true to themselves and their electors, how "could they expect Lower Canadian liberal "members, to risk anything for such an un-"stable connection? The people of the "west ought not to be deceived—if this "question was not settled soon and satisfac-"torily, the fault was not in the first place "with Lower Canadians, but with their "own chosen representatives. (Hear hear.) "For his (Mr. McGee's) part, he was ready "to consider any reasonable measure which "might be proposed, and he only doubted "that the early passage of some such measure, "because hon. gentlemen like the member "for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert) set an exam-"ple of treating it as a secondary and ephe-"merial object not worth making a practicle "test for party allegiance. (Cheers).

Here, from the lips of a Lower Canadian member, is the whole gist of the controversy in a few words. So long as Pattons and Robinsons are found among the representatives of Upper Canada ready to accept office at the hand of Mr. Cartier as the price of their treachery on this great question, just so long will Representation by Population be denied to us. But let the Upper Canada members stand firm and insist on justice at all hazards, and assuredly not a session would pass without this triumphant accomplishment.

MATERIALS IN THEIR INVISIBLE STATE.

If a piece of silver be put into nitric acid a clear and colorless liquid it is rapidly dissolved and vanquishes from the sight. The solution of silver may be mixed with water, and to appearance no effect whatever is produced. Thus in a pail of water we may dissolve and render visible more than ten pounds worth of silver, lead and iron; but every other metal can be treated in the same way, with similar results. When charcoal is burned, when candles is burned, when paper is burned, these substances all disappear and become invisible. In fact every material which is visible can by certain treatment, be rendered invisible. Matter which, in one condition, is perfectly obaque and will not admit the least ray of light to pass through it, will in an other ray of light become quite transparent. The cause of this wonderful effect of the conditition of the matter is utterly inexplainable. Philosophers do not even broach theories upon the subject much less do they endeavor to explain it. The substances dissolved in water or burned in the air are not, however, destroyed or lost.

By certain well known means they can be recovered and again made visible; some exactly in the same state as they were in before their invisibility; others though not in the same state, can be shown in their elementary condition; and thus it can be proved that having once existed, it never ceases to exist, although it can change its condition like the caterpiller, which becomes a chrysalis, and then a gorgeous butterfly. If a pailful of the solution of silver be cast into the stream, it is apparently lost by its dispertion in the water; it nevertheless continues to exist. So when a bushel of charcoal is burned in a stove it disappears, in consequence of the gas produced being mixed with the vast atmosphere; but still the charcoal is in the air. On the brightest and sunniest day, when every object can be distinctly seen above the horizon, hundreds of tons of charcoal, in an invisible condition, pervade the air. Glass is a beautiful illustration of the transparency which in truth, is nothing but a mixture of the rust of three metals.

The power of matter to change its conditions from solid capacity to limpid transparency causes some rather puzzling phenomena. Substance increases in weight, without any apparent cause; for instance, a plant goes increasing in weight a hundred fold for ever atom that is missing from the earth in which it is growing. Now the simple explanation of this is that leaves of plants have the power of withdrawing the invisible charcoal from the atmosphere, and restoring it to its visible state in some shape or other. The lungs of animals and a smokeless furnace change matter from its visible to its invisible state. The gills of fishes and the leaves of plants reverse this operation, rendering invisible or gaseous matter visible. Thus the balance of nature is maintained, although the continual change has been going on long prior to the creation of the "extinct animals."—*Septimus Piesse.*

WHEAT AND SAVAGES.—When some European missionaries introduced into New Zealand the culture of wheat, telling the Maories that bread is made of it, they were rejoiced, for bread in the form of ship-biscuit, they had often tasted, and much relished. But when the corn was tall they dug some of it up, expecting to find edible roots; and when they found only fibres they thought that the missionaries were making game of them. The Maories had derived their vegetable food from roots, and therefore, naturally supposed bread to be made of roots. That little hard seeds were to be ground (a process they had never seen or imagined) and the powder made into a paste with water, and then baked, was what could never have occurred to them.

The gardener of the Rev. J. T. Bennet, of Cheveley Rectory, in order to frighten small birds from a bed of seeds had erected an effigy of a man with extended arms, but on going to remove it a few days back he was surprised to find that a robin had actually ventured under the hat, and snugly built its little nest upon the head of the scarecrow. The nest was suffered to remain undisturbed.—*English paper.*

LETTER FROM CAPT. LYNCH, OF RAMSAY.

Head Quarters, Co. C, 27th Ohio Infantry, near New Madrid, Mo.

DEAR FATHER.—I write you a few lines hoping to find you well, as this leaves me at present. I wrote you a letter about the last of February, and our Major received one from you, enquiring about me. I received one from you and some papers,—"Carleton Place Heralds." I wrote an answer immediately, but if you should not get a letter from me regular you must not be alarmed. A great deal of the time we are where we can't get our mail regular. You must not think because we have been at New Madrid one month that our mails come regular. I wrote about being in the battle here and how long it lasted. We took over one million dollars worth of property from the enemy. Our loss was very small, only 10 killed and wounded in our regiment. We have been here since the 3rd of March. We drove the enemy out from this place and they fell back to Island No. 10; we had no means to cross the river to the Kentucky side and give them battle. Com. Foote and his gunboat fleet have been bombarding the Island for 20 days, but they are so strongly entrenched that he cannot do much with them. On the 6th March we succeeded in getting 2 gunboats to run their blockade, and four transports came down through a Bayeau from Island No. 8 to New Madrid. A perfect piece of Yankee wit had to cut the trees down about five feet under water. They were 12 days in making the passage; distance about ten miles. We crossed the river under their fire, and after a short engagement they fled in confusion, leaving all their cannon, tents, and commissary stores. We had no baggage with us, only three days cooked rations in our haversacks. We came out for a fight and were determined to have the Island or die in the attempt. The first night we bivouacked in Kentucky, on the bank of the Mississippi river. Next morning at early day light we started in pursuit of the flying rebels. Every bit of the ground was covered with muskets, knapsacks, etc. All along the river we found gun after gun mounted on the river bank to stop us from crossing, all left there with no one to man them. We reached Tisstonville, Tennessee, on Tuesday, and captured about six thousand of the enemy without firing a gun. They are counted the flower of the Southern army—they are chiefly from Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. We bivouacked there that night, marched to Island No. 10 next day and captured a number more prisoners and all their ammunition, transports, &c. The Island is a very strong place, and our gunboat fleet could do nothing with them. It was the bravery General Pope had in crossing under their fire that set them to retreat. This has been one of the most successful moves since the breaking out of the rebellion. It has been raining all the time since we started on our expedition. We returned to New Madrid with the prisoners.

If you can make out to read this you will do more than I can. We are preparing to embark for Memphis, on the River, this afternoon. There are about 35 steamers and 7 gunboats here now. We are the first Division, First Brigade of the army of the Mississippi, and of course will be on the advance column. We shall meet with the enemy before we go far down the river, but we are determined to do our duty in driving them off the mighty waters of America.

You will see that the war department has thanked us for our bravery at New Madrid and Island 10, and also gave us power to inscribe on our banner, as an honor and glory, New Madrid and Island 10, in gold letters. My next will be farther down the river. I leave to-day and trust in God that we will prove victorious.

Please remember me to all our friends. You must not be alarmed about me, if I get through this it will be an honor for me and my relatives; if I fall it will be for a good cause.

CAPT. FRANK LYNCH,
27th Ohio Infantry, St. Louis.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE EAST. The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 21st March, says:—"To-day intelligence has come that the Prince of Wales had reached Thebes on his way back to Cairo, where he may be expected within the next few days. The party proceeded up the Nile to the first cataract, the limit of their voyage. The sight of an Egyptian temple which the Prince enjoyed was at Esneh, where, during the necessary halt by night on the upward voyage, the grand Roman portico of that temple was well seen by torchlight. From Assouan he visited Philæ, the holy island, on the frontiers of Egypt and Nubia; and, after exploring its picturesque group of temples, returned the same day to Assouan, and immediately commenced the descent of the river. Edfou, which within the last few years has been entirely cleared, by order of the Viceroy, now presents a complete plan—the only one in existence—of an Egyptian temple, and thus affords to travellers in Upper Egypt something of the same information which could formerly be obtained only by the sight of the rock temple of Abou Simbil, in Nubia. This instructive example of Egyptian architecture was the first which the Prince witnessed on his downward voyage, and was a good preparation for the magnificent confusion of Thebes, which he reached on the night of the 15th, with the intention of remaining three days. The first was spent on the eastern bank of the river, among the ruins of Karnac, and, the other day being Sunday, his Royal Highness and suit attended divine service, which was performed in the great hall of that splendid temple by Professor Stanley. The second and third days were to be devoted to the temple and the tombs on the western bank, after which his Royal Highness intended to return to Cairo, visiting the chief objects of interest on the way. The Prince has also been enabled to combine his love of sport with the other objects of his tour, especially at Edfou and between Esneh and Thebes. The health of the Prince and suit continues unimpaired. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg arrived at Thebes, from Cairo, on the same day as the Prince of Wales arrived from Assouan, and the uncle and nephew had thus an opportunity of meeting for a few hours on the banks of the Nile."

Several sportsmen have been out Pigeon-shooting in Perth, and some very large flocks have been seen in the neighborhood of Stratford. Every morning and evening the 'bush' in the neighborhood 'rings' with the report of the sportsman's rifle.

The past winter has been of unusual severity in Russia. A great number of persons have been frozen to death.

BREAKING HEIFERS FOR MILKING.

The *American Agriculturist* gives the following good advice, which may be put into practice during the next month in many thousands of cases:—

This is often made quite a serious affair, in which kicks and bruises are freely interchanged between the frightened brute and the irritated master. Many an otherwise excellent milker is spoiled for life by harsh treatment. A heifer, if well broken to the milk pail, will pay for much painstaking. Rarey's reasoning respecting horses applies equally to other animals. They only resist when injury is apprehended, and their natural instinct suggests danger whenever any usual treatment occurs. Every one has noticed how shy a creature is in entering strange inclosures, or at sight of new objects. The handling of a heifer's bag is to her a very unusual proceeding, and in addition, the teats are awful tender, and the bag caked and inflamed so as to be painful under even a gentle touch. Training for milking should commence long before calving. First teach the animal to welcome your coming by an apple, a handful of corn, or salt or other delicacy. She will soon readily permit the hand to be laid upon her back and enjoy the gentle rubbing and scratching which may be given. Extend the handling to different parts of the body, until she will not flinch from grasping her teats, and the work may be soon accomplished without a harsh word. This will be a good lesson for boys to practice and it will teach them patience and kindness, in addition to the good effects upon the animals.

BREAD FROM HEATED WHEAT.

Wheat which has been exposed to moisture and a fermenting temperature and has become heated, has always been considered completely ruined for making bread. If it is dried and converted into flour, and subjected to fermentation, the dough will not rise, and if baked, it will not make spongy, light bread. The cause of this is the conversion of the gluten in the wheat, by its germinating action, from an insoluble into a soluble substance and a consequent destruction of its elasticity.

Some new light has lately been thrown upon this subject by Prof. Nichels, France, who has made a series of experiments with such heated wheat. He states that common salt possesses the quality of restoring the soluble gluten of germinated wheat to its original elastic condition, and that good bread may be made from it by adding 4 ounces of salt to every 13 lbs. of flour. This information, if entirely reliable, is of great importance, because thousands (and perhaps millions) of bushels of wheat are annually injured by water and heating, when transported in bulk on our lakes and canals. Such wheat sells in New York and other places for a very few cents per bushel. It is chiefly used for making starch.

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY VACCINATION.

The annual report of the Vaccine Committee was read at a recent meeting of the French Academy, in which the question of early vaccination was fully discussed. M. Depaul, the reporter, states that in spite of the opposition raised to the vaccination of new-born children, the researches of the committee tend to show that this operation is not more dangerous in very early life than at the second or third month. In private practice, where the chances of variolous infection are much less than in the wards of an hospital, vaccination may, as a general rule, be delayed; but in the latter case such delays are dangerous, for, from one hour to another cases of small-pox may be admitted. "If all children," continues M. Depaul, "were vaccinated within the first two or three days after birth, small-pox, already rare now in comparison with what it was formerly, would, we are convinced, completely disappear." This is an important subject for investigation by physicians.

SAWDUST IN MANURE.

F. J. Kinney, of Wayland, Mass., gives, in the *New England Farmer*, an interesting account of his use of sawdust for bedding, as a fertilizer and absorbent.

In January, 1859, he commenced hauling sawdust and fine chips from a clothes-pin manufactory. There were two horses, seven head of cattle, and several swine on the farm; and in course of the year he used 100 cords of this material as bedding for these animals. The stable floors were covered with it about six inches deep, and as fast as that under the swine and cattle became saturated with urine, it was removed with the solid excrement to the manure cellar. The horse bedding and manure were piled under a shed.

In closing his communication, Mr. Kinney remarks:—Wherever I have examined the roots of a vegetable grown where sawdust, chip or leaves and stable manure had been used, I found them embracing with their delicate fibres every atom of the vegetable matter within their reach, and drawing their natural sustenance from them; and there is nothing I have ever tried as an assistant fertilizer that holds so much liquid or retains it so long, where only the air and sun operate on it, as hardwood sawdust; and nothing that yields up this embryo vegetable so readily to the petitions of the rootlets.

LUBRICATORS FOR BULLETS.

Formerly, tallow combined with wax was generally used as lubricating composition for cartridges. It answered very well when the old brown-bess musket was in general use, but since the rifle has become the general weapon of the soldier, this lubricating compound has proved to be unfit for cartridges. When tallow is kept in contact with a lead bullet it exerts a corroding action on and a crust forms on the bullet thus increasing its size and rendering it incapable of being rammed down, with ease and rapidity in a rifle. It has been found that paraffine does not exert any chemical action upon the lead, and hence it is now very generally employed as the best cartridge lubricant. It is one of the products of petroleum and coal oils.

VARNISHING CHEESE.—A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* states that it is the practice of some dairymen to coat each cheese thinly with a varnish made from shellac dissolved in alcohol, when about to be shipped for market. It is said to improve the appearance of the cheese, and to keep it from losing weight and gathering mold. We cannot say as to the value of this recommendation.

The total product of copper in the Lake Superior copper mines, in 1861, was 3,460 tuns and 731 lbs.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—On the 22nd March, a young man, engaged in a quarry in the townland of Baskill, near the ruins of old monastry Carramore, accidentally discovered a most singular subterranean excavation. This, on further examination, was found to be only one of a series of others of a similar class; the first room or compartment is about 9 feet wide, 5 feet high, and about 12 feet in length. It is not a natural cave, but it is hewn out of the solid rock. The floor is made of blue clay. Like all the other compartments, it wants symmetry and proportion. The height is not uniform and the roof, which is nearly in the form of an arch, is about three feet from the surface. The soil above is rich and well cultivated. The entrance seems to have been by this compartment, and was effected by descending through a circular opening, about three feet in diameter, and which was covered with a broad stone. At the extremity of this compartment there is a small passage, in the form of a Gothic arch, about 2 feet high and 1½ wide. This leads to another chamber 13 feet long, 5 feet high, and, on an average, 6 feet broad. On one side of it are a number of stones, 12 in all, and one of which is at least two hundred weight. At the extremity there is another narrow passage, scarcely two feet high and about 15 inches wide. This leads to another chamber, which is 39 feet long, 5 feet wide, and about 6 feet high. At the furthest extremity there is a pipe or flue, evidently for conveying smoke. It rests on two stones, both blue limestone; one is four feet long, the other is about 2 feet. These are set in cement, and covered with a slate stone 2 feet broad. This evidently was the principal chamber. There is another chamber branching from No. 2, which is 21 feet in height, 9 feet wide and 9 feet long. Besides these, there is another chamber still in connection with No. 1, which is 14 feet high, 12 feet long and 9 feet broad.—*Derry Journal Correspondent.*

WRECK OF A STEAMER—FIFTY LIVES LOST.—A telegram from Milford, of the 2nd says:—The steamer Mars bound to Bristol from Waterford, was totally lost last night, on Crow Rocks, about three miles from the Haven, during a heavy gale and thick fog. Six men arrived here from the wreck, and report about fifty lives lost, and three hundred cattle perished. Lloyd's agent has visited the spot where this vessel was lost, and reports her sunk in deep water. The body of a young women has been washed ashore; name unknown. Only two of the crew were saved—named James Case and Joseph Cross, both of Bristol—and four pigdrivers. There was nothing saved besides. The Western Daily Press states that the captains name is Blinman, the mates Marshall, and that these and several of the crew were Pill men. The news created the greatest anxiety at Pill. The steamer was the property of the Waterford Steam Navigation Company. She was of 100 horse power was of the largest class of steamers, and drew more water than any other steam vessel from the port of Bristol. The Mars was the favorite boat between Waterford and Liverpool for many years, and finally took the place of the Cammilla between Bristol and Waterford, it is not known how many of the crew have been saved. A latter telegram from Milford, says:—No further important particulars have been obtained. The men saved have gone on to Pembroke Dock. The Mars was bound for Bristol. Portions of the wreck are coming into Freshwater West. The exact number of lives lost is uncertain.

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—The reports called for by the house of Commons have been issued by the Poor-law Commissioners. The reports are furnished by the inspector and medical inspectors, and they include the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway. The prominent features in these reports which strikes the reader is the unanimous admission that from the latter end of March on to harvest the people will require help. The evidence of a wide spread and pinching distress is visible in almost every page of these reports. The potatoe crop has been "a great failure," while "a great scarcity" of turf exists. Again, the potato grounds are undug, the state of the esculent being so bad as not to pay for the expense of digging. The inspectors concur in telling us that "The extent to which voluntary contributions can reach destitution is wholly insufficient to meet the demand." As to the extent we gather that: "On the 14th of January 560 heads of families, representing 2400 persons, were supplied with food and fuel in Galway." "Of labor there is a lamentable want." "On the 27th of January, out of a population of 25,000 persons in a district of Galway, 7000 were receiving relief independently of the Claddagh men." At Gort, where the whole population was not 6000, relief was given to 326 families. At Innisbofin, 1200 souls were destitute.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A most heartrending affair occurred near Alexandria, Campbell County, Kentucky, on Saturday night. Mr. George Tuesdale who resides at about five miles from Alexandria, was aroused on Friday night by the efforts of burglars to enter his house. Thinking that the robbers might repeat their attempt on Sunday night, Mr. Tuesdale, in company with his brother-in-law, Samuel Cormack, after sending Mrs. Tuesdale and Miss Elizabeth Tuesdale (his sister) to the house of a neighbor, laid their plans to entrap the burglars. About nine o'clock Mrs. Tuesdale and Miss Tuesdale returned to the house, in a spirit of sport, to try the courage of Mr. Tuesdale and Mr. Cormack. They turned the door knob, and made other efforts to enter the building. The parties inside, supposing them to be the burglars of the night before, Mr. Tuesdale fired at the door, the ball from his pistol taking effect in the breast of his sister, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal.

Two rebel officers who were taken prisoners at Island No. 10, made their escape, crossed the river from Detroit on Sunday, and quietly located at Windsor. Their names are Medary, a Captain, and Burnett, a Lieutenant in a Kentucky rebel regiment. They were being taken for imprisonment to Sandusky Island. They succeeded in making good their escape and in arriving at Detroit on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning they crossed the river, and are now safely enjoying themselves under the protection of the Canadian Government.—[American paper.

The work of gun-making is crowded to such an extent at the Springfield, Mass., Armory, that all the daylight is used, and over $5,000 worth of gas was burned during the last quarter.

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, were opened here on Tuesday, the fifteenth, and closed on Friday evening the eighteenth instants; Mr. Justice Richards, presiding Judge, and John Deacon, jr., Counsel for the Crown. The following is a summary of the business disposed of:—

The Commercial Bank vs. Kearns et al.—Action to recover the amount of a Promissory Note. Verdict for Pliffs. by consent, for $1231.90. D. Fraser, Atty. for Pliffs., W. O. Buell, for Defts.

Ryan vs. Bennett et al.—Action to recover the amount of a Promissory Note. Verdict for Plff., by consent, for $543.16. D. Fraser for Piff., W. M. Shaw, Atty. for Defts.

Shannon et al. vs. Harrington et al.—This was an action brought to recover the amount of a Promissory Note, and against the maker, first, second, and third endorsers thereof. The defence to the action was that the first endorser appearing on the note had not, in fact, endorsed the same, but that his endorsation was a forgery. This was pretty clearly proven on the trial, but was held by the Judge to be no defence to the liability of the second and third endorsers. The Jury found a verdict for the Pliffs. for £73, against the maker, and second and third indorsers, and a verdict for the first Indorser, one of the Defendants. W. O. Buelll, Attorney, and W. M. Shaw, Counsel for Piff., D. McMartin, for three of the Defts., J. Deacon, jr., Attorney for the remaining Deft.

Bain vs. Struthers.—Action on an account. Referred, by consent to the arbitration and award of the County Attorney. W. M. Shaw for Piff,, D. Fraser Attorney for Defendant.

McDonald vs. Thomson et al.—An action on the case—brought by the Plff. against the Deffts., two Justices of the Peace, for a trespass alleged to have been committed by them in committing the Plff to the Gaol of these United Counties, for ten days, for refusing to be sworn, as a witness, in a case pending before the Defts. as such Justices, upon a Bible upon which was pasted the form of a cross—the Defts, refusing to swear the Plff. on any other. To recover against the Defts., it was necessary to show that they in committing the Plff. to Gaol for contempt, were influenced, by malicious motives, to injure the Plff. but the evidence failed to substantiate any such charge of malice. Verdict for the Defts. W. M. Shaw and Hon. J. S. MacDonald, for Plff. J. Deacon, Jr., Atty. for Defendants.

Lake vs. Cameron et el.—Action for breach of contract, and for work and labor against the Defendants, contractors on the B. & O. Railway. Referred by consent of parties to the arbitration and award of Judge Malloch of Brockville. W. O. Buell, Attorney, and J. Deacon, jr., counsel for Plff. Hon. J. S. Macdonald Atty. for Defts.

McLellan vs. Kennedy.—Action of Ejectment. Verdict for Plff. W. M. Shaw for Plff,, D. McMartin for Deft.

McDonald vs. Condie.—Action for breach of promise of marriage—brought by the Plaintiff, an unmarried female, residing at Sand Point, in the Township of McNab, against the Defendant, who resides in the Township of Westmeath.—The pliff. gave evidence of the breach of promise, but it appearing to the Jury that both pliff. and deft. were well advanced in years, they considered that the pliff. had not suffered any damage, and accordingly found a verdict for the Defendant. M. Driscoll, Atty. and J. Deacon, jr., counsel for pliff. D. Fraser for Deft.

Shipman vs. Grant et al.—Action on a covenant against the Defendants, as sureties for the payment of Rent, reserved in a lease from the pliff. to one Bingham, of certain premises in the Village of Almonte. The Lesse contained a proviso that if the said Bingham should not give to the pliff a notice in writing within three months previous to the 9th of March, A. D. 1861, that the Lease should then determine, and that such notice had not been given, the action being brought for rent which accrued subsequently to that period. The Pliff. proved that the said Bingham gave a notice of his intention to continue the lease, but not three months before the 9th of March 1861. Verdict for pliff. for $299.42, subject to the opinion of the Court at Toronto, on the legal effect of the Proviso. W. M. Shaw and W. O. Buell for pliff. J. B. Lewis, Attorney, and J. Deacon, jr., Counsel for Defts.

Tait vs. Lindsay et al.—This was an action brought by the Pliff. against the Defendants as executors of one Neil McKillop to recover the expenses of board, lodging and maintenance of the said Neil McKillop, she having parted from her husband upwards of thirty years ago.—The defence was that she had parted from her husband voluntarily, and without any fault on the part of her husband.—In support of this defence, a document purporting to be an agreement for separation was put in and proven on the trial. The case was a most extraordinary one. The Jury found a verdict for the Pliff. for £100 damages. The Judge reserved leave to Defts. to move the Court at Toronto, to set the verdict aside. D. Macmartin, for Pliff, W. M. Shaw for Defts.

Mann vs. Baker.—An action by a merchant against his clerk for goods sold and delivered and for money had and received by the said clerk. The defence was that the Pliff. was indebted to the Deft. for two year's salary, in an amount equal to his the Pliff's claim. The Jury did not allow the Deft. the amount of salary claimed by him, and accordingly found a verdict for the Pliff. for $154.74. W. M. Shaw for Pliff., J. Deacon, Jr. for Deft.

James Bain vs. James Thompson, Sheriff, etc.—An action brought by plaintiff against the defendant as Sheriff of these United Counties, for seizing and selling under an execution certain goods and chattles alleged to have been the property of the plaintiff. The facts of this case as follows: On the 23rd of Nov., 1861, an execution was placed in the hands of the defendant as Sheriff, against the goods and chattels of Alex. Bain, the father of the present plaintiff who is not yet 21 years of age, to levy £218 5s 7d, on the 15th of May previous the said Alex. Bain, being in embarrassed circumstances, made a conveyance of what is called the lower mill property to his brother, Archibald Bain, who resides in the city of Ottawa; on the next day (the 16th) Arch'd Bain executed a lease of the same premises to James Bain, the plaintiff; Alex. Bain then sold to the plaintiff one thousand saw logs, two span of horses, some young cattle, a quantity of sawed lumber and other property. No money was paid by plaintiff to Alex. Bain for the property, or any security given. The defence to this action was that Alex. Bain, being in embarrassed circumstances,