### VOL. XII.

### SABBATH READING.

"Come this way my Father."

Many of our readers are familiar with the beautiful song bearing this title, but all do accordingly addressed a letter to that gentle-man to inquire into its history. The fol-

DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure comply with your request, so kindly ex. United States will gladly close with this to comply with your request, so kindly expressed in your note to me. The little song, "Come this way

Father." was written by me during a season of great affliction, occasioned by the loss of my darling little Frank—the hero of the story. The narrative and song were first published in the Waterville Masl, in the year 1850. The scene of the occurrence was Boothbay, a little harbour about fifteen miles east of Bath.

During a short visit to the our state, some two years since, with a party two governments. of friends it was supposed one bright after noon that we should make up a party and go on a fishing excursion.

We accordingly started, and after sail ing some three miles, a young lady of the be willing to ratify a treaty of the kind procompany declined going further, and re- posed, and even should such an agreement quested us to land her on one of the small islands in the harbor, where she proposed treaties of that sort constructed in times of to stay till our return. My little then about four years old preferred re-maining with her. Accordingly we left them and proceeded some six miles furremained out much longer ther. than we intended, and as night approached a thick fog set in from the sea, entirely enshrouding us. Without compass and not knowing the right direction to steer we grooped our way along some hours, till we discovered the breaking of the surf on the rocks of one of these islands, but the Canadians annex themselves to this were at a loss to know which one of them. I stood up in the stern of the boat where I had been steering, and shouted with all my strength I listened a moment, and heard assured of perpetual peace. If they won't through the thick fog and above the break- do this sensible thing we must go on with ing of the surf, the sweet voice of my boy calling, "Come this way my father-steer steered by that sound and soon my little boy leaped into my arms with joy saying "I knew you would hear me father ! and nest-led to sleep on my bosom. The child and the maiden are both sleeping now. They died in two short weeks after the time I refer to, with hardly an interval of time betweeks

their deaths. Now when tossed about the their patriotism than their manhood thant compass or

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Canadian Neutrality. Fearing that a war may break our be-tween the United States and Great Britain, not know its origin. Mr. O. E. Dodge, who tween the United States and Great Britain, has lately been giving concerts in the state of the people of Canada have hit upon an Maine, at which he sung this song with great ingenious expedient to be relieved of its effect, was told that it was written by Hon. A. W. Wildes, of the Governor's staff, and accordingly addressed a letter to that gentle-our armies notwithstanding all that Great man to inquire into its history. The fol-lowing is the reply, which we give with the words of the song itself: SKOWHEGAN, MAIN, FEB., 1862.

> offer, as the interest they have at stake on the great lakes is infinitely greater than those the English have in Canada. That is to say, should a war break out there is more American than English or Canadian property in peril of destruction. The arrangement would confine the war to our lake frontier. This scheme, strange to say, is considered quite feasible by many Canadian papers, who demand that measures be taken to bring it to the consideration of the

of the contest. Congress accordingly has But of course it is a very idle and imposbeen sustained in largely increasing the sible project. So long as Canada is loval to duties on imports, in imposing heavy direct taxes, in levying high excise duties, and in England it will be open to all the evils of war should one break out. Neither side would suing certificates of indebtedness and de mand treasury notes to as great an extent as a regard for maintaining the financial credit of the country would permit. And while money has been unstintingly voted be made, it is to be remembered that

peace rarely abide the shocks of war. for the support of the immense force which It is very clear that both England and fighting the battles of the Union, particu-Canada fear a war with this country, and ar attention has been paid to increasing the are casting about how to avoid it. efficiency of the naval branch of the service. England it is proposed to give up Canada a measure having been passed empowering the creation of a fleet of twenty iron clad outright if the people of that province wish to set up for themselves. But this the latter decline doing for fear of the overgunboats. Congress lost no time in profiting the lesson taught by the action in Hampshadowing power of the great republic.

ton Rords, which suggested how terrible a power could be wielded by a fleet of twenty fonitors or Merrimacs. In the session just closed, the question of country and form two or more powerful lavery has been touched with an ungloved states in this great nation. By what means hand, and sufficient progress has been made o gratify the reasonable expectations of all who hoped that results would necessarily flow from the war, favorable to the interests our canal enlargement, even at the expense of freedom. Slavery has been abelished in

of their little remaining courage. The above is from the New York World died in two short weeks after the time I refer treated the proposition not only as "idle and to, with hardly an interval of time between impossible," but as an insult, no less to

# CARLETON PLACE, C W., JULY 30, 1862.

### American Lo

SIR,-No doubt you a that our friends across the iness of sending round circu already swar In our telegraphic report, published yester-day morning, we read that Congress, during its late session, which terminated on Thursrs and ticket day morning, we read that congress, during its late session, which terminated on Thurs-day, appropriated about \$800,000,000, in-cluding upwards of \$560,000,000 for the army, and somewhat less than \$100,000,000 for the navy. In one session Congress has authorised the expenditure of a sum of money equal to one-fifth of that National debt of Great Britain which is so monstrous-ly large in amount that the British people, with all their wealth, do not dream of the the word. of the word, neve to bring the public in alled lotteries ial Banquete Depot, N. H. their banque ine; price o pcssibility of its being paid for centuries to come. That it should have voted such vast Spencer and Bros., Atkinson sent a circular and a ticket for that came off on the 17th of ticket five dollars, (\$5). sums for the prosecution of the war, shows the thorough earnestness with which, backed by the strong and almost unanimous senti-ment of the North, it is determined that no effort which the nation can put forth shall be spared, to restore the integrity of the by the strong and almost unanimous senti-ment of the North, it is determined that no effort which the nation can put forth shall be spared, to restore the integrity of the Union. To yote the supplies indeed is an easier matter than to provide the Ways and Means, but the people have displayed no lack of willingness cheerfully to bear any burden that may be imposed upon them, and to pledge their means to the uttermost farthsold much cheaper than \$5.1 thought I would give them a trial. The wock after the drawing I received a letter, and a list of the tickets that have drawn prizes from Spencer & Bros., stating that my ticket had drawn a prize of \$100, and, natural enough to suppose, I expected to hear from Spencer & Brothers about forwarding the amount, ng, in order to meet the financial necessitie as he stated to me in his letter it would be sent on to me without delay. As he failed to do so. I wrote to him about it, but of ourse I received no answer whatever; in insequence of which I thought I would bring the matter before the public, and caution them against investing their money

in American lotteries. Trusting you will give the above a place vour valuable journal, as it will prevent those parties from disposing of any more tickets in future.

I remain. Yours respectfully, B. COPEMAN. Quebec, July 17th, 1862.

order from the President was yester day em-bodied in a general order from the office of the Adjutant General, U. S. A. and trans-mitted to the Commanders of the different military departments:— "Representation, because of its and Europe in general. "Representation, because of its and Europe in general.

military departments :--"Representations having been made to the President by the Ministers of various foreign powers in amity with the United States, that the subjects of such powers have during the present insurrection, been obliged the District of Columbia, and the stain no over attaches to the American nation that State rights to prevent the boom of freedom or required by the military authorities to 1000. eing granted. Another measure has been take an oath or qualified allegiance to this Government, it is the duty of all aliens ressed making free soil forever of all the erritories of the United States. This imortant gain to the cause of freedom, the tant gain to the cause of freedom, the obey the laws and respect the authority of ment calculated to preserve to the House of Commons due control over the expenditure

Arrival of the A

The Royal Mail steamship Liverpool on Saturday 12th, va town on Sunday the 13th instant ed off this point at ten o'clock acia, fro en route to Halifax and Boston

The dates per the Asia are two days I than those per the North American. The fighting before Richmond is tree as a severe reverse for the Unionists by whole English Press, and Gen. McClella position is regarded as precarious. Lord Palmerston had stated that the

British troops would not be withdrawn from

The recognition of Italy by Russia an Prussia had been announced in the Italia ent them my Parliament. GREAT BRITAIN .- The London Herald treats the affair before Richmond as a decid-ed defeat of Gen. McClellan, and mys that the Confederate capital is ante. It dors not

believe, however, that its tas point of the ginia is ended, but supposes that it will go on until Europe stays the uplifted swords, and in the name of bumanity enforces peace. The London Morning Post argues that practically the scheme against Richmond has terminated. It then proceeds to point out the dangerous position of Gen. McClel-

lan's army. The London Globe hopes that the gigantic difficulties which are being developed in the progress of the war may have an effect on both sides, and that more reasonable views

may supersede the plan of military conquest. The Times argues that the fighting before Richmond must have been of the highest importance, and McClellan's position canimportance, and McCleitan's position can-not but be precarious. These three days of June mean, the Confederates are strong enough to hold their position in Virginia for a time. That the war may be indefinitely prolonged. Evidently the Federals will have again to begin the siege of Richmond with a much worse chance than at first.

The list of awards fills 24 columns of

siding in the United States to submit to and in the House of Commons, and an amend-

Miscellaneous Items The Japanese ambassadors decline to

Lord St. Vincet has purchased the Derby favourite "Lord Clifden." The price was

A century plant, just on the eve of blo ing, was destroyed by a storm at New Orleans on July 2nd.

Lord Canning is said to have beques his whole fortune, amounting to £200, to the second son of the Marquis of Clanricade

Large quantities of copper chrome have been found near Nelson, New Zealand. Gold has also been found there.

A life size statute of Camoen prected at Lishon.' So Portugal yields tardy honour to her best poet.

Within the last fifteen years, Eug-

The sugar beet, so successful in France, has been planted in Illinois, and it is said that 1,000 acres of it will be grown this Vear

Great Britain proposes this year to expend the sum of £116,695 on its various institu tions of art and science.

The Court of Common Council, London, has appropriated 200 guineas for a bust of Earl Canning to be placed in Guildhall.

The Horse Shoe and American Falls a Niagara, were illuminated on the 4th July by means of lights placed behind the shcets water. The effect is said to have been very beautiful

The Boston Gazette says wisely : often speak of being settled in life. might as well speak of anchoring in nidst of the Atlantic Ocean.

The first loaf manufactured from wheat

The Federal fleet in James River comprises nearly six hundred transports and war steamers, besides innumerable small crafts among which are one or two hundred canal boats.

Mr. J. Pane Collier is editing reprints old English tracts, for the purpose of showing the character and quality of the early popular literature of England.

A marriage is to take place between the by John McIntyre, and Resolved - That the inhabitants county learn with surprize and alarm, that the Provisional Council of the county pur-pose, a second time, by the issue and sale The Worchester Chronicle states that in the erection of the Great Exhibition building, 200 tons of nails were used; which, upon a fair computation, would give about 33 millions of nails. With reference to making postage stamps a legal currency, the wags say that the Secretary, after giving the country "a Shin Plaster Currency," is now giving it "a Stick-ing Plaster Currency." heavily on the county, and become an un-sufferable burthen on the ratepayers. day in his presence. In some remarks in the House of Com-mons Lord Palmerston said there was no intention to withdraw the British troops
A magnificent drinking fountain, erected Miss Burdett Coutis, was inaugurated by that lady, on June 28th, in the presence of Resolved, — That, whereas the Executive

Baron de Rothachild wrots to the widow that hethed allowed her an annuity of \$2,000; Monss Rothans; a wealthy stock broker, mather \$16,000 for the dowry of her two diughters; and Mons. Pereire wrote to her that her husband was the possessor of a mansion on the Boulevard Malesterbes with a rental 52,000 annually. A few days inter, the Emporor sent a bill to the Council of State, conferring upon her an annuity.

-Nn.-47.

The death of Madame Isabella Hinckley Susin is noticed with general sorrow through-out the press of the country. The dramatic editor of the N. Y. Leader, filly expresses the general continuent called forth by this calamity, insaying that "the death of this dear shill of Spag, in reaping the truits of her genius, and entering upon the sweetent delights of private as well as public, life seemed to touch every heart and through com-panies for her bereaved mother hand the truits of hullond, her infort whild husband, her infant child, and her ho more ready than ever to 'weep with those who weep,' and 'mourn with those who

Public Meeting at Dougias, County of Renfrew. Pursuant to notice, a public meeting of the ratopayers of the County of Renfrew was held at the Town Hall, in the village of Douglas, on the 23rd ult.,—R. R. Smith in the Chair,—"for the purpose," as was ex-pressed in the requisition, "of taking into "consideration the proceedings of the Pro-"visional Council of the County, in regard "to the County Buildings, and giving the "said Ratepayers an opportunity of adopting such measures as might be considered usces-"sary for the protection of their interests "sary for the protection of their interests, "sary for the protection of their interests, "the requisitionists having good reason to "believe that that Council is acting claudes-"tinely and in an unjust and highly culpa-"ble manner in the matter of the said Coun-"ty Buildings, being utterly regardless of "the interests of the ratepayers."

The requisition was pretented to Robert . Smith and Alex. Brown, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace, and was signed by Duncan Fergusson, Donald Cameron, Angus Mc-Pherson, Bolton Culberston, William Serson, William Cathro, William James, John T. Andrews, A. W. Bell, William Clint Nesbit, J. Armstrong, John Beattie, George Smith, John Jones, Thomas H. Boland, James Rice, Thomas Serson, and twenty-

five others. The meeting, we understand, was pretty arge. Of the speeches delivered we have no report; but the following are the resoluons which were adopted : Moved by George Brown, Esq., seconded

enveloped in fog and surrounded by rocks, voice calling from the bright shore. "Come this way father !--steer strait for me !--"

With this I enclose a correct copy of the Yours very truly. A. W. WILDES.

COME THIS WAY, MY FATHER! I remember a voice Which once guided my way When lost on the sea Fog enshrouded I lay; 'Twas the voice of a child, As he stood on the shore-It sounded out clear O'er the dark billow's roar "Come this way my, Father Steer straight for me, Here safe on the shore I am waiting for thee I remember that voice As it led our lone way 'Midst rocks and through breakers, And high dashing spray How sweet to my heart Did it sound from the shore. As it echoed out clear O'er the dark billows roar "Come this way, my father Steer straight for me, Here safe on the shore I am waiting for thee !'

I remember my joy When I held to my breast The form of that dear one, And soothed it to rest For the tones of my child Whispered soft in my ear, "I called you dear father, I knew would hear The voice of your darling Far o'er the dark sea. While safe on the shore I was waiting for thee.

That voice now is hushed Which then guided my way, The form I then pressed Is mingling with elay; But the tones of my child Still sound in my car, "I am calling you, father O' can you not hear The voice of your darling, As you toss on life's sea For on a bright shore I am waiting for thee !' I remember that voice-In many a lone hour It speaks to my heart With fresh beauty and power, And still echoes far out Over life's troubled wave And sounds from the loved lips That lie in the gra :e, "Come this way, my father ! O steer straight for me ! Here safely in heaven 1 am waiting for thee !"

So Many Years Lost. re is something very touching in this ent, made by a dergyman who recent-two female applicants for admission e communion of the Church he served. into the communion of the Church he served. One was a girl of sixteen, from the Sabbath School; the other a sober, matronly lady of about sixty years. As this young girl was relating the experience of her heart, her be-lief in her soceptance of the dear Saviour, and as she rehearsed the story of Christ's love and suffering, the lady was observed to be weeping, profusely weeping. When the maiden had finished her story the lady could not retrain from approaching her, and bend ing over her, the greeted hor with an affec-tionate kiss, mying as the did it, "O can I

The idea of Canada obtaining peace" by annexing itself to the United I seem to hear the sound of that cherub States, is amusing, if not enticing ; we have no great ambition to share the peace which during the last year has slaughtered nearly When oppressed with sadness, I take my way to our quiet cometery, as I stand by perty than the Federal states would bring one little mound, the same musical voice, echoes from thence, "Come this way, father ! —I'm waiting for thee !" only less bitter than that which exists between them and the South. The notion that we should advance

The notion that we should advance our prosperity by the same recommended process is not less refreshing when the first result would be to divert the whole of our customs duties to Federal purposes at Washington, and the second to put upon us a load of direct taxation five times greater than that

we now pay indirectly. So much for the peace and prosperity if we regarded annexation on the ground of material interest alone. We have a better scheme of our own

and one infinitely more practicable. we in-tend to annex the Western States to Canada The independence of the South has now become a certainty; and this ensures the se-cession of the West. Associated with Canada the grain State; would escape from the selfish tariff of the East, designed by the Yankees to keep their people in poverty and bondage; obtain the Mississippi and St. Lawrence for the free outlet of the im-

up by an Act, in imitation of the noble example of England providing for the emancipation of the slaves in the slave States, and pledging the credit of the nation to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars to those States which chould enter into the those States which should enter into the to this Government, because it conflicts those States which should enter into the scheme, for the compensation of the masters. The President's recommendations came before Congress at too late a period to allow time this session for the harmonizing of all the interests concerned, but in all probabil-the interests concerned, but in all probability another year will not pass before his proposition has become law, and the general in lieu thereof, adopt such other restraints of the character indicated as they shall find necessary, convenient, and effectual for the public safety."

uman bondage existed where there were ao

emancipation of the slaves has commenced. The provisions, however, of the Confisca-tion Bill as it finally passed with the modi-fications introduced to meet the views of the

The late Session of Congress.

fications introduced to meet the views of the President, are an important step in the direction of emancipation. They do not go the length of emancipating the slaves of all rebels, but by declaring freedom for the slaves of convicted traitors, they secure the setting free of a very large number of human chattels, as soon as the bill is carried into practical operation. The Militia Bill passed by Converse her closing converse of its provise.

practical operation. The Militia Bill passed by Congress, has also in some of its provis-ions, a very direct bearing upon slaves. It gives authority for the employment of slaves in any military or naval service for which they may be competent, and it provides that home, keeping the loss of their companion any slave so employed, with his mother, wife, and children shall forever thereafter be free. The next day search was made, his clothes Acts were passed for more effectually suppres-ing the African slave trade, and the Coolie thoroughly dragged, to no purpose. On trade, and now at last England has the cor-

the public money, carried by a majority

Lord Brougham called attention to the Slave Trade, and urged that the Northern States were not entitled to the credit assumed to themselves for the measure recently ed to themselves for the measure recently taken for the suppression of the trade. The bill for the carrying out of the treaty finally passed the House of Commons. Military honors were being extended to Marshal McMahon during his visit to Eng-land. The troops at Aldershot had a field

from Canada. FRANCE.-The Paris Patrie asserts that rance will never treat with Juares, when French army has entered the city the French army has entered the city of Mexico. The Mexicans will be consulted and their wishes sedulously respected,---France will only quit Mexico after the com plete execution of a future treaty. The Presse says, the date of Gen. Forey's

leparture for Mexico is still doubtful.

The Presse says that the French army will comprise several divisions of infantry and a proportionate number of batteries. It is reported that stores were provided for 35,- Hotel de Ville, or City Hall, the city 000 men

thoroughly dragged, to no purpose. On Wednesday morning the boys were forced to WESTERN TRADE .- The financial distur-

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only daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Yarborough.

The Worchester Chronicle states that in he erection of the Great Exhibition

a legal currency, the wags say that the Secretary, after giving the country "a Shin Plaster Ourrency," is now giving it "a Sticking Plaster Currency.'

some 10,000 spectators.

Lizards of a light green colour, girded with rose hued rings, are frequently discover-ed in the houses of St. Domingo. They are regarded as pets, by the natives, and they are kept to destroy insects. Mr. Kennedy of Leeds, and several other

gentlemen, contemplate an attempt to scale the Matterhorn in the course of a few weeks. This peak has hitherto defied Professor Tyndall and all other Alpine Clubmen,

archives, and many curious documents and relics. Among the lost articles were five

Government has signified its willingness in

sum in all \$110,000, which in our opinion, is sufficient to build three sets of County Buildings, at least equal to any in any of the idjoining counties, although some of these counties has double the population, and four times the wealth of the County of Renfrew.

Moved by Mr. Mark Cardiff, seconded b Mr. Sampson Coumbs, and Resolved,—That this meeting cannot too

relics. Among the lost articles were five thousand autograph letters from kings of Fiance. At a recent sale of engravings in London, an artist's proof of "The Last Supper," done by Raffaele Morghen, after Leonardo da Vinci, was purchased for £275. It bore a marginal note in the handwriting of Raffaelle. Victoria (Australia) has hitherto received its supplies of patent cement from England, at a cost of £40,000 a year. Septaria, from which the patent cement is manufactured it has control, the county stands in danger of being ruined, and that it is now our

of being ruined, and that it is now our duty to use every lawful means to check such unwarrantable proceedings. Moved by Mr. George Dunfield, seconded by Mr. John T. Andrews, and *Resolved*, — That this county, with a pop-ulation of only twenty thousand, with the liability for a large proportion of the debt of eight hundrd thousand dollars owing by these United Counties to the Municipal Loss Fund herides the average of our Desider the Desider the average of the debt of these United Counties to the Municipal Loan Fund, besides the expense of our Pro-visional Council, and the many other items of expense incident to the separation from Lanark ought jealously to watch any at-tempt to fetter its progress by unnecessary taxation.

Moved by Archibald Thompson, Esq., seconded by Alexender Brown, Esq., and Resolved,—That whereas fall information cannot be had in the office of the Clerk

cannot be had in the office of the Clerk of the Provisional Council respecting the pro-ceedings of that Council in regard to the letting of the job to the contractors which is contrary to law, this meeting feels it due to itself and the public generally, to take immediate steps to compel the said Council to comply with the requirements of the law i, this respect as well as to regard the inter-e. ta of the public in future. Moved by George Oardiff, sent., Esq., seconded by Nr. Bolton Calbertson, and

