

une consign them to unremitted obli-

time consign them to unregarded oblivion. And this is all the advantage an immortal Alexander has over the obscurity of his soldiers. Nor are the countless and countless individuals who were connected less parabolically instructive than their own fate for they too had an existence; they were once important and interesting; marriages, births, family alliances, inheritances, deaths. How moving it is now to think of the person whom they once loved and who excited; on the heights of their spirits they elevated, on the looks the gestures, the languetage they once kindled into animation; and now they are as utterly forgotten as if they had never been of much less consequence than the meanest incident of a day that is passing before us. And no wonder that they are forgotten, the great events of mankind, the changes of the earth, the transference of empires, the successions of thrones, public rejoicings, which once agitated whole countries, and occupied a nation as one on their individual interest even then have long ago passed into insignificance, and faded into a few scattered pages of the histories of the world, or their chief, if not only utility, is to obstruct the view of other ages, and to enforce the emphatic lesson:—Remember, man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return.

### Growth of Cotton in Queens-

### Growth of Cotton in Queensland

Mr. Jordan, the Government Emigration agent for Queensland, has just furnished some extremely valuable information relative to the growth of *Ses* Island cotton from Queensland is the finest that has ever been received in this country, and it appears that the growth quantities that can be produced there are very large. The market for it is at 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. *Ses* Island cotton derives its name from the circumstance that it is produced in the Southern States in North America, on the low islands formed along the sea coast, where it is known to derive a singular advantage from the high winds of salt in the air and soil. This peculiar quality of the cotton is produced in perfection at the distance of 100 miles from the coast, and hence the great value of our new colony of Queensland for this excellent produce, as it presents a sea coast of 1,300 miles, which, along its whole extent is perforated with beautiful bays, the waters of which are navigable rivers. It appears that we now have in the Southern States 800 million bales of cotton, and that the whole extent of land under cultivation for this produce is only two million acres. Queensland presents sufficient area for this amount of produce and it the number of persons who emigrate from our country to the United States for their course for one year only to Queensland is 10,000, and that 2,000,000 acres under cultivation, and that as much *Ses* Island cotton as we require of all kinds from the Southern States, including all varieties. The encouragement offered by Queensland cannot fail in time to render that colony one of the most profitable to which our emigrants repair. The Government has no objection to the emigrants having land for nothing. We will give eighteen acres for every man, woman, and child you bring out, and we will give you a bonus of 8d. per pound on all cotton or grow. That cotton is at the present time selling in the market at 4s. and according to the reports of Mr. Jordan, it is expected that if emigration continues, it may be expected, so that labor may be obtained at reasonable rates, in the course of twenty years Queensland alone may be expected to send to England all the raw materials of cotton we may require. Queensland is a territory twelve times the size of England, and yet has only 52,000 inhabitants; but about 6,000 are expected to that colony alone, and the numbers may be expected rapidly to increase. It has been objected that the distance of Queensland from the mother country may present a great difficulty in the way of sending cotton to this country. The difficulty, however, is all imaginary, since the cotton according to the reports of Mr. Mackay, may be brought from Queensland at the same price as from New Orleans. There are so many large ships going out of Queensland with merchandise and immigrants that they have to wait for return freight, and consequently are sent to India to obtain them. The direct distance from Queensland it is said, would be less than from New Orleans.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.  
Mr. Justice A. Wilson.

A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thumb was worn out, and asked him to reward her would receive for her industry. He made her an answer the following day by sending her a new one with the following lines:—

"I send you a thumb for fingers' sake.  
Which I hope will fit what you try it.  
It will last you long, if it's half as strong  
As the hint which you gave me to try it."

THE Annual Exhibition of this Society

Best Fall Wheat, on new Land, not less than one acre .....	\$3 00
2d .....	2 00
3d .....	1 00
Best Fall Wheat, old land, not less than one acre .....	3 00
2d .....	2 00
3d .....	1 00
Best Spring Wheat, new land, not less than one acre .....	3 00
2d .....	2 00
3d .....	1 00
Best Spring Wheat, old land, not less than one acre .....	3 00
2d .....	2 00
3d .....	1 00
Best Peas, not less than 1 acre .....	3 00
2d .....	2 00
3d .....	1 00

3d	Oats, not less than one acre.	1 50
2d	"	2 00
3d	"	1 50
Best	Barley, not less than one acre	3 00
2d	"	2 50
3d	"	2 00
Mr. Donald Stewart offers two prizes for the best and cleanest two acres of Barley, for		
1st	"	6 00
2d	"	4 00
Best	Corn, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre.	2 00
2d	"	1 00
3d	"	1 00
Best	Potatoes, not less than 1 acre.	3 00
2d	"	2 00
3d	"	1 00
Best	Swedish Turnips $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre or over	1 00
2d	"	2 00
3d	"	3 00
Entire Saddle Horse that has travelled the Township for breeding purposes for the season of '64.		
1st	entire Draught Horse that travels the Township for breeding purposes during the season for '64.	15 00
2d	entire Draught Mare & Foal.	5 00
3d	"	3 00
1st	Saddle Mare & Foal.	5 00
2d	"	3 00
3d	"	2 00
Entire Span Working Horses, without harness.		
1st	"	4 00
2d	"	3 00
3d	"	2 00
Saddle Horse or Mare.		
1st	"	2 00
2d	"	1 00
3d	"	1 00
At 3 year old Entire Colt.		
1st	"	4 00
2d	"	3 00
3d	"	2 00
At 2 year old entire Colt.		
1st	"	3 00
2d	"	2 00
3d	"	1 00
At 3 year old Gelding or Filly.		
1st	"	2 00
2d	"	1 00
3d	"	1 00
At 2 yr. old Gelding or Filly.		
1st	"	2 50
2d	"	2 00
3d	"	1 00
At 1 yr. old Gelding or Filly.		
1st	"	2 00
2d	"	1 50
3d	"	1 00
At Bull, 3 yrs. old or over.		
1st	"	3 00
2d	"	2 00
3d	"	2 00
At 2 yr old Bull.		
1st	"	3 00
2d	"	2 00
3d	"	1 00
At 1 yr. old Bull.		
1st	"	2 00
2d	"	1 50
3d	"	1 00
At Heifer Cow, 3 years old or over.		
1st	"	1 00
2d	"	2 00
3d	"	1 00
At 2 yr. old Heifer.		
1st	"	2 00
2d	"	1 50
3d	"	1 00

1. Competitors on growing crops are requested to give into the State...

the sum of ten cents for every acre of  
ferent kinds of grain or root crops  
which they intend competing, on or before  
the 25th of July, or until the day previous  
the Judges starting on their tour of  
inspection.

2. No person other than a member w  
sociation shall be permitted to be  
paid all dues to the Society up to or  
the 26th day of April in the current year,  
all be entitled to or receive any premiums  
for any exhibition.

3. No premiums shall be given for any  
stock that has not been bred within  
the Township, except Entire Horses, Bro  
ods, and Bulls, Hens, Ewes, Rams, Sows, a  
and other domestic animals, provided such  
breeding within the Township during th  
current year.

4. All stock entitled to premiums must  
be owned by and in the possession of the exhib  
itor, within the Township [except at fairs  
and shows] for the space of four months before  
the day of exhibition.

5. No prize shall be given for farm  
produce, domestic manufacture or domestic  
animals, unless the same have been bred  
at has not been grown or purchased within  
the Township by the exhibitor.

6. No member of his family or person or  
employed by him, for a period of less than  
the month of January, shall be eligible  
for any prize at any exhibition.

7. No person shall receive a premium for  
any article, which, in the opinion of the  
Judges, is not deserving of it.

8. No article shall be entitled to a premium  
unless entered with the Secretary  
on or before ten o'clock of the clock in the  
morning of the day of exhibition and is the  
same shall be allotted for it, before the Judges en  
ter the department to which the same  
belong.

9. That no exhibitor receive more than  
one prize in each class, Stock excepted.

10. Any person making boasts or pointing  
out to the Judges his or her articles for ex  
hibition, shall forfeit all prizes for such  
articles.

11. The Directors shall most wisely  
sell more than one stock or more than two week  
end, for the day of exhibition, for the purpose  
of hearing and settling any objections or  
complaints that may be made regarding the  
exhibition, and the same shall be done, as  
may be necessary, by the Executive shall,  
and the same shall be done, as may be  
sanctioned by the said Executive Directors.

12. The Directors shall be entitled to  
and settle all differences and disputes  
that may arise among the members of the  
Society, and they shall be entitled to their  
share to find.

13. No member shall be paid more than  
the greater amount than ten dollars for any  
one article.

**THE** Plonging Match will take place  
on **FRIDAY** the 30th day of **September**  
next, and the place made known on the  
day of Exhibition.

The officers of the Society for the current  
year are

William Russell, Esq., President; David  
Goodwin, Esq., Vice-President.

Messrs. Alex. Stewart, Daniel McIntyre,  
Arch. Henderson, Wm. Leckie, David Ste-  
wart, Andrew Cochrane and Duncan Rol-  
ertson, Directors.

**ERIC HARRINGTON,**  
Secy. & Treas.

On Saturday the notorious Greenwood was found guilty of the murder of the child.

Agnes Marshall, Marshall was a servant with the prisoner in the House of the Hon. J. H. Cameron. She died shortly after child's birth. The child was put into a bucket and carried away by the prisoner. It was asphyxiated afterwards strangled in a water closet. An effort was made by Mr. M. C. Cameron to secure a new trial. The following is from the Leader:

"The jury retired at five minutes one and remained out of court till twenty minutes past three o'clock, when they returned with a verdict of 'Guilty.'"

"When the jury returned, and while entering the verdict, the prisoner stood up to recede the verdict, and pleaded wisely at the jury. He was pale and anxious, but very firm and decided. But when the awful verdict was returned to send him to the gallows, he became a little paler, and the next moment flushed. Beyond this however, he exhibited no symptoms of agitation or remorse. The murmur was heard through the crowd in the galleries, and in the galleries, and good deal of commotion followed, but however, was soon suppressed by the constable crying out 'order in the court' several times. Mr. Cameron seemed to be greatly surprised at the verdict."

"His Lordship then said—William Greenwood, have you anything to say why the sentence of this court should not be passed upon you?"

"The Prisoner—Yes, my Lord, I have. I am entirely innocent of the charges brought against me, and I could make a statement to prove what I say is correct, but I suppose there is no use now in my saying anything."

"His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said that, the jury having found him guilty of the crime for which he stood charged, it remained only for him to pass the sentence of the law upon him. In doing so it was not his intention to say much to him further than to impress upon him the necessity of his preparing himself to meet his Maker, during the short time he had yet to remain on earth, and to receive the punishment of death for which he had been convicted. He would caution him not to rely upon any hope of reprieve or pardon, but prepare himself to meet his God. The sentence of the court was, that prisoner be taken to the place from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on Tuesday, the 23rd of February next, there to be hanged by the neck, and there to remain until he should die. And might the Lord have mercy upon him."

"The prisoner was soon afterwards removed, and the court adjourned."

World's special.—Washington, Feb. 1.—It is rumored in high official circles that we are upon the eve of a war with France.—Mr. Seward is said to have pursued a course of extreme moderation, and to have refused the Florida and Rappahannock, and the rams now known to be building in France for the rebels, as to elicit a reply from the French Foreign Minister, in accordance with which the United States must either abandon its pretensions or go to war to maintain them.

Mr. Evans, it is stated, instructed to demand from France the surrender of the belligerent rights accorded to the rebels; and it is certain there is some serious difficulty with the French Cabinet, which alarms all but Mr. Seward. He, in view of the almost certainty of war in Europe, takes the highest possible ground towards France. This may be taken for what it is worth.

New York, Feb. 2.—Richmond papers contain an account of the running ashore and burning by the crew of the blockade-runner Vesta with a valuable cargo of army supplies, including a splendid uniform for Gen. Lee, from admirals in London. This occurred near Wilmington on the 10th of January. The Vesta was a new double

**INDIAN ARROWS.**—The California Indians poison their arrows by irritating a rattlesnake and then thrusting forward a fresh deer's liver, which it will bite. After it has bitten repeatedly, the latter is buried and allowed to putrefy. It is then dug up, the arrow-head is dipped in it and allowed to dry. An arrow thus poisoned will kill a man, a horse, or an ox, in twenty-four hours, or less time.

[Says a scientific writer, "To obtain some idea of the immensity of the Creator's works, let us look through Lord Bessel's telescope, and we immediately see the infinite depths of space, where in our vicinity 600,000 years in travelling to our earth, we are at the velocity of twelve millions of miles in the minute. And behold, God was there."

The shrewdness of *Enoch, our common ancestor*, is giving a new name to the universe. When young Enoch the other day heard his father declare that he would cut him off with a willow, he looked to his father's face coolly asked him where he would get the

Town Hall, Jan 18th 1864. T<sup>h</sup>  
presiding

Mr. Fisher was duly elected.

The above made and subscribed to the minutes of office and took his accordingly.

The Minutes of last meeting, were approved and signed by the

The following communications were presented and read:

From the Editor of the Pembroke Herald, soliciting the Printing Council.

Petition of A. H. Downard, J. J. ... to refund Taxes paid by him ... Township Treasurer, amounting to ... Communication from County Tax ... relating to taxes due on lot No. 14 ... 6th Council.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that he ... during the present session of council ... made a By-Law appointing Shop and ... Inspectors for the current year.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded ... Paris, That the By-Law appointing ... and Tavern Inspectors be introduced ... and be carried.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded ... McCrory, That the By-Law appointing ... Township officers be introduced ...

pointing Tavern inspectors be filled  
the names of James McKay for

five concessions, and Daniel McLean the remainder of the Municipality, they be paid one dollar for each \$500 invested, and that the By-law read a second time as filed up to that time, short, and that it do be Carried.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. McLean, that the By-law appointing our Assessor and Collector for the year be read a second time and refer to a committee of the whole to have the filling up, Carried.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the council do now go into committee of the Whole, to take into consideration all Communications, Petitions, Resolutions, and all other business, laws now before them, and report thereon, Carried.

On the Council again resuming to consider the report was read and adopted as follows:

With regard to the communication of the Editor of the Pembroke "Observer," recommending that no action be taken thereon, Carried.

Communication from County Treasurers recommending that the Reeve be instructed to make inquiry as to the legality of the same, Carried.

We would also recommend that the By-law appointing certain Town Officers be filled up with the names of Mr. McLaughlin, jun., and John Martin as Assessors, Alex. Stewart as Assessor-elect, James Dickson as Collector for the year, Carried.

(Signed,) JOHN PARRIS, Chairman.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the By-law appointing our Township Officers be amended by inserting the following clause:—"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the salary of Auditors be five Dollars each, and the salary of the Assessor be forty Dollars, and the salary of Collector be fifty Dollars, and that the Collector do collect all the taxes in the Collector's Roll for said year, Carried.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. Paris, that the By-law appointing our Township officers be read a third time and amended and that it do be Carried.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. McCrory, that the Council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday the 27th of February next, at the hour of ten o'clock, Carried.

JOHN D. McNEAL, Clerk.

Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant on the c  
erious campaign in Virginia of which

[illegible]

COLD FROM DAMP CLOTHES.—

moisture they contain. The body are a tendency to evaporate by the heat communicated to them by the body. The heat absorbed by the evaporation of the moisture contained in the clothes will have, in part, supplied the heat which the clothes must have a tendency to the temperature of the body in as a certain degree, and thereby produce cold. The effect of violent labor on the body is to cause the body to generate heat much faster than it would do in a state of rest. Hence, when the clothes have been soiled with sweat or perspiration, the heat of cold may be generated by keeping the body in a state of rest, and the heat of labor clothes can be changed, or the heat of the person; for in this case the heat of the body is increased by the heat of the labor, and the heat of the moisture in evaporating in the sweat of the body.

of the Providence Journal vouches  
efficacy of ice as a cure for diphtheria.

The manner of application is as follows:—"Break up a small lump of ice in water and put the pieces in a bowl. Take the throat slightly inclined backward, either in a chair or on a sofa. Proceed for an hour to feed yourself with small lumps of ice, letting them dissolve slowly in the mouth. A single such application will break up a common sore throat, which otherwise would have a course of two or three days. In case of a bad sore throat use frequently and freely. In case of a chronic one break a small lump constantly on the throat."

an article on small pox, admonishes  
cians not to be hasty in passing their

ion that any eruptive disorder is itself a disease until they prove the local diagnostic symptom. "Now we often resort to the profession—soon as the lesions appear, and by pressure with the finger may distinctly be felt the *stigmata* of a disease, precisely as if a *cutaneous* spot had been placed under the cuticle of the skin. This peculiar appearance belongs to no other eruptive disease. We have complied the term '*stigma*,' therefore, for physicians and has been known to our physicians. It is not mentioned in any of the authorities; nor does the writer claim credit of the discovery. After this, all upon practice, will add this unfaunting *stigmata* symptom."

heels of their stockings. Now if the ladies who knit so much will only

double heels, in the following manner: "The boys' will probably foot up a victrola double quick." Take two balls of yarn on the right side knit one stitch with thread, and the next with the other, and so across the needle. This alteration makes a loop on the inside, which reinforces the heel very thick and durable, without making it any wider. On the wrong side take both strands together, and knit as in the usual way."

man has his house, his orchard, his road  
trees so large with

with fruit that did he carefully packed them and together in many places both the wooden clamps, they would be torn by their own weight. He has his plot for mangle wortzel or hay, for totes, for hemp, &c. He is his own and therefore he and his family have the entire direction. You see the effects of this in his industry and economy. In Germany nothing is lost. The wood of the trees and the cows are carried to kot. Much fruit is dried for winter use. You see strays of pums, cherries and apples laying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging down the windows. The cows are kept up the year or part of the year in the green thicket collected for them. Every little bit of the grass grows, roadside, river and brook carefully out by the sickle, and carried on the heads of women and children in kete, or tied in large cloths. Nothing the kind is lost that can possibly be made use of. The cattles, may the goose-grass which covers the marshes, are cut up and taken for the cows. You see little children standing in the streets of villages, and in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these before they are given to the cattle. Collecting the leaves of the marsh-grass, and cutting out the stems for tops, and if other things fall, gather green leaves in the woodlands.

all the juice possible. Add to the pulp

ing water enough to cover them; then stand from 12 to 24 hours, then as before. Put the whole together with pounds of white sugar into a ten-gallon cask with plenty of water, so that it fills with water, and keep full by toping up, that the impurities may out. The cask should be placed where temperature is fairly constant, and fermentation ceases, which is known by oblation ceasing; then hang tight, to move the spile, as occasion may require; allow the spile to escape; when this is put in, the cask is tight. Let the wine rest for two or three months, then draw off, or take rained out and the wine rest ad to the cask with the white of two well beaten and stirred in. Add one pint mustard seed and one pound of best raisins to the wine, and let it stand for the cask is wanted next season, when wine may be bottled. Have a funnel in the cask for drawing off, before the spile is put in. If disturbed the wine will be

Why is the letter U the gayest in alphabet? Ans.—Because it is always fun. Yes, but why is it the most unfortunate in the alphabet? Ans.—Because always in trouble and difficulty.

Why is A like a compromise? Ans.—The E (see) follows it.

Why is killing him a proper verb? Ans.—Because it is a verb.

Why is a bad dog like an elephant?