AGASSIZ'S EXPERIENCE—WAS IT SOMNAMBULISM?

THE *Spiritual Magazine*, recently published, contains the following strange story.

Agassiz had been deeply cogitating on a fossil which had been recently discovered, having new and remarkable peculiarities. It was apparently the connecting link between vertebrate and the lower animals, as the mudfish from Africa, exhibited in the Crystal Palace, is the connecting link between fishes and reptiles. But what was mortifying and puzzling to him was, that the very part of the fossil which should have showed the most interesting part, was covered with the strong deposit in which it had been imbedded. While pondering the subject in bed, he fell asleep, and in a dream he was delighted to have the whole hidden part, and all its meshanism and differences, clearly displayed before his eyes, and, besides to see intuitively the extract place which is filled in comparitive anatomy. He awoke in the morning with the subject fresh in his mind; but, alas, no sooner did he try to recall it than the whole of wheat he had seen it in its most satisfactory extent. The next night, again thinking deeply of it, he fell asleep, and the whole scene was again presented before his mind. He determined to try to remember it still, and to make an effort to wake; but he still slept on, and in the morning had again forgotten all that he had desired to remember. He determined that if he should ever dream of it again, that he would make the strongest effort to awaken, and have paper by his bedside, on which to fix the information. Accordingly, on going to bed, he placed some paper and a pencil beside him, again thinking of this wonderful fossil, when what was his delight, during sleep, at finding the whole for a third time clearly pictured before him! But no! he still slept on, and in the morning was distressed beyond measure to find that the whole had entirely vanished from his memory. In this disconsolate state he commenced to dress, but had not proceeded far when his eyes fell on the paper and pencil by his bedside; and going to them, he was astonished to find an accurate drawing of the complete fossil, with all its parts.

It was, in fact, the picture of the vision, and gave him again all he had been seen in his sleep. he tells this himself, and says that he cannot account for the picture being there, whether he got up and did it himself, or whether it was done by other means with which our readers who are acquainted with direct spirit-writing, are familiar. Having secured the drawing, the professor compared it with the fossil, and; as his curiosity was now largely excited, he ventured on endeavoring to uncover that part of it which was concealed under the stony deposit. Applying a fine chisel to the part he was fortunate enough to remove the covering, and there was displayed before his eyes the exact counterpart of his picture, and his three dreams. If he were not a professor, we think he might, after such a fact, believe in spiritual laws and energies, and in himself.

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.

Bless me! I'm thirty-nine to-day; six feet in my stockings, black eyes, curly hair, tall and straight as a cedar of Lebanon, and still a bachelor! Well, it's an independent life, at least; *no it isn't either!* Here's new gloves of mine full of little rips, string of my most faultless dickeyes, nice handkerchief in my drawer wants hemming, top button of the waistband of my pants; what's to be done? How provoking it is to see those married people looking to self-satisfied and consequential, at the heads of their families, as if they had done the State of great service. Why, as to children, they are as plenty as flies in August, and about as troublesome; every alley, and court, and garret are swarming with 'em; they're no rarity, and poor miserable wretch can get a wife, enough of them, too, such as they are. It's enough to scare a man to death, to think how much it costs to keep one. Young folks have to begin now where their fathers and mothers left off. Silks and satins, ribbons and velvets, feathers and flowers, cuff pins and bracelet, gimcracks and fol-de-rols; and there's no help for it in my case, for if I married a woman I loved, and the dear little thing should ask me for my scalp, I should give it to her, I know I should. Then there's the tapestry carpets, and mirrors, and sofas, and ottomans, and damask curtains, and pictures crocke—*ry*, and (you must look at the subject in all its bearings) little jackets and frocks, and wooden horses and dolls, and pop-guns and gingerbreads; don't believe I can do it by, Jupiter! But then, here I sit, with the toe of my best boot kicking the grate, for the want of something to do; it's coming awful cold, dreary weather, long evenings, can't go to concerts forever, and when I do my room looks so much the gloomier when I come back, and it would be cosy to have a nice little wife to chat and laugh with. I've tried to think of some thing else, but I can't; if I look in the fire, I am sure to see a pair of bright eyes; even the shadows on the wall take fairy shapes; I'm on the brink of ruin—I feel it; I shall read my doom in the marriage list before long—I *know I shall.*

THE FALL OF THE LEAF—A PROSE VIEW.

We wonder if all the poets who have given such delicious versions of the balmy month of October are possessed of wives and households at home? All very nice to talk about the music of dropping leaves, and the rainbow-fingered frost, and the golden haze over the hills, and the "year, dying in beautiful decay." Ask the women folks what *they* think of the mild October, and you will probably get some new ideas on the subject. Ask them what they think of white-wash pails, and torn-up carpets, and 'fall cleaning' which has got to be done, be the house clean or dirty. They will enlighten you in a prose point of view. Coal being carted in—smutty faced men tramping through kitchen and cellar—clouds of sable dust settling all over the furniture, and—the temper too, we are afraid of women in general. Woolens being unpacked from their cerements of camphor and cedar and red pepper; sneezings mutterable, and loud lamentations over the ruin wrought in the hundred-dollar furs by the indiscriminating moths. Jackets outgrown by dear, thoughtless little scamps, who won't stop expanding—all the winter rig too small an too tight, until the despairing housekeeper is almost tempted to believe that some malevolent brownie has spirited away the wardrobe of her little folks, and interposed another in its stead. Winter sewing is to be accomplished—winter pickles and preserves to be looked after—curtains and comforters, and overcoats, and shawls, all to be hunted up, and repaired, and sat in council over. Is it particularly strange that women fail to perceive the poetic glories of the misty month of the falling leaf? *They* have enough to do in looking after its practical department. Almost everything in this mundane sphere has two sides to it, the sentimental and the real—and so has the month of October!

Every loving word that God speaks to us acts back again, and makes music in his heart. He never says, with a scowl, 'Here comes that poor, limping sinner again.' The path of the sinner back to God is brighter and brighter all the way up to the smile of the face and the touch of the hand; and that is salvation.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

From the Montreal Herald.

An unusual violent—almost alarming—shock of an earthquake was felt yesterday morning in this city, at about ten minutes before six o'clock. The writer was awoke by and for a few seconds was most disagreeably conscious of the effect of the phenomenon. It was sufficiently powerful perceptibly to shake the whole house—a stone one—from its foundation upwards, and was accompanied, besides the noise caused by the shaking of the doors and windows, by a loud rumbling report, like that of distant thunder. It will be seen by our telegrams of yesterday, that, although the shock does not appear to have been felt west of Belleville, at the place, at Prescott, at Quebec and at Burlington, on Lake Champlain it was distinctly perceptible.

From various accounts which have reached us we gather, that some persons perceived an unusual noise in the air at eleven o'clock last night. It is further said that there was a shock at 3 a. m.; but the one generally noticed occurred at the time we have stated. It was powerful enough to bring down a coping stone in one place; to break some of the plaster at the offices of the G. T. C. in Great St. James-street; to shake a lamp off a table; and to lead to other small accidents. The time occupied is variously computed at from a few seconds to a few minutes.

[From the Quebec Chronicle.]

About ten minutes before ten o'clock yesterday morning, the citizens of Quebec were startled by a shaking of part of the earth's surface, which was felt, with more or less violence, throughout the city and district. The phenomenon was preceded by a low sound, precisely similar to that caused by heavily laden waggons, and the duration of the principal shock is estimated at from thirty to fifty seconds. Immediately after the sound, the vibration of the earthquake commenced, and was sufficiently strong to cause itself to be felt even in the largest buildings in the city. The sensation is described, by those who experienced it, as somewhat similar to that felt by a passenger in a railway car just commencing to move, and its shock subsided gradually into an undulating motion which could be felt, within doors several seconds after it had ceased in the streets.

We have not learned that any serious damage was caused, but the effect was sufficiently perceptible to cause considerable alarm and excitement. In Grant street, St. Roch's, a quantity of stones were detached from a chimney and deposited in the street. Window glass was broken in considerable quantities, house -bells and door-knockers rang and sounded mysteriously, while crockery and other light articles placed on shelves were thrown down. Chimneys and high walls osillated to and fro, to the great alarm of pedestrians, and in a couple of instances, piles of lumber were overturned. It is remarkable the shock was much more violent on the low ground of the city—along the cove in the Lower Town, and in St. Roch's than on the heights in the Upper Town, of St John and St. Lewis suburbs. The circumstance was exceedingly providential, inasmuch the same violence of motion which prevailed in St. Roch's might, if felt in the higher parts of the city, have disturbd a portion of the cliff and fortification and caused a fearful sacrifice of human life.

On the river the effects were scarcely less marked. Schooners laying in the Palais harbour rocked violently backward and forward; while along the coves, the shipping experienced a tremour like that produced by a collision.

Immediately outside the city, the shock was much more severe than within the limits. On the Little River road, along the valley of the St. Charles, it is represented as having been so severe that we are only surprised more serious damage was not done. At the latter place, the cattle became alarmed and ran about the fields bellowing loudly.

A gentleman from Halifax, county of Megantic, last evening, informs us that it was felt in that township with the same symtoms and effects as in this city.

RIC, Oct. 17.—This morning, at six o'clock, we had a very strong earthquake. The shocks were felt three times, after spaces of some seconds. The noise under ground was heard for ten minutes. No accident occurred, but people were very much frightened.

FATHER Point, Oct. 17.—A shock of earthquake was felt this morning, lasting a couple of minutes.

RIVER DU LOUP, Oct. 17.—About six o'clock this morning, a slight earthquake was distinctly felt, in the series of shocks, occupying a period of nearly five minutes.

GREEN ISLAND, Oct. 17.—An earthquake lasting nearly five minutes occured at this place, at six o'clock this morning. No damage done.

ST. THOMAS, (Montmagny.)—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here, this morning at six o'clock. Each shock lasted for three minutes or thereabouts.

LIFE EVERYWHERE.

Under this caption a deeply interresting and instructive article makes its appearance in the *Cornhill Magazine*. How mysterious the world we live in? How it teems with life! What lessons it teaches of creative skill and providential superintendence! But read the article:

Life everywhere! The air is crowded with birds—beautiful, tender, intelligent birds, to whom life is a song and a thrilling anxiety—the anxiety of love. The air is swarming with insects—those little animated miracles. The waters are peopled with innumerable forms—from the animalcule, so so small that 150,000 of them would not weigh a grain, to the whale so large that it seems an island as it sleeps on the waves. The bed of the sea is alive with polypes, carps, star-fishes, and with shell-animalcules. The rugged face of the rock is scared by the silent boring of soft creatures and blackened with countless muscles, barnacles and limpets.

Life everywhere! on the earth in the earth, crawling, creeping, burrowing, boring leaping, running. If the sequestered coolness of the wood tempt us to saunter under its checkered shade, we are saluted by the numerous din of insects, the twitter of birds the scrambling of squirrels, the startled rush of unseen beasts, all telling how populous is this seeming solitude. If we pause before a tree, or shrub, or plant, our cursory, and half abstracted glance detects a colony of various inhabitants. We pluck a flower, and in its bosom we see many a charming insect busy in its appointed labor. We pick up a fallen leaf, and if nothing is visible on it, there is probable the trace of an insect larva hidden in its tissue, and awaiting their development. The drop of dew upon this leaf will probably contain its animals, under this leaf the microscope. the same microscope reveals that the *blood-rain* suddenly appearing on bread, and awakening superstitious terrors, is nothing but a collection of minute animals (*Monas prodigosa*); and that the vast tracts of snow which are reddened in a single night, owe their color to he marvelous rapidity in reproduction of a minute plant (*Protaccus nivalis*). The very mould which covers our cheese, our bread, our jam or our ink and disfigures our damp walls, is nothing but a collection of plants. The many-colored fire which sparkles on the surface of a summer sea at night, as the vessel plows her way, or which drips from the oars in lines of jewled light, is produced by millions of minute animals.

WHAT THE SUPPORTERS OF THE MINISTRY SAY.

"Those who have supported the Ministry, both on the Conservative and Reform side, seem equally willing it should now go to pot. Not that they have anything to set up in its place, nor that they have any special reason for discontent at this time; but a strange feeling of apathy has come over them. Our city papers notice it, and cannot account for it. Orangemen are at least, indifferent, if not hostile. Catholics are ditto. Conservatives and Reformers, all are exceedingly careless how it goes. It may be, that before another election comes round, there will be something to arouse the electors, if not, the next will be the dullest affair that any man ever saw.

"As it is our steadiest opinion, that there will be no great change in the constitution of the country, let who will be masters; and that an improvement in the Administration, a cheapening of the government system, and a cutting loose from public works projects, for a time, are the only reforms that are necessary or practical,—so we are rather desirous that a sound, clear-headed, and honest man, should be our representative, than curious about his political whimsies. We should like rather a man who would veto any new project, in the way of a public work; who would not touch a railroad directorship; who would cut down salaries and turn drones out of the public offices; who would, in short, do what he could, to relieve the throttle, and let the country up."—*Norfolk Messenger, (Ministerial.)*

THE LUMBER TRADE.

What concerns Quebec more than Legislative Council elections or Ministerial crises is the number of rafts from the Upper Ottowa; the prospect for the winter's work in the lumbering region; the number and magnitude of the Fall arrivals; and as I am in possession of the very latest information on the latter point, I may very properly quote the exact figures. A splendid increase is observable over the arrivals of 1859; and as yet but a portion of the Fall fleet is in the harbor.

Up to the present time the arrivals for 1860 are	1,053
In 1859 the arrivals up to the present were	730
Increase in the number of vessels	323
The tonnage shows an equally favorable comparison—being from the commencement of navigation	581,582 tons.
For the same period of 1859	408,157 "
Giving an increase of	173,415 "

This healthy progress, it will be seen corresponds with the great harvest gathered in the West, and must go far towards re-establishing the balance of the Provincial Trade.—Looking to the actual returns and singular fluctuation of business, it shows Western people can petter understand the marvellous reports which, some time ago, appeared as the price of laber in Quebec. The sudden appearance in any port of 3000 vessels in six days could hardly fail to influence its labor market. Bnt when it is taken into account that this immense fleet anchors at a port with only fifty thousand inhabitants; that at least fourteen or fifteen men are required to perform stevedore duty for one good sized barque, and to save the shipowners from loss this duty must be done within two weeks, it can be readily seen how the price of labor rises to a fabulous extent, and the commonest class of workmen turn up their noses at fifteen shillings a day. The picture has, as every one knows, its dark as well as its bright side. The brief summer shows the laborer in gay humor and wild dashing colors. Then comes the gloom and sevin months' winter, of which it is unnecessary to speak.—*Toronto Leader.*

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Wednesday, October 24, 1860.

"THE PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER."

At a time when the temporal rule of "the states of the church" seems passing forever from the rule of a dynasty which for centuries has held it, it is very natural to enquire where that power was derived. To do this, we must go far back into history; and in doing so, we find that what at first seemed an event likely to prove disastrous to the influence of the Church, proved, indirectly, the means of this very acquisition, which now, fortunately or unfortunately, seems passing into other hands.

In the early part of the fourth century, the great Arian heresy, (that the SON of GOD is inferior to the FATHER) was readily embraced by the Lombards, and other German tribes; and it is a remarkable fact that this doctrine was accepted only by those tribes who had previously been idolators, (worshippers of Odin) and not by the Christian Romans. The animosities arising from religious differences appear to have been quite as strong in that early day as in the present, and as war was then the most common mode of arbitrement, to war they went. The Lombards occupying the northern portion of Italy, invaded their more southern neighbors, and would doubtless have worsted them, had not Pepin, King of the Franks, came to the rescue of the Church, and having defeated the Lombards, and driven them from the provinces they had invaded, he handed them over to the Bishop of Rome, as the nominal governor. This was the foundation of the "Patrimony of St. Peter." And although important additions and accessions have since been made, it is apparent that the whole was acquired in a very commonplace and worldly manner, and without the least shadow for the pretence of any right more "Divine" than that of sharp diplomacy and keen political cunning.

The grant made by Pepin, was confirmed by his son and successor, Charlemagne, who, in addition to the line of Adriatic coast, from Commacio to Ancona, comprising the Romagna, now added Spoleto and certain lands in Tuscany. In return for these substantial favors, (the result of several campaigns) Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Italy, by the Pope; and in the control of these provinces, they seem to have, by mutual consent, shared the dignity of the supreme power. The Pope crowned the Emperor, and the latter claimed a veto in the election of the Pope.

In the eleventh century, Henry III. (German) exchanged with Pope Leo IX. the city of Benevento, in Sicily, for the revenues and patronage of certain Frankish Churches. At this time, a considerable portion of Sicily was held by the Holy See as a fiefdom, and it nominally continued so, until the general convulsion of the nations, which ended in the overthrow of Bonaparte, in 1815.

In the same century the Margravine Matilda of Tuscany, bequeathed her immense estate to the Church; but it was not until the thirteenth century the papal power was established as distinct and independent of the overshadowing influence of the Empire. That influence was chiefly exerted in controlling the political acts of the Popes, and in the coining of money.

It was by Rodolph of Hapsburg, in 1278, that the "Patrimony of St. Peter" was declared free and independent of the empire; and from this date the real (temporal) power of the Papacy may be said to have taken its rise. The Duchies of Ferrara and Urbino were afterwards added; but with these exceptions, the boundaries of the states of the Church remain much the same at the present day as they were then.

We dwell not now upon the manner in which these states have been governed—upon the suppression of the municipal independence of the towns, or the general tyranny and oppression of a hateful priestly oligarchy. The truthful history of every nation (our own not excepted), has many a dark page, stained by cruelty and wrong, over which the philantrophist may well drop a tear, but which, when unatoned for, will be sooner or later visited by the avenging hand of Time; and a terrible retribution awarded.

Well will it be for Italy, if the scorching furnace of Revolution, through which she seems destined yet to pass, will consume only what is effete; and, thus purified, enable her to assume that position among the nations which, by her ancient grandeur, her mediœval beauty and her modern sufferings, she so justly deserves.

NORTH LANARK.

The election of a Representative for the North Riding of Lanark, is to take place at the Vilage of Clayton, on Friday next, the 26th inst. It would be well for Mr. Bell's friends to mark their approval of his Parliamentary conduct by turning out in good numbers on that day; and especially so, as it is more than probable, he will be elected by acclamation; thus saving the electors the trouble and expense of polling. In the face of the large majority lately polled in the North Riding for Mr. Bell, it would be sheer folly for any person to attempt to contest this constituency with him.

A recent examination of the Niagara Suspension Bridge has proved by the application of severe tests that there is no deterioration in the strength of the structure. The deflection under a load is precisely the same as in 1855 when it was completed. The examination was made by Mr. Roebling, C.E., and he is of opinion that the cables will last several hundred years, and that a small outlay to steady the bridge would enable railway trains to pass over it at full speed. He is of opinion that the theory of the gradual weakening of the cables by granulation of the metal produced by tension and vibration without heat has not been supported by experiment.

The Commercial *Advertiser* says:—A very serious complication is about to arise out of the financial troubles of the Grand Trunk Company. We are informed that some of the American creditors are about to seize and trustee that portion of the line in the United States, the effect of which proceeding will be to cut off the section from the Province line to Portland, and to enable the trustees to dictate their own terms for traffic. As the object of the trustees will be to make as much as possible out of this section, we may expect very high rates for passengers and freight, should the threat be put into execution. This is another evidence of the folly of making the ocean connection through a foreign country.

A meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Orange body in Western Canada is called for on the 24th instant, at Hamilton, "to take into consideration the recent Proscriptive Course pursued towards the Orangemen of Canada, at which all County and District Masters, and Masters of private lodges are requested to attend."

WE are sorry to learn that the old Catholic Chapel in Perth was burned down on the night of Friday last, and that Mr. George Miller, of the Firm of Murray & Miller, was struck by a falling timber, from which he received such injuries as to cause his death in a few hours. We have not heard how the fire originated.

WE publish to-day another letter from the *Times'* correspondent, on the Prince's visit to Canada. Although the narrative is highly colored, it will be interesting to our readers generally to see how the matter is viewed by the people of England.

In further confirmation of Sir Edmund Head's intention to remain in England, we note that Captain Retallack his aide-de-camp with Mrs Retollack and child have sailed from Quebec. Mr. J. B. Robinson, M. P.P., went in the same steamer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A friend" is informed that Thomas Coulter, Esq., is NOT the author of a communication in our last issue signed an "Orangeman."

Mr. Letellier has been returned for the Granville division of the Legislative Council, beating Mr. Tache.

THE abetters of slavery are weaving the thread in the loom, but God is adjusting the pattern. They are asses harnessed to the chariot of Liberty, and, whether they will or no, must draw it on.

THE PENMAN'S MANUAL.—Being a new Theory and System of Practical Penmanship Designed as a Text-Book for Schools and Private Students. By a Business Penman. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, New York. Price, 50 cents.

In nine-tenths of our schools, penmanship is taught as a mere mechanical process of imitating certain marks that are set in the copy, and without regard to any fixed and rational principles. This fact alone, perhaps, sufficiently acounts for the very small proportion of good penmen there are in the community, inasmuch as it leaves the acquisition of an easy and elegant chirogrophy to the fortuitouous outworking's of each individual's personal instincts or talents at *imitation*. The Manuel whose title is given above, aims at a thorough remedy of this defective mode of teaching, by offering in its stead a methodized series of rules which together lift the art of penmanship out of the sphere of mere empiricism, and place it on the basis of a fixed *science*, which all may acquire by a little study and practice. The author has thoroughly analyzed his subject, and has shown, among other things, that all the letters, both of the upper and lower case alphabets, spring from five elements or movements, which elements or movements, become the first copies for the pupil to practice from. The pupil simply by reading and understanding the "Penman's Manual," becomes a good judge and able critic of writing. This fact alone is one of the strongest and most conclusive proofs of the superiority of the system over all others, and we believe that we can give no better advice to those who wish to become good penmen, than to purchase this "Manual," and carefully study it. We should be glad to see it introduced into all of our public schools, and respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the proper officers thereto.

Legislative Council Election.

BATHURST DIVISION.

SOUTH LEEDS.	BELL	SHAW
Bastard	200	202
Yonge and Escott (rear)	166	108
Yonge (front)	133	38
Escott (front)	73	77
Leeds and Lansdowne (fiont)	143	239
Leeds and Lansdowne (rear)	69	118
North Crosby	60	83
South Crosby	98	83
Totals	942	948
		942
Majority for Shaw		6

NORTH LANARK.		
Ramsay	246	128
Lanark	192	85
North Sherbrooke, Dalhousie and Lavant	146	11
Darling	12	3
Pakenham	85	87
Totals	681	314
	314	
Majority for Bell	367	

SOUTH LANARK.		
Montague	76	228
South Sherbrooke	10	42
Beckwith	161	139
Drummond	115	224
Bathurst	139	200
North Elmsley	36	130
North Burgess	30	46
Village of Smith's Falls	41	92
Town of Perth:		
Centre Ward	52	53
East Ward	37	79
West Ward	60	43
Totals	766	1,276
		766
Majority for Shaw		510

MAJORITIES,	BELL	SHAW
South Leeds	0	6
North Lanark	367	0
South Lanark	0	510
Total majorities	367	516
		367
Total majority for Shaw		149

TOTAL VOTES POLLED.		
South Leeds	942	948
North Lanark	681	314
South Lanark	766	1,276
Totals	2,389	2,538

Total votes polled for Shaw	2,538
Do do for Bell	2,389
Total number of votes polled	4,927

For the Carleton Place Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you allow me a space in your columns, to correct false and slanderous statements, which of late been put forth, and industriously circulated about Carleton Place, affecting my character. The purport of these statements is this,—that during my business connexions with Wm. Morphy, I mis-applied and appropriated to my own personal use, large sums of money, even to the amount of four or six hundred pounds, without accounting for the same.—If these false statements were confined merely to those who are my avowed enemies, from whom they at first emanated, I would not have given any heed to them; but when they are listened to, partially or wholly believed by parties of whom I would expect better, I find it necessary to come out publicly in vindication of my character, and give the whole a flat contradiction. It is far from my desire to lay before the public family difficulties, or wound the feelings of any; but since the late events in Carleton Place have become the common topic in every circle, and seeing that some parties in and about the village are sparing no means to throw the obloquy of the whole affair upon me, I have no other recourse left me but to come out publicly and plainly, and state that if all the facts of our business relations were only known, and which I am now determined shall be known, instead of Wm. Morphy being the injured party I fear it would be the reverse, and that it has rather been my misfortune. However, that I will leave to competent business men, or even a disinterested public to judge. If Wm. Morphy was really serious in entertaining such ideas, why would he in the face of all that place further responsibility upon me, and give me the sole power over all that he possesses. Had I the least idea that he harbored such a thought I certainly would not have accepted the responsible task, and left his property to the mercy of his creditors. I sincerely trust this explanation will be sufficient until all the facts are known.

I am, &c.,

Yours very truly,

D. CAMPBELL.

Almonte, Oct 20, 1860.

REQUISITION TO MR. BELL

NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

To ROBERT BELL, ESQ,

Carleton Place,

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors of the North Riding of Lanark, respectfully and earnestly request you to come forward as a candidate for this Riding, and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return as our Representative.

October, 1860.

John Stevenson	Allan Gilmour sen
William McGee	Allan Gilmour jr
Thomas Jackson	James Gilmour
Andrew Stevenson	Wm Young
John Henderson	Wm Snedden
John Mills	Robert Thompson
Peter McLaren	Alex Sutherland
John McLaren	Alex McLean
William Craton	Hector McPhail
Thomas Code	Donald McPhail
John Hammond	James Marshall
Henry Hammond	John Gray
John Willows	James McAul
Wm Halpenny	Dennis Hailey
John Sturgeon	Wm Sturgeon
Josias Thompson	Robert Thompson
James C Bruce	Arch Robertson
Wm Gilmour	John Killough
John Lang	John Taylor
David Campbell jr	John Cannon
D W Campbell	John Wallace
Peter Campbell	John Patterson
Robert Drury	Neil Stewart
Peter Naismith	James Stewart
Alex Ferguson	Robert Bridges
Robert McKinley sen	Hugh Wilson
John Richardson jr	Robt McFarlane
Duncan McGregor	Robt Bryson
Mathew Anderson	Peter McGregor sen
Moses Barnett	John Bridget
Hugh Lockhart	John Bryson
Joseph Letang	James Duncan
Wm Riddell	Robt Duncan
Wm Lockhart jr	Wm Smith
Wm Russell sen	James Neilson
Daniel H Shipman	James Fumerton
Hugh W Rea	Peter Stewart
David McFarlane	Duncan Stewart
James McFarlane	John Stewart
James Hart	John Baird
John Lockhart	Robert Struthers
David Miller	Robert Teskey
James Turner	Wm Wilson
John Fumerton	Andrew Paterson
Andrew Baird	B B Smart
John McFarlane	Matthew McFarlane
Andrew Wilson	David Aikenhead
Donald McRae	Allan Gilmour jr
Wm Young	Isaac Nantell
Joseph Teskey	Alex McPhail
Martin Mahon	John Graham
John F Cram	John McPhail
David Fumerton	Allan McPhail
Hector McPhail	Lachlin McPhail
James Duncan	Josias Thompson
Wm Hamilton	James McLean
James Dunlop	John Magee
Daniel Wilson	James Culross
Wm McKivvan	Thomas Baird
James Horn	Robert Affleck
Duncan Ballantine	Thomas Watt
Thomas McInnis	James Mair Jr
Wm Stead	Alexander McInnis
John Affleck	James Baird
James Rankin	Peter McLaren
Wm Rankin	Charles McDougall
Arch'd McInnis	James McDonnell
Thos Deachman, Jr	Alexander McDonnell
James A Muir	James Reid
John Blackburn	John McNicol
Robert Watt	Thomas Barrie
Robert McLachlin	James Hunter
John Mann	William Hood
Sohn Stewart	Mathew G Easton
Henry Gallinger	David Easton
Thos Darhmut	Thomas Conroy
Andrew Baird	Edward Conroy
W Robertson	Thomas Wilson
Holmes Mair	Robert Stewart
John Miller	William Rankin
Robt Robertson	Archibald Browning
James Bowes	John A Williams
Daniel Glossop	Robert Govin
Francis Turner	Donald McNicol
W L McCallum	Alexander Horn
D H Mann	Alexander Ferguson
John Mair	William Gibson
John Mair jr	Thomas Gibson
Robert Beatson	Alexander Watt
Boyd Caldwell	Robert Ogilvie
Alex Caldwell	Duncan McIntosh
D Fraser	David Machan
Phillp Shanks	John Cumming
Duncan McIntosh	Duncan Ballantyne
John McLaren jr	Henry Barrie
Petsr McLaren	Colin McNicol
John Campbell	Robert Love
John McDougall	James H Paul
John P Craig	John Easton
Robert Drysdale	Patrick Fyfe
Robert Boyle	Joseph Lorimer
Thomas Francis	Peter Barr
Alxr McCallum	John Baird
Samuel Buffan	Andrew Baird
James Dobbie	John Nairn
Arch'd Nairn	

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—Relying on your kind offer of support, I will be a candidate at the approaching election of a Representative for the North Riding of the County of Lanark.

It gives me much pleasure to know that after having represented the Riding in Parliament for many years, you desire to re-elect me.

My views on the leading political questions of the day have been so often explained, and are so well known to most of the Electors, that it is not necessary I should repeat them at present.

Should I again be your chosen Representative, you will, as formerly, always find me opposed to an extravagant and corrupt government.

Your obed't serv't,

R. BELL.

Carleton Place, Oct 17, 1860.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY COLLISION.—At an early hour yesterday morning a railway accident of the usual character occurred. It is well known that at Paris, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway crosses the Great Western line, and at this point the accident we allude to occurred. The regular emigrant train of the Great Western was at the Paris station, when down came a train from the Buffalo and Lake Huron line, and ran smash into the Great Western's train! The collision was very severe, and two freight cars of the Western were entirely smashed, and several others badly damaged. The occurrence took place two minutes before 3 a.m., yesterday. Fortunately no lives were lost and no person was hurt, although the Buffalo train was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The spot where the accident took place is a curve, and is down grade. From what we can learn, the casualty arose through the carelessness of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway officials. The rule is invariably to stop on coming to the place of intersection, but this was not done, and hence the result. The name of the conductor whe ran the train is Whipple. We believe the occurrence is undergoing a searching investigation by the Great Western and Buffalo & Lake Huron railway authorities.—*London Free Press.*

THE man who carries a lantern in a dark night can have friends all around him, walking safely by the help of its rays, and be not defrauded. So he who has the God-given light of hope in his breast can help on many other's in this world's darkness, not to his own loss, but to their precious gain.

YOU never can have congregational singing, if that is all you have. Unless you have singing in the family and singing in the house, singing in the shop and singing in the street, singing every where, until it becomes a habit, you never can have congregational singing. It will be like the cold drops, half water, half ice, which drip in March from some cleft of a rock, one drop here and another there; whereas it should be like the August shower, which comes ten million drops at once, and roars on the roof.

I like to see people sing when they have to stop in the middle of the verse and cry a little. I like such unwritten rests and pauses in the music.

When hymns come to the house of God all redolent of home associations, then singing will be what it ought to be—social Christian worship.

RAPHAEL did well, and Phidias did well; but it is not painter or sculptor who is making true impressions upon the mind of man; frescoes for eternity, that will not shine out till the light of heaven reveals them; sculptures, not wrought in outward things, but in the inward nature and character of the soul.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED BY THE

LANARK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

AT THEIR EXHIBITION,

Held on Friday, October 5, 1860.

Best span horses, J. Lorimer	$3 00
2nd, P. McLaren	1 50
Best 3 yrs. old colt, J. Lorimer,	2 00
2d, P. Reid	1 00
Best 2 yrs. old colt, J. Quin	1 50
2d, S. Knapton	1 00
Best spring colt, J. Lorimer	1 50
Best 4 yrs. old Oxen, R. Affleck	1 50
Bull over 3 yrs. old, D. D. Campbell	2 00
Milch Cow, J. Wilson	2 00
2d, P. McLaren	1 00
2 yrs. old heifer, A. Yuill	1 00
2d, N. Bennett	0 50
Ram over 2 yrs. old, R. Affleck	2 00
2d, R. Robertson	1 00
Ram lamb, A. Stewart	1 00
2d P. Reid	0 50
2 Ewes, P. McLaren	2 00
2 Ewe lambs, A. Stewart	1 00
2d, D. Wilson	0 50
Bushel Fall wheat, A. Stewart	1 00
2d, W. Stead	0 50
Bushel Spring wheat, R. Boyle	1 00
Bushel oats, J. Young	0 50
2d, P. Reid	0 25
Bushel barley, R. Fleming	0 50
Bushel Pease, R. Bullock	1 00
2d, T. Kelso	0 25
Bushel corn, P. McLaren	1 00
2d T. Wilson	0 50
½ bushel beans, A. Baird	0 50
2d W. Ranken	0 25
½ bushel timothy seed, R. Affleck	1 00
2d, T. Kelso	0 50
25 lbs. butter, S. Gemmill	1 00
2d, A. Stewart	0 50
3d, R. Affleck	0 50
12 lbs. cheese, R. Affleck	1 50
2d, R. Affleck	0 50
½ bushel apples, W. Stead	1 00
Do. 4 varieties, A. Yuill	1 00
Do. Potatoes, J. Lorimer	0 50
2d A. Stewart	0 25
½ bushel Onions, A. Caldwell	0 50
½ bushel carrots, R. Boyle	0 50
2d, D. Kelso	0 25
5 Ruta bagos, A. Baird	0 50
2d, J. Lsrimer	0 25
6 beets, T. Kelso	0 50
6 heaps cabbage, R. Boyle	0 50
10 yds. dressed cloth, J. Young	1 00
10 yds. check drugget, J. Young	1 00
2d, J. Young	0 50
3d, J. Baird	0 50
Pair woollen blankets, D. Wilson	1 00
2d, S. Alcorn	0 50
Quilt, J. Gallenger	1 00
Fancy bed cover, S. Alcorn	1 00
3 pairs Socks, R. Bullock	0 50
2d, S. Alcorn	0 25
12 cuts woollen yarn, S. Alcorn	0 50
2d, T. Kelso	0 50

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Sewed Petticoats, I. Young	$0 50
Turnips, S. Alcorn	0 50
Flaxseed and collars, R. Bullock	0 75
Cutter harness, I. Gallenger	1 00
Crochet work, W. Stead	0 50
Carpet and citron, W. Ranken	0 75
Jackets and Mitts, W. Ranken	1 00
Sugar, squashes, horse-rug, millet and mitts, R. Affleck	2 25
Sewed petticoat, I. Affleck	0 25
A waggon, I. Drysdale	1 00
Steers and colt, R. Anderson	1 75
Onion seed, T. Kelso	0 25
Melons and egg-plant, A. Stewart	0 50
Picture and frame, W. Robertson	0 50

PLOWING MATEH.

1st prize for plowing, Wm. Stead		$4 00
2d do	do James McLaren,	3 00
3d do	do David McLaren,	2 50
4th do	do James Scoular	2 00

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED BY THE

PAKENHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT THEIR

ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

Held in Pakenham, Oct. 3, 1860.

Stallion for saddle, 1st	Arthur McArthur.
Do do draught, 1st	Samuel Dickson
Mare and foal for saddle, 1st	A. McArthur
2d	James Dickson
3d	Wm. Burrows