

The Carleton Place Herald, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT CARLETON PLACE, BY JAMES POOLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion...

WALKING OR SLEEPING WITH THE MOUTH OPEN. There is one rule which should be strictly observed by all in taking exercise by walking...

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE EXHAUSTION OF STRENGTH by a long walk with the mouth firmly and resolutely closed, and respiration carried through the nostrils...

At the Ohio State Teachers' Association, held at Columbus in December last, a committee of which Hon. Horace Mann was chairman...

TOBACCO users are always filthy, and we read of an infinitely desirable kingdom into which no unclean thing can ever enter.

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of the most important actions of his life, proceeds to thrust, and keeps thrusting it at his nose!

A RELIC OF THE HUNGARIAN. A singular and interesting incident connected with the loss of the steamer comes through the medium of a gentleman whose only sister was among the lost.

MY DEAR BROTHER, I have to-day engaged passage in the Hungarian, to sail in a few days, and if we have a safe and prosperous voyage, I hope to relieve you from the anxiety of waiting for me.

I suppose it is weak to indulge such feelings, yet if I had a reasonable excuse to resign to our friends here, I would wait for another steamer.

NEVER SLEEP WITH THE HEAD IN THE DRAFT of an open door or window.

NEVER COVER UP ON THE LOWER LIMBS than on the body. Have an extra covering within in each room in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night.

NEVER STAND STILL A MOMENT OUT OF DOORS, especially at street corners, after having walked even a short distance.

NEVER SIDE NEAR THE OPEN WINDOW of a vehicle for a single half-minute, especially if it is blowing hard in your face.

NEVER SPEAK UPON A HORSE, especially if he requires an effort to give a hearing of a painful feeling, for it often results in permanent loss of voice, a life-long invalidism.

FATTENING SHEEP IN WINTER. Our esteemed correspondent John Johnston, who has had much experience in fattening sheep, informed us some years ago...

EFFECT OF TOBACCO. Dr. Solly, an eminent English physiologist, and the author of an excellent work upon the brain, says at the close of one of his lectures, "I would caution you, as students, from excess in the use of tobacco and smoking, and I would advise you to discontinue your patient's minds of the idea that it is harmless."

THE CHEWER. The worst form in which tobacco is employed is in chewing. This vegetable is one of the most powerful of narcotics; a very small portion of it, say a couple of drachms or less, received into the stomach, might prove fatal.

THE SNUFFER. "Snuff" is a writer, "is an odd custom. If we came suddenly upon it in a foreign country, it would make us split our sides with laughing."

Cows will lie down on a warm fermenting dung hill; sheep never, if they can find a firm, dry spot.

Another point must not be forgotten.—Sheep are timid animals. No one should have anything to do with them who does not have a dog in an especial nuisance.

It is a great mistake to suppose that sheep will thrive without water. When the celebrated Rothamsted experiments were in progress, it was found that the sheep having clover hay drank large quantities of water.

As to the quantity of grain it will pay to feed sheep, we think more than a half to three quarters of a pound per head per day is rarely fed to advantage, unless they are very large sheep.

It is much more common to feed too little grain than too much. It would be well for most farmers to make a rule never to sell corn or oats of the farm. This has been John Johnston's rule, and it is one secret of his success.—Success Farmer.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH. THE REV. MR. McCOLLUM SUSTAINED BY THE BISHOP. MEMORIAL OF MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH TO THE LATE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—We, the undersigned members of St. Stephen's congregation, have lately read with deep concern and anxiety the correspondence between our esteemed pastor and the patron of the church.

It is our duty to state to you, that the congregation of St. Stephen's Church, in Toronto, are deeply grieved and distressed by the course pursued by the Rev. Mr. McCollum in his conduct towards the church.

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practicable. I took occasion to explain that Mr. Denison had overstepped his authority; he might, indeed, appoint a minister; but he had no power to remove him without a just sanction in such cases could not be permitted to be the judge.

I then enquired of Mr. McCollum if he was his wish to leave St. Stephen's, assuring him that he might continue permanently in his position, or, if he preferred, he might resign; but he refused to do so.

Thus, finding that my first object, that of making peace and restoring things to their former position, had failed, I next sought to protect Mr. McCollum from loss and inconvenience, by providing for him other and suitable employment.

In this I have been successful. Admission has been found, which will avail its acceptance at the proper time. I do not press for his decision at this point, as it is not yet determined to follow this course.

Having thus provided for Mr. McCollum's comfort, under any contingency, I feel much relieved in the hope that he will suffer no injury from what has happened; on the contrary, that the events will be considered as some other than the contemplated arrangements still more desirable.

In regard to the future disposition of St. Stephen's Church, it will become my duty to take such measures as shall effectually prevent the recurrence of the proceedings we deplore; and this, I believe, the last section of the Temperance Act will enable me to accomplish.

Having thus expressed my opinion of Mr. Denison's conduct in this matter, I cannot in justice to that gentleman allow it to be supposed that I am insensible of the service he has rendered the Church by the erection of St. Stephen's at his own sole cost.

In conclusion, I beg your assistance to quiet the troubled waters which have been gathering so unexpectedly about us; and should it be ordered that Mr. McCollum resign, we in the spring, I feel an assurance that the congregation will be able to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant in Christ, JOHN TORONTO.

AN EDITOR ON EDITING. Artemus Ward, alias Brown, late local editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, gives the following advice to young men who aspire to become editors of newspapers:

Before you go for an editor, young man, pause and take a big think! Do not rush into the editorial harness rashly. Look around and see if there is not an omnibus to drive—some safe means to be filled—no clerkship or some meat cart to be filled—anything that is reputable and healthy, rather than going for an editor, which is hard business at best.

We are not a horse, and have consequently not a threshing machine; but we fancy that the life of the editor who is forced to write, write, write, whether he feels right or not, is much like the steed in question.

The editor's work is never done. He is drained incessantly, and no wonder that he dries up prematurely. Other people can attend banquets, weddings, &c., visit balls of dazzling light, get indigestion, break windows, kick a man occasionally, and enjoy themselves in a variety of ways; but the editor cannot. He must stick tenaciously to the pen. The press, like a stick baby, must be left alone for a minute. If the press is left to run even for a day, some absurd paragraph indignantly orders the carrier boy to stop bringing "that infernal paper. There is nothing in it. I won't have it in the house!"

The elegant Mantillini, reduced to mangle turning, described his life as "one horrible grind." The life of the editor is all of this kind.

Still sanguine as we are of the coming of the jolly time, we advise the applicant for editorial honors to pause ere he takes up the quill as a means of obtaining his bread and butter. Do not at least, do so until you have been jilted several dozen times by a like number of girls—until you have been knocked down stairs and scolded in a horse-podder by some monstrous notion. This I consider an outrageous proceeding, and altogether indefensible. But, as I was on a visit of occasion, and have had frequently to deal with the jarrings of young congregations, I endeavored to ascertain whether a certain good understanding might not be arrived at.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE EXTRADITION CASE. The London Times republished the report of the case of John Anderson, on the 3rd instant, together with a portion of the Globe editor's remarks upon the case; and on the 5th, the day the mail closed, published the following leading article:

According to a decision just given by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada, we are about to deliver up a black man to be burnt alive by the slaveowners of Missouri. The public are already familiar with the facts of the case, but they may be recapitulated in a few words. It is now more than a year since a strange negro was hurrying across a plantation of which Mr. Seneca Briggs was the proprietor.

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sel and of anxious Judges may fail to discover any technical objection which may vitiate the proceeding, yet time will be afforded for the intervention of diplomacy, within the province of a difficulty of this character specially falls. It is not because we have heedlessly gone into an engagement which involves an unsuspected obligation to burn him. It is not because we have blindly and unknowingly bound ourselves systematically to outrage all the common laws of God and humanity that we are therefore now as matter of course, to do the first act and to take the first step by the same means as the Romans used to adopt when they desired to commit themselves to some nefarious enterprise—by the sacrifice of a slave.

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papers, which was cured by eight ounces of oil of turpentine. The subject was Lord Stamford's yearling filly Oriana, Mr. Barrow, V. S., was called in, and the filly lay prostrate under the effects of the medicine for nearly four hours, when the effects of the powerful portion passed off, and the malady went with it. She promised soon to entirely recover. Whether the dose was given by inhalation, or swallowed, is not stated.

REMEDY FOR SHUT IN WHEAT.—"An old experienced and reliable farmer" is responsible for the following remedy (in wheat): "In old wheat, and on ground (if suitable) which has been clear of wheat the present season. The theory is, that smut is caused by an insect which deposits the germ in the succeeding crops; and by keeping the wheat over the egg is destroyed. By noticing carefully when the wheat is about half ripe, the smut grains will be found to be full of small

CATERPILLAR'S BOSS.—"An ounce of turpentine is worth a pound of cure," and "you would apply it in the case of these pests of the apple tree, as soon as the leaves fall, look carefully and you will find the eggs of the caterpillar in bands or rings upon the smaller limbs. Scrape them off, and at one blow you destroy hundreds of future depredators. On small trees this can be readily done and should never be neglected.

LICE ON CATTLE.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes: "I often see inquiries for remedies for lousy cattle. I have tried many, but the cheapest, most easily applied, most effectual, and according to my experience the safest, is a little calomel sprinkled on the back. An ounce will exterminate the lice on twenty head of cattle or more."

CROCHETRY CONTRADICTIONS.—What carpenter's tool represents a soothsayer? An auger (augur). What word signifying wrong denotes also a young lady? A miss. What plaything may be deemed above any other? A top. What is that, though always stationary, is ever in motion? A clock. What is that, although only four inches broad and three inches deep, yet contains a self-foot? A shoe. When is a bonnet not a bonnet? When it becomes a lady. What is that which never asks any questions, but requires many answers? The street door.

CHESNIN OF LANS, AT THE FALLS.—It is stated that the Government of Canada has given to the town of Clifton a free deed of the strip of land lying between the town and the river, forty feet in width, and extending from the wharf to table rock, on the conditions that no buildings shall be erected thereon, and that those already built be immediately removed.

At the seaside residence of Queen Victoria, in the Isle of Wight, a large portion of the pleasure grounds is appropriated to the young Prince and Princess, who have such a flower and a vegetable garden, greenhouse, hot-house, and forcing frames, nurseries, tool houses, and even a carpenter's shop. Here the royal children pass hours of their time. Each is supplied with a set of tools marked with the name of the owner; and here they work with the enthusiasm of an amateur and branch of gardening in which the royal children are not *au fait*.

Moreover, on this juvenile property is a building the ground floor of which is raised up as a kitchen, with pantries, closets, dairy larder.—All completed in their arrangements; and here may be seen the young Princesses, arrayed in *la coiffeur*, foured in the cloaks, deep in the mysteries of party making. Cooking the vegetables from their own garden, preserving, picking, baking—sometimes to partake among themselves, to distribute to the poor in the neighborhood, the results of their handiwork. The Queen is determined that nothing shall remain unlearned by her children; nor are the young people ever happier than during their sojourn at Osborne. Over the domestic establishment is a museum of natural history furnished by curiosities collected by the young party in their rambles and researches—geological and botanical specimens, stuffed birds and animals, articles of their own construction, and whatever is curious or interesting, classified and arranged by themselves.

Thomas William Bowly, the correspondent of the London Times, who was killed by the Chinese near Peking, was born in Gibraltar, but educated in England, at a country academy. Tom Taylor, the dramatist, was his chum at school. Bowly studied law for some time, but in 1845 was engaged by the London Times as a special correspondent and spent particularly in Hungary. Subsequently he was connected with Julian in his musical enterprises. He was about a year ago re-engaged by the Times to proceed to China as special correspondent. The terms of his agreement were £1000 a year, with liberty to draw upon the concern for any amount that might be required by the efficient discharge of his duties. Mr. Bowly proceeded to China in the same steamer as Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with who he was shipwrecked. Mr. Bowly was about forty-three years old, and has left a widow and five children, most of whom are of tender years.

The Tennessee "Baptist" asks, "Who is it to be an Editor? No one if it is an Editor's business to please every body in everything. The probability is that no two men think alike on all subjects. It is certain that no two persons who think independently, agree in everything. How unreasonable, then, to expect Editors to please hundreds and thousands of readers on all points! Does every church member adopt every sentiment held by his Pastor? Is the Pastor to be dissatisfied on this account? If so, every church will be without a Pastor. And why should the Editor be repudiated if they sometimes express opinions from which some of their readers dissent? There was once an Editor who had written more than five hundred articles, with which his subscribers were well pleased. He then wrote one, to which some had objections, and he was accordingly dismissed. Was this reasonable? Alas! for poor Editors! They are expected to do what no mortal man ever did or ever will do—what no man can do."

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