

Jupiter, conformably to the law, or semblance of a law, to which reference has been made; and which holds, with something of exactitude, in its extension to the orbits of Saturn and Uranus, but again signally fails in its application to the still remoter Neptune. Wild and fantastic as this conception might seem, it is by no means wanting in plausibility; but, whatever its value, it has been made the subject of elaborate calculations; and while one astronomer has thus endeavored to trace the flight of the scattered fragments, another has, in the manner, endeavored to restore these as pendulous projectiles to their primitive orbits. (Report of Brit. 1859, p. 35.)

The Sun, the glowing heart of the grand system which I have attempted so briefly to delineate, not only far transcends in magnitude the largest of those majestic spheres which obey his attraction, and derive their light and heat, and vital force from his beams; but is six hundred times superior in size, and in mass—the resultant of size and density, more than seven hundred times superior to the whole of them combined. The distance between the Earth and the Moon, amounts to little less than a quarter of the Sun's diameter; so that if the globe of the Sun were caused to assume the position of the earth, it would embrace nearly twice the Moon's terrestrial orbit; or if the Sun were a hollow sphere, with the earth in its centre, there would be "ample room" for the "verge enough" for the performance of the lunar syzygy revolutions in that spacious cavity.

With regard to the physical peculiarities of the various orbs with which our globe is so intimately associated, there has not, however, been much speculation; not a great deal, actually, has been satisfactorily determined. It is very evident that the outermost planetary orbit, conditions of being the most diverse must be comprised; but to what extent those which would appear to us most incompatible with the idea of living inhabitation, may be met and neutralized by appropriate countervailing adaptations, it is, of course, impossible to say. The temperature of the Sun and the Planets has been computed with more or less of accuracy. The Sun is inferred, from the phenomena of the solar spots, to be an opaque body, indebted for its unrivalled splendour to an intensely luminous envelopment. The nature of that envelopment is still wrapped in mystery. I shall only remark that while the unchangeable permanence of the splendour is most readily reconcilable with the hypothesis of an electrical origin, the absence of polarisation in the oblique marginal rays coincides rather with the supposition of a gaseous constitution. Some of the planets present appearances which are taken to indicate the existence of a surrounding atmosphere, and the formation of clouds; and one has dark, ruddy, and greenish coloured spots, which may mark the outlines of continents and seas, besides undergoing changes such as might result from the periodical deposition and melting of snow in its polar regions. Certain of the Asteroids were, at first, thought to be invested with comet-like haze; but the employment of more perfect instruments in their examination, this is proved to have been an illusion.

The Moon, by her comparative nearness, lies most within reach of our observation. With respect to the satellites generally, it is believed that they occupy the same time in accomplishing their revolutions about their axes, that is occupied in accomplishing their revolutions about their primaries. Such is the law of their movements so far as is yet known; and such, at least, is the mode of adjustment which obtains with regard to the Moon, and her primary, the earth, on which account she is never seen by us with her back to us. To speak with great precision, rather more than one lunar hemisphere, in all comes within the range of our vision, in consequence of what is called the Moon's libration—a phenomenon resulting from the inclination of her axis, and the varying rate of speed with which she traverses her orbital path. The Moon has no atmosphere; none that the most careful examination has been able to detect. Her surface, though not unduly bright by spaces level tracts, is, for the most part, especially towards her southern portion, highly mountainous—the loftiest peaks being only about four thousand feet lower than those on the earth. Traces of the energetic operation, at one period or another, of violent volcanic agencies are everywhere conspicuous; as, for instance, in the frequent occurrence of circular or cup shaped mountain ridges. But there are no signs of the existence of any considerable collections of water on the surface, and no traces of vegetation, or of such variations as might proceed from the vicissitudes of season. All looks stern, and bare and desolate. If the Moon be really destitute of an atmosphere—"then," in the words of a distinguished writer already quoted, "the stars must appear in the sky as if all diffuse light, to rise upon a black sky; no air-wave light, to convey sound, music, or language. To our imagination, so apt presumptuously to stray into the unfathomable, the Moon is a voiceless wilderness." (Cosmos iv., 143.)

It may be of use, however, in assisting to ward off a species of superstition, to recall to astronomical observation as directed to our own Satellite, and in so guarding against some liability to conception, to notice—that while a circular space on the surface of the Sun, subtending an angle of a single second as desecrated from the earth—that is, the smallest space thus distinctly discernible as a visible area—contains about one hundred and sixty-seven thousand square miles; a similar space on the surface of the Moon contains about one square mile only; so that our information concerning the last of these luminaries, though far more specific than our information concerning the first—their respective distances from the earth, simply being taken into account—is yet, when being taken to minute particulars, by no means very rigorous exact. And we may just remark here, in passing, that notwithstanding the opposite conclusion to which the ascertained condition of our own Satellite might be thought to point, we can hardly look abroad upon the world in which we dwell, and mark how everywhere it is filled to overflowing with life and intelligence, without finding it difficult to conceive that it is entirely otherwise in all those mighty spheres conjoined with it in the one wondrous system, though it is undeniable, as has already been hinted, that living and intelligent existence—assuming such to be there—may, nay, must, subsist in a manner widely different, in many respects, from what we are accustomed to witness on the earth. In the language of the younger Herschel, "This great problem (the maintenance of animal and intellectual existence on happy planets) seems, so far as we can judge from what we are around us in our own planet, and by the way in which every corner of it is crowded with living beings to form an unceasing and worthy object for the exercise of benevolence and wisdom which preside over all!" (Outlines of Astronomy, Art. 508.)

(Continued in our next.)

Dr. De Grand, of Havana, mentions in an infallible remedy for diphtheria. It should be taken as soon as the sore throat commences. It is said by him to be a specific even when the disease has attained great development.

One would not think it to exist if he had not seen greater good to bring out of it.

Odd Facts About Marriage.

The following announcements follow the notice of a marriage in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1774: They at the same time ordered the sexton to make a grave for the interment of the lady's father, then dead.

This was usual; but a stranger scene took place at St. Dunstan's church on one occasion, during the performance of a marriage ceremony. The bridegroom was a carpenter, and he followed the service devotedly enough till the words occurred, "with this I thee wed." He repeated these, and then shaking his fist at the bride he added, "And with this I'll break thy head!" the clergyman refused to proceed, but said the account, "the fellow declared he meant no harm," and the confiding bride "believed he did not jest," whereupon the service was completed.

A still more unpleasant affair for the lady once happened. A young couple were to get married, but found on their arrival at church they had not money enough to pay the customary fees. The clergyman not being inclined to give credit, the bridegroom went out to get the required sum, while the lady waited in the vestry. During the walk the lover changed his mind, and never returned to the church. The young girl waited two hours for him and then departed, "scot free," dryly remarks the narrator.

A bridegroom was once arrested at the church door on the charge of having left a field of buckwheat on the intended parish, to the great grief and shame of the intended bride.

A gentleman of Berkshire England, aged 76, was wedded to a girl whom his third wife had brought up. The husband had children living thrice the age of his fourth wife. At Hill Farm, in Berkshire a blind woman aged about thirty, a tradesman of Worcester upwards of eighty-five, to a girl of eighteen; a soldier of ninety-five, who had served in King William's wars, and had a ball in his nose, to a girl of fifteen.

In 1799, a woman of Rotherhithe aged 70, was married to a young man aged 24—47 years difference between their ages. A girl of 16 married a gentleman of 94, but he had £50,000.—*Book of Days.*

AN EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

The inhabitants of the Western side and central portion of England were startled out of their sleep a little after three o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. by the shocks of an earthquake. The duration of the first shock was scarcely a minute—quite long enough to scare the people in the shaken districts almost out of their senses—and it had nearly subsided when a second and severer shock was felt, which threatened destruction to every building in the district. Our English exchanges are filled with interesting details of this remarkable occurrence. It is a singular feature of English journalism that the morning after the earthquake, the London Times contained no less than fifteen letters from private gentlemen in different parts of the country, giving the particulars of the phenomena that fell under their own observation. One of these, interesting as coming from a man of science, we subjoin:

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir.—About 22 minutes after three o'clock this morning, Greenwich time, the ground on which I was sleeping was violently shaken. It seemed to me that the oscillatory motion was from E. N. E. to W. S. W., lasting three seconds, or rather less. I heard no sound whatever after the shock, but cannot say positively whether any preceded it. The sky was partially clear at the time, and the air perfectly still. The sensation produced by the tremor was very peculiar, and different from that of ordinary vibration.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Twickenham,
October 6th, 1863.

Mr. Charles Dickens, describing the sensation he experienced, says he was awakened by a violent swaying of his bedstead from side to side, accompanied by a singular heaving motion. It was exactly as if some great beast had been crouching asleep over him, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, he had sprung up, and was trying to rise. In some instances the beds were perceptibly raised from the floor, and shaken open, and in many cases closed with a violent concussion. In Wolverhampton, where the shock appears to have been most severely felt, most persons but the very young slept in their beds, and the general sensation was that the tremendous, rapid and undulatory motion, proceeding apparently from North to South, and accompanied by a sound resembling the passing of a very heavy vehicle at a rapid pace. Simultaneously with the noise there was a vibration of the walls, and the windows, glass, window panes, chairs standing against walls, and the like. In some cases after the shocks had passed away, cracking and creaking noises were heard at intervals, as if the whole house had been strained and shaken, and timberwork and masonry were making what builders would call a "settling."

No loss of life occurred; and the only destruction of property which we had recorded is that of a jar of sweetmeats which were shaken down from a shelf. Here and there the church bells were rung by the swaying of the towers.

This is the 10th earthquake which has taken place in the same region since 1750, the last of which took place in November, 1852. In all these instances the shock was upheaving, followed by horizontal, undulatory, or vibratory movements, the whole being accompanied by a deep hollow rumbling like thunder within the earth.

Sickness not Causeless.

There never can be a disease without a cause, and almost every case is in the person who is ill, he has either done something which he ought not to have done, or he has omitted something which he should have attended to.

Another important item is, that sickness does not, as a general thing, come on suddenly, as sudden does the case, as a house becomes enveloped in flames, or the instant of the first breaking out. There is generally a spark; a tiny flame, a trifling blaze. It is so with disease and prompt use is always an important element of safety and deliverance. A little child wakes up in the night with a disturbing cough, but which is a while passed off, and the parents feel relieved; the second night the cough is more decided; the third it is dropping, and in a few hours more the darling is dead!

Had that child been kept warm in bed the whole of the day after the first coughing was noticed, had been fed lightly, and got abundant warm sleep, it would have had no cough, the lungs would have been kept moist and healthy, and the day after would have been well.

An insupportable amount of human suffering and many lives would be saved every year if two things were done uniformly. First, when any uncomfortable feeling is noticed, begin at once, trace the cause of it, and apply that cause over. Second, the means as soon as the symptoms appear, these, the means are those which are most readily accessible and applicable, as rest, warmth, abundance, a clean person and a pure air. When animals are ill, they feel

low nature's instinct and lie down to rest. Many a valuable life has been lost by the nervous efforts of the patient to "keep up," when the most fitting place was a warm bed and a quiet apartment.

Some persons attempt to harden their constitutions, by exposing themselves to the causes which induced their sufferings, as if they could by so doing get accustomed to the exposure, and ever thereafter endure it with a great amount of impunity. A good constitution like a good garment, lasts the longer by its being taken care of. If a finger has been burned by putting it in the fire, and is cured never so well, it will be burned again as often as it is put in the fire; such a result is inevitable. There is no such thing as hardening one's self against the causes of disease. What gives a man cold to-day will give him cold to-morrow, and the next day, and the next. What lies in the stomach like a heavy weight to-day, will do the same to-morrow; not in a less degree, but a greater; and as we get older, or get more under the influence of disease, lesser causes have greater ill effects; so that the older we get, the greater need is there for increased efforts to avoid colds and exposures, and be more prompt in rectifying any "symptoms," by rest, warmth and abstinence.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Hogs on a Spree!

A farmer, on Allumette Island, had a field of buckwheat sowed with the frost about a month since, when the grain was in the milk, on which he turned in his hogs to feed; which they did with voracity, and after eating their appetites, became so heavily drunk—showing every symptom of intoxication. Some would run recklessly through the field, until they came in collision with some object that impeded their progress. Others would wheel and promiscuously crowd, and then jump into the air as if to get a better view of the stars. Some would charge from side to side like a dancing master, while others supplied the music by standing with their feet braced on all sides of them, and then squeal with might and main. Others, again, would move slowly along, dragging their hinder part after them, as if paralysed, and another set showed their fighting propensities, by endeavoring to pick a quarrel with every one of their fellow porkers that came in contact with them. And the performance would be brought to a close by a sanguinary melee, in which all would engage; after which they would move away the effects of house in rearing up, and making up company at last. This being a suffering no doubt from a severe headache, like every other drunken creature after a spree. What a shame and a disgrace! it was for those grunter to descend so low as to place themselves on a level with the drunkard! Truly, the bacchanalia has got a most creditable company at last. This being an interesting question to the farmer, will some one of your readers be kind enough to explain the cause of such effects upon the hogs? or, more plainly, what properties does the frozen buckwheat contain to cause such an effect?—*Com. Penit. Prisoner.*

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

PUNCHIANA.

The sage of Fleet Street has given us some very good cartoons lately. One of the best that we have seen for a long time is an illustration of the howls of ill-will, and invidious defiance which the American press, both Federal and Confederate, have of late been flinging at *naxum* across the Atlantic. Mr. John Bull, a portly gentleman, the proprietor of an eating house, is represented standing at his door with a majestic frown upon his broad countenance, while he gives a little wholesome advice to a couple of young scamps, who have been shying rocks at his windows. One of these, whom, by his star-spangled shirt and striped trousers, we recognize to be Jonathan, is dropping the stone which he intended to throw, and slinking round the corner, while his Southern brother, Jeff, tries to look as if he had no intention of breaking the old man's glass, but was only giving Jonathan a slight touch of fraternal affection. Mr. Bull is not to be gagged, however, and sternly remarks: "Look here, boys, I don't care two-pence for your noise, but if you throw stones at my windows I must thrash you both."

What does Mr. Punch mean by such silly and ridiculous nonsense? Isn't he afraid that when the glorious Yankee nation get through with the little job they have on hand and when "with their gunboats they have swept the British Navy from the seas" and captured London, they will break his windows, and provide him with a light and elegant suit of tar and feathers, or pay him some other little compliment of the sort? Oh, Mr. Punch, you ought to be careful; you don't know who you're poking fun at.

Bearing on the same subject, British Neutrality, is another cartoon in a late number, entitled *Scylla and Charybdis*. Earl Russell, the *Modern Ulysses*, is steering the Ship of State, with unerring precision between two lofty rocks, from either of which scowl the physiognomies of Lincoln and Davis. The figure-head of the galley is the British Lion, with a knowing look on his usually stern countenance, while a shield on the starboard bow bears the motto—NEUTRALITY.

The "London Times" on the Minister of Finance.

The organs of the opposition will doubtless be much disappointed, after all they have said, to find that the statement of the Minister of Finance has been received with so much more favor than they anticipated on the other side of the Atlantic. But that a sensible and practical scheme will not fail to be admired, is very apparent from the following article from the *Times*. The *Times* as our readers well know, does not always condemn to approval of the course of Ministers in Canada; but the constitutional and statesmanlike course of our Premier in asking for a prerogative of the House in May last met with the approval of the "leading journal," the factions course of the Opposition was strongly condemned, the new Militia scheme was as strongly commended, and now, the Finance Minister receives the praise instead of the ridicule to which was ascribed his

scheme would meet with. In every particular is the Financial policy of the Macdonald-Dorion Ministry heartily approved, and the *Times* thinks that with all the difficulties which had to be encountered, "it is no slight advantage to find a Minister of Finance who can look affairs boldly in the face, and tell the representatives of the people what it behooves them to do." The Finance Minister has indeed, as the *Times* acknowledges, proved equal to the occasion—one of no ordinary character. We some time since ventured to predict that English opinion would not be the opinion of the carping organs of Opposition in Canada, who to serve their own purpose, have not hesitated to say anything, however detrimental to the interests of Canada at home and abroad. They were willing for party purposes, to slander the land of their birth or adoption, and place it in a false position before other countries. All their efforts have been most signally defeated, however, and we are much mistaken if the opinion of the *Times* on this subject will not be found to be the opinion held by other leading English journals.

[From the *Times* of the 2nd.]

The Finance Minister of Canada has just made his place in Parliament, and explained to the House the policy of the Government in relation to the "crisis." After perusing his statement in the remarks submitted, our readers will probably be surprised, that his conception of the case was by no means exaggerated, and that Canada really does demand a very radical reform in its financial system. It is well known that the Finance Minister of the Exchequer proved equal to the occasion, and urged upon the Assembly, a policy materially differing from that of former years. He has not yet circumstantially explained his proposals, still less carried them, but he has at any rate evinced a perfect apprehension of his own duties and of the obligation of the colony.

Canada is terribly in debt. Measured by the prospective resources of the country, its embarrassments cannot be termed alarming, but they are serious enough at the present juncture, and they demand considerable consideration. It is not a matter of trifling importance, unless they are firmly dealt with. It is remarkable that the exact amount of the public debt seems to open to question. Some statements put it at 15,000,000; some at less than 12,000,000, and even the Finance Minister himself only works up the result by approximation and stratagem. He cannot properly give the precise sum, but he knows the interest to a dollar, and so he capitalizes this at five per cent. to arrive at the amount required. He finds that this operation shows a debt of 870,000,000, or, in our currency, of 14,000,000, and "for all practical purposes," he adds, "we may assume that to be the exact sum." But, whatever "may be the value which we attach to the account," but there are certain features of the account which give additional features to the case. It is not merely that Canada owes 14,000,000, but that every year she finds herself owing more.—Since the year 1857 there has been an average addition of 1,000,000 to the debt. It is "at least," because the Minister gives these figures as an indisputable residue after all debatable items have been set aside. Possibly the gross deficit for the six years ending with 1862 was more than £2,400,000, but it was certainly not less than that. To make the debt still more onerous, the very Budget before the House presents exactly the same feature over again, being framed to show an "estimated deficiency" of about £390,000. It follows that Canada is getting deeper and deeper into debt year by year, and besides, being under heavy obligations already, in its way to do so, it is incurring a serious liability to the fact that we have heard of "an estimated deficiency" of about £390,000. It follows that Canada is getting deeper and deeper into debt year by year, and besides, being under heavy obligations already, in its way to do so, it is incurring a serious liability to the fact that we have heard of "an estimated deficiency" of about £390,000.

But the duty before the province is a disagreeable one, and the Minister does not think it. He tells the Assembly plainly that he cannot create funds by magic and that he has nothing in contemplation but the old vulgar expedient taxation. As he does not see his way to much reduction of expenditure, he is compelled to increase the revenue, and this he can only do by exacting more money from the people. But it is his duty to do this, and he will do it. He will "penditure" nothing but what he can raise, and the principles thus expressed, they have only to be carried out, and Canada will soon be in the way of financial regeneration.

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Dr. Cameron.
As we announced a fortnight ago, the Dr. visited Almonte for a week. During this time he had quite a number of cases under his hands and in all of them gave the highest satisfaction. We may mention a few. Mr. Duncan McIntosh of Almonte, has been afflicted with deafness, for a considerable time, caused by the growth of a false membrane, over the drum of the ear, and also by an obstruction of what is called the Eustachian tube. This membrane the Dr., with the assistance of Dr. Mostyn, of Almonte, cut away and removed, and hearing in that ear was perfectly restored. He also removed a cancerous tumour from the eye of a boy whose name we have not learned.

One of the Dr.'s most difficult operations was that for artificial pupil on the eye of a girl named Elizabeth Galvin, residing in Huntly, who has been quite blind for seven years; and he has strong hopes that if she is carefully attended to sight may be partially restored. In this operation Dr. Mostyn also gave his assistance.

Dr. Cameron will be at Arrnprior, at Lyon's Hotel, on Thursday, November 12th, to remain nine days.

A rumor is current, at the "Canada Club" in London, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be prepared to recross the Atlantic to inaugurate the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, of which he laid the corner stone, whenever it is desired by the Government of Canada.

What a long-winded lot the Perth lawyers must be. They have been presenting an address to Judge Wilson, and the whole affair, occupying twenty-five lines of small print, makes one long, awkward, shambling sentence. What was the matter? Were they afraid that if they came to a full stop they would never get started again? We fancy we see Judge Wilson, who from his reply seems to be a judge of English, as well as of Law, listening with ill-concealed uneasiness, to the "linked sweetness long drawn out," of the ends, and buts, and whiles, and nevertheless, and feelings, and so on, by the mass of which, this mass of words is made to hang together. Upon whom did the formidable task of reading this gem fall? Was he chosen to atone for some awful crime committed against the interests of the bar?

We look in vain for the information we might naturally have expected, that the learned gentleman, having finished the address, fell to the floor in a state of collapse. We hope he is recovering, and that in future the gentlemen of the long robe, when they have anything to write, for which they can't buy a blank form, will call on some of the Editors, who will doubtless be very happy to give them a lesson in "punctuation."

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General Budget to local Budgets, and provided for by local imposts—an expedient which besides relieving the Colonial exchequer will have the additional advantage of familiarizing the community with direct taxation. He conceives that public works, notably railways, might be made to yield from moderate tolls some return for the capital invested in them, and he hopes as before observed, that a reduction of tariffs may be found to produce an increase of revenue. This completes the financial policy of the new Ministry as at present developed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will first induce the House to pass a bill to give effect to such fresh taxation as will equalize the ordinary income and expenditure of the colony. With his certificate of reformation in his hand he will go into the market for just a little more ready money and then having squared his accounts for the moment he will appear by and by with an entirely new scheme of taxation modelled upon the previous resolution of the House.

We think these views deserve approval. Of course everything has yet to be done, but he is no slight advantage to find a Minister of Finance who can look affairs boldly in the face and tell the representatives of the people what it behooves them to do. Especially, too, must we mark the deference to Imperial opinion which was openly acknowledged. Mr. Holton plainly asserted that in the matters of national defence and protective tariff-making was due to the known desires of the mother country, and he urged upon his hearers that as England showed respect to the opinions of her colonies, so colonies should show respect to the opinion of England. We are "very glad to find an important dependency entering upon a policy so reasonable. If the Canadians will only carry out an equal reciprocity from this country. We are gratified with their alliance and anxious for their prosperity. The former they will not find cumbered with any unjust or disproportionate burdens; the latter they cannot establish more securely than by such a reform in their financial policy as is now recommended for their adoption.

The arrival of the Scotia brings the intelligence of the death of the Archbishop of Dublin. Archbishop Whately had lived to be an old man; having been born in the year 1787. He was an Englishman by birth, his father having been a clergyman of the society of St. Mary. Having received his education at Oxford University, he took orders, and before his elevation to the episcopate held the Rectory of Halesworth, in Suffolk. In 1830 he was appointed President of St. Alban's Hall, and Professor of Political Economy, and in 1831 was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin and Bishop of Glendalagh. The diocese of Kildare was subsequently added to his charge.

Dr. Whately was one of the most liberal-minded of the prelates of the Anglican Church, and was a constant promoter of the national system of education in Ireland. He was a voluminous writer, and has contributed many standard works to the literature of the country. Besides publishing a number of theological writings, he was the author of a treatise on political economy, and of the best manual of logic which we possess.

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ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 20.—The steamship Hibernian, from Galway on the 12th, arrived here this evening at seven o'clock. The vessel, from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 12th. The Hibernian's dates are two days later.

The advices sent out by the Scotia of the seizure of the rebel name by the British Government are fully confirmed.

Lord Lyndhurst is dead.

Liverpool, 12th.—Cotton advanced 1d. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet.

London, 12th.—Consols closed at 92½ to 93 for Money; Illinois Central Shares 18½ to 17½. Discount, 60 to 62.

Halifax, Oct. 22.—The Steamship Olympus, with the passengers and freight of the Africa, sailed for Boston this morning.

St. John's, Oct. 22.—John S. Darcy one of the most eminent physicians of this place, died this morning.

Louisville, Oct. 21.—George Bramlett, of this State is about to visit the State of New York upon invitation of its most prominent citizens.

The Times has the following letter:—Morris Island, Oct. 18.—During the past three or four days there has been very little firing on either side. The enemy is evidently waiting for the iron clads to come up, for which event he is reserving his ammunition. Admiral Dahlgren a short time since expressed his determination to an officer high in rank to go up to Charleston on the next trial, or else assure himself that the ironclads are unfit for the task. This will enhance the excitement of the conflict, and do much towards settling the dispute as to the amount of work the ironclads are capable of performing.

It is believed that James' Island is occupied by 5,000 rebel troops. Sullivan's Island is supposed to be occupied by about the same number. In the immediate vicinity of Charleston are quartered 10,000 men, making an aggregate force of about 20,000.

FURTHER BY THE "HIBERNIAN."

Great Britain.—The Daily News believes every English Gentleman, whose reason has not been blinded by the prejudice and passion, will congratulate himself on the step taken by the Government in seizing the rams.

The Morning Herald considers the act as significant that Earl Russell has succumbed to the pressure put upon him by the Federal Government.

Two war vessels had been on the alert to prevent any attempted departure of the rams.

The character of the speeches at the New York banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet, had invoked considerable comment in England.

The London Times, in speaking of American statements in regard to the Russian fleet in American waters, says that the Russian squadron of the Eastern Ocean should winter in an American port, to escape the ice of the Baltic sea, and thus be nearer its cruising ground in the spring, is nothing more than a nautical circumstance. To build upon such trifling consequences to all the world as have been predicted, is not American, it is absurd. It is no levity even that ought to be used for stamp outers. It will be observed that the Russian and American Admirals who are real officers and sailors, do not echo the blood thirsty trash which is ascribed to a person named Wallbridge, who is like a vanquishing director of a bubble Company in London.

The Times' article insinuates that General Wallbridge got up in England, in 1860, a California gold mining company in a questionable, if not a dishonorable manner. Queen Victoria, the Princess Louise of Hesse, and the Princess of Wales, were thrown out of their carriage near Balmoral, but sustained fortunately only slight bruises. The accident was caused by the coachman mistaking the road.

The King of the Belgians will pay a lengthy visit to the Queen during the winter.

An official investigation into the loss of the steamship *Norwegian*, resulted in the suspension of the Captain's certificate for twelve months on the ground of want of caution.

It is stated in regard to the Mexican question, that the Emperor Napoleon was addressed by an autograph from the Archduke Maximilian, fully approving of his reply to the Mexican deputation. It is also stated that the reply of Maximilian, in Austria is regarded as an acceptance of the throne of Mexico, and measures are being taken to enable the Archduke to set out for Mexico in February or March next.

Poland.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times believes that it is true that Czarist Russia has demanded of the French and English Governments their recognition of the Poles as belligerents, and that France will not at present accede to the request; what the reply of England will be is unknown.

Affairs in Ireland continue without change. Tranquility was restored in nearly every part of the provinces of Lithuania, Valigia, Padolia, and Ukraine.

FRANCE.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif were to meet on the 5th of November.

A Paris telegram says, of General Forey's return to France, that it will not be followed by any reduction of the French army in Mexico.

There is no other continental news of any importance.

London, 13th, Noon.—The political intelligence to day is unimportant.

The Times, in an editorial on the seizure of the iron rams, is glad that the question must now be argued on its proper legal merits. It adds, the vessels will now either leave the Mersey with clear bills or not at all.

A committee of the shareholders of the Great Eastern have recommended them to find the means and place the vessel on a long route where there is the least competition.

Liverpool, 13th, Noon.—Breadstuffs market opens quiet and steady. Provisions steady.

Commercial.—Liverpool, 12th.—Cotton advanced, and one cent advanced in American and 4 cent on Serat. Breadstuffs, the usual authorities report flour steady. Wheat firmer. Corn firm; mixed 2½ to 2½. Provisions quiet and steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard quiet. Tallow steady. Petroleum quiet and steady. Sugar quiet and firm. Coffee firm.

Kansas City, Oct. 21.
Advices from Genl. Ewing's expedition in pursuit of Shelby's guerrillas are received. After marching 76 miles in 24 hours, Ewing reached Carthage on the morning of the 18th, where he expected to encounter Shelby's command, but the latter passed there the previous night for Noche. In the evening a company of 30 men were sent out to collect stragglers, and were captured with their horses arms &c. Among the captured prisoners are Major Fisher and other officers and men of seven different Rebel Regiments. Throughout the pursuit especially during the last 30 miles of the trail, the roads were lined with Shelby's broken down horses, stolen fresh ones being substituted in their stead.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 23rd.—The S.S. Africa will not leave for Liverpool until the 27th inst.

Correspondence.

THE ARNPRIOR MYSTERY.

Written for the *Carlton Place Herald*.

A case about which there has been a great deal of misrepresentation, and, since the 13th inst.